

**SOLUTIONS UPPER-INTERMEDIATE 5**  
**UNIT 9: CONSUMERISM**

**9D**

**PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI**

**9C**

Listening

**Moneyless living***I can distinguish between fact and opinion.*

**SOME PEOPLE  
ARE SO POOR,  
ALL THEY HAVE  
IS MONEY**

1 Read the text and decide whether sentences 1–4 are fact (F) or opinion (O).

1 2 3 4 

# Rich without money

Living without money is not easy. You have to really want to do it and be prepared to give up some things. You will need to lose the impulse to just buy anything you want. 1However, you will find another way of living in which you will be happy with all that you already have. And it will be a more creative life that you develop to satisfy your needs. 2You will be rich in other ways! In addition, you won't be contributing to the destruction of the environment caused by all the stuff we buy that we don't need.

But imagine what a whole world would be like without money. Would it even be possible? 3In fact, philosophers, sociologists and economists have already asked these questions. When money was introduced into our society, it made our lives so much easier in many ways. So would it be impossible to go back now?

Well, there is a middle way. 4There are many websites which give people tips on relying less on money, and practical advice on other ways of doing things.

Why not have a look and try some of the ideas? You can save not only money, but also the environment. What have you got to lose?

## **Listening Strategy**


To answer some comprehension questions, you need to be able to distinguish between fact and opinion. Listen carefully for words or phrases that may indicate whether the speaker is expressing a fact or an opinion.



2 Read the Listening Strategy. Then put the phrases below in the correct columns.

actually as far as I'm concerned as I see it  
in fact in my view in reality I strongly believe  
I've a feeling that it's been proved that it's true that  
it's undeniable that my impression is personally  
the truth is to my mind undeniably

Introducing an opinion	Introducing a fact

3  2.22 Listen and write the words used to introduce the sentences. Are the sentences fact (F) or opinion (O)?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_, bank managers get paid too much.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ inflation has remained at the same level for six months.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_, the government's policies to tackle poverty aren't working.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ it's better to be a saver than a spender.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ more Monopoly money is printed every year than real money.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the key to happiness is spending money on experiences rather than possessions.

4  2.23 Listen to three recordings and choose the correct answers (a–c).

- 1 What is the purpose of the speaker's story?
  - a To show how money changes relationships.
  - b To explain why it is better to be poor.
  - c To persuade people to live without money.
- 2 The speakers can't agree that
  - a people are generally nice.
  - b couch-surfing has a good philosophy behind it.
  - c couch-surfing doesn't cost anything.
- 3 Which of the following is stated in the radio programme as an opinion, not a fact?
  - a Streetbank is an online project.
  - b The co-founders of Streetbank intended to encourage community spirit.
  - c There is no negative side to Streetbank.

# CLEFT SENTENCES

1



about the place is the weather.

What I don't like

That I don't like

The reason I don't like

# CLEFT SENTENCES

1



about the place is the weather.

- What I don't like
- That I don't like
- The reason I don't like

Correct answer: What I don't like

⇒ We can also use **what** or **all** (more emphasis) instead of **the thing/s that** to focus on an element of the sentence.

⇒ *The thing that I don't like about the place is the weather.* ⇒ *What I don't like about the place is the weather.*



2

- It was Mary
- Mary
- Mary it was

who lent him the money.

2

  
 It was Mary  
 Mary  
 Mary it was

who lent him the money.

Correct answer: It's Mary

⇒ Instead of **the person who, the thing that, etc.** we can also use an introductory **it**, the verb **be** in any verb tense that we may need, and the element that we want to focus on.

⇒ Mary lent him the money ⇒ **The person who** lent him the money was Mary / **It was Mary who** lent him the money.

3

What we did is

▼  
wrote  
write  
writing

a letter to apologise.

3 What we did is  a letter to apologise.

- ▼
- wrote
- write
- writing

Correct answer: write

⇒ We can use **what + subject + do/does/did/ + is/was + (to) infinitive** when we want to focus on the verb or verb phrase.

1 **SPEAKING** What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of shopping online?




2 Read the text. Does it mention any of your ideas in exercise 1?




## The downside of online shopping


Used sensibly, the internet offers an irresistible opportunity for shoppers. Countless consumers sit at home every day, enjoying the convenience and cheapness of online shopping. But for high street stores struggling to compete, it's a bleak outlook. Around twenty shops a day close down in the UK, with travel agents and phone retailers among the worst affected. The environment suffers too. Having made an online order, people are sometimes not at home when the goods are delivered, so they get sent back. When it comes to clothes, people often order three different sizes, knowing that only one will fit. All of this adds extra journeys for the delivery vans, increases the amount of packaging used and so creates more pollution.



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CONSUMERS TO DIRECTLY  
BUY GOODS OR SERVICES  
FROM A SELLER OVER THE  
INTERNET USING A WEB  
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APP.**



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**THE BOMB EXPLODED, ...**





**THE BOMB EXPLODED, DESTROYING  
EVERYTHING.**









**...., I NOTICED I DIDN'T WEAR MY MASK.**

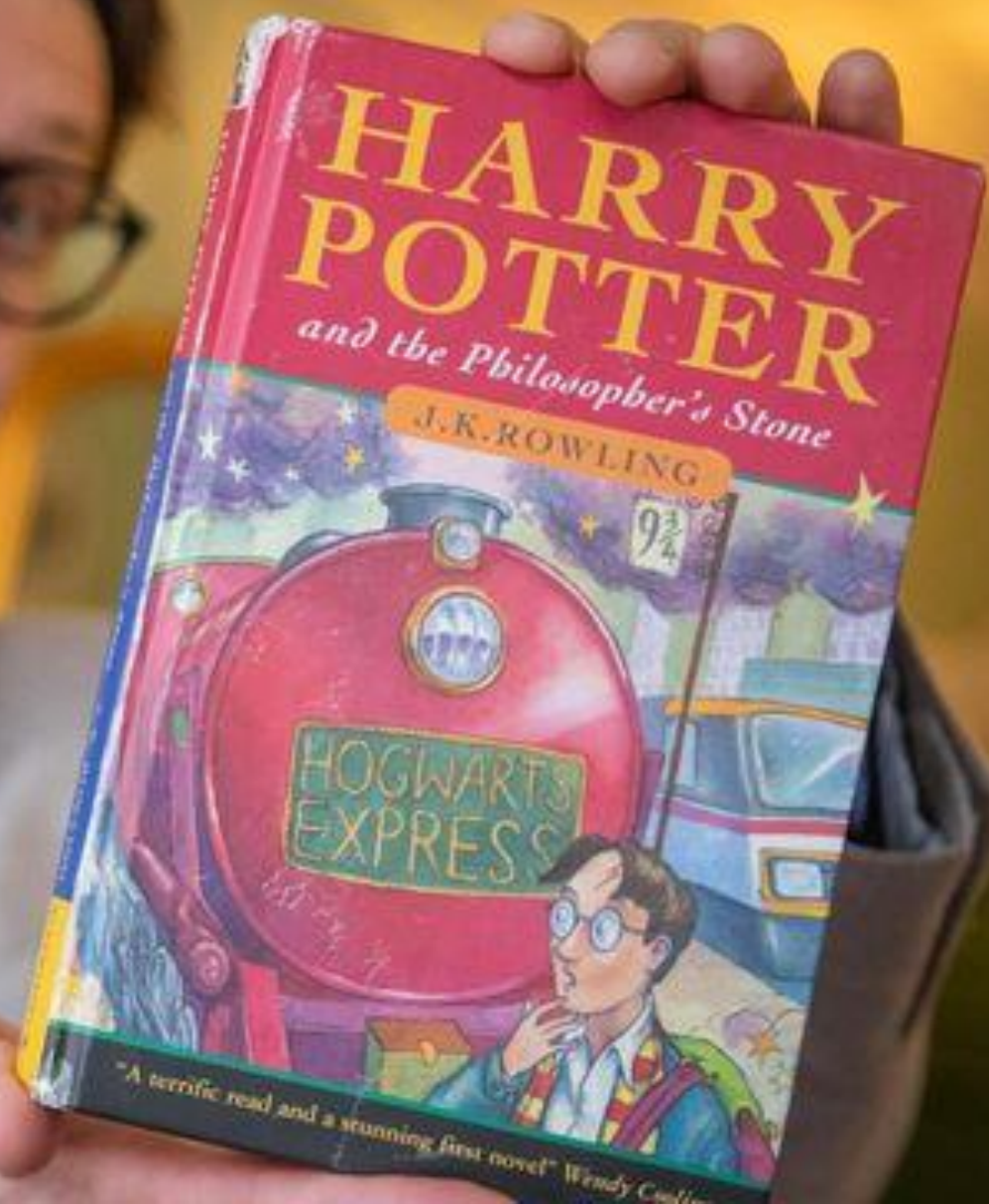




**STANDING IN THE QUEUE, I NOTICED I DIDN'T WEAR MY MASK.**







# HARRY POTTER

*and the Philosopher's Stone*

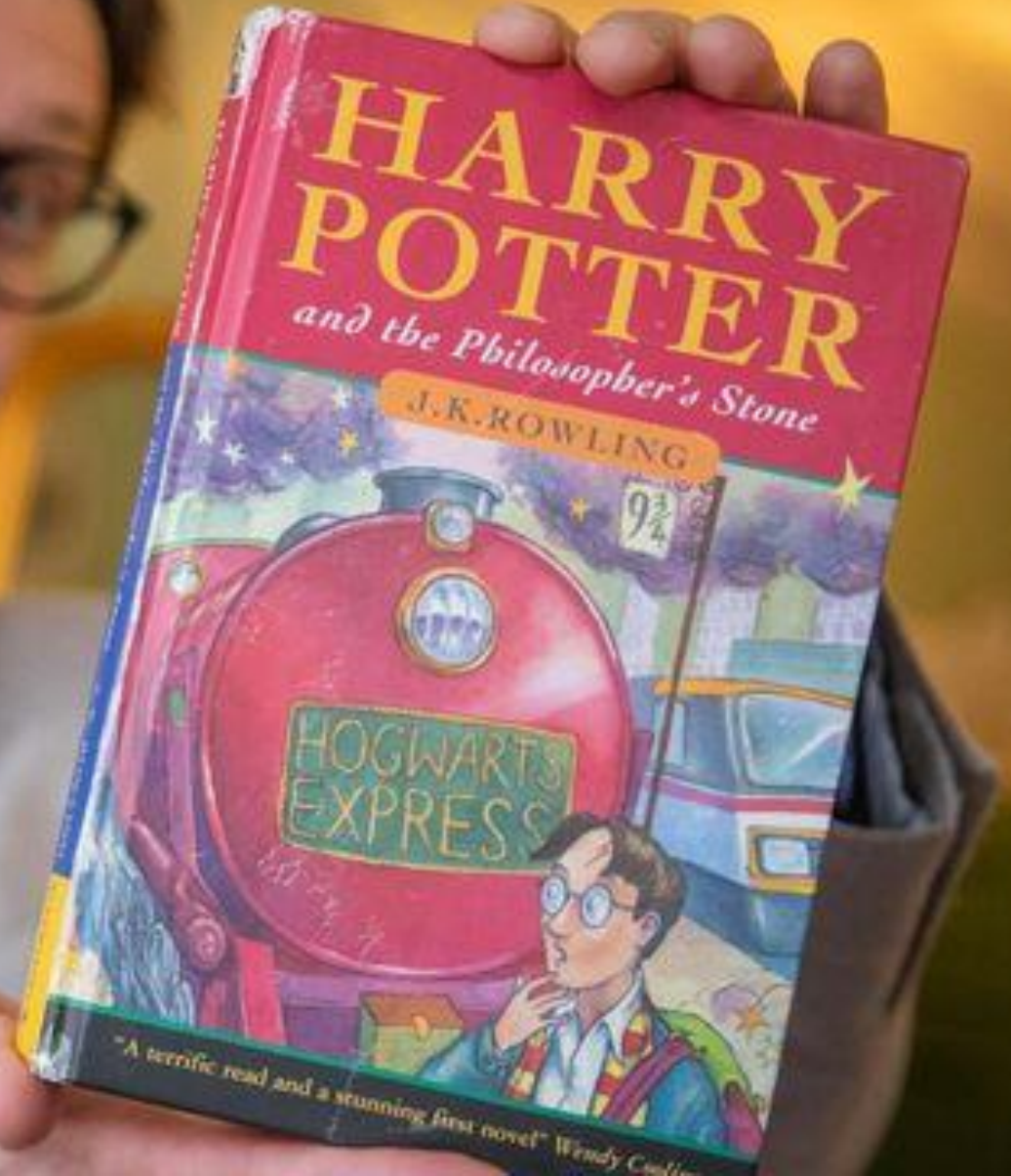
J.K. ROWLING

HOGWARTS  
EXPRESS

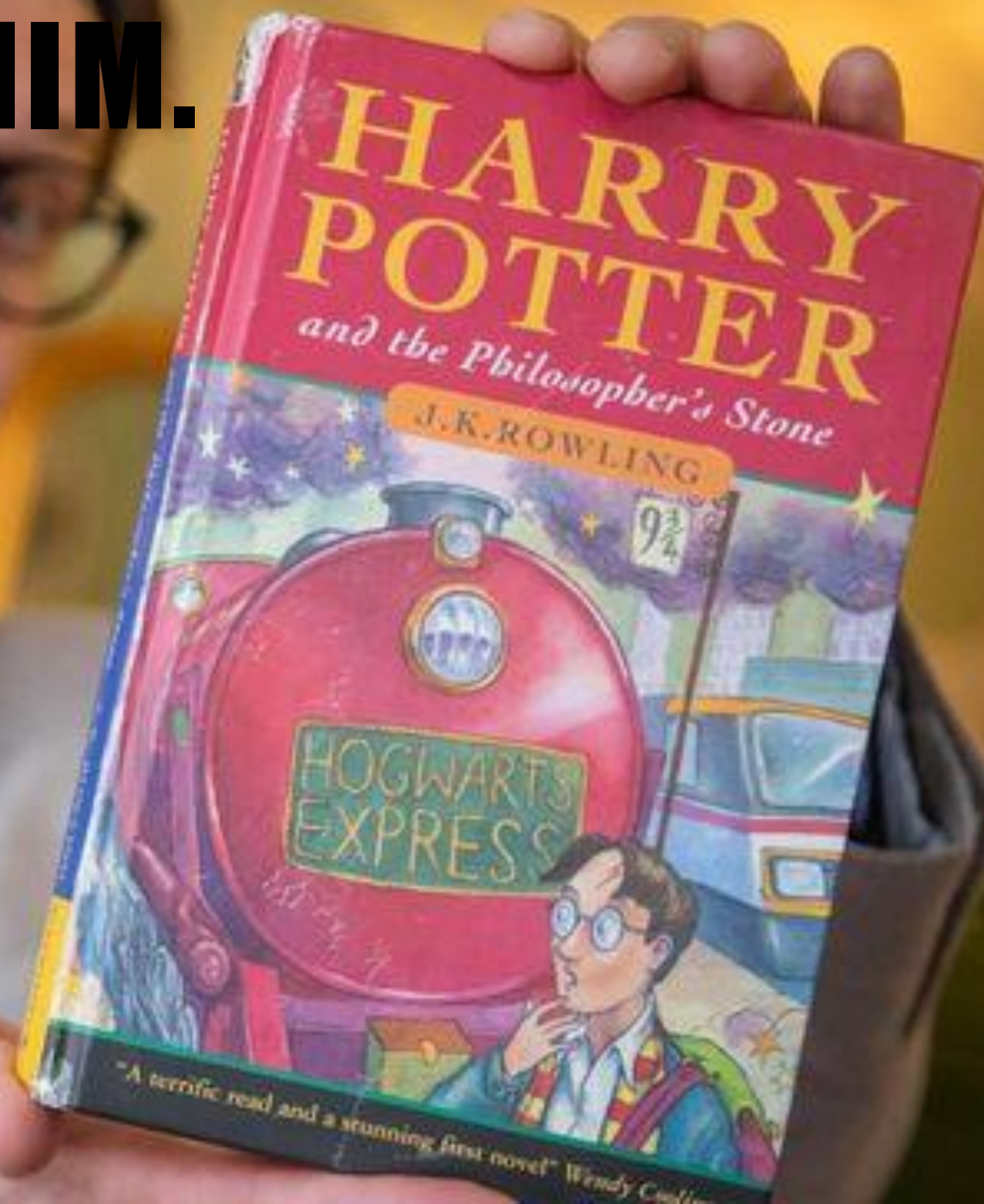
"A terrific read and a stunning first novel" Wendy Coull



..., SHE BOUGHT A BOOK FOR HIM.



**KNOWING HE LOVED READING, SHE BOUGHT A BOOK FOR HIM.**









**...., THEY STARTED THE PARTY.**





**HAVING PREPARED EVERYTHING,  
THEY STARTED THE PARTY.**



- 3 Read the **Learn this!** box. Match the highlighted examples in exercise 2 with rules 1–5. Then rewrite them expanding participle clauses like example 1–5 below.

### **LEARN THIS!** Participle clauses



A participle clause contains a present participle, a past participle or a perfect participle. It can be used:

- 1 to replace a relative clause.

**a** A present participle replaces an active tense.

*There were hundreds of people hoping for bargains.*

**b** A past participle replaces a passive tense.

*Made in China, my new TV was very cheap.*

Note: The subject of the participle must be the subject of the other verb.

- 2 to indicate two things happening at the same time.

*Closing the door, I realised I'd locked myself out.*

(replaces *While ...*)

- 3 with a perfect participle to show a sequence of events.

*Having shopped all morning, we finally went home.*

(replaces *After ...*)

- 4 to give a reason or cause.

*Being hard up, I couldn't go abroad.* (replaces *Because / Since / As ...*)

- 5 to express a condition.

*Spent wisely, this money will last for years.* (replaces *If ...*)



4 Complete the participle clauses (1–6) with the correct form of the verbs below.

charge keep not be pay realise spend

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a deposit, she settled the balance a month later.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I had been overcharged, I asked to see the manager.
- 3 Customers \_\_\_\_\_ over €50 will be entered into a prize draw.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ with shoplifting, he's likely to receive a large fine.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ from the area, we didn't know the best places to visit.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ in good condition, this product should last for life.

**5 Rewrite the sentences. Start each one with a participle clause.**

- 1 If you wash it by hand, this T-shirt should keep its colour.  
*Washed by hand, ...*
- 2 The bookshop opened just six months ago, then closed in November.
- 3 Because I didn't have any money, I couldn't afford a cab.
- 4 Berlin's KaDeWe, which was opened in 1905, is the biggest department store in Europe.
- 5 Online shopping has brought some benefits, but also has disadvantages.
- 6 We weren't free that evening, so we didn't go to the party.



## **LEARN THIS!** Conjunctions and prepositions



Participle clauses can contain different conjunctions and prepositions, e.g. *after, although, before, on, once, since, until, when, while*.

*On hearing the fire alarm, everyone left the building.*

*While not wishing to seem rude, I must ask you to leave.*

*Since ordering the goods online, he's changed his mind.*

**6** Read the **Learn this!** box. Then complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Use participle clauses.

**1** I switched to a newer mobile and now my life is much easier.

Since \_\_\_\_\_, my life is much easier.

**2** After he compared the prices, he bought a bike.

Before \_\_\_\_\_, he compared the prices.

**3** Sal looks for bargains and often shops in charity shops.

When \_\_\_\_\_, Sal often goes to charity shops.

**4** She noticed a problem when she read the guarantee.

On \_\_\_\_\_, she noticed a problem.

**5** He finally found the store after he spent ten minutes looking for it.

After \_\_\_\_\_, he finally found it.

**7 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets forming participle clauses.**

Internet shopping's perfect for me. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (compare) different prices, I can be sure I've found the best deal. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to drive to the shops uses petrol – and of course, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) to park in town is really expensive! Instead, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) from the comfort of my home, I have a more relaxed and enjoyable experience. There are millions of people <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the same as me every day. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (give) time, I'm sure everybody will be doing all their shopping online.

**8 SPEAKING** In pairs, discuss which view of internet shopping you agree with most: the one in exercise 2 or exercise 7. Give reasons.

Listen and transcribe. (Track 4.04)

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**ASSIGNMENT:  
WORKBOOK 9D  
GRAMMAR BUILDER  
PAGE 142**

**DEADLINE: SATURDAY**