

2A

Spending money

Have you paid the phone bill yet?

Yes, I paid it yesterday.

G present perfect and past simple V money P o and or

1 VOCABULARY money

a Do *The money quiz* in teams.

The money quiz

1 Match the coins to eight of the countries below. What currency are they? What currency do the other two countries use?

<input type="checkbox"/> Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/> Mexico
<input type="checkbox"/> China	<input type="checkbox"/> Poland
<input type="checkbox"/> France	<input type="checkbox"/> Russia
<input type="checkbox"/> Hungary	<input type="checkbox"/> Switzerland
<input type="checkbox"/> Japan	<input type="checkbox"/> Turkey

2 True or false?

- The first coins were made by the Romans.
- The largest English note is worth £50.
- Bank notes are always made of paper.
- All the countries in the EU have the euro as their currency.
- The British pound is the world's oldest currency still in use.

2 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING o and or

a Can you think of three words that rhyme with *money*?

- The weekend is going to be hot and s_____.
- Somebody who makes you laugh is f_____.
- Would you like jam or h_____ on your toast?

b Look at some words with the letter *o*. Put them in the correct column.

borrow clothes cost dollar done honest loan
money note nothing owe promise shopping
some sold won worry

	<i>borrow</i>	

c 2.5 Listen and check.

d Look at some words with the letters *or*. How is *or* normally pronounced when it's stressed? Which two words are different?

afford mortgage order work organized store worth

e 2.6 Listen and check.

f 2.7 Listen and write six sentences. Practise saying them.

g **C Communication Money Q&A A p.106 B p.111**
Ask and answer about your spending habits.

3 READING

a Read the title of the article. Why do you think someone might decide to have a 'no-spend year'?

b Read the article and match paragraphs A–G to topics 1–7. Use the words in **bold** to help you.

- where she went **on holiday**
- why** she decided to save money
- how often she saw her **friends**
- what she **achieved**
- her **advice** for other people
- how she saved money **at home**
- what she **discovered**

b **V** p.154 Vocabulary Bank Money

One woman's 'no-spend year', and how she survived



She cycled 120 miles to a wedding, and her lunch budget was just 51p a day.

- A** Michelle McGagh, a 34-year-old journalist, had a mortgage of £230,000 which she wanted to reduce. Last November, she looked at her finances and she discovered that every year she spent a lot of money unnecessarily – for example, £1,570 in the pub, £1,110 in restaurants, and £400 on coffees. So she made a radical plan – to stop spending money for a year. She continued to pay her broadband, gas, and electricity bills, and allowed herself £30 a week to buy food and household essentials. But she couldn't spend money on anything else – no clothes, no buses or flights, no meals out, no drinks, and no cosmetics.
- B** She cooked large quantities of curry and bolognese sauce, which lasted her a week, and which she ate with rice or pasta. It was cheap and healthy, but also 'really boring'. She also experimented with home-made cleaning products and beauty treatments, like using vinegar for cleaning or olive oil as moisturiser, but she decided that most of them didn't really work.
- C** At first, she tried to see her friends as often as before. She cycled 120 miles to be at a friend's wedding, and camped in their garden to avoid paying for accommodation. The following weekend, she rode 60 miles to Brighton to meet friends. But she couldn't join them for dinner in a restaurant, and when they went to the pub, she drank tap water. In the end, she simply went out less, which made her feel more isolated.
- D** Of course, she couldn't afford to go abroad, so she missed a trip to Ibiza with friends. Her only holiday was a cycling trip to East Anglia, where again she camped. Here, for the first and only time in the year, she bought food that she had not cooked herself – a bag of chips for £1.95.
- E** At the end of the year, she had saved £23,000. She was much slimmer and fitter – over the year, she had cycled 6,500 miles. She says she now feels freer and happier, because she appreciates the simple things in life. She also gained confidence and a sense of adventure.
- F** But she learned the hard way that you can't really socialize if you don't want to spend money. The evening after her year-long challenge ended, she bought all her friends a drink in the pub. But she has not gone back to her past spending habits. She occasionally pays to socialize and go on holiday. She has even taken a taxi. But after buying a few new clothes and some perfume, she insists, 'I have absolutely no interest in buying anything else.'
- G** So what's her key tip for those who want to save? 'Whenever you open your wallet, think about whether what you are buying is something you need or something you want. We all say, 'I need to buy this.' Most of the time, we want to buy it. Maybe we don't know the difference between needing something and wanting something any more.'

Adapted from The Times

c Read the article again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

- Michelle could use public transport during her 'no-spend year'.
- She was often hungry because she couldn't afford to buy food.
- At her friend's wedding, she slept in a tent.
- She never had ready-made food or takeaways.
- She didn't lose any weight during the year.
- Nowadays, she spends less than she used to.
- She thinks that when we buy something, we should ask ourselves why.

d Do you agree with the last sentence of the article? Why (not)?

e Read the information about compound nouns. Then search the text.

Underline six compound nouns that begin with the words in the circle.

olive
electricity
cleaning cycling
beauty
tap

Compound nouns

Compound nouns are two nouns together, where the first noun describes the second one, e.g. cash machine. The stress is usually on the first noun.

f Could you do what Michelle did?

What would you spend less on?

What would you eat?

How would you get around?

How would you socialize cheaply?

would for imaginary situations

We use *would* to talk about imaginary situations, e.g. *To save money, I'd spend less on clothes and I'd cook for myself at home.*

1 VERBS

a Complete the sentences with a verb from the list in the correct form.

b 2.1 Listen and check.

be worth /bi wɜːθ/ borrow /ˈbɒrəʊ/ can't afford /kɑːnt ə'fɔːd/ charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ cost /kɒst/ earn /ɜːn/ inherit /ɪn'herɪt/
invest /ɪn'vest/ lend /lend/ owe /əʊ/ raise /reɪz/ save /seɪv/ waste /weɪst/

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 My uncle is going to leave me £2,000 when he dies. | I'm going to <i>inherit</i> £2,000. |
| 2 I put some money aside every week for a holiday. | I _____ money every week. |
| 3 Andy has promised to give me €50 until next week. | He has promised to _____ me €50. |
| 4 I need to ask my mum to give me £20 until Friday. | I need to _____ £20 from my mum. |
| 5 I often spend money on stupid things. | I often _____ money. |
| 6 I don't have enough money to buy that car. | I _____ to buy that car. |
| 7 I usually have to pay the mechanic £100 to service my car. | The mechanic _____ me £100. |
| 8 These shoes are quite expensive. They are \$200. | They _____ \$200. |
| 9 Jim gave me £100. I haven't paid it back yet. | I _____ Jim £100. |
| 10 I want to buy some shares in a company because I want to make a profit. | I want to _____ some money. |
| 11 I work in a supermarket. They pay me £1,000 a month. | I _____ £1,000 a month. |
| 12 I could sell my house for about €200,000. | My house _____ about €200,000. |
| 13 We need to get people to give money to build a new hospital. | We want to _____ money for the new hospital. |

2 PREPOSITIONS

a Complete the **Preposition** column with a word from the list.

by for (x2) from in into on to

- | | Preposition |
|---|-------------|
| 1 Would you like to pay cash or <input type="checkbox"/> credit card? | <i>by</i> |
| 2 I paid <input type="checkbox"/> the dinner last night. It was my birthday. | _____ |
| 3 I spent £50 <input type="checkbox"/> books yesterday. | _____ |
| 4 My uncle invested all his money <input type="checkbox"/> property. | _____ |
| 5 I don't like lending money <input type="checkbox"/> friends. | _____ |
| 6 I borrowed a lot of money <input type="checkbox"/> the bank. | _____ |
| 7 They charged us €60 <input type="checkbox"/> a bottle of wine. | _____ |
| 8 I never get <input type="checkbox"/> debt. I hate owing people money. | _____ |

b 2.2 Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover the **Preposition** column. Say the sentences with the correct preposition(s).

3 NOUNS

a Match the nouns and definitions.

bill /bɪl/ budget /'bʌdʒɪt/ contactless payment /kɒntæktləs 'peɪmənt/
insurance /ɪn'ʃʊərəns/ loan /ləʊn/ mortgage /'mɔːgɪdʒ/
salary /'sæləri/ tax /tæks/

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 <i>bill</i> | a piece of paper that shows how much money you have to pay for something |
| 2 _____ | the money you get for the work you do |
| 3 _____ | money that you pay to the government |
| 4 _____ | money that somebody (or a bank) lends you |
| 5 _____ | money that you have available and a plan of how to spend it, e.g. a <i>holiday</i> ~ |
| 6 _____ | money that you borrow from a bank to buy a house |
| 7 _____ | a fast way of paying where you hold your card or phone over a reader and don't use your PIN |
| 8 _____ | money that you pay to a company and then they pay if you are ill, or if you lose or break something |

b 2.3 Listen and check.

4 PHRASAL VERBS

a Complete the phrasal verbs with a word from the list.

back off on out

- I took _____ €200 from a cash machine.
- Can I pay you _____ the money you lent me next week?
- I have to live _____ my parents while I'm at university.
- It's difficult for me and my wife to live _____ only one salary.

b 2.4 Listen and check.

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