

## SEQUENCE IV: BUY NOTHING DAY

1 - Reading comprehension

2 - Pronunciation

3 - Word Building

4 - Grammar

5 – Writing

6 – Final Project



## Reading Comprehension

Read the text below then do the activities:

### BUY NOTHING DAY



On November 29<sup>th</sup>, thousands of activists and concerned citizens in 65 countries will take a 24- hour consumer detox as part of the annual Buy Nothing Day, a global phenomenon that originated in Vancouver, Canada.

From joining marches through malls to organizing credit cardcut-ups, Buy Nothing Day activists aim to challenge themselves, their families and their friends to switch off from shopping for one day. The even is celebrated as a family holiday, as a non-commercial street party, or even as a public protest. Anyone can take part provided they spend a day without spending.

Reasons for participating in Buy Nothing Day are varied. Some people want to escape from the marketing mind games. Others use it to complain about the environmental consequences of over-consumption.



Two recent disaster warnings outline the sudden urgency of our dilemma. In October, a global warning report predicted that climate change will lead to the most massive market failure the world has ever seen. Soon after, a study published in the journal Science forecast the total collapse of global fisheries within 40 years.

Kalle Lasn, co-founder of Adbusters Media Foundation which was

responsible for turning Buy Nothing Day into an international annual event, said,

“ We must protect our environment from an ecological collapse. Driving hybrid cars and limiting industrial emissions are just band-aid solutions if we don’t address the core problem. If we don’t consume less, the consequences will be disastrous for our environment. This is the message of Buy Nothing Day.

**Activity 1:**

**Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete these sentences.**

**1. On Buy Nothing Day, activists**

- a). use only credit-cards when doing their shopping.
- b). do all their shopping in Vancouver.
- c). have to keep away from shopping.

**2. A lot of people participate in this event because**

- a). there are a lot of games.
- b). they are conscious of the risks of over-consumption.
- c). the articles are sold at a reduced price.

**3. The message conveyed by Buy Nothing Day celebration is:**

- a). over-consumption leads to the destruction of our environment.
- b). there are no solutions to the problem of over-consumption.
- c). over-consumption is the solution to environment problems.

**Activity 2:**

**Answer these questions according to the text:**

**1. How do activists express their refusal to buy?**

.....

**2. List two reasons why people participate in Buy Nothing.**

Day. <http://www.onefd.edu.dz>

.....

3. What does Kalle suggest as a solution to the deterioration of the environment?

.....

**Activity 3:**

**Match words in A with their definitions in B**

A	B
1. detox (detoxication)	a)- suggest that somebody should do something especially when you think they might be unwilling to do it.
2. band-aid	b)- the heart or the inner part of anything.
3. challenge	c)- treatment given to people to help them stop doing something.
4. core	d)- a thing used as a temporary solution.

**Activity 4:**

**What or who do the underlined words refer to?**

... challenge themselves ... → .....

... provided they spend ... → .....

... Others use it ... → .....

... our dilemma ... → .....

# Pronunciation

## Sentence stress

- ◆ Sentence stress gives English its rhythm
- ◆ Sentence stress is **accent** on certain words within a sentence
- ◆ Content words are stressed because they carry the meaning whereas structure words are not stressed.
  - ✓ Content words are nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and negative auxiliary verbs.
  - ✓ structure words are pronouns, articles, prepositions, conjunctions and auxiliary verbs.

e.g. : The athletes have been **training** for a **long time** to **enter** the **competition**.

- ◆ These rules are for neutral normal stress. Sometimes we can stress a word that is a structure word, for example when we want to correct information.

e.g.: Is this your book?  
No, it isn't **my** book; it's **hers**.

## Activity 1:

**Read these sentences. The stressed words are underlined.**

- a)- Fish or meat?
- b)- When did he arrive?
- c)- She works a lot.

**Now read the following sentences. Are they like examples**

**a)-, b)-, or c)-?**

**Write the letters in the spaces provided.**

1. Pass me the salt .....
2. How will they come. ....
3. Tea or coffee. ....
4. I'll call the police. ....
5. Fruit and vegetables. ....
6. What do you prefer? .....
7. She teaches at university.....
8. Why should he phone? .....

## Word Building

### Verbs followed by prepositions

**e.g.:** Some people participate in **Buy Nothing day** because they want **to escape from** the marketing games.

Others use it to **complain about** the environmental consequences of over-consumption.

✓ These prepositions are used after certain verbs:

**at - of - on - from - to - with - for - in**

### Activity 1:

**Can you find the right preposition for each of the following verbs**

- suffer .....	- refer .....
- accuse .....	- fill .....
- depend .....	- listen.....
- pay .....	- prevent .....
- deal .....	- look .....
- apologize .....	- wait .....
- take care .....	- consist .....

### Activity 2:

**Complete the following sentences with the correct verbs from the list given in activity 1:**

1. The happiness of a country must ..... in the freedom and well-being of its citizens.
2. Before meeting the manager, you have to ..... in an application form.
3. All the texts we are studying at present ..... with the history of South Africa.

4. Millions of people ..... from hunger and disease in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
5. .... for me, please. I'm coming with you.
6. He was sentenced to preventive custody to ..... him from committing further crimes.
7. Children ..... on their parents for food and clothing.
8. "Many people are dishonest"  
" Does this remark ..... to Tom?"

**Activity 3:**

**Complete the following sentences using:**

take care of - dream of - wait for -  
suspect of - prevent from - congratulate on



1. The police search everybody because they ..... them ..... carrying arms.



2. The passengers had to ..... the fog to clear before they could leave the airport.

3. Nurses ..... patients.



4. Everybody wanted to ..... him ..... his being appointed at the head of the business.

5- When they were younger they used to ..... being pirates and Indians and to try all sorts of disguises.



6. The police had a hard time trying to ..... fans and journalists ... coming near the star.



# Grammar

## 1)- The Gerund

- ◆ We call the “-ing” form used as a noun **the gerund**.

e.g.: - **Eating** too much makes one fat.

- **Smoking** is forbidden in public places.

- ◆ The gerund can be used as

✓ **the subject of a verb.**

e.g.: **Reading** is my favourite hobby.

✓ **the object of a verb.**

e.g.: He began **shouting at** them.

✓ **the subject of a verb.**

- ◆ We use the gerund **after these verbs:**

like - dislike - love - hate - enjoy

continue - begin - start - stop

forget - remember - regret - need

e.g.: She **enjoys listening to** rock music.

They **stopped talking** when he entered the room.

I **regret having** told you a lie.

These curtains **need washing**.

- ◆ We use the gerund **after prepositions:**

e.g.: I was tired **of waiting** and left.

She entered the room **without knocking at** the door.

## Activity 1:

**Rewrite these sentences using the gerund:**

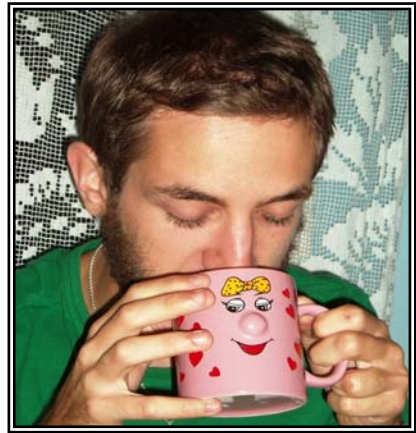


1. To practise sport is a good habit.

.....

2. To take infusions will relieve you

.....



3. To tidy your room helps you find your things easily.

.....

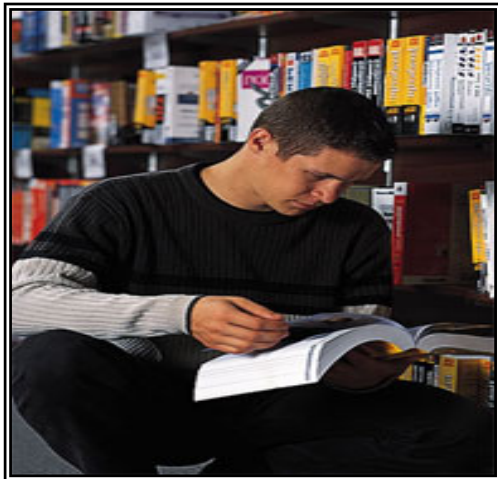


4. To watch TV for hours is a waste of time.

.....

5. To travel by plane is the best way not to waste time.

.....



6. To read is my favourite pastime.

.....

**Activity 2:**

**Match A with B; then write sentences using the correct preposition each time:**

at - of - by - without - for
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A	B
1. He was tired	a- switching it off.
2. You ought to be ashamed	b- waiting for her and left.
3. They were surprised	c- having committed a theft.
4. The burglars could easily get into the house	d- listening to rock music.
5. He was accused	e- having been so rude with him.
6. Don't clean the fridge	f- telling such lies.
7. I am fond	g- finding the house empty.
8. You must apologize	h- climbing the tree near the window.

1. ...	2. ...	3. ...	4. ...	5. ...	6. ...	7. ...	8. ...
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1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....

**Activity 3:**

**Complete the sentences with the appropriate verb from the box after using the right form.**

participate - be - win - hear - swim - have



Thomas Green is fond of (a) ..... Last Tuesday he surprised everybody by (b) ..... a competition at his town swimming-pool. Of course, he had never had the opportunity of (c)..... in a competition before. What was amazing was that he had entered that competition without a coach to train him.

His friends were very happy for him and congratulated him on ..... the winner. On ..... the news, his mother burst into tears.



## 2) - The Conditional – Type 1

Look at this example:

- **If we don't consume** less, the consequences **will be** disastrous for our environment.

- ◆ The type 1 conditional is used to express **a possible condition** and **a probable result** in the future.
- ◆ The condition clause: If ... can come at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.
- ◆ We form type 1 with:

**If + present simple → will + infinitive (without to)**

### Activity 4:

**Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense**

1. If there (be) ..... nothing in the fridge, we (eat) ..... out.
2. I (not wait) ..... for you if you (be) ..... late.
3. If you (hurry) ....., you (catch) ..... the train.
4. I (do) ..... more work if you (not disturb) ..... me.
6. Plants (grow) ..... quickly if you (water) .....them regularly.
7. They (shoot) ..... him if he (moves).....
8. If you(follow) ..... my instructions, you (not get) ..... lost.

**Activity 5:**

**Match A with B. Then, write full sentences using the correct tense**

A	B
<p><b>What will you do if</b></p> <p>1. you save some money?</p> <p>2. you arrive late at the office?</p> <p>3. you don't like a meal at the restaurant?</p> <p>4. you eat a lot?</p> <p>5. you lose your money?</p> <p>6. you earn a good salary?</p> <p>7. you don't find your glasses?</p> <p>8. you lose your keys?</p>	<p>a. feel sick</p> <p>b. ask for something else.</p> <p>c. retire and have my own business.</p> <p>d. ask my friend to lend me some.</p> <p>e. go on a trip.</p> <p>f. apologize to the manager.</p> <p>g. have a new set made.</p> <p>h. not be able to read.</p>

1. ...	2. ...	3. ...	4. ...	5. ...	6. ...	7. h	8. ...
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**e.g.:** If I don't find my glasses, I won't (will not) be able to read.

- 1) .....
- 2) .....
- 3) .....
- 4) .....
- 5) .....
- 6) .....
- 7) <http://www.oncfd.edu.dz> .....

## WRITING

### Activity 1:

**Reorder these sentences to get a coherent paragraph**

- a)- and a transaction and distribution channel.
- b)- Unlike other media, the internet serves as both a communication channel
- c)- Consequently, consumers receive information, make purchases, and send payment all in the same place.
- d)- The internet is the newest media for advertising products or services.

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### Activity 2 :

If Nothing Buy Day were organized in your country, would you participate?

Give your reasons.

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## FINAL PROJECT

Make a survey on the impact of advertising on people

- Define advertising
- Why do manufacturers use advertising?
- Mention the effects of advertising on consumers, and particularly on the young.
- The relation between advertising and consumption.
- The danger of over-consumption and its effects on environment.

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