

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

	borrow	

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.*

4 GRAMMAR present perfect and past simple

a Read the conversation. What are they arguing about?



David I ¹ *haven't seen* (see) those shoes before. Are they new?
 Kate Yes. I ² _____ (just buy) them. Do you like them?
 D They're OK. How much ³ _____ they _____ (cost)?
 K Oh, not much. They ⁴ _____ (be) a bargain.
 Under £100.

D You mean £99.99. That isn't cheap for a pair of shoes. Anyway, we can't afford to buy new clothes at the moment.

K Why not?

D ⁵ _____ you _____ (see) this?

K No. What is it?

D Our phone bill. It ⁶ _____ (arrive) this morning. And we ⁷ _____ (not pay) the house insurance yet.

K Well, what about the iPad you ⁸ _____ (buy) last week?

D What about it?

K You ⁹ _____ (not need) a new one. The old one ¹⁰ _____ (work) perfectly well.

D But I ¹¹ _____ (need) the new model.

K Well, I ¹² _____ (need) some new shoes.

b 2.8 Read the conversation again and put the verbs in the present perfect or the past simple. Then listen and check.

c Do we use the present perfect (PP) or past simple (PS)...?

- 1 for a completed action in the past _____
- 2 for recent actions when we don't ask / say exactly when _____
- 3 in sentences with *just*, *yet*, and *already* _____

d p.134 Grammar Bank 2A

5 SPEAKING

a Read the *Have you ever...?* questions and complete them with the past participle of the **bold** verbs.

1 *saved* for something for a long time?
save

2 _____ money to somebody who didn't pay you back?
lend

3 _____ money on something you've never used?
waste

4 _____ something and immediately regretted it?
buy

5 _____ something from a relative?
inherit

Have you

b In pairs, interview each other with the questions. Ask for more information.

Have you ever saved for something for a long time?

(Yes, I saved for six months to pay the deposit on my car.

How much was the deposit?)

Have you ever lent money to somebody who didn't pay you back?

(No, I haven't. But my brother lent me some money last week and I haven't paid him back yet.

ebay

11 _____ or
something on eBay
or a similar site?
buy, sell

10 _____ a
loan from the bank?
take out

9 _____ your
wallet or purse?
lose

ever...

8 _____ your
PIN for a credit or
debit card?
forget

6 _____ your
card in a cash
machine?
lose

7 _____
any money
(e.g. in a lottery)?
win

6 LISTENING

- a Read the definition of a scam. What kind of scams have you heard of?

scam /skæm/ *n.* a dishonest and illegal way of making money by tricking people, e.g. selling a product online that doesn't exist

- b Read the email. What would you do if you got an email like this? Why?

Subject: Business opportunity

Dear Friend,

I know this message will be a surprise. I am Naomi Cooper and I work at the International Bank in Lagos, Nigeria. My parents **have died** last month and left 4.6 million US dollars in **there** account. I would like to transfer this money out of Nigeria and **I am needing** your help.

I can to transfer all the money to you in the UK, and you can then keep 20% of the money for yourself (920,000 US **dolars**) and transfer the rest to an **account** in Switzerland. It will be very quick and easy. I would be very grateful if you can do this for me – it's my parents' money and I want to keep **him** safe for my family.

Please reply to this email as fast as you can – **I want organize** everything in the next two days.

Thank you in advance for **you** help.

Naomi Cooper

- c Emails like this often have lots of mistakes, especially grammar and spelling. Correct the ten **highlighted** mistakes.
- d **2.12** Listen to a radio programme about scams. How much money did Heather, Carl, and Paul each lose? What's the most important advice the programme gives?
- e Listen again. Complete the gaps in the summary of each scam with one or two words.

Heather got an ¹ _____ from a friend who was in Berlin. He said he'd lost his ² _____ and needed money to get home. He asked her to send him her ³ _____ details.


Carl got an email which said he'd won a lot of ⁴ _____ in the Spanish lottery. He ⁵ _____ it because he had been on holiday in Spain. They told him to send his ⁶ _____ details so they could send him the money.

Paul got a ⁷ _____ from a woman who said she was from his ⁸ _____. She said there was a problem with his ⁹ _____. She told him to transfer his money into a ¹⁰ _____.

- f Have you, or has anybody you know, ever been the victim of a scam? Explain what happened.

present perfect and past simple

present perfect simple: *have / has + past participle (worked, seen, etc.)*

- 1 **past experiences**  2.9
I've **inherited** some money but I **haven't spent** it.
Sally **has** never **met** Bill's ex-wife.
Have you ever **lost** your credit card?
- 2 **recent past actions**
I've **cut** my finger!
Too late! Our train **has** just **left**!
- 3 **with yet and already (for emphasis)**
I've **already seen** this film twice. Can't we watch another one?
My brother **hasn't found** a new job yet. He's still looking.
'Have you **finished** your homework yet?' 'No, not yet.'


- 1 We use the present perfect for past experiences when we don't say exactly when they happened.
- We often use *ever* and *never* when we talk or ask about past experiences. They go before the main verb.
- 2 We use the present perfect for recent past actions when we focus on the present result.
- In this context we often use *just* before the main verb.
- 3 We also use the present perfect with *yet* and *already*.
- We use *already* in \oplus sentences. It goes before the main verb.
 - We use *yet* with \ominus sentences and ? . It goes at the end of the phrase.
 - For irregular past participles, see **Irregular verbs** p.165.

past simple (*worked, stopped, went, had, etc.*)

- They **got** married last year.  2.10
I **didn't have** time to do my homework.
What time **did** you **wake up** this morning?

- We use the past simple for finished past actions (when we say, ask, or know when they happened).

present perfect or past simple?

- I've **been** to Madrid twice.  2.11
(= in my life up to now)
I **went** there in 1998 and 2002. (= on two specific occasions)
I've **bought** a new computer. (= I don't say exactly when, where, etc.)
I **bought** it last Saturday. (= I say when)

- We use the present perfect (**NOT** the past simple) to talk about past experiences and recent past actions **when we don't specify a time**.
- We use the past simple (**NOT** the present perfect) to ask or talk about finished actions in the past, **when the time is mentioned or understood**. We often use a past time expression, e.g. *yesterday, last week, etc.*

- a Complete the conversations with the present perfect form of the verb in brackets and an adverb from the list. You can use the adverbs more than once.

already ever just never yet

- A Why are you smiling? B I've **just found** a €50 note! (find)
- 1 A _____ you _____ a flight online? (book)
B Yes, of course. I've done it loads of times.
- 2 A When are you going to buy a motorbike?
B Soon. I _____ nearly €1,000.
(save)
- 3 A _____ you _____ the phone bill _____? (pay)
B No, sorry. I forgot.
- 4 A _____ your parents _____ you money?
(lend)
B Yes, but I paid it back as soon as I could.
- 5 A How does eBay work?
B I don't know. I _____ it. (use)
- 6 A What are you celebrating?
B We _____ the lottery! (win)
- 7 A Why haven't you got any money?
B I _____ my salary. I bought a new phone last week. (spend)
- 8 A Would you like a coffee?
B No, thanks. I _____ one. (have)

- b Are the **bold** phrases right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (X) them. Correct the wrong phrases.

- I've **never been** in debt. (✓)
How much **has your new camera cost?** (X)
How much did your new camera cost?
- 1 Dean **has just inherited** €5,000 from a relative.
2 **Did your sister pay** you back yet?
3 **We booked our holiday** online a month ago.
4 **When have you bought** that leather jacket?
5 **They've finished paying back** the loan last month.
6 **We haven't paid** the gas bill yet.
7 **Have you ever wasted** a lot of money on something?
8 I'm sure I **haven't borrowed** any money from you last week.
9 I **spent my salary** really quickly last month.
10 **Have you seen** the Batman film on TV yesterday?

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 holiday ~ |
| 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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