3 Style

Vocabulary

Unit map

Clothes

Adjectives to describe clothes Common adjectives

Word Skills

Adjectives: opposites

Grammar

Present continuous Contrast: present simple and present continuous

Listening Catwalk fashion



■ **Reading** Teenage pressures



Speaking Making arrangements



- Writing An email
- Culture 3 Teens and their money



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Vocabulary

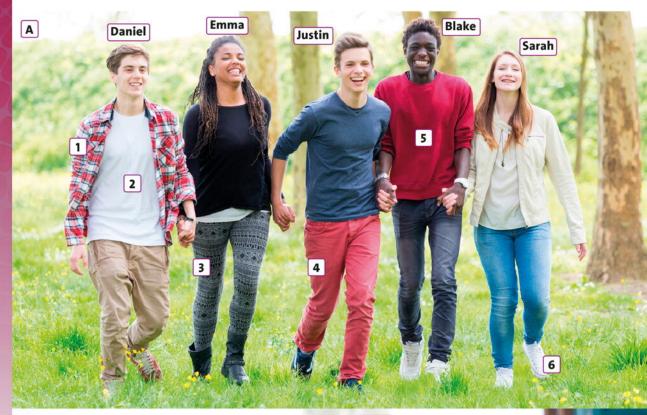
Clothes

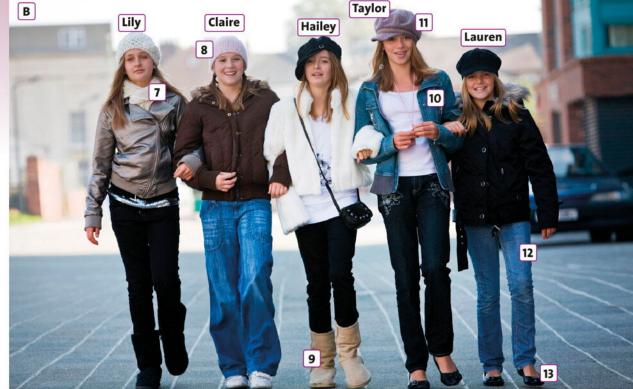
I can describe people's clothes.

1 SPEAKING Look at photos A and B. Do you like their clothes? Which are your favourites? Do you wear similar clothes?

I like the boy's shirt in photo A.

I've got a black jacket like the one in photo B.





2 VOCABULARY Match items of clothing 1–13 in the photos with words from the list below. Check the meaning of the other words.

Clothes boots cap cardigan coat dress hat jacket jeans jumper leggings pyjamas scarf shirt shoes shorts skirt socks sweatshirt T-shirt tie tracksuit trainers trousers

3 2.02 Listen and repeat all the words in exercise 2.

LOOK OUT!

We often use the word 'top' to mean any kind of shirt, T-shirt, sweater, etc. We sometimes use the word 'bottoms' to refer to the bottom half of a tracksuit. pyjamas, etc.

4 2.03 Read the Look out! box. Then listen and find each person in the photos in exercise 1. Say the name.

This person has got black boots and a black top.

Emma.

5 2.04 Listen to four people talking about their clothes. Which clothes from exercise 2 does each person mention?

Speaker	Clothes
Archie	tracksuit, trainers
Violet	
Arthur	
Lola	

RECYCLE! Adverbs of frequency

We use adverbs of frequency to say how often something happens. They usually go before the verb, but they go after the verb be.

He usually wears a tracksuit for P.E.

Her socks are often wet.

6 2.04 Read the Recycle! box. Then listen again. Complete sentences 1-5 with the correct adverb of frequency from the list below and the correct present simple form of the verb in brackets.

always never often sometimes usually 1 Archie's clothes _____ _ (be) dirty. _____ (wear) a jacket for school. 2 Violet_ 3 Violet ___ _____ (get dressed) early on Sunday. 4 Arthur _____ (wear) jeans at the weekend. 5 Lola _____ (change) clothes when she gets

7 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 6 using different adverbs of frequency. Make them true for you.

I always wear jeans at the weekend.

8 In pairs, look at the photo at the bottom of the page. Use the colours below to describe items of clothing in the photo.

(light / dark) beige black blue brown cream green grey orange pink purple red violet white yellow

brown boots

home.

a light green shirt

- **9 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Take turns to be A and B.
 - A Imagine you are a person in the photo below. Answer B's questions.
 - B Ask about A's clothes using 'Have you got ...?'. Decide which person in the photo he or she is.

Have you got jeans?

Yes, I have.

Have you got a red top?

No, I haven't.



3B

Grammar

Present continuous

I can talk about things that are happening now.

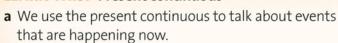


- 1 SPEAKING Look at the photo. Can you name any music festivals in your own town or region? When do they take place?
- 2 Read the tweets. Find the name, date and location of the music festival they are describing.



3 Read the Learn this! box. What examples of the present continuous can you find in the tweets in exercise 2?

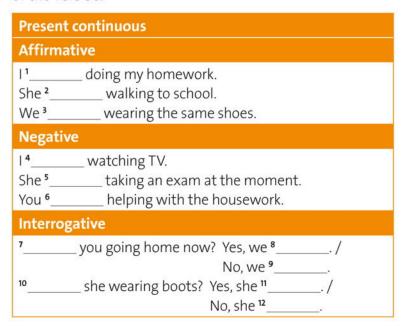
LEARN THIS! Present continuous



b We form the present continuous with the present simple of *be* and the *-ing* form of the verb:

I'm singing. They aren't listening.

4 Complete the examples in the table with the correct form of the verb *be*.



LEARN THIS! Spelling: -ing forms

a We form most *-ing* forms by adding *-ing* to the infinitive without *to*:

eat \rightarrow eating go \rightarrow going

b When the infinitive ends in -e, we usually replace -e with - ing:

 $dance \rightarrow dancing$ phone \rightarrow phoning

we often double the consonant before adding -ing:

 $chat \rightarrow chatting$ $stop \rightarrow stopping$

5 Read the Learn this! box. Then complete the tweets below with the affirmative form of the present continuous.



6 2.05 Complete the phone dialogue. Use the present continuous: affirmative, negative or interrogative. Then listen and check.

Daniel Hi Elsa Where are you? What 1

	(you / do)?	are you. What _		
Elsa	I'm in the tent.	2	(look) for my bag.	
Daniel	I've got your bag. Remember? I 3(hold) it now!			
Elsa	Oh yes. I remember. Where are you?			
Daniel	14	(sit) on the g	grass near the main	
	stage.			
Elsa	I can't hear any music.			
Daniel We 5 (wait		(wait) for	the next band. They	
	6	(play) at the r	noment.	
Elsa	OK. 17		ne tent now.	
Daniel	8	2	to the main stage?	
Elsa	Yes, Lam, See you soon.			

7 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Mime an activity using the list below or your own idea. Your partner guesses.

dance play basketball / football / tennis play the drums / clarinet ride a bike / a horse skate skateboard ski sing swim

Are you dancing?

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.



Listening

Catwalk fashion

I can identify stress patterns in two- and three-syllable words.

1 **VOCABULARY** Put the adjectives into pairs of opposites.

Adjectives to describe clothes baggy casual dark light long long-sleeved patterned plain short short-sleeved smart tight

long - short, baggy -

2 SPEAKING Describe the photos. What are the models wearing? Use clothes and colours from lesson 3A and adjectives from exercise 1. Do you like their clothes?

Listening Strategy

In English, words with more than one syllable have the stress on one of the syllables. This means that the syllable is louder than the others. Being familiar with word stress makes it easier to recognise words when you hear them.



1 design	begin	believe	visit
2 Japan	Scotland	Poland	Russia
3 mistake	police	moment	explain
4 model	hotel	hostel	channel
5 always	never	today	often
6 correct	copy	decide	describe

4 DICTIONARY WORK Look at the dictionary extracts below. How are the stressed syllables indicated?

outfit /'autfit/ October /pk'təubə(r)/ July /dzu'laı/ magazine /mægəˈziːn/ audience /'ordions/

5 2.07 Underline the stressed syllables in these words. Use a dictionary to help you. Then listen and check.

1 collection	5 dangerous	9 wonderful
2 pyjamas	6 magazine	10 twenty-one
3 understand	7 audience	11 computer
4 disaster	8 amazing	12 seventeen

- 6 2.08 Listen to a radio programme about fashion. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.
 - 1 The clothes in the show are for winter and spring. _
 - 2 Stella and Tonya are wearing summer clothes.
 - **3** Tonya is wearing a short jacket, a baggy top and white shorts. ___
 - 4 Stella has got a baggy dress, an orange scarf and boots. ___
 - 5 The third model is a man.
 - 6 Martin is wearing yellow and black trainers. ___
 - 7 Martin starts to dance. _
 - **8** A photographer falls over Martin and the girls. ___









- 7 (2.09) Underline the stressed syllables in the highlighted words. Then listen again and check.
 - 1 Good afternoon everyone, and welcome to the show!
 - 2 We are proud to present an exciting new designer: Zizi Malek!
 - 3 Our first models, Tonya and Stella, are coming down the catwalk now.
 - 4 His trousers are difficult to describe. They look a bit like pyjama bottoms!
 - 5 The reporters are taking lots of photographs of him.
- 8 Work in pairs. Prepare a short 'catwalk commentary'. Make notes for one male model and one female model. Choose the clothes, colours and styles.
- **9 SPEAKING** Present your commentary to the class.

Our first model, Amy, is coming down the catwalk now. She's wearing a ... with ...

She looks great in ...