

1a What are you doing here?

Grammar	Present simple and present continuous Question tags
Vocabulary	Clothes, styles, accessories and patterns
Function	Shop for clothes

Get started

- 1** Where do you buy your clothes? Do you like shopping for clothes?

Dialogue

- 2**  Listen and read. Where does Sophie make her T-shirts?

- Lisa: Come on, Ryan. The market **closes** in half an hour. What are you after?
 Ryan: I'm **looking** for a shirt. I'm **going** to a wedding on July 2nd.
 Josh: That's next Saturday.
 Ryan: That's right. So I **want** something plain and smart.
 Lisa: Hey, that T-shirt's nice. I **like** baggy T-shirts and I **love** the design on it.
 Ryan: But I **need** a shirt, not a T-shirt. Anyway, the design **looks** a bit weird.
 Sophie: Hey, Lisa! How's it going?
 Lisa: Oh, hi Sophie. What **are you doing** here?
 Sophie: I'm **working**. I **make** these clothes at home and then I **sell** them here every other Saturday.
 Josh: Is it your stall?
 Sophie: No, it's my aunt's.
 Lisa: You don't know Ryan or Josh, do you?
 Sophie: No, I don't. Hi, guys. Nice to meet you.
 Ryan: I **like** your clothes. They're really original.
 Sophie: Thanks. That's a cool T-shirt, **isn't it**?
 Ryan: This one? Oh, er ... yes. It's great! I'll take it.
 Josh: But Ryan, you're **looking** for a shirt not a T-shirt!

Phrases

- What are you after? • something (plain) • Anyway
- How's it going? • every other (Saturday)

Comprehension

- 3** Answer the questions.

- 1 What does Ryan want to buy? *a shirt*
- 2 What does Lisa like about the T-shirt?
- 3 What does Ryan think of the T-shirt at first?
- 4 What day of the week does Sophie work on the stall?
- 5 What does Ryan decide to buy?





Vocabulary: Clothes, styles, accessories and patterns

4a Recall How many words can you remember for each of these sections: Clothes, Styles, Accessories and Patterns? Write lists, then check in the Word bank on page 108.

Clothes: *jacket, ...*

Styles: *baggy, ...*

b **Extension** Use the words below to name the items in the photo. Which items are not in the photo?

1 bandana

- bandana • bangle
- combat trousers
- fleece • flip-flops
- hairband • high heels
- jumper • leggings
- suit • tie • tights
- tracksuit top
- tracksuit bottoms

c Describe what the people in the photo are wearing.

Ryan's wearing patterned green combat trousers.

SOLVE IT!

5 Read the dialogue again. What date will Sophie next work at the market?

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

Present simple

- 1 I **want** something plain and smart.
- 2 I **make** these clothes at home.
- 3 I **sell** them here every other Saturday.
- 4 The market **closes** in half an hour.

Present continuous

- 5 I'm **looking** for a shirt.
- 6 I'm **going** to a wedding on 2nd July.

Match the sentences (1–6) to the uses of the tenses (a–f).

We use the present simple for:

- a) permanent situations, b) routines,
- c) timetabled events in the future,
- d) stative verbs (e.g. *be*, *believe*, *need*, etc.).

We use the present continuous for:

- e) events happening now or around now,
- f) future arrangements.

Practice

- 6** Complete the newsletter with the present simple or continuous form of the verbs from the box.

• study • concentrate • make • go
• sell • know • extend

Camden NEWSLETTER

Meet an enterprising young student from our borough!

Sophie Timms ¹*knows* exactly what career she wants to follow. Sophie ²___ to James Watts High School where at present she ³___ Art, Design and Technology. In her spare time she ⁴___ clothes and ⁵___ them at Camden Market on Saturdays. At the moment she ⁶___ on T-shirts and sweatshirts, but next year she ⁷___ her range to include scarves and jewellery. Good luck Sophie!



Grammar

Question tags

- A:** That's a cool T-shirt, **isn't it?**
B: Yes, it **is**.
A: You're in Lisa's class at school, **aren't you?**
B: Yes, I **am**.
A: You **don't know** Ryan or Josh, **do you?**
B: No, I **don't**.
A: Your aunt's got a market stall, **hasn't she?**
B: Yes, she **has**.

Choose the correct options.

- 1 If the main verb is positive, the question tag is positive / negative.
- 2 If the main verb is negative, the question tag is positive / negative.

Practice

- 7** Complete the statements with the correct question tag.

- 1 Your name's Maria, *isn't it?*
- 2 You live near me, ___?
- 3 You've got a brother, ___?
- 4 Your favourite band is the Chilli Peppers, ___?
- 5 You don't like Beyoncé, ___?
- 6 You're learning to play the piano, ___?
- 7 You aren't enjoying this exercise, ___?
- 8 You've got a new MP3 player, ___?
- 9 My questions aren't annoying, ___?

Pronunciation: Intonation in question tags

- 8**  Go to page 110.

Speak

- 9** Now ask your partner the questions in Exercise 7, changing the information where necessary. Make sure you choose the correct intonation.

- A:** Your name's Maria, *isn't it?*
B: Yes, *it is*. / No, *it isn't*.
A: You live near me, *don't you?*
B: Yes, *I do*. / No, *I don't*. I live ...



Dialogue

10 Listen and read. Does Ryan buy the shirt?

Man: Can I help you?

Ryan: Yes, I'm looking for a shirt. Have you got this one in a larger size? This is a Small.

Man: One moment. I'll see. ... Yes, here's a Medium.

Ryan: Can I try it on?

Man: Sure. There's a changing room over there.

Ryan: Thanks. ... What do you think, Josh?

Josh: Well, it's not exactly my style, but that dark colour suits you.

Ryan: It's fine for a wedding. How much is it?

Josh: Let's have a look. ... It's £39.

Ryan: £39! Forget it!

Man: Is it any good?

Ryan: Er ... No, sorry. It's not quite right. I'll leave it, thank you.

Comprehension

11 Choose the correct option.

The shirt Ryan tries on is:

- a) a small size b) white
- c) good for a wedding d) quite cheap

Use your English: Shop for clothes

Offer help

Can I help you?

Do you need any help?

Say what you want

Yes, please. I'm looking for a shirt/some jeans.

Yes, can I try this shirt/it/them on?

Yes, have you got this shirt in a different colour/a larger size/a smaller size/size 14?

No, thanks. I'm just looking.

Comment

It's/They're a bit big/small/tight/baggy/long/short.

I think I need a smaller/larger size.

It suits me./It doesn't suit me.

It looks good. How much is it?

Make a decision

It's perfect/great. I'll take it.

This one's fine. I'll have it, please.

No, sorry. It's not quite right. I'll leave it.

12 Listen again to the dialogue in Exercise 10. Then make similar conversations. You want to buy the following:

- 1 a jumper – smaller size? – £25
- 2 some combat trousers – different colour? – £40
- 3 some sandals – larger size? – £10.50
- 4 a tracksuit – different style? – £38.99
- 5 a shirt – different pattern? – £19.50

Extra practice

➡ For more practice, go to page 96.

1b I've loved every minute.

Grammar Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*

Present perfect and past simple

Vocabulary Jobs

Read

2  Listen and read the article. Who has got two jobs?

Comprehension

3 Answer true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).

- 1 Angela has worked on more than one ship. **T**
- 2 Angela loves everything about her job.
- 3 Christine has got nice hands.
- 4 Christine has met some celebrities.
- 5 Steve first worked as an extra when he was a child.

Vocabulary: Jobs

1 **Recall** Work in pairs. List as many jobs as you can think of, then tell the class. Whose list is the longest? Check the Word bank on page 108.

Another look at showbiz!

When we think of showbiz, most of us imagine a life of bright lights, flashy cars, designer clothes and huge mansions. Well, it isn't always like that! We went in search of three people whose showbiz jobs are a little less glamorous.

Angela Smith is a dancer on a Caribbean cruise ship.

How long have you had this job, Angela? It sounds amazing!

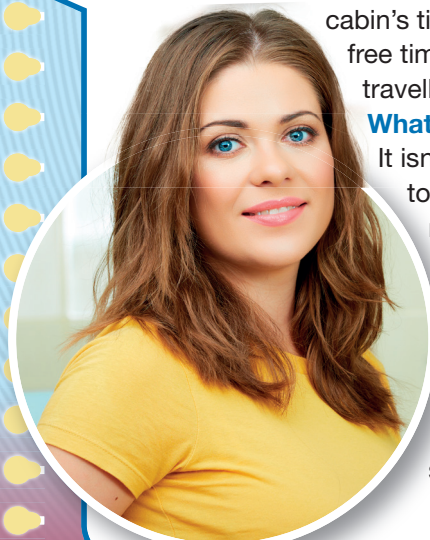
I've **worked** on this ship for about a month now. Last year I **was** on one which **went** round the Med!

What's your job like?

Well, the Caribbean is fantastic, but it's hard work and the conditions aren't great. My cabin's tiny! But I get lots of free time and I love travelling the world.

What about the money?

It isn't bad and it's easy to save because nearly everything is free – food, accommodation, even some clothes. I've **saved** quite a lot since I **joined** this ship.



Christine James has a very weird job – she's a hand double!

Can you explain what you do, Christine?

Sometimes a film or an advert needs a close-up of hands, but the actress or model doesn't have nice enough hands. Then they use mine. It's trick photography!

I bet it's fun!

It is. I've **done** it for a couple of years now and I've **loved** every minute. Since I **started**, I've **worked** with lots of famous people. I'm not saying who, it's top secret!



Steve Morris works as a TV and film extra.

How did you get into this, Steve?

A few years ago, a TV company **filmed** some scenes in our village. I **worked** as an extra in some crowd scenes and after that I **signed** up with an agency.

Have you got another job, too?

Oh yes, this is just a hobby. I'm actually a teacher!

Grammar

Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*; past simple

Which verbs are in the present perfect simple tense? Which are in the past simple? Write *PPS* or *PS*.

- 1 I've **worked** on this ship for a month. *PPS*
- 2 I've **saved** quite a lot since I **joined** this ship.
- 3 Last year I **was** on one which **went** round the Med!
- 4 A few years ago, a TV company **filmed** some scenes in our village.
- 5 I **worked** as an extra in some crowd scenes.
- 6 After that I **signed up** with an agency.

Choose the correct options.

- 1 We use the present perfect simple to talk about events that are finished / events that are linked to the present.
- 2 We use the past simple to talk about events that are finished / events that are linked to the present.
- 3 *Since* is used for a point in time / a period in time.
- 4 *For* is used for a point in time / a period in time.

Practice

4 Jack Clark is a TV camera operator. Complete the dialogue with the past simple or present perfect simple form of the verb in brackets, or short answers.

Reporter: How long ¹*have you been* (you/be) a camera operator, Jack?

Jack: I ²___ (have) my present job for two years. Before that I ³___ (work) for a small film company.

Reporter: ⁴___ (you/ever/do) a special training course?

Jack: No, I ⁵___ (have). I ⁶___ (study) photography at university and then I ⁷___ (get) the job with the film company. I ⁸___ (not earn) much, but they ⁹___ (teach) me a lot. And since I ¹⁰___ (start) this job, I ¹¹___ (learn) lots more!

Reporter: What's the best thing about the job?

Jack: I ¹²___ (enjoy) everything about it since day one. I love it.

5a Steve Norton plays bass guitar in the rock band Tastic. Use the prompts to complete the questions and answers. Then practise the dialogue in pairs.

1 How long/be/part of Tastic? (2010)

Interviewer: How long have you been part of Tastic?

Steve: I've been part of Tastic since 2010.

2 Where/be/born? (Canada)

3 How long/live/in the UK? (I was six)

4 Who/teach/you to play the guitar? (my uncle)

5 Where/go/to university? (in London)

6 What/study? (Music)


7 How long/know/the other band members? (my first day at school)

8 When/start/your school of rock? (last year)

b Now write eight sentences about Steve Norton.

1 Steve Norton has been part of Tastic since 2010. He ...

Listen

6  Listen to the interview and answer the questions in pairs.

1 Who does Anna Nichols work for?

a television company

2 What does she do?

3 What is she working on at the moment?

4 How long has she had this job?

5 What did she do before that?

6 How did she get the job?



Speak

7 Discuss the question.

Which person in this lesson has got the best job? Who has got the worst job? Give reasons.

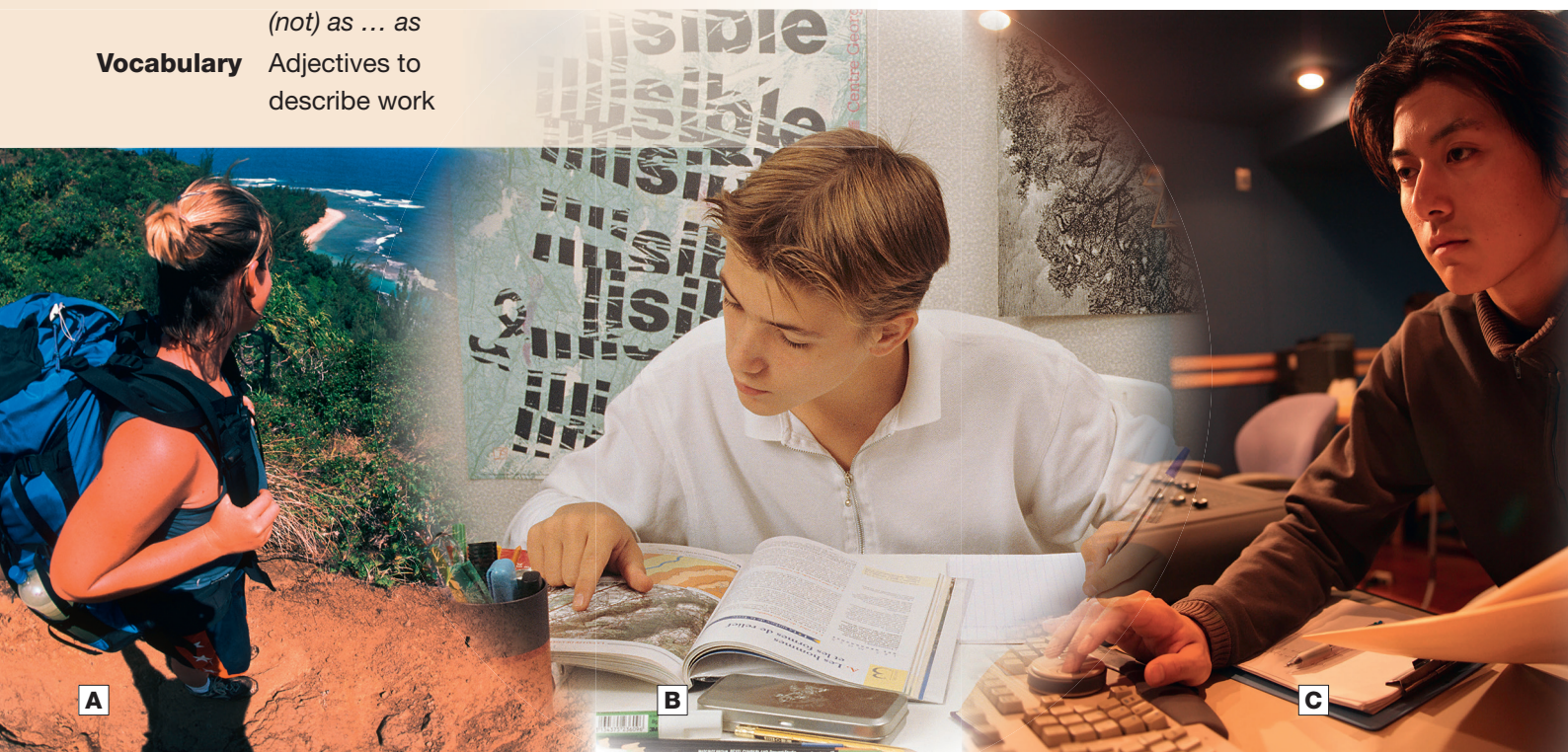
Extra practice

For more practice, go to page 96.

1c It's much more rewarding.

Grammar Intensifiers *much, far, a lot, a bit* with comparative adjectives and adverbs; (not) as ... as

Vocabulary Adjectives to describe work



Read

1 Listen and read the magazine article. Then match the photos to the teenagers' comments.

Calling all school-leavers!

What are your choices after you leave school? Do you want to get a job or do something else?

The magazine *Getahead* conducted a survey of teenagers' ambitions for when they leave school. Here are some of their answers.

1 'I want to get a job and earn some money. But I don't want to work in a factory or a supermarket. I'd like to do something **a bit more interesting** – maybe work as a sound technician in a recording studio. It's **not as exciting as** people think, but it's creative and they pay quite well. Unfortunately, there aren't many jobs in the music industry for school-leavers and there are lots of **better-qualified** people around. I know I can get a job in a shop **a lot more easily than** in a studio, but I don't want that.'

Peter

2 'I don't want to get a job straightaway. I want some freedom. I'd like to take six months off and travel. My cousin did a Saturday job while she was at school and saved all her money. Then she went to Nepal and she had a great time. Backpacking abroad sounds **much more interesting and exciting than** getting a job at home and you learn a lot. The trouble is, travelling is **a lot more expensive than** people realise. It's **much cheaper** to stay in the UK and get a job and it costs **a lot less** to live at home.'

Donna

3 'I'd like to go to university and get a degree. I need to work **a bit harder** at school if I want to do that, but I'm sure it's worthwhile. I'm not sure that it's a very exciting choice, but in the end you get a **much better** job with a degree. Of course I want to earn money, but that can wait until I've graduated.'

Robbie

Comprehension

2 Complete the statements and name the speakers.

- 1 A university degree helps you to ... *get a much better job. Robbie*
- 2 Working in a supermarket is ...
- 3 It costs a lot to ...
- 4 There are many well-qualified people in ...
- 5 You learn a lot when you ...
- 6 To get to university, I must ...

Vocabulary: Adjectives to describe work

3 Say which adjectives are positive and which are negative.

Positive: *creative, ...* Negative: *badly-paid, ...*

- badly-paid • boring • creative • dangerous
- dull • educational • exciting • glamorous
- interesting • rewarding • safe • stressful
- tiring • well-paid • worthwhile

Grammar

Intensifiers *much, far, a lot, a bit* with comparative adjectives and adverbs; (not) as ... as

Comparative adjectives

It's **much/far/a lot/a bit cheaper** to live at home **than** travel abroad.

This job is **(not) as exciting as** people think.

Comparative adverbs

I can get a job in a shop **much/far/a lot/a bit more easily than** in a studio.

It costs **much/far/a lot/a bit more/less** to live at home.

They don't pay **as badly as** you think.

Make rules

- 1 To make a comparison stronger, you add words like **much, far, a lot, a bit** before the comparative adjective.
- 2 To compare two things which may be the same, you use **as ... as**.

Look at the examples of comparatives in the magazine article. Which are adjectives and which are adverbs?

Practice

4 Complete with a comparative form of the adjective or adverb in brackets, or (not) as ... as.

- 1 Today is *far hotter than* yesterday. (hot/far)
- 2 This bed is **_____** my old one. (comfortable/much)
- 3 Can you try to write **_____**? (carefully/a bit)
- 4 Angelina is just **_____** Brad. (famous)
- 5 I feel **_____** today than yesterday. (bad/a lot)
- 6 Please can you drive **_____**. (slowly/a bit)
- 7 Teaching isn't **_____** web-designing. (well-paid)
- 8 I see my grandparents **_____** now than before. (frequently/a lot)

5 Compare the choices below for school-leavers. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in Exercise 3 and intensifiers.

Backpacking abroad is much (far/a lot) more exciting than doing a temporary job.

Doing a temporary job isn't as exciting as backpacking abroad.

Choices for school-leavers

- 1 Doing a temporary job/backpacking abroad
- 2 Going to university/getting a full-time job
- 3 Doing voluntary work/working in a factory



Speak

6 Talk about you. Which of the activities in Exercise 5 would you prefer to do when you leave school and why?

Write

7 Write your own paragraph for the magazine article in Exercise 1. Say what things you want to do when you leave school.

When I leave school, I'd like to I think that sounds more ...

Extra practice

➡ For more practice, go to page 96.

1d Teenage fashion in Britain

SKILLS FOCUS: WRITING

ACROSS CULTURES

The changing face of British **teen** fashion

For the average British teenager, fashion matters. However, designer clothes are usually beyond their budget. They tend to spend their money in high-street stores, markets and charity shops, where they mix and match to create their own style and image.

Clothes in the UK cost much less than they used to. Since the year 2000, the price of high-street clothes has dropped a lot. In one popular store, a pair of fashionable jeans costs as little as £8. The reason is that the factories, which are usually situated in developing countries like India and China, use the cheapest labour they can find.

However, a lot of people are worried about this, especially when they read reports of child labour.

Shoppers are beginning to buy clothes made from recycled products and renewable sources. These clothes are often also part of Fairtrade organisations, which ensure that the people who manufacture the clothes are paid a proper wage. Even the top fashion magazines now have articles on ethical clothing.

Is ethical fashion realistic? Perhaps, but maybe the only really ethical solution is to buy fewer clothes!

Teenagers speak out

'I'm not bothered about fashion. I usually wear jeans and a T-shirt with a hoodie, maybe a baseball cap or beanie on my head. I've got five pairs of trainers. I never wear anything else on my feet.'

'I spend most of my money in charity shops. I love a good bargain! I like putting unusual clothes together to create a different look. In this photo I'm wearing clothes I found at a car boot sale.'

'I've read lots of stuff online about where clothes come from and how they are made, so I try to buy Fairtrade clothes. I've just bought some trainers from a shop where they promise to plant one tree in Ethiopia for every pair of trainers they sell. I like that.'

Fraser



Maddy



Jay




NEW WORDS

- designer • beyond someone's budget • tend to • mix and match • image • fashionable • developing
- child labour • shoppers • recycled • product • renewable • source • Fairtrade • ensure
- manufacture • proper • wage • ethical • realistic • bargain • unusual • look (n) • car boot
- bothered • beanie • stuff • plant (v)

Get started

- 1** What sort of clothes and styles are fashionable in your country at the moment?

Read

- 2**  Read the article. Where do British teenagers usually buy their clothes?

Comprehension

3a Answer true (T) or false (F).

- The average British teenager doesn't care about clothes.
- All high-street clothes today are very expensive.
- Some factories use child labour.
- Ethical fashion has become more popular in recent years.

b Tick the correct box.

Who:	Fraser	Maddy	Jay
1 likes to spend as little as possible on clothes?			
2 is interested in clothes manufacturing?			
3 doesn't care about most high-street fashion?			
4 likes to shop ethically?			
5 only wears trainers?			
6 likes to look different from other people?			

Speak

4 Talk about you.

- Which of the three teenagers are you most similar to? In what way?
- Apart from clothes, what other things are 'fashion items' among your friends?
- How interested are people in your country in ethical fashion?

Listen

- 5**  Listen to Dan talking about his fashion style and interests and complete the information.

- Favourite item of clothing: *hoodies*
- Why he likes them:
- What else he wears:
- Clothes for special occasions:
- Favourite music:
- Weekend activities:



Write

WRITING TIP: COLLECT AND ORGANISE YOUR IDEAS

Before you start to write, take time to collect and organise your ideas. First, make a list of all your ideas in any order. Then organise them into groups under headings. Now do Exercise 6.

- 6a** You are going to write an article called 'The factors which influence my choice of clothes'. First, match the headings with the ideas (a–e).

- Advertising and the media ☒ *b*
- Opinions of friends ☐
- Money ☐
- Personal expression ☐
- General suitability ☐

I'm influenced by:

- how much the clothes cost.
- what magazines say is fashionable.
- the clothes that my friends like.
- how comfortable/practical/adaptable the clothes are.
- if the clothes reflect my lifestyle and opinions.

- b** Now put the ideas in order of importance for you.

- c** Write the article. Use your notes from Exercises 6a and 6b to help you.

The factors which influence my choice of clothes
Why do I choose the clothes that I do? There are several factors that influence my choice. The first is ...