

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**SAMARQAND DAVLAT VETERINARIYA MEDITSINASI,
CHORVACHILIK VA BIOTEKNOLOGIYALAR UNIVERSITETI**

**“O‘ZBEK, RUS TILLARI ADABIYOTI VA XORIJIY TILLAR”
KAFEDRASI DOTSENTI (PhD)**

**DAVRONOVA FOTIMA PIRNAZAROVNANING
“INGLIZ TILI” FANIDAN**

“SHOPPING. PAST SIMPLE”

MAVZUSIDA

**2026-YIL 22-APREL KUNI O‘TKAZILADIGAN OCHIQ AMALIY
MASHG‘ULOTI**



Samarqand – 2026

Tuzuvchi:

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Date: 22.04.2026
Group: 102-Biotechnology
Teacher: Davronova Fotima

Teaching technology of the practical lesson on theme: “Shopping”

Time of the lesson 2 hours	Number of students 12
Form of the lesson	Flipped classroom. Instruction moves from inside the classroom to outside the classroom
Plan of the lesson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Talking about “Shopping” Planning the new theme: “Shopping” ✓ Explaining the grammar rules: past simple ✓ Giving conclusion. Marking. Checking. Analyzing. Discussion.
Lesson aim: to improve student’s pronunciation, speaking, reading skills.	
Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking to the students. • Giving the idea about the English language. • To study on new words and teaching the students. • Improving their knowledge. • To use well tried methods, drawings and diagrams. 	Learning outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Attraction to the talk. ✓ To realize the importance of learning English ✓ Paying attention to the spelling the new words and phrases on a new theme confidently and accurately. They will learn new words and fulfill their vocabulary. ✓ Improve their knowledge. To use modern dictionaries and textbooks, encourage learners to think write and speak, to provide simple definitions and use vocabulary in context.
Task types	Practical learning, Brainstorm.
Interaction patterns	Debates Small group work.
Materials used	Handouts, blackboard, teaching aids.
Equipment (aids used)	Multimedia room.
Types of assessment	Oral check, reading, written tasks.

Detailed procedure of the lesson on theme: “Shopping”

Steps and durations	Process	
	Process of a teacher	Process of the students
Part 1 Introduction (20 min)	<p>Traditional – In class learning, at home practice.</p> <p>Flipped – At-home learning, in-class practice</p> <p>Less focus on teaching, more focus on student-centered learning</p> <p>Predicting the topic of the lesson.</p> <p>Brainstorm observe, provide feedback, reflect</p> <p>Tells a new theme, its aims and the results of learning active.</p>	<p>Speaking</p> <p>Ask questions.</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Listen.</p> <p>Making judgements on a set of guidelines.</p> <p>Putting information together in an innovative way.</p> <p>Use the knowledge gained in new ways.</p>
Part 2 Main part (45 min)	<p>PPT presentation about new theme</p> <p>Listening task. Listen and draw lines. There is one example . (Appendix 1)</p> <p>Doing Crossword and exercise (Appendix 2)</p> <p>Give the handouts for fortification of the topic (Appendix 3)</p>	<p>Listen and discuss.</p> <p>Write.</p> <p>Speak.</p> <p>In-class quizzes are used to ensure students come prepared.</p> <p>Read, translate.</p>
Final Part 3 (15 min)	<p>Introducing to be going to with examples and do exercises about possessive case (Appendix 4)</p> <p>Fill in the gaps with appropriate verbs (Appendix 4)</p> <p>Reading activity (Appendix 5).</p> <p>Gives the tests (Appendix 6).</p> <p>Gives the conclusion.</p> <p>Marks.</p> <p>Gives the home work.</p> <p>Says Good Bye.</p>	<p>Speak</p> <p>Say Good Bye</p>

Essential Vocabulary

To buy

to purchase (*formal*)

to pick up (*informal*)

Cheap (adj.)

inexpensive

low-priced goods / food

affordable goods / clothes

Expensive (adj.)

dear

costly

A shop (n.) = A store (n.) (US)

To shop (v.)

To shop for clothes / food

To shop around = *to look for the best price*

To **do the weekly shop** / **shopping** = buy food for the whole week

To **go shopping** for clothes / food

Collocations

A shopping **mall / centre**

To go **window shopping** = *look in shops without buying*

A High-street shop (*baker's, butcher's newsagents...*)

A Corner shop

Retail shops = *shops that sells to customers*

Wholesale shops = *sells to businesses/shops*

A One-stop shop = *one shop that sells everything you need*

To shop till you drop = *to shop for hours*

Phrasal Verbs

To pay for = *to buy*

Can I pay for this with cash?

To sell out = *to have no more stock*

They have sold out of those lovely cup cakes

To set s.o. back = *to cost (someone an amount of money)*

It set me back about 20 USD

To splash out = *to spend a lot of money*

I like to splash out on new clothes in the Spring sales

Enjoying shopping

It tends to depend on.....

That depends....

I love **browsing shops** = *going from shop to shop*

I'm an **impulsive shopper** = *I buy things whenever I feel like it, without planning*

I'm a **shopaholic** = *I am (almost) addicted to shopping*

I like to **window shop**, as I don't have much money to spend on clothes.

I like to see all the different things **on display**

Aisle (n.) - passageway, corridor (in a shop, church, airplane...)

I like to **walk along the aisles** in my local supermarket.

The **snack aisle** is my favourite.

I do, my local supermarket gives us **coupons** or **vouchers** that offer discounts to **incentivise** (=motivate) us shop more

Adverts are **ever-more** (=increasingly) **cunning** (=clever) and attractive.

The adverts **grab my attention** / **capture my attention**

A **brick and mortar shop** = *a physical shop*

Offline shopping versus online shopping

Bad Things

It's an **inevitable thing**

It's a shame that so many physical shops are disappearing

So many companies are **going out of business** due to COVID.

All of the following mean "to go out of business"

To close down

To go into liquidation

To go bankrupt

To go belly up

Unfortunately we **lose the personal touch** of chatting and socialising with other shoppers and shop assistants when we shop online

It's not a good thing as we don't know which sites to **trust**.

I am always **wary** (=careful with) **of** online payments, I mean you hear of so many **scams** (=dishonest attempts to get your money), so is it really safe and secure?

Good Things

The **rise of online shopping** means we can buy things from anywhere in the world, **at the click of a button** (=immediately)

Online shopping makes the purchase of most things **much easier and more convenient**.

Online shopping has been **a lifesaver** during COVID. It's easy to get anything, even **everyday essentials** like food.

I prefer ____

I lean towards ____ (=I like/prefer)

Online shopping saves time. **It saves a ton of time.**

It depends **on** what I am buying

I like physical shopping because I can **try** stuff **on**. (*Clothes*)

I like physical shopping because I can **try** stuff **out**. (*Electronic things*)

I can actually touch the products if I am in a real shop

Online shopping is **much more practical** and **the delivery** is usually pretty quick.

With the rise of companies like Amazon, then **online delivery** is very fast nowadays.

Online shopping is fun, if you like opening boxes.

I shop online for clothes a lot, but you never know if **the size is going to fit**, so there **is always a bit of a risk**.

Despite the convenience that comes with online shopping I still prefer offline shopping as it enables me to inspect my goods before paying.

SHOPPING MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST I

Look at the pictures, choose and circle the correct option.

<p>1</p> 	<p>2</p> 	<p>3</p> 	<p>4</p> 
<p>a) sale b) wallet c) cashier d) customer</p>	<p>a) gift b) scale c) price d) shop</p>	<p>a) credit card b) trolley c) watch d) salesperson</p>	<p>a) changing room b) lift c) cash d) basket</p>
<p>5</p> 	<p>6</p> 	<p>7</p> 	<p>8</p> 
<p>a) cash b) bag c) lift d) trolley</p>	<p>a) salesperson b) basket c) credit card d) wallet</p>	<p>a) cashier b) shop c) sale d) changing room</p>	<p>a) price b) customer c) gift d) scale</p>
<p>9</p> 	<p>10</p> 	<p>11</p> 	<p>12</p> 
<p>a) basket b) scale c) shop d) price</p>	<p>a) customer b) wallet c) cashier d) cash</p>	<p>a) bag b) credit card c) price d) trolley</p>	<p>a) sale b) salesperson c) changing room d) gift</p>
<p>13</p> 	<p>14</p> 	<p>15</p> 	<p>16</p> 
<p>a) cashier b) customer c) credit card d) changing room</p>	<p>a) scale b) bag c) lift d) basket</p>	<p>a) cash b) price c) gift d) shop</p>	<p>a) wallet b) trolley c) sale d) salesperson</p>

SHOPPING MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST 2

Look at the pictures, choose and circle the correct option.



- a) supermarket
- b) hanger
- c) handbag
- d) till



- a) online shopping
- b) shopping list
- c) banknotes
- d) barcode



- a) shelf
- b) delivery
- c) card machine
- d) coins



- a) queue
- b) cheque
- c) ATM
- d) escalator



- a) card machine
- b) delivery
- c) queue
- d) banknotes



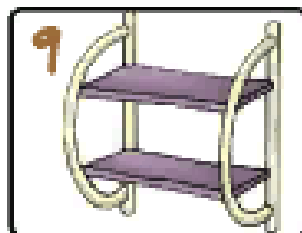
- a) ATM
- b) escalator
- c) shelf
- d) cheque



- a) till
- b) online shopping
- c) escalator
- d) barcode



- a) hanger
- b) coins
- c) supermarket
- d) handbag



- a) coins
- b) shelf
- c) ATM
- d) shopping list



- a) queue
- b) supermarket
- c) till
- d) escalator



- a) cheque
- b) handbag
- c) card machine
- d) hanger



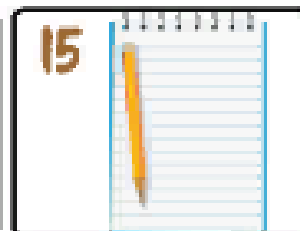
- a) shopping list
- b) barcode
- c) banknotes
- d) online shopping



- a) shelf
- b) till
- c) escalator
- d) card machine



- a) handbag
- b) card machine
- c) hanger
- d) coins



- a) banknotes
- b) queue
- c) shopping list
- d) ATM



- a) online shopping
- b) shelf
- c) cheque
- d) delivery

IELTS VOCABULARY**Shopping**

- *advertising campaign*: a series of advertisements to persuade people to buy something
- *big brand names*: large well-known companies or product names
- *to be careful with money*: to not over-spend
- *carrier bag*: bags (usually plastic) supplied by shops

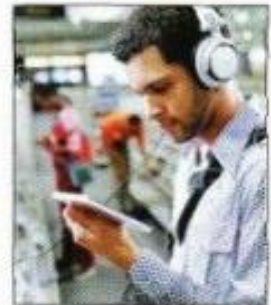
- *customer service*: the degree to which customers are treated well
- *to get into debt*: to owe money
- *to give someone the hard sell*: to put pressure on someone to buy something
- *high street names*: well-known shops
- *independent stores*: small shops independent of large companies
- *local shops*: community shops
- *loyalty card*: a card issued by a shop to allow customers to save money on the basis of what they spend
- *must-have product*: a product that is very popular that a lot of people want to have
- *to be on a tight budget*: to have a limited amount of money to spend
- *to be on commission*: to pay someone in relation to the amount they sell
- *a pay in cash*: to pay for something using coins or paper money
- *to pay the full price*: to pay the full amount for something
- *to pick up a bargain*: to buy something much cheaper than the normal price
- *to run up a credit card bill*: to owe money on a credit card
- *to shop around*: to try different shops to find the best deal
- *shop assistant*: the person who serves customers
- *to shop until you drop*: to do a lot of shopping
- *to slash prices*: to reduce prices a great deal
- *to snap up a bargain*: to buy something quickly that is being sold cheaply
- *summer sales*: a period in the year when things are sold cheaply
- *to try something on*: to see if an item of clothing fits or is suitable
- *to be value for money*: to be worth the cost
- *window shopping*: to visit a store to look at items without the intention of buying anything

UNIT 18 Shopping

1. Getting Ready

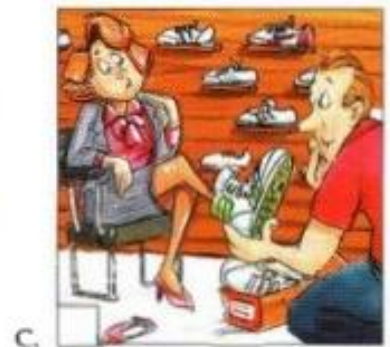
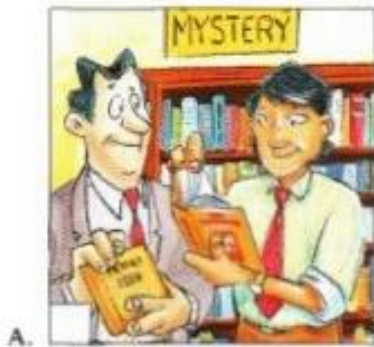
Where can you buy the items below? Match the item on the left with a store on the right. Write one more item you can buy in each store.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1. CD _ع_ | a. jewelry store | _____ |
| 2. magazines ___ | b. bookstore | _____ |
| 3. tie ___ | c. music store | _____ |
| 4. necklace ___ | d. clothing store | _____ |
| 5. vegetables ___ | e. grocery store | _____ |
| 6. envelopes ___ | f. sporting goods store | _____ |
| 7. running shoes ___ | g. stationery store | _____ |



2. Let's Listen

People are talking as they shop. Listen and number the pictures.



Over to You: Where's a good place to buy...?

Work in groups of four. Where is a good place in your town or city to buy the items listed? Write suggestions for each item. Then compare your suggestions with those of another group.

Example: A: Where's a good place to buy _____?

B: Well, you can buy them at _____.

C: You can also get them at _____.

D: I think the best place is _____.

A: I think so, too.

Item	Your group's suggestions	Other group's suggestions
jeans	_____ _____	_____ _____
books	_____ _____	_____ _____
shoes	_____ _____	_____ _____
birthday cards	_____ _____	_____ _____
computer software	_____ _____	_____ _____
cameras	_____ _____	_____ _____
sports equipment	_____ _____	_____ _____
jewelry	_____ _____	_____ _____
CDs	_____ _____	_____ _____
makeup	_____ _____	_____ _____

Handout Grammar: Past Simple.

PAST SIMPLE FORM

POSITIVE

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

worked

NEGATIVE

I
You
He
She
It
We
They

did not work
didn't work

QUESTION

Did

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

work?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, I
you
he
she
it
we
they

did.

No, I
you
he
she
it
we
they

did not.
didn't.

⚠ NEGATIVE

✗ He didn't went.
✓ He didn't go.

⚠ QUESTION

✗ Did she worked?
✓ Did she work?

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

TO BE

+

S + Was/were

They were friends.

-

S + was not/were not + ...

They weren't friends.

?

Was/Were + S + ...?

They weren't friends.

VERBS

S + V-ed

She worked yesterday.

S + did not + verb (base form)

She didn't work yesterday.

Did + S + verb (in base form)?

Did she work yesterday?

Usage

Example

To express completed action in the past

I saw a ghost last Friday.

To describe a series of completed actions in the past

I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.

To express habits in the past

When I was young, I watched lots of television every day after school.

For stative verbs (have (own), be, think (believe), know, dislike, need, owe, wish

He had a small cottage in the woods.

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

BARE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE	BARE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE
• awake	• awoke	• awoken	• hold	• held	• held
• be	• was, were	• been	• keep	• kept	• kept
• beat	• beat	• beaten	• know	• knew	• known
• become	• became	• become	• lay	• laid	• laid
• begin	• began	• begun	• lead	• led	• led
• bend	• bent	• bent	• leave	• left	• left
• bet	• bet	• bet	• lend	• lent	• lent
• bid	• bid	• bid	• let	• let	• let
• bite	• bit	• bitten	• lie	• lay	• lain
• blow	• blew	• blown	• lose	• lost	• lost
• break	• broke	• broken	• make	• made	• made
• bring	• brought	• brought	• mean	• meant	• meant
• broadcast	• broadcast	• broadcast	• meet	• met	• met
• build	• built	• built	• pay	• paid	• paid
• buy	• bought	• bought	• put	• put	• put
• catch	• caught	• caught	• read	• read	• read
• choose	• chose	• chosen	• ride	• rode	• ridden
• come	• came	• come	• ring	• rang	• rung
• cost	• cost	• cost	• rise	• rose	• risen
• cut	• cut	• cut	• run	• ran	• run
• dig	• dug	• dug	• say	• said	• said
• do	• did	• done	• see	• saw	• seen
• draw	• drew	• drawn	• sell	• sold	• sold
• drive	• drove	• driven	• send	• sent	• sent
• drink	• drank	• drunk	• sing	• sang	• sung
• eat	• ate	• eaten	• sit	• sat	• sat
• fall	• fell	• fallen	• sleep	• slept	• slept
• feel	• felt	• felt	• speak	• spoke	• spoken
• fight	• fought	• fought	• spend	• spent	• spent
• find	• found	• found	• stand	• stood	• stood
• fly	• flew	• flown	• swim	• swam	• swum
• forget	• forgot	• forgotten	• take	• took	• taken
• forgive	• forgave	• forgiven	• teach	• taught	• taught
• get	• got	• got (gotten)	• tear	• tore	• torn
• give	• gave	• given	• tell	• told	• told
• go	• went	• gone	• think	• thought	• thought
• grow	• grew	• grown	• throw	• threw	• thrown
• hang	• hung	• hung	• understand	• understood	• understood
• have	• had	• had	• wake	• woke	• woken
• hear	• heard	• heard	• win	• won	• won
• hit	• hit	• hit	• write	• wrote	• written



Past Simple

(Irregular verbs)

1. Write the Past Simple of the following verbs.

become _____	choose _____	keep _____
win _____	break _____	speak _____
understand _____	bring _____	sit _____
leave _____	stand _____	leave _____
hear _____	give _____	go _____
leave _____	get _____	let _____

2. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Mary _____ (bring) her new bag to school.
 My teacher _____ (teach) us to replace a battery.
 My mother _____ (write) a journal when she _____ (be) young.
 The student _____ (leave) the school early.
 We _____ (understand) the exercise easily.
 My sister _____ (get) her driving license yesterday.



3. Change the following questions into the negative FULL form.

Susan went to the university.
 Mary was at home yesterday.
 Greg came to the garage last week.
 We swam in the lake last summer.
 My team won the competition.
 We learned about the planets at school.

4. Write questions for the following answers.

1. What time _____?
 I came at 8am.
 2. Did you _____?
 Yes, I took a taxi to go home.
 3. What _____?
 I bought my car last year.
 4. When _____?
 I did the exam yesterday.
 5. How _____?
 I bought these pencils online.



@englishforvet

A2



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise of Past Simple Tense

Complete the following sentence by using the appropriate verbs

1. You broke my window's glass. (break)
2. I _____ something near that place. (see)
3. He _____ from London sometimes ago. (come)
4. She _____ an iPhone. (buy)
5. He _____ anyone yet for the mission.
(not/choose)
6. _____ they _____ with the committee? (speak)
7. He _____ on the table all day. (stand)
8. His head _____ to the door. (strike)
9. I _____ about this earlier. (hear)
10. The birds _____ away in the sky. (flying)
11. _____ you _____ with her yesterday? (sleep)
12. Our soldiers _____ the battle. (win)
13. Farmer _____ suicide after hearing this news. (commit)
14. He _____ a letter to the principal. (write)
15. An apple _____ from the tree. (fall)

Answers:- 15. Fell 14. Wrote 13. Committed 12. Won 11. Did, slept 10. Flew 9. Heard 8. Struck 7. Stood 6. Did, spoke 5. Did, chose 4. Bought 3. Came 2. Saw 1. broke.

The full list of Irregular verbs in English

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Uzbek</i>	<i>Russian</i>
1. <i>arise</i>	<i>arose</i>	<i>arisen</i>	пайдо бўлмоқ	возникать
2. <i>awake</i>	<i>awoke</i>	<i>awoken</i>	уйғотмоқ	будить
3. <i>be</i>	<i>was/were</i>	<i>been</i>	бўлмоқ	быть
4. <i>bear</i>	<i>bore</i>	<i>born, borne</i>	кўзи ёримоқ, туғмоқ	рождать, носить
5. <i>beat</i>	<i>beat</i>	<i>beaten</i>	урмоқ	бить
6. <i>become</i>	<i>became</i>	<i>become</i>	етишмоқ, бўлмоқ	становиться
7. <i>befall</i>	<i>befell</i>	<i>befallen</i>	рўй бермоқ, юз бермоқ	происходить, случаться
8. <i>begin</i>	<i>began</i>	<i>begun</i>	бошламоқ	начинать
9. <i>behold</i>	<i>beheld</i>	<i>beheld</i>	кўрмоқ, сезмоқ	увидеть, заметить
10. <i>bite</i>	<i>bit</i>	<i>bitten</i>	тишламоқ	кусать
11. <i>bleed</i>	<i>bled</i>	<i>bled</i>	қонамоқ	истекать кровью
12. <i>blend</i>	<i>blended</i>	<i>blended</i>	аралаштирмоқ	смешивать
13. <i>blow</i>	<i>blew</i>	<i>blown</i>	эсмоқ,	дуть
14. <i>break</i>	<i>broke</i>	<i>broken</i>	синдирмоқ	ломать
15. <i>breed</i>	<i>bred</i>	<i>bred</i>	(насл) етиштирмоқ	разводить
16. <i>bring</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>brought</i>	олиб келмоқ	приносить
17. <i>build</i>	<i>built</i>	<i>built</i>	қурмоқ	строить
18. <i>burn</i>	<i>burnt</i>	<i>burnt</i>	ёнмоқ,	гореть, жечь
19. <i>burst</i>	<i>burst</i>	<i>burst</i>	юракни эзмоқ	разрыватьс
20. <i>buy</i>	<i>bought</i>	<i>bought</i>	сотиб олмоқ	покупать
21. <i>cast</i>	<i>cast</i>	<i>cast</i>	улоқтирмоқ	бросать, кидать
22. <i>catch</i>	<i>caught</i>	<i>caught</i>	тутмоқ	ловить
23. <i>choose</i>	<i>chose</i>	<i>chosen</i>	танламоқ	выбирать
24. <i>cling</i>	<i>clung</i>	<i>clung</i>	илинмоқ, чирмашмоқ	цепляться
25. <i>come</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>come</i>	келмоқ	приходить
26. <i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>	турмоқ(нархи)	стоить
27. <i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>	кесмоқ	резать
28. <i>dig</i>	<i>dug</i>	<i>dug</i>	қазимоқ	копать
29. <i>dive</i>	<i>dived</i>	<i>dived</i>	сувга шўнгимок	нырять
30. <i>do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>	қилмоқ	делать
31. <i>draw</i>	<i>drew</i>	<i>drawn</i>	расм чизмоқ	рисовать
32. <i>drink</i>	<i>drank</i>	<i>drunk</i>	ичмоқ	пить
33. <i>dream</i>	<i>dreamt</i>	<i>dreamt</i>	туш кўрмоқ,	видеть сны,
34. <i>drive</i>	<i>drove</i>	<i>driven</i>	бошқармоқ (машина)	водит
35. <i>eat</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>eaten</i>	овқатланмоқ	есть, кушать
36. <i>fall</i>	<i>fell</i>	<i>fallen</i>	йиқилмоқ	падать
37. <i>feed</i>	<i>fed</i>	<i>fed</i>	овқатлантирмоқ	кормить
38. <i>feel</i>	<i>felt</i>	<i>felt</i>	ҳис қилмоқ	чувствовать
39. <i>fight</i>	<i>fought</i>	<i>fought</i>	курашмоқ	бороться
40. <i>find</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>	топиб олмоқ	находить
41. <i>flee</i>	<i>fled</i>	<i>fled</i>	қочмоқ	спасаться бег.
42. <i>fling</i>	<i>flung</i>	<i>flung</i>	отмоқ	кидать, бросать
43. <i>fly</i>	<i>flew</i>	<i>flown</i>	учмоқ	летать
44. <i>forbid</i>	<i>forbade</i>	<i>forbidden</i>	таъқиқламоқ	запрещать

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

SHOPPING PROBLEMS

Question: *When was the last time you bought something that had a problem?*

- Complete the 15 sentences with the words on the left.



- B** broken *adj.*
C change color *v.*
D doesn't work *phr.*
E exchange *n., v.*
 expensive *adj.*
H hole *n.*
M missing *adj.*
R receipt *n.*
 refund *n., v.*
 repair *n., v.*
 return *v.*
S shrink *v.*
W warranty *n.*
 wrong color *n.*
 wrong size *n.*

1. I'm really angry. I bought a new computer yesterday but it _____.
2. This sweater should have five buttons but there are only four. One button is _____.
3. Don't wash your new clothes in hot water, David. They might _____ and become too small.
4. Look! There is a _____ in this shirt.
5. (A) Can I _____ this radio to your store?
6. (B) Yes, bring it back. We'll _____ your money.
7. If you want to bring back that jacket and exchange it for a new one, you must have a _____.
8. I bought this lamp yesterday, but there's a problem with it. Can I _____ it for a new one?
9. These shoes don't fit me. They're too small. They're the _____.
10. That TV comes with a two-year _____. The store will pay to fix any problems during that time.
11. The picture on the box shows blue shoes, but inside the shoes are red. They're the _____.
12. The TV I bought last year doesn't work now but the store said it will pay to _____ it.
13. Don't wash your new blue T-shirt with your white shirts. They might _____.
14. That pen costs \$15.99. It's too _____.
15. Did you break a dish on the way back home? One of them is _____.

WORD BANK

Shopping Problems

Aim Supplementary vocabulary building

Level Intermediate

Time Approximately 15 – 20 minutes

ANSWER KEY

My Notes

1. doesn't work
2. missing
3. shrink
4. hole
5. return
6. refund
7. receipt
8. exchange
9. wrong size
10. warranty
11. wrong color
12. repair
13. change color
14. expensive
15. broken



SIMPLE PAST TENSE EXAMPLES

1. She **placed** a book on the table.
2. He **saved** the boy from drowning.
3. I **took** your pen by mistake.
4. I **bought** this beautiful pen.
5. She **went** to the movie with Tom.
6. Where **did** you learn to swim?
7. We **took** the last train to Delhi.
8. They **went** on a vacation to Disneyland.
9. He **did** not come to school on Monday.
10. **Did** you learn any first aid at school?
11. I **met** a childhood friend yesterday.
12. He **dropped** his briefcase on a chair.
13. When **did** you return home last night?
14. He **climbed** to the top of the hill.
15. He **removed** the picture from the wall.
16. She **felt** refreshed after her sleep.
17. Bob **became** a doctor at the age of 26.
18. I **bought** myself a new pair of shoes.
19. **Did** you see the movie Forest Gump.
20. She **invited** me to her birthday party.



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Homework. Using this sample get ready for speaking.

IELTS-Style Speaking Test Questions and Answers

Shopping

Part 1



@TOPIC_BASED
_VOCABULARY

1) How do you feel about shopping?

I love going shopping, especially bargain hunting in the sales. Every few months I go into the city on a shopping spree with my friends.

2) What types of shops do you use regularly?

I go to the supermarket once a week for my groceries, although I buy all my meat from the local butcher. When I go into town, I always have a browse around the department stores.

3) What changes have you seen in those shops in the past few years?

I've noticed that the supermarket seems to sell a wider range of goods and services every year. They now even have their own pharmacy. I think that the main difference in the department store is an improvement in their customer service.

4) Do you like shopping on the internet?

Yes, I do enjoy shopping online. You have so much choice on the internet and it's easy to shop around. Also, you can purchase things immediately and they are often delivered the next day. It's much quicker than waiting until you have time to go into town.

5) What kinds of things do you buy online?

I purchase books, electrical goods, gifts, stationery and, in fact, most everyday products on the internet. It's really only clothes and shoes that I always buy on the high street as I like to try them on first.

Part 2

Describe your favourite shop.

You should say:

- where it is
- what it sells
- how often you go there

and explain why you think it is a good shop.

I particularly like browsing shops that sell outdoor wear, things like waterproof jackets, walking boots, hiking trousers and rucksacks. There are several in my home town but my favourite is called No Sweat. It's an independent store and they stock all the big brand names in outdoor gear. Their goods are expensive but top quality.

One reason I enjoy shopping there is their excellent customer service. The sales assistants are very helpful and do their best to advise you on the best products for your needs. They never try and give you the hard sell and will recommend a different brand that they don't sell if they think it would suit you better.

They are extremely knowledgeable about outdoor gear, which is more than can be said of the shop assistants in similar stores in town. The other retail outlets are chain stores and they don't give you the same personal service or feeling of confidence that they really know what they're talking about.

I can't say that I go to No Sweat very often but I always pop in for a spot of bargain hunting if they have a sale on or if I need something in particular. I try to avoid the shop otherwise as it's just too tempting to spend money I can't really afford. If I want something like an expensive new jacket, I generally save up for it.

The last time I went there was to buy a new pair of walking boots. By chance, they had an offer on a fabulous lightweight waterproof jacket in my favourite colour. It was at a real knock-down price so I just had to buy that as well. I also bought a couple of t-shirts that were reduced. It all added up to quite a lot of money but they gave me a free pair of walking socks and some stuff to clean my new boots. They usually give you free products if you make a large purchase. It makes you feel valued as a customer.

I think that's why the shop has been so successful when most independent stores are struggling to compete with the big high street names. It's because of the way they value their customers and give good value for money.

Part 3

1) Do you agree or disagree that women spend more time shopping than men?

I would definitely say that women go shopping more often than men and also spend longer looking for what they want. For a start, it is usually women who buy the groceries each week and also clothes for the children if they have a family. Many women I know purchase most of their husband's clothes as well because their men hate shopping.

I think this is less the case with younger men as they are more fashion conscious and happy to hit the shops themselves. Brand named clothes are a status symbol with the younger generation as they like to dress to impress. Men more readily pay for expensive items, especially the latest electronic gadgets, and aren't too bothered about discounts.

For women, shopping is often a social activity done with friends. It's common to go window shopping and my sister's idea of a fun morning is browsing the second-hand shops in town. You never see men doing either of these things.

2) Do people generally prefer to buy products from their own or from other countries?

I think it varies very much from person to person. On the one hand, there's an increasing number of people who choose to buy their meat and vegetables from farm shops rather than supermarkets. This is partly to support the local economy but also because they are concerned that transporting produce around the world is contributing to global warming.

Unfortunately, supermarket products are often cheaper despite having travelled many miles to the shops. For example, I live in the countryside and can see sheep out of my window and yet it's cheaper to buy lamb from New Zealand, 11,000 miles away, than it is to purchase local lamb.

So, on the other hand, you have people on a low budget who are forced to buy cheaper supermarket imports even if they don't want to.

With most goods other than food, there's often little choice but to buy foreign imports as most things in the shops come from abroad.

3) Why do you think some people purchase things that they do not need?

In my opinion, unnecessary purchases are made for several reasons. Firstly, many people, especially the younger generation, like to have the latest gadgets and fashions so they quickly discard old stuff. We have become a real throwaway society. Also, they want to have the same products as their friends whether they need them or not.

Secondly, these days we tend to have more spare cash to buy luxuries that our parents would not have been able to afford at our age.

Finally, I think that aggressive advertising convinces people that they need things that they don't and, of course, the internet encourages impulse buying as shopping online is so quick and easy.

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F.P. DAVRONOVA



