



## UNIT 8: SHOPPING

### PART I. THEORY

#### A. VOCABULARY

No	Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	shop	(n, v)	/ʃɒp/	cửa hàng, mua sắm
2.	shopping	(n)	/'ʃɒpɪŋ/	việc mua sắm
3.	go shopping		/ gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	đi mua sắm
4.	shopping place		/ /'ʃɒpɪŋ pleɪs /	nơi mua sắm
5.	shopping centre		/'ʃɒpɪŋ 'sentə(r) /	trung tâm mua sắm
6.	shopping list		/'ʃɒpɪŋ lɪst /	danh sách những thứ cần mua
7.	shopper	(n)	/'ʃɒpə(r)/	người mua hàng
8.	shopaholic	(n)	./ʃɒpə'hɒlɪk/	người nghiện mua sắm
9.	overshopping	(n)	/'əʊvə(r) 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	việc mua sắm quá đà
10.	fair	(n)	/feə(r)/	hội chợ
11.	market	(n)	/'mɑ:kɪt/	chợ
12.	farmers' market		/'fɑ:məz mɑ:kɪt/	chợ nông sản
13.	open-air market		/,əʊpən 'eə(r)/ 'mɑ:kɪt/	chợ họp ngoài trời, chợ trời
14.	supermarket	(n)	/'su:pəmə:kɪt/	siêu thị
15.	home-grown	(adj)	./həʊm 'grəʊn/	tự trồng
16.	home-made	(adj)	./həʊm 'meɪd/	tự làm
17.	bargain	(v, n)	/'bɑ:gən/	mặc cả, sự mặc cả
18.	item	(n)	/'aɪtəm/	món hàng, mặt hàng
19.	goods	(n)	/gʊdz/	hàng hóa
20.	price	(n)	/praɪs/	giá (tiền)



21.	fixed price		/ /fɪkst praɪs/	giá cố định
22.	price tag		/praɪs tæg/	Nhãn ghi giá một mặt hàng
23.	convenient	(adj)	/kən'vi:nɪənt/	tiện lợi, thuận tiện
24.	convenience	(n)	/kən'vi:nɪəns/	sự tiện lợi
25.	convenience store		/kən'vi:nɪəns stɔ:(r)/ /	cửa hàng tiện lợi
26.	dollar store		/'dɒlə(r) stɔ:(r)/	cửa hàng đồng giá (một đô la)
27.	speciality shop		/ ,speʃi'æləti ʃɒp/	cửa hàng bán đồ chuyên dụng sự bán hạ giá
28.	sale	(n)	/seɪl/	sự bán hạ giá
29.	on sale		/ ɒn seɪl/	đang (được bán) hạ giá
30.	during sales		/ 'dʒʊərɪŋ seɪl/	đang mùa hạ giá, trong thời gian khuyến mại
31.	customer	(n)	/'kʌstəmə(r)/	khách hàng
32.	display	(n, v)	/dɪ'spleɪ/	sự trưng bày, bày biện, trưng bày
33.	discount	(n, v)	/ 'dɪskaʊnt /	sự chiết khấu, giảm giá
34.	discount shop		/ 'dɪskaʊnt ʃɒp/	cửa hàng hạ giá
35.	access	(n)	/ 'ækses /	nguồn để tiếp cận, sự truy cập
36.	Internet access		/ 'ɪntənət 'ækses /	sự truy cập internet
37.	online	(adj)	/ ,ɒn'laɪn /	trực tuyến
38.	online shop		/ ,ɒn'laɪn ʃɒp/	cửa hàng trực tuyến
39.	offline	(adj)	/ ,ɒf'laɪn/	ngoại tuyến
40.	outdoor	(adj)	/ 'aʊtdɔ:(r)/	ngoài trời
41.	buyer	(n)	/ 'baɪə(r)/	người mua
42.	seller	(n)	/ 'selə(r)/	người bán
43.	range	(n)	/ reɪndʒ /	dãy, hàng
44.	a range of			nhiều
45.	a wide range of			rất nhiều



46.	complain	(v)	/kəm'pleɪn/	phàn nàn, khiếu nại
47.	complaint	(n)	/kəm'pleɪnt/	thu hút, lôi cuốn
48.	attract	(v)	/ə'trækt/	nhặt, thu gom rác
49.	wander	(v)	/'wɒndə(r)/	đi lang thang
50.	hang out		/ hæŋ aʊt/	đi chơi
51.	hang out with friends			đi chơi với bạn bè
52.	try on		/traɪ ɒn /	mặc thử
53.	try on clothes		/traɪ ɒn /kləʊðz/	mặc thử đồ

### Notes

- Theo sau **a range of** hay **a wide range of** là danh từ số nhiều.

#### Example:

**a range of products** = nhiều sản phẩm

**a range of reasons** = nhiều lí do

**a wide range of options** = rất nhiều lựa chọn

**a wide range of activities** = rất nhiều hoạt động

- Một số cụm từ thường dùng để đưa ra lời phàn nàn khi đi mua sắm:

I'm calling to make a complaint about ... = Tôi gọi để phàn nàn về ...

I'm sorry to bother you, but ... = Tôi rất tiếc phải làm phiền bạn, nhưng ...

I hate to have to say this, but ... = Tôi ghét phải nói điều này, nhưng ...

**Example:** I'm calling to make a complaint about the Smart backpack I ordered from you last week. I got it this morning, and it's smaller than the one you advertised online.

(Tôi gọi để phàn nàn về cái balô Smart mà tôi đã đặt mua từ cửa hàng của bạn tuần trước. Tôi đã nhận được sáng nay, và nó nhỏ hơn cái mà bạn quảng cáo trên mạng.)

- Để đáp lại lời phàn nàn, chúng ta có thể dùng một số cụm từ sau:

I'm sorry about that. = Tôi xin lỗi về điều đó.

I'm awfully sorry. = Tôi rất lấy làm tiếc.

I just don't know what to say = Tôi thật không biết phải nói sao.

**Example:** I'm sorry about that. I will send you another one. (Tôi xin lỗi về điều đó. Tôi sẽ gửi cho bạn một cái khác.)

### Word form

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
access	access accessibility accession	accessible	
addict		addicted addiction	
advertise	advertisement advertising advertiser		
complain	complaint complainant		



	convenience (store)	convenient	

## B. GRAMMAR

### I. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

#### 1. Định nghĩa

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất là các từ diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên hoặc tần suất diễn ra của một hành động.

**Các trạng từ chỉ tần suất thông dụng:**

%	Adverb of frequency	Example
100 %	always	I always go to school on time.
90%	usually	We usually eat out on Sunday morning.
80%	normally/ generally	He normally gets good mark.
70%	often/ frequently	I often stay up late.
50%	sometimes	My mother sometimes goes out with her friends.
30%	occasionally	She occasionally goes to bed late.
10%	seldom	We seldom talk together.
5%	hardly ever/ rarely	My mother hardly ever gets angry.
0%	never	I never go to school late.

#### 2. Cách dùng

- Diễn tả mức độ thường xuyên của một hành động.	<b>They often have family meal.</b>
- Trả lời câu hỏi với từ hỏi "How often?"	How often does she walk to school? → She rarely walks to school.

#### 3. Vị trí của trạng từ chỉ tần suất trong câu

Trạng từ chỉ tần suất thường đứng ở ba vị trí:

- + Trước động từ thường
- + Giữa trợ động từ và động từ chính
- + Và sau động từ be.

+ Giữa trợ động từ và

**Example:** I usually get up early.  
We don't often stay up late.  
Mike is always punctual.

### II. PRESENT SIMPLE FOR FUTURE

#### 1. Ôn tập thì hiện tại đơn

	V (thường)	TO BE
(+)	S + V1/ V <sub>s/es</sub>	S + <b>am/ is/ are</b> + ....
(-)	S + <b>don't/ doesn't</b> + V1	S + <b>am/ is/ are not</b> + ....
(?)	<b>Do/ Does</b> + S + V1 ...?	<b>Am/ Is/ Are</b> + S + ...?

#### 2. Cách dùng

Uses	Examples
- Diễn tả thói quen hằng ngày.	I usually go to school on time.
- Diễn tả sự thật hiển nhiên.	The Sun rises in the East.
- Diễn tả sự việc xảy ra trong tương lai theo lịch trình.	The train to Manchester leaves at 9:00 a.m.
- Diễn tả một suy nghĩ, cảm giác hay cảm xúc.	I think you are proficient in English.
- Dùng trong các mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian.	I will call you as soon as I finish my homework.
- Mệnh đề <b>if</b> của câu <b>điều kiện loại 1</b> .	If I don't study hard, I may fail the



### 3. Cách dùng thì hiện tại đơn diễn tả tương lai

- Chúng ta dùng thì hiện tại đơn với nghĩa tương lai để **nói về thời gian biểu** hay **lịch trình** (của các phương tiện giao thông công cộng, rạp chiếu phim, trường học, ...).

**Example:** My music class starts at 9 a.m.

The train to Hanoi leaves at 2:15 from platform two.

**Notes: Cần phân biệt thì hiện tại đơn với các cách diễn tả tương lai khác.**

- Dùng **to be about to** để nói về tương lai rất gần.

**Example:** It's 9 o'clock now. The plane is about to take off at 9:10.

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn được dùng cho những sắp xếp mang tính cá nhân.

**Example:** Are you meeting George tomorrow?

## C. PRONUNCIATION

Clusters: /sp/ and /st/

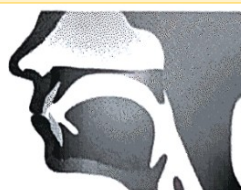
### 1. /sp/

/sp/ = /s/ + /p/

**/s/:** mặt lưỡi chạm nhẹ vào lợi hàm răng trên, phần ngạc mềm được nâng lên. Sau đó, hơi được đẩy thoát ra giữa mặt lưỡi và lợi hàm trên nhưng không tạo ra độ rung ở cổ họng.



**/p/:** mím nhẹ hai môi và nâng ngạc mềm lên để chặn luồng khí trong miệng, sau đó bật hơi để tạo ra mà không làm rung dây thanh trong cổ họng.



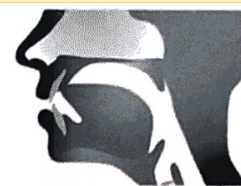
### 2. /st/

/st/ = /s/ + /t/

**/s/:** mặt lưỡi chạm nhẹ vào lợi hàm răng trên, phần ngạc mềm được nâng lên. Sau đó, hơi được đẩy thoát ra giữa mặt lưỡi và lợi hàm trên nhưng không tạo ra độ rung ở cổ họng.



**/t/:** đầu lưỡi chạm vào lợi hàm trên và nâng phần ngạc mềm lên để chặn luồng khí trong miệng. Sau đó, bật mạnh hơi để tạo ra âm /t/ mà không làm rung dây thanh.



### 3. Sự khác nhau giữa /sp/ và /st/

Về mặt âm thanh: sự khác biệt của cụm phụ âm /sp/ và /st/ xuất phát từ sự khác biệt của vị trí môi và lưỡi khi bật hơi phát âm âm /p/ và /t/.

- Với âm /p/ lưỡi thả lỏng nhưng hai môi lại mím nhẹ.

- Với âm /t/ đầu lưỡi lại chạm vào lợi hàm trên và hai môi hé mở.

/sp/	/st/
spill	still
spy	style

Về mặt chính tả:



- Cụm phụ âm /sp/ được phát âm trong các từ có cụm chữ cái sp.

**E.g.** spill, spa, sport, ...

- Cụm phụ âm /st/ được phát âm trong các từ có cụm chữ cái st.

**E.g.** still, costume, longest, ...

## PART II. LANGUAGE

### A. PHONETIC

**Exercise 1: Read the following sentences aloud, and put the words with the cluster /sp/ or /st/ into the correct column.**

1. How do you spell your surname?
2. He is going to make a speech to city businessmen.
3. How much does your family spend on food each week?
4. John did a lot of sport when he was at school.
5. Could you speak more slowly?
6. My brother is a stamp collector.
7. The house was built of grey stone.
8. Potato crisps are my favourite snack.
9. What is the best way to get to the museum from here?
10. Indonesian food is rather spicy.
11. The castle stands on a hill.
12. She always reads the children a bedtime story.

/sp/	/st/
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

**Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

- |                  |                  |             |                |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. minority   | B. miss          | C. bill     | D. convenience |
| 2. A. bargain    | B. market        | C. large    | D. range       |
| 3. A. return     | B. schedule      | C. reduce   | D. introduce   |
| 4. A. loud       | B. neighbour     | C. hour     | D. discount    |
| 5. A. price      | B. spicy         | C. centre   | D. factory     |
| 6. A. access     | B. advantage     | C. affect   | D. addicted    |
| 7. A. credit     | B. episode       | C. expired  | D. centre      |
| 8. A. wander     | B. answer        | C. well-lit | D. whenever    |
| 9. A. shopaholic | B. advertisement | C. display  | D. dollar      |
| 10. A. shuttle   | B. guest         | C. customer | D. puppy       |

**Exercise 3: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.**

- |                 |              |              |               |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. reason    | B. attract   | C. market    | D. shopping   |
| 2. A. almost    | B. awesome   | C. product   | D. return     |
| 3. A. assistant | B. yellowish | C. condition | D. attractive |
| 4. A. backpack  | B. centre    | C. avoid     | D. reason     |
| 5. A. decorate  | B. volunteer | C. customer  | D. exercise   |
| 6. A. become    | B. special   | C. open      | D. product    |
| 7. A. voucher   | B. shuttle   | C. online    | D. usual      |



- |                 |               |                |                      |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 8. A. costume   | B. effect     | C. advice      | D. attack            |
| 9. A. pollution | B. convenient | C. affection   | D. factory           |
| 10. advantage   | A. activity   | B. preparation | C. enjoyable      D. |

## B. VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR

### Exercise 1: Choose the antonym of the following words.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1. <b>fixed</b><br>A. firm<br>B. definite<br>C. changeable            | 2. <b>online</b><br>A. ready<br>B. offline<br>C. available       | 3. <b>outdoor</b><br>A. indoor<br>B. open - air<br>C. awesome |
| 4. <b>convenient</b><br>A. usable<br>B. accessible<br>C. inconvenient | 5. <b>complaint</b><br>A. bargain<br>B. approval<br>C. annoyance | 6. <b>buyer</b><br>A. sale<br>B. seller<br>C. shopper         |

### Exercise 2: Match the words and phrases with their meanings.

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. <b>shopper</b>         | A. using the Internet to order food or goods                        |
| 2. <b>shopaholic</b>      | B. a market is outdoor and offers a wide range of goods             |
| 3. <b>online shopping</b> | C. a shop offers one or two specific kinds of goods                 |
| 4. <b>during sales</b>    | D. a person who buys goods from shops                               |
| 5. <b>speciality shop</b> | E. a person who is addicted to shopping                             |
| 6. <b>open-air market</b> | F. a time when many things in a shop are at lower prices than usual |

### Exercise 3: Complete each sentence or best answers the question.

- Some people go to the \_\_\_\_\_ for entertainment.  
A. shopping centres    B. fixed price    C. shopping list    D. convenience store
- The shop owner treats his \_\_\_\_\_ with a lot of respects.  
A. item    B. market    C. fair    D. customers
- She spends too much time and money shopping. She is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. shopaholic    B. dollar store    C. overshopping    D. price tag
- These sports clothes are \_\_\_\_\_. They are 50% off.  
A. try on clothes    B. hang out    C. on sale    D. online shop
- He thinks that there's nothing worth buying at a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. convenience    B. dollar store    C. goods    D. customer
- There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ fruit and vegetables at a farmer's market.  
A. home-made    B. outdoor    C. home-grown    D. offline
- How much is it? I can't find the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. during sales    B. online shop    C. discount shop    D. price tag
- The shop sells only fresh local \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. produce    B. access    C. bargain    D. sale
- The \_\_\_\_\_ chain announced that it was cutting the cost of all its fresh and frozen meat.  
A. item    B. shopper    C. supermarket    D. fair
- The children were dressed in Halloween \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. costumes    B. farmers    C. markets    D. prices
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the painting was kept secret.



- A. customer      B. doctor      C. seller      D. teacher
12. All our fruit comes from the farmers' \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clothes      B. buyer      C. dollar store      D. market
13. Most \_\_\_\_\_ stores are located on busy street corners or at gas stations.  
A. goods      B. difference      C. convenience      D. range
14. She used to be an absolute \_\_\_\_\_ until she had a baby.  
A. supermarket      B. bargain      C. buyer      D. shopaholic
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ shop is a shop that sells unusual or special products.  
A. speciality      B. costumer      C. price tag      D. market
16. They sell a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of skin-care products.  
A. price      B. convenience      C. sale      D. range
17. Click on this link to visit our \_\_\_\_\_ bookstore.  
A. large      B. offline      C. online      D. narrow
18. We had lunch at a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ café in the city square.  
A. open-air      B. farmers' market      C. price tag      D. dollar store
19. The family sells their \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables at the local market.  
A. home-grown      B. outdoor      C. home-made      D. offline
20. A bike is a very \_\_\_\_\_ way of getting around.  
A. popular      B. convenient      C. attractive      D. online
21. Farmers' markets are a traditional way of selling home-grown fruits and \_\_\_\_\_ products effectively.  
A. home-grown      B. homeless      C. home-made      D. homesick
22. These \_\_\_\_\_ prices give farmers a good life.  
A. wandered      B. discounted      C. fixed      D. attracted
23. Drivers should park in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ area to prevent theft at night.  
A. well-lit      B. home-grown      C. convenient      D. online
24. All the parks in our city are open \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. year-round      B. home-grown      C. decisive      D. home-made
25. The store has changed its image in an effort to win back \_\_\_\_\_ customers.  
A. strict      B. happy      C. humble      D. unhappy
26. They are offering a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ gift with each product we buy.  
A. expensive      B. cheap      C. unhappy      D. free
27. I prefer to do my \_\_\_\_\_ at shopping malls.  
A. shopper      B. shops      C. shopping      D. shop
28. In our group, most people spend most of their money \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.  
A. of      B. at      C. in      D. on
29. She should call the shipping company to complain \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.  
A. to      B. about      C. on      D. with
30. What do you like about shopping at a \_\_\_\_\_ store?  
A. inconvenient      B. convenience      C. convenient      D. conveniently
31. Some people go to shopping centres to \_\_\_\_\_ the heat or cold outside.  
A. keep      B. stop      C. get      D. avoid
32. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ products?  
A. home-growing      B. home-grew      C. home-grown      D. home-grow
33. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ shopping at an open-air market.  
A. effect      B. effect      C. affects      D. affect
34. Let's go to \_\_\_\_\_ shops to buy something as presents for our relatives after the trip.  
A. specialise      B. speciality      C. special      D. specially
35. We can find many products \_\_\_\_\_ lower prices in a discount shop.  
A. at      B. by      C. with      D. on
36. I don't like this store. The staff are rude and the \_\_\_\_\_ service is really bad, too.  
A. costume      B. customer      C. customers      D. custom



37. He wants to \_\_\_\_\_ about the package he has just got.  
A. complained      B. complaining      C. complain      D. complains
38. Never buy things you don't need just because they are on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sale      B. sell      C. selling      D. sold
39. Can you wave over a sales \_\_\_\_\_? I have a question about this jacket.  
A. assistant      B. assistance      C. assist      D. assisting
40. \_\_\_\_\_ online is more convenient than other kinds of shopping.  
A. Shops      B. Shopper      C. Shopping      D. Shop
41. He lives next door but I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. rarely see      B. sees rarely      C. see rarely      D. rarely sees
42. She \_\_\_\_\_ at home on Sunday.  
A. are always      B. always are      C. always is      D. is always
43. My father \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.  
A. hardly ever jog      B. hardly ever jogs      C. jogs hardly ever      D. hardly jogs ever
44. They \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball with Phong and Quan.  
A. play never      B. plays never      C. never plays      D. never play
45. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket because it's very far from our house.  
A. don't go often      B. often don't go      C. don't often go      D. doesn't often go
46. Mai \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema with her classmates.  
A. occasionally go      B. occasionally goes      C. goes occasionally      D. go occasionally
47. \_\_\_\_\_ your health at the hospital?  
A. Do you check frequently      B. Do frequently you check  
C. Do you frequently check      D. Do frequently check you
48. These brands \_\_\_\_\_ on sale, just once or twice a year.  
A. are seldom      B. is seldom      C. seldom is      D. seldom are
49. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ at the supermarket.  
A. shops often      B. often shops      C. often shop      D. shop often
50. \_\_\_\_\_ happy when he talks to his friend?  
A. Is always he      B. Is he always      C. Always is he      D. He always is
51. We can \_\_\_\_\_ bargain at a supermarket.  
A. always      B. never      C. sometimes      D. rarely
52. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ goes to the market to buy food. She goes there every day.  
A. always      B. never      C. often      D. sometimes
53. \_\_\_\_\_ your son be 14 years old next week?  
A. Will      B. Are      C. Does      D. Can
54. How \_\_\_\_\_ do you buy things online?  
A. much      B. always      C. often      D. far
55. That shop in the corner never \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday.  
A. opening      B. will open      C. open      D. opens

**Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the words given.**

**Make missed      wandering grow      Try on browsing      hang out displayed      bargaining returned**

- I \_\_\_\_\_ the start of the class because my bus was late.
- The company is \_\_\_\_\_ with growers over the price of coffee.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a shopping list to prevent buying unnecessary things.
- The trip allows you plenty of time for \_\_\_\_\_ around the shops.
- Some people \_\_\_\_\_ their goods on stalls, while others had just put them out on the pavement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the shoes to see if they fit.
- Haven't you got anything better to do than \_\_\_\_\_ with friends at the shopping centre?



8. We spent the morning \_\_\_\_\_ around the old part of the city.
9. The new TV broke so they \_\_\_\_\_ it to the shop.
10. The villagers \_\_\_\_\_ coffee and maize to sell in the market.

**Exercise 5: Complete each sentence with the correct preposition.**

1. When we bought this house, there were many homes \_\_\_\_\_ sale.
2. Everything goes \_\_\_\_\_ sale as soon as the doors open. Today is Black Friday.
3. He spent a lot of time listening to DVDs and just hanging out \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
4. Would you prefer to pay \_\_\_\_\_ cash, cheque or credit card?
5. He chose a shirt \_\_\_\_\_ the many in the shop.
6. I tried \_\_\_\_\_ six pairs of trousers before I found a pair that fitted.
7. Everything went according \_\_\_\_\_ the schedule.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ reasons of security, the door is always kept locked.
9. The restaurant charges high prices \_\_\_\_\_ its food.
10. We wandered \_\_\_\_\_ the beautifully decorated rooms of the Palace.

**Exercise 6: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:**

1. All the **items** have fixed prices on their price tag.  
A. clothes                      B. drinks                      C. food                      D. goods
2. I will go to the convenience **store** near the company to buy some food.  
A. shop                      B. hotel                      C. villa                      D. restaurant
3. Farmers' markets are a **traditional** way of selling home-made products.  
A. common                      B. convenient                      C. awesome                      D. interesting
4. She paid a higher amount than usual for the new shoes. She doesn't know how to **bargain**.  
A. sell                      B. drive                      C. haggle                      D. dance
5. Most mothers love shopping at the **discount** shops because they offer lower prices on all products.  
A. increase                      B. reduction                      C. agreement                      D. extension

**Exercise 7: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:**

1. One **disadvantage** of online shopping is the inability to physically inspect or try on the items before purchasing.  
A. cons                      B. demerit                      C. benefit                      D. drawback
2. She made a **complaint** to the store manager about the rude behaviour of the salesperson.  
A. compliment                      B. apology                      C. refusal                      D. proposal
3. The store decided to **reduce** the prices of summer clothing to attract more customers.  
A. increase                      B. decrease                      C. diminish                      D. cut down
4. In some traditional markets, haggling is common as there is no **fixed** price for the goods.  
A. once                      B. set                      C. arrange                      D. flexible
5. The colourful window display of the store helped **attract** the attention of passers-by.  
A. draw                      B. appeal                      C. ignore                      D. pay

**Exercise 8: Circle the correct options in brackets.**

1. She lives next door but we (**rarely see/ see rarely**) her.
2. Her husband (**sometimes goes/ goes sometimes**) to the bar in the evening.
3. We (**always are/ are always**) at home on holidays.
4. Lan (**frequently doesn't play/ doesn't frequently play**) basketball.
5. They (**hardly ever go/ go hardly ever**) swimming.
6. My personal doctor checks my health (**hardly/ regularly**).
7. My friend and I take vacations together quite (**never/ frequently**).
8. What does Mai (**often do/ do often**) at break time?
9. (Do often you shop/ **Do you often shop**) online?
10. (**Does occasionally Tom visits/ Does Tom occasionally visits**) his grandmother?



**Exercise 9: Underline the correct answers.**

1. The convenience store in my neighbourhood **opens/ will open** 24/7.
2. Mom, I **make/ will make** a shopping list for you to give to the shop assistant of the bakery.
3. We **don't go/ won't go** on a holiday this summer vacation.
4. The bus schedule says that there **is/ will be** a bus to Hoan Kiem Lake at 9:00.
5. The show **will begin/ begins** at 8 o'clock.
6. What time **is/ will be** your flight?
7. Our final exams **will start/ start** next week.
8. I think he **will pass/ passes** the exam.
9. Next Friday at 9 o'clock there **is/ will be** an English speaking contest.
10. Perhaps, it **will rain/ rains** tomorrow.

**Exercise 10: Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets in the present simple for future.**

1. Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) Monday.
2. The film Spiderman \_\_\_\_\_ (**start**) tonight.
3. The first bus \_\_\_\_\_ (**depart**) at 5:00 a.m.
4. The train to NhaTrang \_\_\_\_\_ (**leave**) at 8:30 a.m.
5. When \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) his flight for Ha Noi?
6. Final exams \_\_\_\_\_ (**start**) next week.
7. Our semester \_\_\_\_\_ (**end**) on June 15th this year.
8. The ferry \_\_\_\_\_ (**not, leave**) port at 6:00, but 6:15.
9. My favorite television program \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) on in half an hour.
10. What are you going to do when you \_\_\_\_\_ (**finish**) college?

**Exercise 11: Supply the correct form of the verb in brackets in the present simple for future or simple future.**

1. Our flight \_\_\_\_\_ (**arrive**) at 9:30.
2. The fashion show \_\_\_\_\_ (**begin**) at 7:30 p.m, so we \_\_\_\_\_ (**have**) time for dinner first.
3. George says he \_\_\_\_\_ (**help**) us with the decoration.
4. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (**arrive**) at 6:30 in the morning.
5. If you are busy today, I \_\_\_\_\_ (**see**) you tomorrow.
6. What \_\_\_\_\_ (**the movie, start**) tonight?
7. I think Vietnam \_\_\_\_\_ (**win**) the AFF Cup again.
8. The exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ (**open**) at 8:00, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (**meet**) you outside at about 7:45.
9. It \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) my birthday tomorrow.
10. I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ (**enjoy**) the film very much.
11. The yoga course \_\_\_\_\_ (**begin**) on 7th July.
12. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ (**visit**) her grandparents tomorrow.
13. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (**depart**) from platform 5 at 11.30.
14. When \_\_\_\_\_ the art exhibition \_\_\_\_\_? (**end**)
15. My daughter \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) fifteen next week.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ (**the plane /take**) off at 10 p.m. as usual?
17. \_\_\_\_\_ (**you/ open**) the door for me, please?
18. I don't think the new shopping mall \_\_\_\_\_ (**open**) tomorrow.
19. There's no need to hurry. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ at (**begin**) 7 o'clock.
20. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (**not leave**) at 10.15. It \_\_\_\_\_ (**arrive**) at 10.15.

**Exercise 12: Put the adverbs in brackets in the correct place of the following sentences.**

1. My mother goes to the supermarket on Saturdays. (usually)



2. Most children get up early on the weekends.	(rarely)
3. She is patient when teaching her students.	(always)
4. Linda cooks dinner for her family.	(sometimes)
5. He jogs in the morning.	(often)
6. She is sad.	(seldom)
7. My sister misses an episode of the Kid's Talents programme.	(never)
8. My father doesn't go fishing.	(frequently)
9. I am excited to see her.	(always)
10. He smiles.	(hardly ever)
11. My mother buys food in the supermarket.	(always)
12. My grandma buys things online because she doesn't know how to use e-commerce platforms. (rarely)	
13. Does Jane go to buy some local food in the market?	(usually)
14. Anna surfs the internet in the evening.	(sometimes)
15. We pay by credit card.	(never)
16. I don't return things that I buy online.	(often)
17. My parents go to an open-air market in the mountainous area.	(sometimes)
18. The shop assistant at his shop gives us special attention.	(always)
19. My friend visits a farmers' market to find a lot of home-grown fruit and vegetables. (often)	
20. The shop owner treats her customers with a lot of respect.	(usually)

## PART III. SKILLS

### A. LISTENING

**Exercise 1: Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions:**

- What is the name of the brand of the blouse that Maribel bought?
  - Ray Donovan
  - Ray Charles
  - Ray Ban
  - Ray Nichols
- What did Maribel do before she noticed the problem with the blouse?
  - She wore it once and it ripped.
  - She washed it once and it shrunk.



- C. She ironed it once and it burned. D. She dyed it once and it faded.
3. What did Maribel ask for as a solution to the problem?  
A. She asked for a refund. B. She asked for an exchange.  
C. She asked for a discount. D. She asked for a repair.
4. What was the assistant's response to Maribel's request?  
A. He agreed to give her a refund. B. He offered to give her a voucher.  
C. He refused to give her a refund. D. He suggested to give her a different blouse.
5. What did the assistant blame for the problem with the blouse?  
A. Maribel's washing machine B. Maribel's washing instructions  
C. Maribel's washing detergent D. Maribel's washing temperature

**Exercise 2: Listen and choose F for False or T for True.**

1. The speaker loves shopping.  
A. True B. False
2. The speaker prefers window shopping to buying things.  
A. True B. False
3. The speaker likes to shop in the morning on weekdays.  
A. True B. False
4. The speaker thinks that Saturday afternoon is the best time to go shopping.  
A. True B. False
5. The speaker enjoys online shopping.  
A. True B. False

**B. SPEAKING**

**Exercise 1: Choose the correct response. Then practice the short exchanges in pairs.**

1. **A:** Why do people often go shopping at street markets? **B:** a/ Because they have to park their cars.  
b/ Because it's convenient.
2. **A:** Is it right that people not only go to a traditional market to get food? **B:** a/ Yes, it's a place to meet and exchange information.  
b/ Yes, we can get a wide range of food.
3. **A:** I think retailers in Viet Nam are good at calculation. **B:** a/ Oh, yes. They have much experience.  
b/ Oh, yes. They have no math skills.
4. **A:** Where can I get shopping experience? **B:** a/ From online shopping.  
b/ From a traditional market.
5. **A:** Why is he a shopaholic? **B:** a/ Because he often bargains.  
b/ Because he buys a lot of junk.
6. **A:** Can we bargain in a supermarket? **B:** a/ Certainly not. They offer fixed prices.  
b/ Certainly. You can see the price tags.
7. **A:** Why do visitors go to convenience shops? **B:** a/ Because they are open all the time.  
b/ Because they offer fresher goods.
8. **A:** Why do the whole family go shopping at a supermarket? **B:** a/ Because they don't want to leave anyone at home alone.  
b/ Because there are goods and entertainment for all ages.
9. **A:** Why don't you bring your credit card? **B:** a/ Credit cards are not convenient now.  
b/ I can't use it at an open-air market.
10. **A:** Is it necessary to make a shopping list? **B:** a/ Yes, it helps us to save time.  
b/ No, we buy many unnecessary things.

**Exercise 2: Answer the following questions, using the cues below.**

**Macy's Incorporation - one of the major retailers in the USA**  
**Headquarters:** in New York City.



<b>History:</b>	162 years in business
<b>Size:</b>	722 stores - 43 states in the USA
<b>Qualities:</b>	customers / shop / the way they live / also use e-commerce business
<b>Employees:</b>	90,000
<b>Management team:</b>	a group of experts in technology and retail

1. What is Macy's Incorporation?



2. Where is its headquarters?



3. How long has it been in business?



4. How many Macy's stores are there in the USA?



5. What are the benefits of going shopping at Macy's?



6. How many employees are there at Macy's?



7. How good is the management team?



**Exercise 3: Complete the dialogue with the shop assistant's responses.**

- A.** OK. Have you got the receipt?
- B.** Oh - what's the problem?
- C.** OK. There you go.
- D.** Good morning. How can I help you?
- E.** That's fine. Would you like to

**Assis**

**Ms. Brown:** I bought this camera here last week, and I'm afraid there's something wrong with it.

**Assistant:** <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Ms. Brown:** This switch doesn't work. I think it's broken.

**Assistant:** <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Ms. Brown:** Here you are.

**Assistant:** <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Ms. Brown:** No, thank you. I'd like a refund, please.

**Assistant:** <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

**Ms. Brown:** Thank you very much.

### C. READING

**Exercise 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

① The most important (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that influences a person to go shopping is the needs or wants of the individual or people related (2) \_\_\_\_\_ him/ her. For example, everyone goes to the mall to buy basic necessities like food, clothes, health supplies and others. Irrespective of the age being 16 or 60, the person will have to go to the shop or buy it only. They will shop less if they have less mouth to feed and shop more if the number of dependents is (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Secondly, a person cannot purchase anything (4) \_\_\_\_\_ he/ she has the monetary means to do so. This means that if one has more money, one will spend equally on



luxury items and fundamental needs. On the other hand, a person with less (5) \_\_\_\_\_ stability will focus more on vital merchandise.

- |               |              |               |                |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. effect  | B. factor    | C. reaction   | D. person      |
| 2. A. to      | B. with      | C. about      | D. within      |
| 3. A. least   | B. less      | C. many       | D. more        |
| 4. A. when    | B. if        | C. unless     | D. whether     |
| 5. A. finance | B. financial | C. financials | D. financially |

② If you have some favourite stores or online retailers, you may already have their shopping apps on your phone. Or, you might (1) \_\_\_\_\_ an app to get a discount on your first purchase with a business, or early access to sales. Some shopping apps do several things. They might let you store a shopping list and will send you sale alerts, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ codes, coupons, special promotions, or other rewards based on how much you (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

When you set up your profile or buy something with a shopping app for the first time, it will likely ask you to link or store your (4) \_\_\_\_\_ information. Some apps charge your credit or debit card or your bank account each time you buy something. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ apps let you store value with the app and spend down the stored value every time you buy something. Before you install an app, check its description or user agreement to see if it tells you how the payment system works and what to do if there is a(n) billing problem.

- |                |             |            |                |
|----------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. upload   | B. download | C. report  | D. uninstall   |
| 2. A. password | B. recovery | C. account | D. discount    |
| 3. A. buy      | B. make     | C. sell    | D. take        |
| 4. A. paid     | B. payment  | C. paying  | D. payer       |
| 5. A. Other    | B. Another  | C. Others  | D. One another |

## Exercise 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

① Black Friday and Cyber Monday promote mindless consumption, excessive packaging and shipping waste, especially with the **rise** of online shopping. The sales produce massive waste not just from the unwanted single-use plastic and cardboard packaging, but also from the return of unwanted items. This mindset also ensures that the earth overshoot day keeps moving back.

This is especially true of the clothing industry, where much of the online returns are tossed into the landfill because the logistics and cost of putting the item back on the shelf are much too complicated. Britons throw away approximately 300,000 tonnes of clothes every year and many of them are only worn a handful of times.

The negative impact of Black Friday is also significant from non-recyclable, mostly plastic toys, to e-waste, to fast fashion that is only used for one season. In fact, in France, the government is considering **banning** Black Friday due to the impact on the planet and the promotion of unsustainable consumption habits.

- The passage mainly \_\_\_\_\_.
  - explains why Black Friday sales are bad for the environment
  - describes shopping activities on Black Friday and Cyber Monday
  - criticizes the unwanted single-use plastic and cardboard packaging
  - concerns about the impact of non-recyclable products
- The word "**rise**" in the first paragraph can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - drop
  - improvement
  - increase
  - fall
- According to the second paragraph, what do people do with much of the online returns?
  - People carefully put the online returns on the shelf.
  - People resend the online returns to the logistics agent.



- C. People have to pay more for the online returns.  
 D. People throw the online returns to the landfill.
4. The word “**banning**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. encouraging      B. stopping      C. allowing      D. forbidding
5. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?  
 A. Cardboard packaging contributes to produce massive waste.  
 B. Britons don’t throw away their clothes.  
 C. Returning online items is really complicated.  
 D. The French government is considering banning Black Friday.

②

### Online shopping

My name is Sara, and I love shopping online. I prefer mobile phone apps, but sometimes I use my computer. The phone is more convenient for me, and I can even do my shopping from bed.

I love shopping so much that I buy everything I need at home. I get food, electronics, books, and even large pieces of furniture like my sofa and bookshelves all online! But I still prefer getting clothes from a store so I can try them on to be sure they fit me fine.

Yesterday, I bought a birthday present for my mother, and it arrived today! That saves me a lot of time. I am a very busy person, and I am a little forgetful too. If I think of something I need, then it is wonderful that I can buy it that moment.

My friends aren’t as comfortable with buying things online as I am because they think that it can be dangerous. Of course, bad things sometimes happen, but I am very careful with all of my personal details. I think the biggest fear that people have with using their credit cards online is that someone will steal their number. It is important to be sure that the web page is secure. You can see this if the address has got an “s” in it, like http://. That “s” means it is safe.

People should not be afraid of shopping online. I think it will be the only way we will do our shopping in the future!

- What is Sara’s favourite way of shopping?  
 A. On her computer.      B. On her phone.  
 C. In a shop.      D. In an open- air market.
- What doesn’t Sara buy online?  
 A. Books      B. Clothes      C. Furniture      D. Electronics
- Why does Sara think online shopping is very convenient?  
 A. It’s cheap.      B. It’s slow.      C. It’s fast.      D. It’s beautiful.
- What does “**steal**” mean in paragraph 4?  
 A. To shop online.      B. To make pulic.  
 C. To use something that is not yours.      D. To take without permission.
- Sara thinks that shopping online \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is complex      B. is often dangerous  
 C. is always safe      D. is safe if you are careful
- Sara thinks that in the future \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. everybody will only shop online.      B. Nobody will shop online.  
 C. only shopping will be safer.      D. a lot of people will shop online.

**Exercise 3: Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F).**

Gatesbridge’s new Merriwether Mall is opening this September. With an area of 320,000 square metres, the Merriwether Mall will be the biggest mall in the south west. It’s located close to the motorway, has its own bus station and 2,000 car parking spaces, so it is convenient for everyone. The mall has five areas, all under cover. The largest, Main Street, is a shopping area on three floors. Here, you’ll find all the major chain stores and department stores. You can buy fashion items and all the famous brand names.



Situated on two levels, the market square is where you can find traditional market stalls. On the lower floor, there are food stalls, including a butcher's, baker's, a fishmonger's, greengrocer's and delicatessen. On the upper floor, you will find stalls selling hardware and haberdashery.

1. The area of Merriwether Mall is 320,000 square metres.
2. The Merriwether Mall is far from the motorway.
3. The Merriwether Mall doesn't have any bus stations.
4. Main Street is not the largest shopping area of the mall.
5. The traditional market stalls are on three floors.
6. The food stalls are on the lower floor of the market square.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4: Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions below.**

Shopping is a necessary part of life which very few people can avoid. Some people go shopping more regularly than other people to browse products in shops even when they do not have much money. This is known as window shopping and allows people to plan ahead and save for the things they want to buy in the future or wait for the items to drop in price. Some people spend a lot of time looking for bargains while others do not think of the price and are happy to spend a lot. Some people believe that the more expensive the item, the better the quality, but this is not always true. It is sensible to buy items which are affordable, but some people use a credit card or borrow money from the bank so that they can buy the items they really want rather than wait for it.

Sometimes shopping can be stressful when choosing a gift to buy for other people for a special occasion. It is common to buy a gift voucher so that a friend or loved one can go shopping themselves at their own convenience. Shopping online is often popular with people who have a busy lifestyle. People are able to order their necessary and luxury items from the comfort of their own home, or even on the move. Delivery is usually free and items are often cheaper than in shops on the high street. The only real problem is that the item description and quality may be more different than what they hoped for. This could mean the customer may become disappointed with the item they receive and will need to return it at their own cost. People who go to shops to do their shopping often use self-service payment machines. This usually saves time as the shopper does not need to join a long queue. However, it can be frustrating when the machine has a problem and the sales assistant is not always available to help.

1. Does shopping play an important role in life?



\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the advantage of window shopping?



\_\_\_\_\_

3. Is it common to buy a gift voucher?



\_\_\_\_\_

4. Who is shopping online often popular with?



\_\_\_\_\_

5. What do people who go to shops to do their shopping often use?



\_\_\_\_\_

**D. WRITING**

**Exercise 1: Write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping, using the cues given below. Use the words showing the sequence: *firstly, secondly, next, finally, to begin with, in addition, furthermore*.**

Nowadays most prefer online shopping. Online shopping offers a lot of benefits.

1. buy items / their homes and workplace in comfort
2. in online shopping /customers / not have to stand in lines / pay / the goods /save time



3. big discounts / website sellers to attract more customers / save money
4. the buyer / many options and many brands / choose / a place / because / a large volume of stock available

However, there are also some disadvantages of online shopping.

5. in online shopping / a product / go / through different places / meet the product / the wrong colour, the wrong size, or damage
6. not easy / the customer / exchange the product / the customer / complete several forms
7. a risk of hacking/ identity theft or credit card fraud

Nowadays we have to use online shopping in a good way, but we can also go to a supermarket or an open-air market.

### Online Shopping

Nowadays most prefer online shopping. Online shopping offers a lot of benefits.

1. Firstly, \_\_\_\_\_

2. Secondly, in online shopping, customers \_\_\_\_\_

3. Next, there \_\_\_\_\_

4. Finally, the buyer \_\_\_\_\_

However, there are also some disadvantages of online shopping.

5. To begin with, in online shopping \_\_\_\_\_

6. In addition, it \_\_\_\_\_

7. Furthermore, there \_\_\_\_\_

Nowadays we have to use online shopping in a good way, but we can also go to a supermarket or an open-air market.

**Exercise 2: Write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of open-air markets, using the cues given below. Use the words showing the sequence: *firstly, secondly, next, to begin with, in addition.***

Open-air markets are still popular nowadays. There are some advantages of an open-air market.

1. bargain and buy goods / reasonable prices
2. fruits and vegetables / that market / often fresher / a better taste / those in supermarkets
3. get shopping experience there / sellers / often share advice / buying things However, there are some disadvantages of open-air markets.
4. shorter opening hours / daily shopping in an open-air market
5. not use their credit cards / depend on weather

### Open-air Markets

Open-air markets are still popular nowadays. There are some advantages of an open-air market.

1. Firstly, you \_\_\_\_\_

2. Secondly, \_\_\_\_\_



3. Next, you \_\_\_\_\_

However, there are some disadvantages of open-air markets.

4. To begin with, we \_\_\_\_\_

5. In addition, customers \_\_\_\_\_

--- THE END ---

