

7

Money

7A

Vocabulary

Spending power

I can talk about different shops and services.

Worth it?

Unit map

Vocabulary

Numbers and currencies
Shops and services
Shopping
Verbs to do with money
Business
In school

Word Skills

Verb + infinitive or -ing form

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Gold of Kinabalu orchid



2 a flower –
£ _____ each

white truffles



1 white truffles –
€ _____ a kilo

3 a pen –
£ _____ each



Mont Blanc Lorenzo di Medici fountain pen

1 **SPEAKING** Look at the photos. In pairs, guess which of the items is the most expensive and which is the least expensive.

2 Read aloud the numbers and currencies below. What other currencies do you know?

Numbers and currencies

\$500 = five hundred dollars

€3,500 = three thousand five hundred / three and a half thousand euros

250,000₹ = two hundred and fifty thousand rupees

£1 million = a million pounds

¥3.5 billion = three point five / three and a half billion yen

3 **2.30** Listen to the descriptions of the items in exercise 1. Complete the prices using the numbers below. Which is the most surprising, in your opinion?

500 3,500 5,400 6,850 10,000 12,000

4 **2.31** **VOCABULARY** Work in pairs. Where would you buy the items in exercise 1? Match them with six of the shops and services below. Then listen and check.

Shops and services baker's bank butcher's charity shop chemist's
coffee shop clothes shop cosmetics store deli (delicatessen) DIY store
estate agent's florist's garden centre greengrocer's hairdresser's jeweller's
laundrette newsagent's optician's post office shoe shop stationer's takeaway

1 _____

2 _____

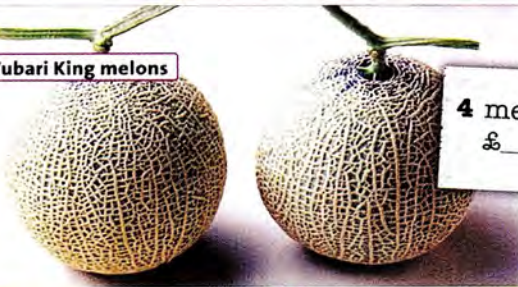
3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

Yubari King melons



4 melons –
£ _____ for two

Nike trainers



5 trainers –
\$ _____ a pair

Haircut by Orlando Pita



6 a haircut –
£ _____

- 5 2.32 Listen and repeat all of the shops and services words from exercise 4. Copy the words into your notebook and mark where the stress falls on each word. Is it usually near the beginning or the end?
- 6 2.33 Listen to six dialogues. Match them with six of the shops and services from exercise 4.
- | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 <i>DIY store</i> | 3 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 4 _____ | 6 _____ |
- 7 **VOCABULARY** Complete definitions 1–9 with the words and phrases below.
- Shopping** bargain coupons discount discount code price tag receipt refund sale special offer
- 'Buy one, get one free' is a common example of a _____.
 - If you think something is a _____, you think it's a good price for what you are getting.
 - The _____ tells you how much something costs in a shop.
 - When a shop has a _____, it sells some of its items at lower prices for a few days or weeks.
 - If a shop gives you a _____, you pay less than the usual price.
 - Magazines sometimes have _____ that give you money off in a shop.
 - If you ask for a _____ in a shop, you ask for your money back.
 - A _____ is a small piece of paper that you get when you pay for something.
 - If you type in a _____ when you are shopping online, you can get something for less than the usual price.

- 8 2.33 Listen again. Which word from exercise 7 do you hear in each dialogue? Add to your notes from exercise 6.

1 *DIY store – coupon*

RECYCLE! Present perfect with *ever*

We use the present perfect with *ever* to ask about experiences.

Have you ever bought a pair of really expensive trainers?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

- 9 Read the **Recycle!** box. Then look at the questionnaire below and complete the questions with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets and *ever*.

Are you a crafty customer?

SALE

- (you / ask) for a discount in a shop?
- (you / use) coupons from magazines to get money off?
- (you / compare) prices in two or three shops before buying something?
- (you / wait) for something to be in the sale before buying it?
- (you / see) something in a shop and then looked for it online to save money?

- 10 **SPEAKING** Do the questionnaire in pairs. Give your partner one mark for each 'yes' answer. What is his or her 'crafty customer' score out of five?

Second conditional

I can talk about imaginary situations and their consequences.

1 SPEAKING Look at the photo of São Paulo. What does it tell you about the lives of people who live in this city?

2 2.34 Read and listen to the dialogue. Who do you agree with more, the boy or the girl?

Girl What are you doing?

Boy I'm doing my geography project. Look at this photo. It's shocking that some people have so much and others have so little! The world would be much better if money didn't exist.

Girl What do you mean? If money didn't exist, how would you buy things?

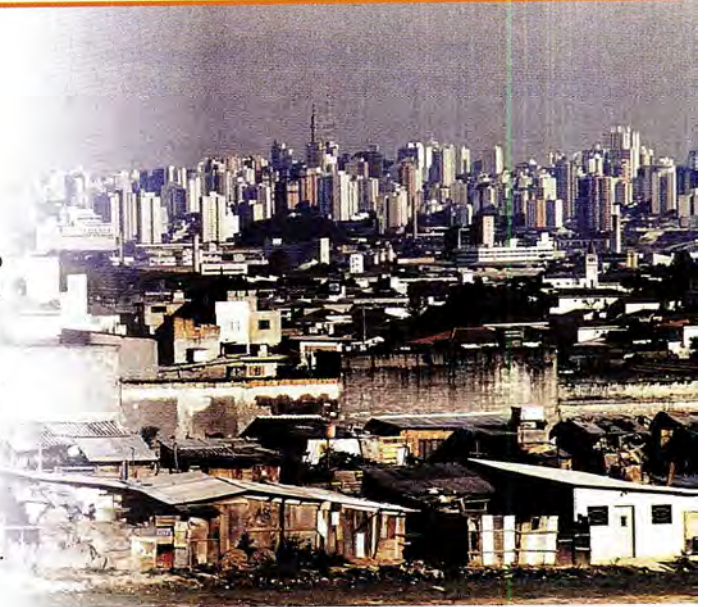
Boy If you needed something, you would make it. If you couldn't make it, you would swap with somebody else.

Girl So if I wanted a new mobile phone, how would I get it?

Boy You don't need things like that! I'm talking about essentials: food, clothes, that kind of thing. At the moment, millions of people haven't even got those.

Girl If money didn't exist, life wouldn't be better for poor people.

Boy No? I think it would. If nobody had any money, everybody would be equal.



3 Read the **Learn this!** box and complete rule a with *infinitive*, *past simple* and *would*. Use the examples to help you. Then find seven second conditional sentences in the dialogue in exercise 2.

LEARN THIS! Second conditional

a We use the second conditional to describe an imaginary situation or event and its result.

If shops didn't exist, we would buy everything online.

imaginary situation result

We use the ¹ _____ in the *if* clause and we use ² _____ + ³ _____ in the main clause.

b We can put the main clause first.

I'd buy you a present if I had enough money.

c We use *could* to mean *would + be able to*. It is also the past simple of *can*.

If I won the lottery, I could stop work.

If she could speak English, she'd get a job in the USA.

➔ Grammar Builder 7B page 136

4 Match 1–6 with a–f and make second conditional sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I _____ (need) money, _____
 - 2 If tablet computers _____ (not cost) so much, _____
 - 3 I _____ (be) upset _____
 - 4 I _____ (can) buy clothes really cheaply _____
 - 5 If I _____ (have) a credit card, _____
 - 6 If I _____ (not have) a mobile phone, _____
- a I _____ (ask) my dad to buy one for me.
 - b I _____ (can) shop online.
 - c if I _____ (shop) at the charity shop.
 - d I _____ (get) a holiday job.
 - e I _____ (use) my mum's laptop to send messages.
 - f if the coffee shop in my village _____ (close).

5 Complete the money tips with the second conditional. Use the correct form of the verbs below.

can get make save sell swap

Money tips!

! Cosmetics are not cheap. You ¹ _____ a fortune if you ² _____ your own. Olive oil, salt and lemon are three cheap and effective ingredients.

! Clothes shopping costs a lot of money. If you ³ _____ clothes with your friends, all of you ⁴ _____ something new to wear – for free!

! How many old books, DVDs and games have you got on your shelves? If you ⁵ _____ them all online, you ⁶ _____ use the money to buy new ones!

6 Think about the questions below and make notes.

What would you do if ...

- 1 there were no shops in your town?
- 2 you had a rich relative's credit card?
- 3 a shop assistant gave you too much change?
- 4 you saw somebody stealing from a shop?
- 5 you needed to earn money during the summer holiday?
- 6 you won €1 million?
- 7 you could have a free holiday anywhere in the world?
- 8 a friend needed money to buy some new clothes?

7 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 6.

What would you do if there were no shops in your town?

I'd do all my shopping online. What about you?

Honesty pays

I can work out the kind of information I need to complete a listening task.

- 1 **SPEAKING** Have you ever found any money that was not yours? What did you do with it?
- 2 **2.35** Listen to the story about Glen James. What did he do?



Listening Strategy

Before you listen, carefully read the summary and think about what you need to fill each gap. Think about the part of speech (noun, adjective, verb, etc.) and the kind of information (a time / date, number, age, place, an adjective that describes a feeling, etc.) that should go in each gap.

- 3 Read the **Listening Strategy** and the summary below. What kind of information do you need for each answer?

Glen James lives in Boston, but for the past five years he ¹_____. Last February, he found a bag in ²_____. Inside the bag there was a lot of ³_____. Instead of keeping it, he reported it ⁴_____. They managed to find the owner of the bag, who was a ⁵_____. Ethan Whittington heard the story on the news, and immediately decided to help Glen by setting up a ⁶_____ and asking people to donate money. He managed to raise ⁷_____ for Glen.

- 4 **2.35** Listen to the story again and complete the summary in exercise 3. Use between 1 and 3 words in each gap.
- 5 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Discuss your ideas. What would you do if you found a bag with \$42,000 in it?

- 6 **VOCABULARY** Check the meaning of the verbs below. Find four pairs of verbs with opposite meanings.

Verbs to do with money afford be short of
borrow buy charge cost get / give a refund
lend lose owe pay for run out of save
save up sell spend waste

- 7 You are going to hear five speakers. Read the questions below and predict the kind of information you need to answer each one.

- Where did the boy buy the present?
- Who does the girl like to spend money on?
- How did the boy pay for the baseball cap?
- How much pocket money does the girl receive?
- When did the girl return the item to the shop?

- 8 **2.36** Listen and answer the questions in exercise 7. Were your predictions correct?

- 9 **2.36** Listen again. Match speakers 1–5 with sentences A–F. There is one extra sentence.

This speaker:

- A tried to borrow money from a family member. ____
B had an argument with a shop assistant. ____
C regrets buying something very expensive. ____
D returned something to a shop and got the money back. ____
E found some money in a shop. ____
F is saving money for an expensive item of clothing. ____

- 10 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs from exercise 6. Do not use any verbs more than once.

- Does anybody *owe* you any money?
- Do you ever *b*_____ money from your family or friends?
- Have you ever *l*_____ anyone any money?
- Are you *s*_____ money for anything at the moment?
- What's the most expensive thing you've ever *b*_____?
- Has a shop assistant ever *c*_____ you too much for something in a shop?
- How much do you *s*_____ on clothes when you go shopping?
- About how much does a burger *c*_____ in a fast-food restaurant in your country?
- Have you ever *s*_____ anything online?

- 11 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 10. Where you can, give extra information with your answers.

Does anybody owe you any money?

Yes, my brother owes me €10. I lent it to him last week.

Past perfect

I can talk about events happening at different times in the past.



Buried treasure

In November 2013, James Howells started searching an enormous rubbish dump. He was looking for a computer hard drive which he had thrown away three months earlier. The hard drive contained 7,500 bitcoins (a virtual currency that people use online). He **had bought** the bitcoins for almost nothing in 2009, but by 2013 the value of a single bitcoin had risen to over \$1,000. So, the value of Howells's collection had increased to \$7.5 million.

In 2010, Howells, who works in IT, had taken his computer apart because he had spilled a drink on it. He had first kept the hard drive and had sold the other parts. When in 2013 he heard about the value of the virtual currency, it was too late. He had thrown the hard drive away! He had totally forgotten about the bitcoins. Howells never found the hard drive – and unfortunately, **he hadn't saved** any of his data.

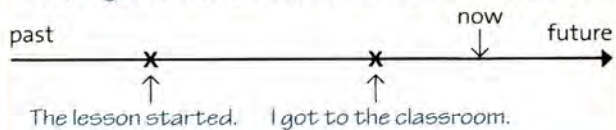
- 1 Read the text. Where is Howells's hard drive? How much is it worth? Did he find it?
- 2 Look at the examples of the past perfect highlighted in the text in exercise 2. Find all the other examples. Complete rule a in the **Learn this!** box.

LEARN THIS! Past perfect

a We form the past perfect with ¹ _____ or ² _____ and the past participle.

b We use the past perfect when we are already talking about past events and we want to talk about an even earlier event.

When I got to the classroom, the lesson had started.



c We often use the past perfect with *after* or *when*.
When I got to the bus station, the bus had already left.
After I'd called Maggie, I watched a film on TV.

- 3 Read rules b and c in the **Learn this!** box. Explain the difference in meaning between the sentences below.
 - 1 When he threw away the computer, Howells forgot about the bitcoins.
 - 2 When he threw away the computer, Howells had forgotten about the bitcoins.

➔ Grammar Builder 7D page 136

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Remember that *go* can have two past participles. (See **Look out!** box on page 64.)

- 1 After I _____ (leave) the newsagent's, I realised I _____ (forget) to buy a paper.
- 2 I didn't know that deli was so expensive. I _____ never _____ (buy) anything there before.
- 3 When I got to the shopping centre, most of the shops _____ already _____. (close)
- 4 We didn't have any bread because I _____ (not go) to the baker's.
- 5 My sister wasn't there when I got home because she _____ (go) to the cinema.

- 5 **USE OF ENGLISH** Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence, using *after*.

- 1 I bought a lottery ticket. Then I went home.
After I'd bought a lottery ticket, I went home.
- 2 I went to the cosmetics store. Then I went to the hairdresser's.
- 3 I paid for the flowers. Then I left the shop.
- 4 Jim did some shopping. Then he caught the bus home.
- 5 My dad left university. Then he became a teacher.
- 6 The chemist's closed down. Then a charity shop opened in the same building.

- 6 Complete the text with the phrases below. Use the past perfect.

buy his ticket not check the numbers lose
lose his ticket win the lottery take the lottery company

When Martyn Tott learned that he ¹ _____, he was, of course, delighted. He ² _____ months earlier at his local newsagent's. He ³ _____ at the time, but he knew he was the winner because he always chose the same six numbers. But there was a problem. He ⁴ _____! Martyn Tott's computer records proved that he was the winner, but the lottery company refused to pay him without a ticket. Two years later, he was almost penniless. He ⁵ _____ to court, but ⁶ _____ the battle. He said he wished he had never played the lottery!

- 7 Read the sentences below. Then think of explanations for the situation or event using the past perfect. What had happened?

- 1 A man was holding a lottery ticket and smiling.
- 2 The car drove onto the pavement and hit a lamp post.
- 3 A cleaner found a wallet under the seats in the cinema.
- 4 A security guard stopped a woman outside the department store.
- 5 The boy opened the envelope, read the letter and started to dance around.

- 8 **SPEAKING** Take turns to ask and answer questions about the sentences in exercise 7.

Why was the man smiling?

He had won some money.

Verb + infinitive or -ing form

I can identify and use different verb patterns.



- 1 SPEAKING** Describe the picture. What do you think the woman is doing?
- 2** Read the text. Then answer the questions.
 - 1 What is 'showrooming'? Have you or someone you know ever showroomed?
 - 2 Do you prefer to buy things in shops or online? Why?
 - 3 Should you expect to pay more for goods in a shop than on a website? Why? / Why not?
 - 4 What would you do if you had to pay to look around a shop?

That'll be \$5, please.

A health food shop in Adelaide, Australia, has decided to charge customers \$5 for 'just looking'. The problem is that customers keep coming into the shop and leaving without buying anything. 'They pretend to be interested in a product and ask for advice,' says Kate Reeves, the shop owner, 'but they usually don't buy anything.'

This new phenomenon is called 'showrooming'. People visit a shop, examine a product, and then buy it online, where it is cheaper. Kate says she spends hours every day talking about products with customers. 'I can't stand working and not getting paid,' she says. 'I refuse to work for free!'

Everyone avoids paying more than they have to, but customers fail to realise that Kate's prices are mostly the same as in larger stores and on websites. They prefer to shop elsewhere as they expect to find the product at a lower price. 'If customers choose to buy something, I return the \$5 fee,' says Kate.

Many shops face the same problem and some may end up introducing a similar charge. The danger is that it risks putting customers off. But Kate in Adelaide says it has made no difference to her business.

LEARN THIS! Verb patterns

- Some verbs are followed by the infinitive of another verb.
Do you want to go out? She hopes to be a teacher.
- Some verbs are followed by the -ing form of another verb.
I fancy going out. He keeps on interrupting.
- Some verbs are followed by either the infinitive or the -ing form.
like to do / doing love to do / doing
start to do / doing prefer to do / doing

- 3** Read the **Learn this!** box. Then find all the verbs in the text in exercise 2 that are followed by the infinitive or the -ing form of another verb. Make two lists in your notebook.

Dictionary Skills Strategy

Entries for verbs in learner's dictionaries will show you patterns the verb is used in. They may show the pattern like this at the start of the entry: *suggest (doing)*, *want (to do)* or give an example within the entry: *She suggested eating out.*

- 4 DICTIONARY WORK** Read the **Dictionary Strategy**. Then study the dictionary entries below and answer the questions.

- 1 Which verb a) takes an infinitive, b) takes an -ing form, and c) can take either?
- 2 Which entries show the verb pattern a) at the start of the entry, and b) in an example?

avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ verb [T] 1 avoid doing sth to prevent sth happening or to try not to do sth: *He always tried to avoid an argument if possible.* • *She has to avoid eating fatty food.* 2 to keep away from sb/sth *I leave home early to avoid the rush hour.* ▶ **avoidance** noun [U]

hate¹ /heit/ verb [T] 1 hate (sb/sth); hate (doing / to do sth) to have a very strong feeling of not liking sb/sth at all: *I hate grapefruit.* • *I hate it when it's raining like this.* *I hate to see the countryside spoilt.* • *He hates driving at night.*

refuse¹ /rɪfju:z/ verb [I, T] to say or show that you do not want to do, give or accept sth: *He refused to listen to what I was saying.* • *My application for a grant has been refused.*

- 5** Look up these words in a dictionary and add them to the lists you made in exercise 3.

admit agree enjoy mind offer promise

- 6** Complete the sentences. Use the infinitive or the -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Jason promised _____ (phone) me.
- 2 Tom admitted _____ (steal) a CD from the shop.
- 3 Joe enjoys _____ (shop) in town but refuses _____ (shop) online.
- 4 I decided _____ (order) groceries online as I don't like _____ (queue) in supermarkets.
- 5 Dad suggested _____ (eat out) this evening.
- 6 Mum offered _____ (give) me a lift to the shops.
- 7 You can expect _____ (pay) less online than in a shop.
- 8 Do you fancy _____ (go) to the cinema this evening?

- 7** Complete the sentences with an infinitive or -ing form and true information about yourself.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 I usually avoid ... | 5 I sometimes pretend ... |
| 2 I really can't stand ... | 6 I really want ... |
| 3 I don't mind ... | 7 I never agree ... |
| 4 I spend a lot of time ... | 8 I often decide ... |

- 8 SPEAKING** Tell your partner your sentences. Are any of your answers the same?

Aaron Levie

I can understand an article about an unusual multi-millionaire.

- 1 SPEAKING** Look at the photo. What type of company do you think Aaron Levie runs? Why do you think 'Box' is a good name for this kind of company?
- 2** Read the first two paragraphs of the text and find the answers to the questions in exercise 1.


Reading Strategy

When you do a task with gapped sentences, study the sentence after each gap and look for any connections with the missing sentence. For example, if it begins with *but*, there is a contrast. Other words suggest other types of connection:

- similarity: *too*
- cause / result: *so*
- a different option: *or*

- 3** Read the **Reading Strategy**. Then look at the underlined words in the sentences after the gaps in the text. What kind of connection do they imply: contrast, similarity, cause / result, or a different option?
- 4** Read the text. Match sentences A–G with gaps 1–5 in the text. Use your answers from exercise 3 to help you. There are two extra sentences.

- A Back in 2005, cloud storage was quite a new idea.
 B His success in business has brought him an enormous amount of money.
 C He only goes to expensive restaurants if an important customer wants to eat there.
 D For two and a half years, he spent nearly all his time at his office.
 E Most people his age would lead an extravagant lifestyle if they had so much money.
 F If you met him, you probably wouldn't realise that he is a multi-millionaire.
 G Cloud storage is one of the fastest-growing areas of business.

- 5**  **2.37** Listen and check your answers to exercise 4.

- 6** Are these sentences true or false? Write T or F.

- 1 Aaron Levie lives in a luxury apartment. ___
- 2 Levie doesn't mind working long hours because he is really enthusiastic about the work. ___
- 3 Levie was a student when he co-founded the company Box. ___
- 4 Mark Cuban was the first businessman to invest in Box. ___
- 5 Since he became rich and successful, Levie's lifestyle has not changed very much. ___



- 7 VOCABULARY** Match the highlighted words in the text with the definitions below. Some definitions match with more than one word.

Business

- 1 money received by a business or person _____
- 2 money you receive every month for your work _____
- 3 a business person who takes risks _____
- 4 money that a business or person needs for a particular purpose _____
- 5 the money a business makes after paying its expenses _____
- 6 the person in charge of a large company _____
- 7 formal agreements to do business _____
- 8 people who support a business by lending it money _____

- 8 SPEAKING** In pairs, ask and answer these questions. Give reasons for your answers and ask follow-up questions.

If you were a multi-millionaire ...

- would you eat in burger bars?
- would you live in a big house?
- would you work very long hours?
- would you go on expensive holidays?

Would you eat in burger bars if you were a multi-millionaire?

Yes, I would.

Why?

Because I really like burgers and I'm not keen on fancy restaurants!



2.37

Aaron Levie

loves to eat tinned spaghetti, drives a six-year-old car, and has business meetings at a takeaway. He lives in an ordinary apartment, doesn't take holidays and, at the age of 27, says his biggest luxury is his smartphone. ¹___ However, as co-founder and CEO of Box, a successful IT company, he is worth about \$100 million. And he works very hard for his money: most days, he does not leave the office until after midnight. 'I work so many hours because I love what I do. I'm incredibly excited about the business,' says Levie.

When Levie and his childhood friend Dylan Smith started their company in 2005, they had not even finished their university degrees. Box grew fast because it offered a better way of storing data, and soon they had contracts with many of the biggest companies in the USA. Levie left university without finishing his course.

Like most new businesses, Box did not bring in much income at the start. Levie paid himself a salary of only \$500 a month, and lived off tinned spaghetti and instant noodles. ²___ Sometimes he even slept there too.

When Box began, Levie and Smith looked for funding.

³___ For that reason, nobody wanted to risk lending them money. They wrote letter after letter but could not find any investors. Eventually, a well-known entrepreneur called Mark Cuban agreed to put money into Box. Once he had decided to do that, others followed and the business grew quickly.

That was eight years ago. Now, Box has grown a lot and so have its profits, making Levie a multi-millionaire.

⁴___ But Levie says that it doesn't interest him. 'I'm certainly not into money. I don't live in the office - now I have an apartment six minutes' drive away - but there is no enormous house up in the hills.' ⁵___ Otherwise, he has lunch meetings in burger bars. 'And I still really like tinned spaghetti. I'd be happy if I had it every day!'



Photo comparison and presentation

I can compare ideas for spending money on schools and justify my opinion.

- 1 Look at the photos. Where are the people? Match each photo with a place below.

In school canteen classroom hall library
playground playing field staff room store room

➔ Vocabulary Builder In school: page 120

- 2 Describe photo 1. What can you see? What is happening? Use the phrases below to help you.

the photo shows in the foreground / background
on the left / right in the top right corner
in the bottom left corner judging by
it / they etc. must be ... she / they etc. can't be ...

- 3 **SPEAKING** Now compare photos 1 and 2. Describe a) the main similarities and b) the main differences. Use the phrases below to help you.

Similarities

The common theme in the photos is ...

You can see ... in both photos.

Both photos show ...

In both photos there are ...

Differences

The first photo shows ..., whereas the second photo shows ...

In the first photo ..., but in the second photo ...

One obvious difference is (that) ...

Unlike the first photo, the second photo shows ...

In contrast to the first photo, the second photo ...

- 4 **SPEAKING** Does your school have a music or sports club? What other clubs are there? Are you a member of any?

What should schools spend most money on: music, sport or school trips? Justify your opinions.

- 5 Work in pairs. Discuss the question above and make notes.

- 6 **2.38** Listen to two candidates answering the question in an exam. Compare your ideas with theirs. Are any the same? Which are different?

I agree with the girl that ...

I disagree with the boy that ...

Speaking Strategy

When you are giving a short presentation, use set phrases to give opinions and justify them, and to structure your speech.

Photointerest



1



2

- 7 **2.38** **KEY PHRASES** Read the Speaking Strategy. Then listen again. Which phrases does the candidate use?

Structuring your speech

I'd like to start by saying / looking at ...

First of all, we need to decide / examine / look at / ask ourselves ...

I'll begin with ...

Now I'd like to move on to ...

This leads to my next point.

Now let's look at / move on to (the question of) ...

Ordering points or opinions

First, ... Second, ... Finally, ...

Justifying your opinions

There are a number of reasons why I believe this. First, ...

I'll tell you why I think that.

The reason I say that is ...

The main reason I feel this way is ...

Summing up your opinion

To sum up, ... In conclusion, ... All in all, ...

Just to summarise the main points, ...

- 8 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Turn to page 142 and do the extra speaking task. Use the phrases in exercises 2, 3 and 7 to help you.

An opinion essay

I can write an essay suggesting how to spend €1 million.

- 1 **SPEAKING** Read the task. In pairs, think of three possible things you could spend the money on.

If you had €1 million to spend but couldn't spend any of it on yourself, what would you do with it? Write an essay and include three ideas. Give reasons for your choices and say what effect the money would have.

I'd give money to a charity which helps ...

I'd buy ... for ...

I'd give money to ... so they could ...

- 2 Read the essay. Does it mention any of your ideas from exercise 1? Which of the ideas in the essay do you think is best? Why?

If I had €1 million, it would be easy to find three good ways to use the money. It would be a great way to help people who deserve it.

First of all, I would donate half of the money to the children's hospital in my town. They're raising money to build bedrooms for visiting families. They could probably start building immediately if I gave them half a million euros.

Secondly, I would make a donation to my local primary school to buy sports equipment. As I see it, more sport at school would mean healthier children. Furthermore, the teachers would find it far easier to teach sports and PE if they had new equipment.

Finally, I would buy a new bike for my brother. He borrows mine all the time, even though he's got one, because mine is better. If he had a new bike, he wouldn't do that!

So to sum up, I would use the money to make life better for the families of children in hospital, to improve facilities at my school and to buy a gift for my brother.

- 3 Answer the questions about the essay.

- How many paragraphs are there?
- In which paragraph does the writer mention all three ways of spending the money?
- In which paragraph does the writer explain who would get half the money, and why?
- In which two paragraphs does the writer explain who would get the rest of the money, and why?
- In which paragraph does the writer paraphrase the main point of the essay?

Writing Strategy

In your writing, avoid starting too many sentences which repeat the same words. Remember that you can:

- use a variety of expressions for introducing opinions (*It seems to me ...*, *In my opinion ...*, etc.) and for making additional points (*Moreover ...*, *Furthermore ...*, etc.).
- start conditional sentences with the *if* clause or the main clause.
- use concession clauses (*although ... / even though ...*) at the beginning or end of a sentence.

- 4 Read the **Writing Strategy**. How well does the writer in exercise 2 follow this advice? Can you find ...

- an expression for introducing an opinion?
- an expression for making an additional point?
- a conditional sentence beginning with the *if* clause?
- a conditional sentence beginning with the main clause?
- a concession clause?

- 5 Imagine you had €1 million to spend but could not spend any of it on yourself. Think of three ways to spend it. Make notes and complete the table below. Then compare ideas in pairs.

Choices (1-3)	Effect the money would have	Reason(s) for choice
1 (50%)		
2 (25%)		
3 (25%)		

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- 6 Write an essay using your plan from exercise 5. Include an introduction and a conclusion like the model in exercise 2.

- Say what you would spend half the money on.
- Choose two more ways to spend the rest.
- Explain what effect the money would have.
- Give reasons for your choices.

CHECK YOUR WORK

Have you ...

- checked the spelling and grammar?
- followed your plan carefully?
- used a variety of different ways to begin sentences?