

Live Lesson Notes

Street Markets

What you will learn in this worksheet:

1. Useful links
 2. Vocabulary to talk about the street markets
 3. Listening Task - Interview with Jordan Page
 4. Idioms to talk about street markets
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“IELTS Speaking Success - Get a Band 7+”



Useful Links

- 1) Join my **online course** here
<https://courses.keithspeakingacademy.com/p/ielts-speaking-success-get-a-band-7>

- 2) Find out more about the teacher interviewed **Jordan Page**
<https://pageoneenglish.com>
<https://www.youtube.com/c/PageOneEnglish>

- 3) Benefits and drawbacks of **Street Markets**
<http://linoit.com/users/keithohare/canvases/Street%20Markets>

- 4) Get a 10% discount off a full **MOCK IELTS TEST** with Preptical
<https://ielts.preptical.com/the-fastest-way-to-become-ielts-ready/?ref=6970>

- 5) Find a teacher on **italki**
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- 5) Free live lesson PDFs here
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IELTS Speaking Vocabulary: Street Markets

In this lesson you will learn some vocabulary and useful expressions to talk about shopping and street markets.

Places

A street market (*food and things*)

A flea market (*furniture, clothes, bags, antiques...*)

A bazaar (*furniture, clothes, bags, antiques...*)

A farmers' market (*food, local produce*)

A garage sale (*second-hand personal stuff*)

Food trucks (*fast food, local delicacies*)

Items for sale

You can find all sorts of items and goods in a street market. All of the 4 phrases below refer to small, decorative items of little value.

- Bric-a-brac
- Knick-knacks
- Bits and pieces
- Trinkets

Many street markets sell stuff that is not new, or may not be the original item; it might be a copy or even stolen. We can use the following phrases for this.

Second-hand goods

Pirated goods = *copied illegally*

Counterfeit merchandise = *copied illegally*

It **fell off the back of a lorry** = *it was stolen and re-sold*

Finally, many street markets sell food, either for cooking, or pre-prepared meals. Here are some useful phrases.

Local **produce** (n.) = *locally produced food items*

Snacks (n.) = *small amount of food*

Local **delicacies** = *local snacks or specialities*

Prices

If the price is cheaper than normal, we can say...

- It's on sale
- It's on offer
- There's a discount of 20%
- There's 20% off

If you want to negotiate the price, you can....

haggle (v.)

bargain (v.)

wrangle (v.) over the price (informal)

I enjoy haggling so I can get the best price

I don't know how to bargain (

To find / get a bargain (n.)

This market is a good place to get a good bargain

Activities / Verbs

To shop

To go shopping

- To **purchase**
- To **buy**
- To **get hold of**
- To **pick up**

Where can I **purchase** a new jacket?

I need to **buy** a new jacket

I am thinking about **getting hold of** a new jacket

I am going to the market to **pick up** some apples

If you go to the street market, especially as a tourist,...

- Be wary of **pickpockets** (thieves)
- Be careful of/with pickpockets
- Be mindful of pickpockets

IELTS Speaking Discussion: Benefits and Drawbacks of Street Markets

Here is a summary of useful phrases related to the benefits and drawbacks of street markets

Benefits of Street Markets

They offer great value for money

They offer a wide variety of diverse goods and produce

There are lots of different local delicacies

You can have a pleasant chat with the vendors

Sellers are typically friendly with customers

When I buy in a street market, I am supporting poorer, local vendors

You can get to know the real life of the local community

You can shop around and find a bargain

You can find rare and unique things at reasonable prices

You can find affordable prices

You can haggle with the sellers

Drawbacks of Street Markets

A lot of the knick knacks are worthless

You may end up with fake products

The quality is not trustworthy

You don't know the goods are legal or not

Street markets can be unhygienic

You may face long queues

They are crowded and noisy

You can't get a refund on things you buy in a market

Street vendors often don't pay tax and so do not contribute to the national economy

You need to be mindful of pickpockets

See a complete display of student phrases related to the benefits and drawbacks here

<http://linoit.com/users/keithohare/canvases/Street%20Markets>

IELTS Speaking Conversations and Tips

In this interview, I speak to a teacher, Jordan Page. Jordan is British and lives in Japan where he teaches English. He also has a [Youtube channel](#) and [Facebook page](#) to help students learn English online.

In this interview, he talks about one of his hobbies, outside of work, and gives some tips for students of English and IELTS.

Useful Vocabulary

First, here is some vocabulary that will help you understand the interview.

Talking about where you live

I am based in the north of Spain

Talking about a hobby

I am a really keen golfer

He got me into golf
= he introduced me to ____

To get the bug = to start to like something

Listening Task

Watch, listen and answer the following:

<https://vimeo.com/675858208>

1. Where does he live?
2. What is his passion and why does he do it?
3. Why doesn't he practice it now?
4. Why do we talk about the number 19?

Answers at the end of the PDF

IELTS Speaking Idioms about Shopping and Street Markets

To **go on a shopping spree** = to go and buy lots of stuff

My wife loves going on shopping sprees

To **go window shopping** = to look but not buy

Don't worry, I am not going to buy anything, I am just going window shopping.

To **shop around** = to look for things in different shops - usually to find a cheaper price

I like going to the markets and shopping around for the best price

To **go bargain hunting** = to go shopping and look for a bargain

I enjoy going bargain hunting in the flea market near my house

To **go for a song** = to be very cheap

I am going to buy this jacket, it's going for a song!

Other ways of saying something is very cheap (=not expensive)

To be **dirt cheap**

It's **dead** cheap

It's **a steal**

It's (as) **cheap as chips**

Listening Task Answers:

1. Where does he live?

In Saitama, north of Tokyo in Japan

2. What is his passion and why does he do it?

His passion is golf and his grandfather got him into it.

3. Why doesn't he practice it now?

Because the golf course is too far away and he doesn't have a car.

4. Why do we talk about the number 19?

There are 18 holes in golf, and then the 19th is the bar - where you go to socialise and have a drink after the game.