



LEVEL 1

TO and PLURAL

SHOPPING

Wentworth: Today, our discussion is about shopping. Where do you buy food? Please, tell me!

Sarah: I go to the supermarket. I sometimes buy food at discount stores because it is very cheap. And certain products are really good!

Wentworth: Do you go to the butcher's? Do you go to the baker's? Do you go to the greengrocer's? Do you often buy at the open air market?

Sarah: I never go to the butcher's shop, but I buy fish at the fishmonger's. I buy bread at the baker's. Bread from supermarkets is usually bad. I buy fruit at the greengrocer's, seasonal fruit such as cherries or grapes. If not, I buy vegetables at the supermarket. I buy almost everything at the supermarket.

Wentworth: Where do you go shopping for clothes? Where do you buy your shirts, your trousers or your shoes? Do you buy them at the supermarket?

Sarah: No! I go to a clothing store. For shoes, I always go to a shoe shop.

Wentworth: Is it typical of French people? This way of buying...?

Sarah: I am not sure. I think people buy similarly. They buy a particular product at a specific place, and the rest at supermarkets.

Wentworth: Okay. Very good! Now, after Sarah, Michael? ...



Where do you go shopping?		seasonal
today		Such as
our		A cherry
A discussion		or
about		grapes
shopping		If not
Where		A vegetable
To buy		almost
food		everything
please		for
'TELL ME'		where
To go (to)		clothes
A supermarket		A shirt
sometimes		Trousers (plural)
at		A shoe
A discount store		A clothing store
because		A shoe store(US)/ A shoeshop (UK)
very		typical
cheap		of
certain		The French
A product		This way of (buying)
really		sure
good		To think
The butcher's		people
The baker's		similarly
the greengrocer's		particular
often		specific
The open air market		A place
fish		The rest
The fishmonger's		now
bread		after
from		
usually		
bad		
Fruit (singular)		

Grammar:

I. PREPOSITION OF PLACE: TO

When you go somewhere, you go TO a place.

It is necessary to use TO when the action is a movement.



Example: I go to work. /My sister goes to university. /We go shopping to the supermarket.

II. NOUNS and THEIR PLURAL

In English, a noun ends in **-s** in plural form.

Example: I have a cat / I have two cats.

But, there are sometimes modifications and exceptions:

a) A noun with an end in **-ch/sh/s/x** and sometimes **-o** has **-ES** for plural.

Example:

a sandwich – two sandwichES

a watch – two watches

a brush – two brush**ES**

a kiss – two kiss**ES**

a box – two box**ES**

a tomato – two tomatoes

b) A noun with an end in **-y** has a plural form in **-ies**

Example:

a baby – two babies

a cherry – Two cherries

c) Certain nouns in **-f** or **-fe** have a plural form in **-VES**

Example:

A leaf - two leaves

A thief - two thieves

A knife - two knives

A wife - two wives



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d) There are totally irregular forms. Common exceptions are:

a man – two men

a woman – two women

a child - two children

a tooth - two teeth

a foot - two feet

e) Certain nouns are uncountable (always singular in English) or countable (the plural form exists) have the same form in singular or plural form :

Example: FRUIT (fruit(s))/ CHEESE / SALMON / SHEEP