

UNIT

# 7

# SHOPPING

People buy vegetables at Pike Place Market in Seattle, Washington



About eighty percent of the food on shelves of supermarkets today didn't exist 100 years ago.

—Dr. Larry McCleary, author of the book *Feed Your Brain, Lose Your Belly*

## 1

**GRAMMAR**Time Expressions with  
PrepositionsTime Expressions without  
Prepositions

Prepositions of Place

Prepositions in Common  
Expressions**CONTEXT**

Buying Necessary Things



A man enters a small market at night.

**BEFORE YOU READ**

1. What stores do you like? Why?
2. Do you shop late at night? Why or why not?



## READ

Read the following conversation between Sue and Rick, an American couple. Pay special attention to the prepositions and expressions in bold.

Rick and Sue are at their home.

**Sue:** Look. We're **out of** coffee. We need coffee for tomorrow morning. Can you go out and buy some?

**Rick:** Now? It's late. It's **after** 9:30. We can get it **in the morning**. I always wake up early. I can go shopping **before** breakfast.

**Sue:** Tomorrow is Saturday. The store is always crowded **on Saturdays**. I don't like to shop **on the weekend**. Anyway, we like to drink coffee **in** the morning.

**Rick:** But the supermarket is closed **at night**.

**Sue:** You're right. But the convenience store is open. It's open **24/7**.

**Rick:** My news program is **on** TV **at** 10 p.m. I don't have time **before** the news. It starts **in** 20 minutes.

**Sue:** You can go **after** the news.

Rick is now at the convenience store. Sue calls him on his cell phone.

**Rick:** Hello?

**Sue:** Hi. Are you **at** the convenience store now?

**Rick:** I'm still **in** the car. I'm **in** the parking lot.

**Sue:** Can you go **to** the pharmacy too and get some aspirin? I have a headache.

**Rick:** Can I get the aspirin **at** the convenience store?

**Sue:** You can, but aspirin is **on sale** this week **at** the pharmacy—two bottles **for** \$7.00. It costs \$7.00 **for** one bottle **at** the convenience store.

**Rick:** Which pharmacy?

**Sue:** The pharmacy **near** the convenience store. It's **on** the corner. It's **next to** the gas station.

**Rick:** Is the pharmacy open late too?

**Sue:** Yes, it's open **24/7**.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Prices at a convenience store are sometimes high. You are paying for the convenience of a store that is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week (24/7).

Vocabulary	Context
wake up	Rick <b>wakes up</b> early. He has to go to work.
go shopping shop	I like to <b>go shopping</b> early. There aren't many other customers at the stores. I like to <b>shop</b> at night.
convenience store	A <b>convenience store</b> is a small supermarket. It's open late, often 24/7.
program	TV has many <b>programs</b> . Every hour you can see a different show.
news	The <b>news</b> tells us about local, national, and international events.
still	Rick's not at the store yet. He's <b>still</b> in his car.
aspirin	My back hurts sometimes. Then I take <b>aspirin</b> to feel better.
headache	My head hurts. I have a terrible <b>headache</b> .
pharmacy	You can buy aspirin and other medicine in a <b>pharmacy</b> .
corner	The store is on the <b>corner</b> of Main Street and Willow Street.

## LISTEN



CD 2  
TR 3

Listen to the sentences about the conversation. Circle *true* or *false*.

- |  |       |         |       |         |       |
|--|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | False | 4. True | False | 7. True | False |
| 2. True                                  | False | 5. True | False | 8. True | False |
| 3. True                                  | False | 6. True | False |         |       |

## 7.1 Time Expressions with Prepositions

Prepositions are connecting words. We can use prepositions with time expressions.

The store is open	<b>in</b> the morning.
	<b>in</b> the daytime.
	<b>in</b> the afternoon.
	<b>in</b> the evening.
	<b>at</b> night.
The news program starts	<b>at</b> 10 p.m.
	<b>in</b> 20 minutes.
You can go out	<b>after</b> 9:30.
	<b>after</b> the news program.
	<b>after</b> work.
Sue goes to sleep	<b>before</b> 10:30.
The stores are crowded	<b>on</b> Saturdays.
	<b>on</b> the weekend.

### Language Note:

A sentence can have two time expressions.

Rick goes to work **at 7 in** the morning.

He wakes up **at 8 a.m. on** the weekend.

**EXERCISE 1** Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition of time: *in, on, after, before, or at*.

1. Sue and Rick don't work at night.
2. They work \_\_\_\_\_ Mondays.
3. Lisa doesn't work \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
4. Simon doesn't work \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
5. They can buy coffee \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
6. Many stores open \_\_\_\_\_ 9 a.m.
7. The convenience store is open \_\_\_\_\_ night.
8. It's 5:37 now. It's \_\_\_\_\_ 5:30.
9. We go shopping \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
10. The supermarket closes at 10 p.m. Go there \_\_\_\_\_ 10.

**EXERCISE 2** **About You** Ask a question with *when do you* and the words given. Another student will answer.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. watch TV<br/><b>A:</b> When do you watch TV?<br/><b>B:</b> I watch TV at night.</li> <li>2. drink coffee</li> <li>3. relax</li> <li>4. go to sleep</li> <li>5. wake up</li> <li>6. go shopping</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. listen to OR watch the news</li> <li>8. wash your clothes</li> <li>9. eat lunch</li> <li>10. read blogs</li> <li>11. see your friends</li> <li>12. do your homework</li> <li>13. take an aspirin</li> <li>14. work</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

## 7.2 Time Expressions without Prepositions

In some cases, we don't use a preposition with a time expression.

The store is open	<b>24 hours a day.</b>
	<b>seven days a week.</b>
We shop	<b>three times a month.</b>
They buy milk	<b>once a week.</b>
We cook	<b>every day.</b>
The convenience store is open	<b>24/7.</b>
	<b>all day and all night.</b>

**EXERCISE 3** About You Fill in the blanks. Share your answers with a partner.

1. I visit my parents once a month.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ five days a week.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ twice a day.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ four times a month.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ all day.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

**EXERCISE 4** About You Fill in the blanks with a time expression. Tell about the people and places in your country. Share your answers with a partner.

1. People usually watch the news every day.
2. Most people use the Internet \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Pharmacies are usually open \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Supermarkets in big cities are open \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Convenience stores are open \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Most banks are open \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Most people shop for food \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Students go to school \_\_\_\_\_.

**EXERCISE 5** About You Ask a question with *how many* and the words given. Another student will answer.

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. days a week/work                         | 4. times a month/go to the library |
| <b>A:</b> How many days a week do you work? | 5. hours a night/sleep             |
| <b>B:</b> I work five days a week.          | 6. times a day/cook                |
| 2. hours a day/talk on the phone            | 7. days a week/shop for food       |
| 3. hours a day/spend online                 | 8. minutes a day/exercise          |

## 7.3 Prepositions of Place

We can use prepositions with a place.

Preposition	Examples
in	Rick is <b>in</b> the car. He is <b>in</b> the parking lot.
near	The pharmacy is <b>near</b> the convenience store.
next to	The pharmacy is <b>next to</b> the gas station.
on	The convenience store is <b>on</b> the corner.
at	Rick is <b>at</b> the convenience store now. Sue and Rick are <b>at</b> home in the evening. They are <b>at</b> work in the daytime.
to	Go <b>to</b> the pharmacy.

### Language Note:

Compare the following sentences:

I'm **in** the store. (I'm not outside the store.)

I'm **at** the store. (I may be inside or in the parking lot, ready to go in.)



**EXERCISE 6** Victor and Lisa are on the telephone. Lisa is at home. Victor is about to go into class. He is on his cell phone. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition: *in, on, at, to, near, or next to*.

**Victor:** Hello?

**Lisa:** Hi, Victor. Where are you now?

**Victor:** I'm at <sub>1.</sub> school.

Where are you?

**Lisa:** I'm            <sub>2.</sub> home. Are you            <sub>3.</sub> class?

**Victor:** No, I'm            <sub>4.</sub> the parking lot. My class starts in ten minutes.

**Lisa:** Can you go            <sub>5.</sub> the store on your way home? We need milk. There's a sale            <sub>6.</sub> Tom's Market.

**Victor:** Where's Tom's Market?

**Lisa:** It's            <sub>7.</sub> the school. It's not far. It's            <sub>8.</sub> the corner. It's            <sub>9.</sub> the laundromat.

**Victor:** My class is over            <sub>10.</sub> 9. Is the market still open at 9?

**Lisa:** Yes, it is. It closes at 9:30. Go            <sub>11.</sub> the store right away, please.



## 7.4 Prepositions in Common Expressions

We can use prepositions in many common expressions.

Preposition	Examples
on	Rick is <b>on the phone</b> .
	The news program is <b>on TV</b> .
	You can hear the news <b>on the radio</b> .
	Aspirin is <b>on sale</b> .
	Please buy some milk <b>on your way</b> home.
for	Aspirin is on sale this week, two bottles <b>for \$7.00</b> .
out of	We don't have any coffee. We're <b>out of coffee</b> .

 **EXERCISE 7** Fill in the blanks in this conversation with the correct preposition: *on, in, next to, of, after, out of, or for*.

**Simon:** I'm going to the store after <sup>1.</sup> work. Eggs are on sale—two dozen \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>2.</sup> \$3.49.

**Marta:** Buy bananas too. They're \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>3.</sup> sale—one pound \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>4.</sup> 39 cents.

**Simon:** That's a good price. Anything else?<sup>1</sup>

**Marta:** Oh, yes. Buy coffee too.

**Simon:** Are we \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>5.</sup> coffee? So soon?

**Marta:** Yes. We drink a lot of coffee.

Simon is \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>6.</sup> the store now. He's \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>7.</sup> the phone with Marta.

**Simon:** I'm at Tom's Market now. Do we need anything else?

**Marta:** Yes. Buy some tea. The tea is \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>8.</sup> the coffee. Then come home right away.

Your favorite show is \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>9.</sup> TV at 7!

<sup>1</sup> *Anything else* means anything more.





**EXERCISE 8** Fill in the blanks in this phone conversation with the correct preposition: *in, on, at, to, or after*.

**Sue:** Hi, Rick. I'm on<sub>1.</sub> my cell phone.

**Rick:** Are you \_\_\_\_\_<sub>2.</sub> the car?

**Sue:** No, I'm still \_\_\_\_\_<sub>3.</sub> work. My shift ends in a few minutes, but I can't come home right now.

\_\_\_\_\_<sub>4.</sub> work, I have to make a few stops. I can be home \_\_\_\_\_<sub>5.</sub> about<sup>2</sup> an hour and a half.

**Rick:** Where do you need to go?

**Sue:** First, I need to buy gas. Then I have to go \_\_\_\_\_<sub>6.</sub> the supermarket.

**Rick:** Can you come home after that?

**Sue:** No. Then I have to go to the post office. The post office closes \_\_\_\_\_<sub>7.</sub> 6 p.m.

**Rick:** Do you have to do all of this now? I'm making dinner. And it's almost ready.

**Sue:** Oh, that's great, Rick. I can go to the supermarket \_\_\_\_\_<sub>8.</sub> dinner. And then you can get gas \_\_\_\_\_<sub>9.</sub> your way to work.

**Rick:** Good. Then just stop \_\_\_\_\_<sub>10.</sub> the post office. And try to get home soon.

<sup>2</sup> *About* means it is an estimate. *About an hour and a half* can be ninety minutes, ninety-five minutes, eighty-five minutes, etc.



## 2

**GRAMMAR**

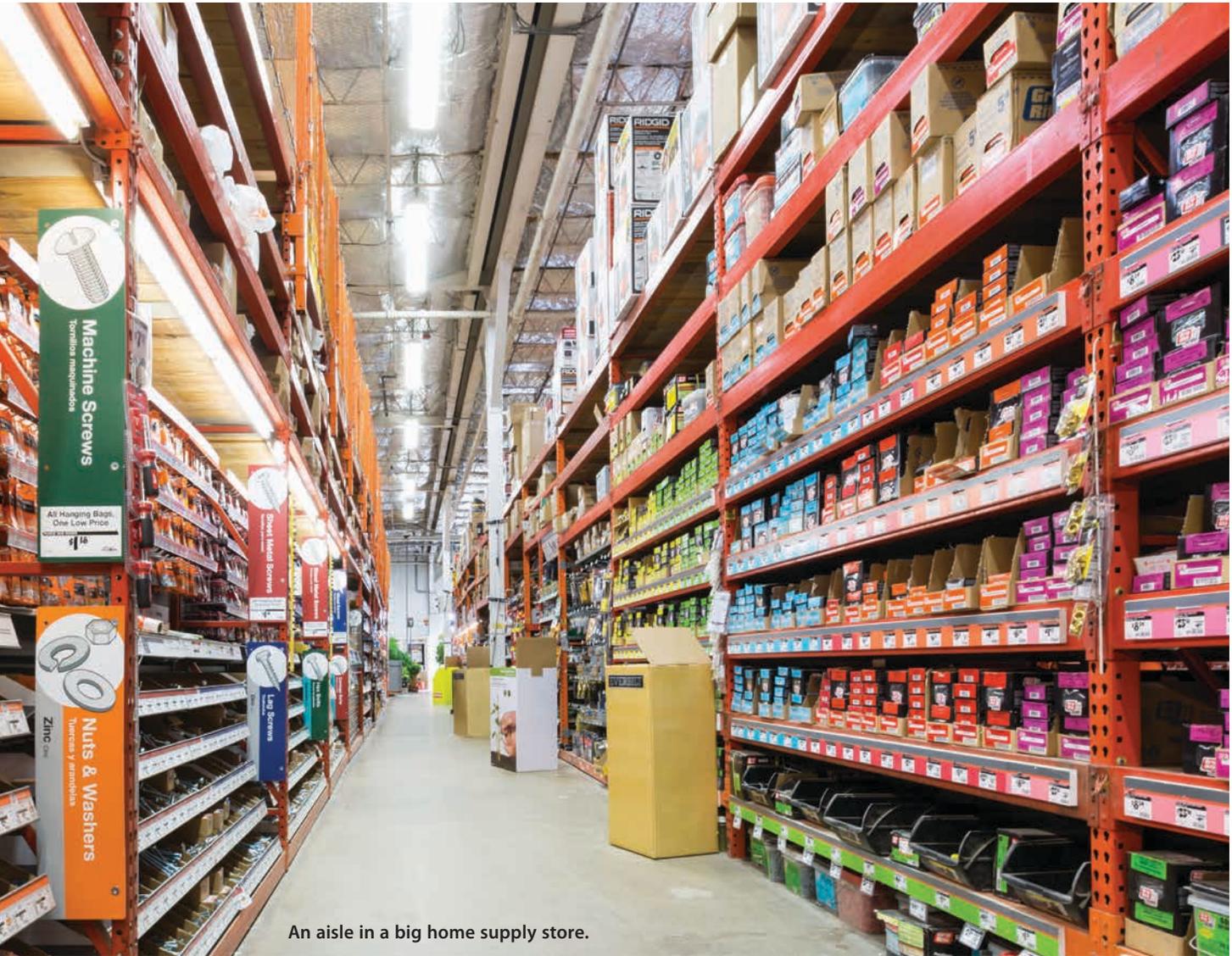
*There Is and There Are—  
Affirmative Statements*

*There Is and There Are—  
Negative Statements*

Quantity Words

**CONTEXT**

Large Stores and Small Stores



An aisle in a big home supply store.

**BEFORE YOU READ**

1. Are the clerks in stores usually helpful?
2. Do you like to shop in big stores or small stores? Why?

## READ



Read the following conversations. Pay special attention to affirmative and negative forms of *there is* and *there are* and quantity words in bold.

**CONVERSATION A:** At a big home supply store

**Sue:** You know I don't like to shop at the big hardware store on Saturdays. **There are a lot of** shoppers, and **there's no** place to park.

**Rick:** Look. **There's** a space over there.

(in the store)

**Sue:** **There are no** shopping carts.

**Rick:** We can take a basket. We only need a package of lightbulbs. We need one for the lamp in the living room.

**Sue:** **There are** so **many** things in this store. It's hard to find anything.

**Rick:** **There's** a clerk over there. Let's ask him. Excuse me, sir. I need to find lightbulbs.

**Clerk:** Lightbulbs are in aisle<sup>3</sup> 3. **There's** a clerk there. He can help you.

(after visiting aisle 3)

**Sue:** **There's no** clerk in aisle 3 now. Can you please help us?

**Clerk:** Sorry. I don't work in aisle 3. That's not my department.

**Sue:** (To Rick) The service here is terrible. **There aren't enough** clerks in this store. No one wants to help us.

**Rick:** But the prices are good here. And **there are** always coupons for this store in the newspaper. I have a coupon for a package of six lightbulbs for \$10. That's 20% off!

**CONVERSATION B:** In a small hardware store

**Clerk:** Can I help you?

**Peter:** Yes. I need lightbulbs.

**Clerk:** Lightbulbs are downstairs, but **there isn't** an elevator in this store. I can get the lightbulbs for you. Do you want **some** coffee? **There's** a coffee machine over there. It's free for customers.

**Peter:** Thanks for your help. (Thinking) I prefer small stores to big stores. **There's** good service here. **There are** helpful clerks here too. And **there's** free coffee.



### DID YOU KNOW?

Big home supply stores often teach free classes in home repair.

<sup>3</sup> The pronunciation of *aisle* is /aɪl/. We don't pronounce the s.

Vocabulary	Context
home supply store/ hardware store	A <b>home supply store</b> and a <b>hardware store</b> sell many things for the home: tools, lightbulbs, paint, etc.
shopping cart	We use a <b>shopping cart</b> for our items in a store. We push the <b>cart</b> down the aisles.
basket	We can use a <b>basket</b> for a few items in a store. We carry the basket.
lightbulb	The lamp isn't working. Rick needs to buy a new <b>lightbulb</b> for the lamp.
lamp	Sue needs light to read the newspaper. She turns on the <b>lamp</b> .
clerk	<b>Clerks</b> work in stores. They help customers.
aisle	<b>A:</b> Excuse me. Where are the lightbulbs? <b>B:</b> Lightbulbs are in <b>aisle</b> 3.
service	Peter likes good <b>service</b> . He likes help in a store.
enough	There are a lot of shoppers, but there aren't <b>enough</b> clerks.
% (percent) off	The coupon says 40% ( <b>percent</b> ) <b>off</b> . The package of lightbulbs is usually \$5. But it's \$3 with the coupon.
downstairs	My bedroom is on the second floor, but the kitchen is <b>downstairs</b> .
elevator	Peter needs an <b>elevator</b> to go downstairs.
prefer	Peter doesn't like big stores. He <b>prefers</b> small stores.

## LISTEN



CD 2  
TR 8

Listen to the sentences about the conversations. Circle *true* or *false*.

- |                |       |         |       |
|----------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. <u>True</u> | False | 5. True | False |
| 2. True        | False | 6. True | False |
| 3. True        | False | 7. True | False |
| 4. True        | False |         |       |



## 7.5 *There Is* and *There Are*—Affirmative Statements

Sometimes we use *there is* or *there are* to introduce the subject.

### Singular Nouns

<i>There</i>	<i>Is</i>	<i>A/An/One</i>	Singular Noun	Prepositional Phrase
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>a</b>	parking lot	at the store.
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>an</b>	elevator	in the hardware store.
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>one</b>	clerk	in aisle 4.

### Noncount Nouns

<i>There</i>	<i>Is</i>	Quantity Word	Noncount Noun	Prepositional Phrase
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>		free coffee	for the customers.
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>some</b>	milk	near the coffee machine.
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>a lot of</b>	sugar	in your coffee.

### Language Note:

The contraction for *there is* is **there's**.

### Plural Nouns

<i>There</i>	<i>Are</i>	Quantity Word	Plural Noun	Prepositional Phrase
<b>There</b>	<b>are</b>		coupons	in the newspaper.
<b>There</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>two</b>	clerks	in aisle 6.
<b>There</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>a lot of</b>	cars	in the parking lot.

### Language Note:

*There are* does not have a contraction.

**EXERCISE 1** Fill in the blanks with *there is* or *there are*. Use contractions when possible.

1. There are a lot of items in the big store.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a sale on lightbulbs this week.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of lightbulbs in aisle 3.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ two elevators in the big store.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ many shoppers in the big store.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ a sign near the entrance.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ coffee for the customers in the small store.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ good service in the small store.



**EXERCISE 2** This is a phone conversation between Simon and Victor. Fill in the blanks with *there is* or *there are*. Use contractions when possible.

**Simon:** Hello?

**Victor:** Hi, Simon. It's Victor.

**Simon:** Are you at home?

**Victor:** No, I'm not. I'm at the department store<sup>4</sup> with my wife. There's  
1. a big sale at this store—50 percent off all winter items. We love sales. We like to save money. Lisa wants to buy a winter coat. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. a lot of people in the coat department, but \_\_\_\_\_  
3. only one clerk. Where are you?

**Simon:** I'm at home. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. a football game on TV.

**Victor:** I know. And now \_\_\_\_\_  
5. a long line at the register. I have to wait.

**Simon:** That's too bad. It's a great game.

**Victor:** I know. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. a TV in the store, and \_\_\_\_\_  
7. some nice chairs in front of the TV. So I can watch the game too.

**Simon:** \_\_\_\_\_  
8. two games today. Let's watch the next game together.

**Victor:** OK. Sounds great!

## 7.6 *There Is* and *There Are*—Negative Statements

We can use *there is* and *there are* in negative statements.

### Singular Count Nouns

<i>There</i>	<i>Is</i>	<i>No</i>	Singular Count Noun	Prepositional Phrase
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>no</b>	coffee machine	in the big store.
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>no</b>	elevator	in the big store.
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>no</b>	clerk	in aisle 3.

<sup>4</sup> A *department store* sells many different things: clothes for men and women, toys, furniture, and more.

### Noncount Nouns

<i>There</i>	<i>Isn't</i>	<i>Any</i>	Noncount Noun	Prepositional Phrase
<b>There</b>	<b>isn't</b>	<b>any</b>	space	in the parking lot.
<b>There</b>	<b>isn't</b>	<b>any</b>	coffee	in the big store.
<b>There</b>	<b>isn't</b>	<b>any</b>	time	for shopping now.
<i>There</i>	<i>Is</i>	<i>No</i>	Noncount Noun	Prepositional Phrase
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>no</b>	space	in the parking lot.
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>no</b>	coffee	in the big store.
<b>There</b>	<b>is</b>	<b>no</b>	time	for shopping now.

### Plural Nouns

<i>There</i>	<i>Aren't</i>	<i>Any</i>	Plural Noun	Prepositional Phrase
<b>There</b>	<b>aren't</b>	<b>any</b>	lightbulbs	in this aisle.
<b>There</b>	<b>aren't</b>	<b>any</b>	shopping carts	in the small store.
<i>There</i>	<i>Are</i>	<i>No</i>	Plural Noun	Prepositional Phrase
<b>There</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>no</b>	lightbulbs	in this aisle.
<b>There</b>	<b>are</b>	<b>no</b>	shopping carts	in the small store.

### EXERCISE 3 Read the affirmative statement. Complete the negative statement.

- There's a small hardware store near my house. There are no big stores near my house.
- There are coupons for the big store. \_\_\_\_\_ coupons for the small store.
- There are lightbulbs in a hardware store. \_\_\_\_\_ lightbulbs in a shoe store.
- There's usually a clerk in aisle 3. \_\_\_\_\_ clerk in aisle 3 now.
- There's an elevator in the department store. \_\_\_\_\_ elevator in the convenience store.
- There's free coffee in the small store. \_\_\_\_\_ free coffee in the big store.

## 7.7 Quantity Words

Quantity	Examples
xxxxxx	There are <b>many/a lot of</b> cars in the parking lot.
xxx	There are <b>some</b> lamps in aisle 3.
xx (You need xxxx.)	There aren't <b>enough</b> clerks in the big store.
x	There is <b>one/an</b> elevator in the big store.
0	There aren't <b>any</b> lightbulbs in aisle 5.
	There are <b>no</b> lightbulbs in aisle 5.

**EXERCISE 4** About You Use *there is* or *there are* and the words given to tell about your class and your school. Use quantity words from the chart above. You may have to change the noun to the plural form.

- copy machine
- book
- desk for all students
- Korean students
- computer
- young student
- telephone
- elevator
- teacher

**A:** *There's a copy machine in the library.*

**EXERCISE 5** About You Fill in the blanks to tell about the place where you live.

- There aren't enough windows in my bedroom.
- There are no \_\_\_\_\_ in my neighborhood.
- There's no \_\_\_\_\_ in my city.
- There aren't many \_\_\_\_\_ in my neighborhood.
- There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in my home.
- There are some \_\_\_\_\_ in my home.
- There aren't enough \_\_\_\_\_ in my bedroom.
- There's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in my kitchen.
- There aren't any \_\_\_\_\_ in my bathroom.

 **EXERCISE 6** Fill in the blanks with *any*, *some*, *many*, *a lot of*, *enough*, *one*, or *no* to complete this conversation. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

**Sue:** Where are the batteries? I need \_\_\_\_\_ some \_\_\_\_\_ batteries for the flashlight.  
1.

**Rick:** Look in the closet.

**Sue:** There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ batteries in the closet.  
2.

**Rick:** Look in the kitchen. There are \_\_\_\_\_ batteries there, I think.  
3.

**Sue:** There's only \_\_\_\_\_ battery here. This flashlight needs two batteries. We need to go to the hardware store and get more batteries.  
4.

**Rick:** Let's go to the home supply store.

**Sue:** Not again. You know I prefer the small store. In the big store, there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ 5. clerks to help you. Sometimes I have questions, but there are \_\_\_\_\_ 6. clerks to answer them. Or I find a clerk and he says, "That's not my department."

**Rick:** I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ 7. questions about batteries. A battery is a battery. Look at this section of the newspaper. There are \_\_\_\_\_ 8. things on sale at the big store— hundreds of things.

**Sue:** We don't need hundreds of things. We just<sup>5</sup> need batteries.



**EXERCISE 7** Fill in the blanks with the missing words from the box below. You can combine two words to fill in some blanks. Use contractions when possible.

there      they      is      are      it      not      isn't

**Rick:** Let's go to the hardware store today. \_\_\_\_\_ *There's* \_\_\_\_\_ a sale on plants. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. really cheap today.

**Sue:** Let's go to the bookstore. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. a sale on all travel books. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 50% off. Let's go to the bookstore first and then to the hardware store.

**Rick:** \_\_\_\_\_ 5. enough time. It's almost 4:00. The hardware store closes at 5:30. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Saturday, and the hardware store \_\_\_\_\_ 7. open late on Saturday.

**Sue:** The small hardware store \_\_\_\_\_ 8. open late, but the home supply store is open. You know, I don't really want to go to the hardware store with you. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. always too crowded. I have an idea. You can go to the hardware store, and I can go to the bookstore. I need something to read.

**Rick:** Need or want? You have a lot of books.

**Sue:** \_\_\_\_\_ 10. all old. I need new books.

**Rick:** And I need some plants.



<sup>5</sup> *Just* means only.

## 3

**GRAMMAR**

*There Is and There Are—Yes/No Questions*

*There Is and There Are—Wh- Questions*

**CONTEXT**

Smart Shopping



A woman compares the prices of rugs.

**BEFORE YOU READ**

1. Is it easy to make choices in a store? Why or why not?
2. Do you compare prices when you shop?

## READ



Read the following conversation. Pay special attention to *yes/no* questions and *wh-* questions using *there is* and *there are* in bold.

Halina and her husband, Peter, are in the supermarket.

**Peter:** There are many brands of shampoo. **Why are there** so many brands? Do people need so many choices?

**Halina:** I don't think so. **Is there** a difference between this shampoo for \$2.99 and that shampoo for \$7.99?

**Peter:** I don't know. Let's buy the cheap one.

**Halina:** OK. There's probably no difference.

**Peter:** **Are there** any other items on the shopping list?

**Halina:** Just two. We need sugar. The sugar is in aisle 6.

(in aisle 6)

**Halina:** This sign says 25 ounces for \$1.75. That one says five pounds for \$2.25. Which one is a better buy?

**Peter:** I don't know. What's an ounce?

**Halina:** It's part of a pound.

**Peter:** **How many ounces are there** in a pound?

**Halina:** Sixteen.

**Peter:** **Is there** a calculator on your phone?

**Halina:** Yes, but we don't need it. Look. There's a small sign under the sugar. The five-pound bag is about 2.8¢ an ounce. The 25-ounce bag is about 7¢ an ounce. The big bag is a better buy.

**Peter:** You're a smart shopper. Are we finished? **Is there** anything else on the list?

**Halina:** Yes. There's one more thing—dog food.

**Peter:** Wow! Look. There are over 20 kinds of dog food.

**Halina:** Dogs have choices too.

### We need:

bread, sugar

rice, cheese

fruit, milk

shampoo

aspirin

dog food

### DID YOU KNOW?

One pound = .45 kilograms

One ounce = 28.35 grams

Vocabulary	Context
brand	Many companies make soap. There are a lot of different <b>brands</b> .
shampoo	I need to buy <b>shampoo</b> . I need to wash my hair.
choice	There are 20 kinds of dog food, so there are many <b>choices</b> . We have to pick one.
difference between	What's the <b>difference between</b> the cheap shampoo and the expensive one? The expensive shampoo is better quality.
ounce	An <b>ounce</b> is a unit a measure. Sixteen <b>ounces</b> is equal to one pound.
calculator	I have a <b>calculator</b> on my phone. It helps me do math.
better buy	The large bag of sugar is a <b>better buy</b> . We can save money.

## LISTEN



Listen to the sentences about the conversation. Circle *true* or *false*.

1. True      False
2. True      False
3. True      False
4. True      False
5. True      False
6. True      False
7. True      False

## 7.8 *There Is* and *There Are*—Yes/No Questions

Compare statements and questions with *there is* and *there are*.

Statement	Question	Short Answer
<b>There's</b> a shampoo aisle.	<b>Is there</b> a hardware aisle in this store?	No, there isn't.
<b>There are</b> large bags of sugar.	<b>Are there</b> any small bags of sugar?	Yes, there are.
<b>There's</b> dog food in this aisle.	<b>Is there</b> any cat food in this aisle?	Yes, there is.

### Language Notes:

1. We often use *any* in questions with noncount and plural count nouns.
2. We don't make a contraction in an affirmative short answer.

Yes, there is.

NOT: Yes, there's.

**EXERCISE 1** Complete the short answers.

1. Are there any clerks in the store? Yes, there are.
2. Is there a price on the shampoo bottles? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Are there a lot of shoppers in the store? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Is there any dog food on sale this week? No, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Are there a lot of choices of dog food? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Is there a coupon for sugar? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Are there any shopping carts in this store? No, \_\_\_\_\_.

**EXERCISE 2** Complete the questions.

1. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ good service in a small store?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ any shoppers in the checkout line?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a clerk in the cereal aisle?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ any space in the parking lot?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ any coupons for shampoo in the newspaper?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ an elevator in the supermarket?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of shoppers today?

**EXERCISE 3** Ask a question with *is there* or *are there any* and the words given. Another student will answer.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. an elevator/in this building                  | 5. a verb chart/in your dictionary |
| <b>A:</b> Is there an elevator in this building? | 6. hard exercises/in this lesson   |
| <b>B:</b> No, there isn't.                       | 7. a computer lab/at this school   |
| 2. Mexican students/in this class                | 8. restrooms/on this floor         |
| 3. new words/in this lesson                      | 9. a gym/at this school            |
| 4. photos/on this page                           | 10. a library/in your town         |

## 7.9 There Is and There Are—Wh- Questions

**PART A:** How much, how many, and why are common question words with *is there* and *are there*.

Notice question word order.

Question Word(s)	Be	There	Phrase	Answer
How much sugar	<b>is</b>	<b>there</b>	in the bag?	One pound.
How many ounces	<b>are</b>	<b>there</b>	in a pound?	Sixteen.
Why	<b>are</b>	<b>there</b>	20 different kinds of shampoo?	I don't know.

**PART B:** Compare *yes/no* questions and *wh-* questions.

Yes/No Questions	Wh- Questions
<b>Are there</b> ten items on the list?	How many items <b>are there</b> on the list?
<b>Are there</b> different kinds of shampoo?	Why <b>are there</b> different kinds of shampoo?
<b>Are there</b> many kinds of dog food?	How many kinds of dog food <b>are there</b> ?
<b>Is there</b> a difference between this shampoo and that shampoo?	Why <b>is there</b> a difference in price?

**EXERCISE 4** Read the statements. Write *wh-* questions with the words given.

1. There are ten kinds of shampoo.

How many *kinds of shampoo are there?*

2. There are a lot of people in this line.

Why \_\_\_\_\_

3. There are 16 ounces in a pound.

How many \_\_\_\_\_

4. There are a few items on the list.

How many \_\_\_\_\_

5. There are many brands of dog food.

Why \_\_\_\_\_

6. There's some sugar in this bag.

How much \_\_\_\_\_

7. There is a pharmacy in the store.

Why \_\_\_\_\_

8. There's a lot of time left.

How much \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 5** **About You** Work with a partner. Use the following words to ask and answer questions about your class or school. Use *how much* or *how many* in your questions.

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. desks/in this room                            | 5. telephones/in this room       |
| <b>A:</b> How many desks are there in this room? | 6. men's restrooms/on this floor |
| <b>B:</b> There are 20 desks in this room.       | 7. floors/in this building       |
| 2. students/in this class                        | 8. pages/in this book            |
| 3. windows/in this room                          | 9. new vocabulary/on this page   |
| 4. paper/on the floor                            | 10. photos/this unit             |

**EXERCISE 6** Write questions and answers for the items in the box below.

<p>3 feet = one yard 12 inches = one foot</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">foot</p>	<p>16 ounces = one pound 4 cups = one quart</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">cup</p>	<p>4 quarts = one gallon 2 pints = one quart</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">quart    pint</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">gallon</p>								
<p><b>Abbreviations:</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>yard = yd.</td> <td>cup = C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>foot = ft. <b>OR</b> '</td> <td>ounce = oz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>inch = in. <b>OR</b> "</td> <td>pound = lb.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>quart = qt.</td> <td>pint = pt.</td> </tr> </table>		yard = yd.	cup = C	foot = ft. <b>OR</b> '	ounce = oz.	inch = in. <b>OR</b> "	pound = lb.	quart = qt.	pint = pt.	
yard = yd.	cup = C									
foot = ft. <b>OR</b> '	ounce = oz.									
inch = in. <b>OR</b> "	pound = lb.									
quart = qt.	pint = pt.									

1. *How many feet are there in a yard?*

*There are 3 feet in a yard.*

2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

*continued*

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**EXERCISE 7** Fill in the blanks with the missing words from the box below. You can use some items more than once. Use contractions when possible.

there is	there are	is there	are there	how many
----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------

**Ali:** I'm going for a walk.

**Shafia:** Wait. I need a few things at the supermarket. Let me look at my shopping list.

**Ali:** How many items \_\_\_\_\_ *are there* \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
1.

**Shafia:** About ten. Also go to the office supply store. I need some pens.

**Ali:** Where's the office supply store?

**Shafia:** \_\_\_\_\_ 2. a few office supply stores near here. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. one  
next to the supermarket on Elm Street.

**Ali:** \_\_\_\_\_ 4. pens \_\_\_\_\_ 5. in a box?

**Shafia:** You can buy a box of 20.

**Ali:** \_\_\_\_\_ 6. anything else on your list?

**Shafia:** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ 7. We need paper for the printer too. Please buy two reams<sup>6</sup> of paper.

**Ali:** \_\_\_\_\_ 8. sheets of paper \_\_\_\_\_ 9. in one ream?

**Shafia:** Five hundred, I think.

**Ali:** What about printer ink? \_\_\_\_\_ 10. enough ink in the cartridge?<sup>7</sup>

**Shafia:** I don't think so. Please get some ink too.

<sup>6</sup> A *ream* is a package of paper with 500 sheets.

<sup>7</sup> Ink for the printer comes in a *cartridge*.



**EXERCISE 8** Fill in the blanks to complete the conversation. Use *there is*, *there are*, *is there*, or *are there*. Use contractions when possible.

**Marta:** The kids need new coats. Let's go shopping today. \_\_\_\_\_ *There's* \_\_\_\_\_ a 12-hour sale at Baker's Department Store—today only.  
1.

**Simon:** \_\_\_\_\_ a sale on men's coats too?  
2.

**Marta:** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of great things on sale: winter<sup>8</sup> coats, sweaters, boots, gloves, and more.  
3. 4.

**Simon:** How do you always know about all the sales in town?

**Marta:** \_\_\_\_\_ an ad in the store window. It says, "End of winter sale. All winter items 50% off."  
5.

**Simon:** Why \_\_\_\_\_ a sale on winter things? It's still winter.  
6.

**Marta:** Spring is almost<sup>9</sup> here.

**Simon:** It's only January. It's so cold. \_\_\_\_\_ two or three more months of winter.  
7.

**Marta:** You're right! But stores need space for new things for the spring.

<sup>8</sup> The four seasons are: *winter*, *spring*, *summer*, and *fall*.

<sup>9</sup> *Almost* means very close in time.



# WRITING

## PART 1 Editing Advice

1. Use the correct preposition.

Sue likes to shop <sup>at</sup> ~~in the~~ night.

Your favorite program begins <sup>in</sup> ~~after~~ 20 minutes.

2. Don't use prepositions with certain time expressions.

Simon works five days ~~in~~ a week.

3. Don't use *to* after *near*.

There's a convenience store near ~~to~~ my house.

4. Don't write a contraction for *there are*.

<sup>There are</sup> ~~There're~~ 20 students in the class.

5. Don't use *a* after *there are*.

There are ~~a~~ good sales this week.

6. Don't use a double negative.

There aren't <sup>any</sup> ~~no~~ lightbulbs in this aisle.

7. Use correct word order.

How many batteries <sup>are there</sup> ~~there are~~ in the flashlight?

## PART 2 Editing Practice

Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write C.

**Ali:** I need a lightbulb for this lamp. <sup>C</sup> ~~Are there~~ any extra lightbulbs?

**Shafia:** No, there <sup>aren't</sup> ~~isn't~~. We need to buy more.  
1.  
2.

**Ali:** Let's go ~~in~~ the hardware store. Is it open now?  
3.

**Shafia:** No. It's late. The hardware store isn't open ~~in the~~ night. It closes ~~in~~ 6:00 p.m. But the big store  
4. 5.  
~~near to~~ the bank is open very late.  
6.

**Ali:** ~~There are~~ a lot of things ~~in~~ sale ~~at~~ that store. Let's make a list.  
7. 8. 9.

**Shafia:** We don't need a lot of things. We only need lightbulbs.

**Ali:** What about batteries?<sup>10</sup> Are there a batteries in the house?  
10. 11.

**Shafia:** There're some AA batteries.  
12.

**Ali:** But we need C batteries for the radio.

**Shafia:** There aren't no C batteries in the house.  
13.

**Ali:** Do you want to go to the store with me?  
14.

**Shafia:** My favorite show starts after five minutes. Can you go alone?  
15.

**Ali:** OK.

**Shafia:** There's no rice in the house. Can you get some rice too?  
16.

**Ali:** There isn't any rice at the hardware store.  
17.

**Shafia:** Of course not. But the hardware store is next the supermarket. In fact, you don't need the hardware store at all. There are a lightbulbs and batteries at the supermarket too.  
18.  
19. 20.

**Ali:** There's no need to go to two stores. Is this supermarket open at night?  
21. 22.

**Shafia:** Yes. It's open seven days in a week. And it's open all night.  
23. 24.

### PART 3 Write About It

Write five or six sentences to describe each photo. You can write affirmative statements, negative statements, or questions.

*In photo A, there is one customer in the aisle.*

*Why is she at the hardware store?*

### PART 4 Learner's Log

- Write one sentence about each of these topics:
  - Shopping in the United States
  - Different types of stores
  - Getting a good price
- Write any questions you still have about shopping in the United States.

<sup>10</sup> Batteries come in different sizes. For examples, AA and C.

