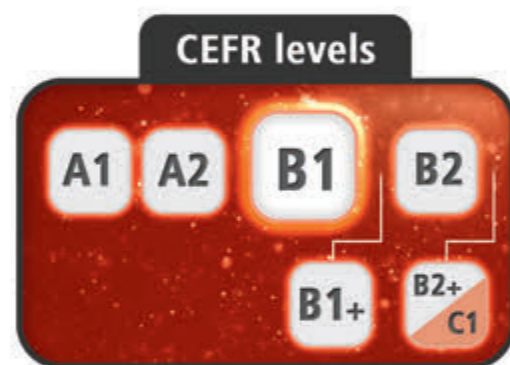


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Vocabulary: character & appearance; clothes & accessories

Grammar: present simple, present continuous; action/stative verbs; adverbs of frequency; relatives – relative clauses

Everyday English: deciding what to wear (suggesting – agreeing/ disagreeing)

Writing: an article about an inspiring person



In Character

Vocabulary

Character & Appearance

- 1 In a minute, think of as many adjectives as you can that describe character. Compare with your partner.

Study Skills

Using a dictionary

Dictionaries present words in alphabetical order. They contain information about what part of speech each word is, how to pronounce it, meaning(s) of the word and example sentences. Some dictionaries also include synonyms and antonyms.



- 2 a) Choose the correct word. Check in your dictionary.

- 1 Tom likes telling others what to do. He's very **bossy/ calm**.
- 2 Pam's so **cheerful/kind**! Her smile lights up the office.
- 3 Joe's **confident/jealous**; he never doubts himself.
- 4 Alan's a **gentle/clever** person; he wouldn't hurt a fly!
- 5 Jean hurts people's feelings all the time. She's extremely **cruel/lazy**.
- 6 Greg likes learning all about people he meets. He's very **honest/curious**.
- 7 Glenda is so **generous/reliable**; she loves buying presents for people!
- 8 Jeremy doesn't mind waiting for things; he's very **friendly/patient**.
- 9 Paul's **sensible/funny**; he makes reasonable decisions.
- 10 People find Olga **brave/rude** because she behaves in an impolite way to others.
- 11 Angela's **sociable/serious**; she rarely laughs at things.
- 12 Max is really **charming/careful**; he's pleasant to everyone he meets.

- b) Which of the adjectives in Ex. 2a best describe: *you? your friends?* Give reasons.

- 3 Look at the people in the pictures. *Who's in his/her early/late twenties? middle-aged? elderly? in his early/late thirties? a teenager? Who's got thick eyebrows? big ears? small round ears? a long nose? bottom lip fuller than the top lip? a big forehead? a curved forehead? blue eyes? brown eyes?*

Tony is middle-aged with a big forehead and blue eyes.

It's written all over your FACE

You shouldn't **judge** a book by its cover, right? Well, maybe you should! Face-reading is an ancient art, still **popular** with people today, which says that you can tell a person's personality from looking at their face. And now, even scientists agree that there is some truth in it! For example, in 2008, a pair of Canadian scientists found that ice hockey players with wide faces are usually more violent, and in 2013, a study at Glasgow University found that people with chubby cheeks are often more anxious. So, what else do our faces say about our personalities?

EYEBROWS

Does the friendliest person in your class have thick dark eyebrows? People with this **feature** are often very sociable, while bushy eyebrows often mean that a person is bossy. Also, arched eyebrows usually belong to funny people.

EYES

We can tell a lot from a person's eye colour. Calm people often have blue eyes, while green-eyed people **tend** to be quite jealous! The most common eye colour, brown, often shows a confident personality.

Listening & Reading

- 4 a) Guess what someone's facial features might say about their character. Write down one thing for each feature.

Listen to and read the text to see if your guesses were correct.

- b) Where do you think the text is from: *a personal blog? a serious newspaper? a light-hearted magazine?*



EARS

Interviewing people for a job? Then look for people with rectangular ears! This shows the person is honest and hard-working. People with round ears are reliable and make good friends. On the other hand, people with big ears and large earlobes are sometimes cruel.

NOSES

Noses come in all shapes and sizes. People with small noses are often very generous, while a long nose is a sign of a patient person. People with a hooked nose often make good actors because they are very confident.

LIPS

Is your bottom lip fuller than your top lip? Then, maybe you have a curious and **adventurous** personality. People whose top lip is fuller, on the other hand, tend to be a bit rude. What about people with lips which are the same size? You might guess that they are fair people who make very good teachers!

FOREHEADS

People with big foreheads are often quite clever, though this has nothing to do with the size of their brains! A **curved** forehead, on the other hand, is a sign of a cheerful person who **brightens up** the room.



Check these words

violent, chubby, bushy, arched, rectangular, earlobe, hooked, brain

5 Read the text again and correct the sentences. Then, explain the words in bold.

- 1 A person with thick dark eyebrows is bossy.
- 2 Blue-eyed people are confident.
- 3 People with rectangular ears are cruel.
- 4 People with hooked noses are patient.
- 5 People with lips the same size are rude.
- 6 A bright happy person often has a big forehead.

6 COLLOCATIONS Fill in: *bottom, eye, curved, chubby, round, ancient, thick*. Use the phrases in sentences of your own.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1 | art | 5 | ears |
| 2 | cheeks | 6 | lip |
| 3 | eyebrows | 7 | forehead |
| 4 | colour | | |

7 PREPOSITIONS Choose the correct preposition. Check in your dictionary.

- 1 Bob is very kind and friendly **to/for** everyone.
- 2 Susan's very patient **to/with** even the naughtiest children; she stays calm all the time.
- 3 Little George shouldn't be rude **for/to** grown-ups.
- 4 Helen is jealous **by/of** what other people have.
- 5 Mary is curious **about/for** the world around her.
- 6 John can be very cruel **to/with** others.

8 WORDS EASILY CONFUSED Fill in *popular* or *famous*. Check in your dictionary.

- 1 Which actor would you most like to meet?
- 2 Light-hearted magazines are with teenagers.
- 3 Adrian is for telling funny jokes.
- 4 It's such a book that they're making it into a film.

9 PHRASAL VERBS Fill in the correct particle(s).

look after: to take care of sb/sth

look for: to try to find sb/sth

look forward to: to expect sth with pleasure

look up: to try to find a word, name, etc in a reference book

- 1 I've forgotten the number – let me look it
- 2 Julie looks our children while we're at work.
- 3 Jane is looking her graduation.
- 4 Helen is looking a good book to read.

Speaking

10 Think of someone you know well. Describe him/her to your partner and then say whether or not the person's character matches the description in the text.

Grammar in Use

Bill: Hello, Bob. Do you have a moment?

Bob: Hi, Bill. What's up?

Bill: I want you to meet our new receptionist, Sally French. Sally, this is Bob Grant.

Bob: Pleased to meet you, Sally. Is this your first day?

Sally: Actually, I'm **starting** work next Monday. I'm **doing** a computer course this week. Mr Kent **is** just **showing** me around at the moment.

Bob: I'm thinking of updating my computer skills, too. I think they're getting a little out of date!

Bill: And here comes Mary Boylan! She **works** in sales, but she often **comes** over here to discuss results with Bob.

Sally: Oh, I have experience in sales. That's a hard job!

Mary: Well, it's never slow! In fact, I have to be quick, Bob. My department meeting **starts** at 10:30.

Bill: Let's leave them to it, Sally. Now, over here ...

Present simple – Present continuous

▶ pp. GR1-2

1 Identify the tenses in bold in the dialogue. How do we form each tense? Match the verbs in bold to their uses:

- actions happening at the time of speaking
- habits/routines/repeated actions
- fixed arrangements in the near future
- timetables/schedules (future meaning)
- permanent states
- temporary situations

Look at the circled adverbs of frequency in the dialogue. How do we use them in a sentence?

2 Read the theory. Then, look at the highlighted verbs in the dialogue. Do they have a continuous form? Why/Why not?

Action verbs – Stative verbs

▶ p. GR2

Action verbs describe an action. They have simple and continuous forms.

He goes to work by bike. He is going to the cinema now.

Stative verbs are verbs which describe a state rather than an action and do not usually have a continuous form.

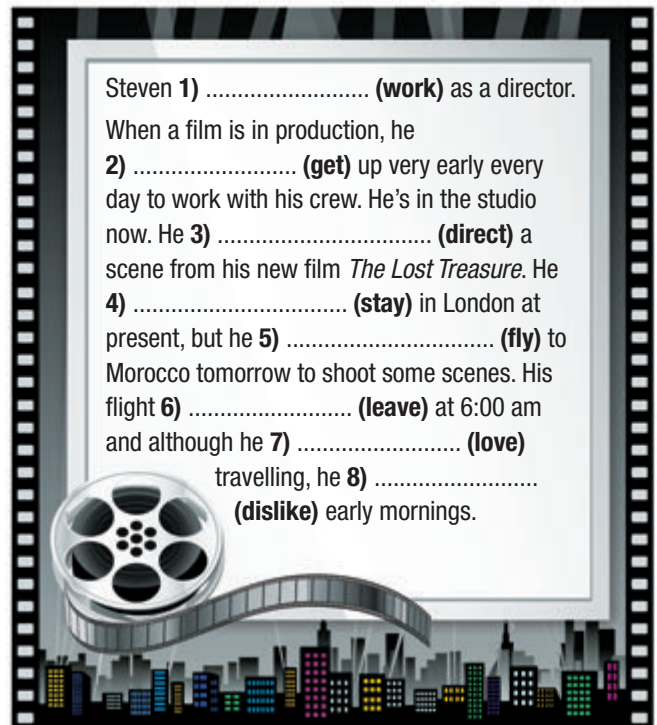
I feel exhausted. (verbs of the senses)

I know who he is. (verbs of perception)

He wants to have pasta for dinner. (verbs which express feelings and emotions)

Who does this bag belong to? (other verbs)

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Give reasons.



4 Read the theory. Look at the underlined verbs in the dialogue. How does the meaning differ?

Stative verbs with continuous forms

▶ p. GR2

Some stative verbs can be used in continuous tenses, but with a difference in meaning.

Present simple

These flowers smell nice.

(= have a good smell)

Present continuous

She is smelling the flowers.

(= sniffing)

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous. Explain the meaning.

- 1 Morgan (**see**) his dentist tomorrow.
- 2 I (**see**) a big queue outside the cinema.
- 3 She (**look**) happy today!
- 4 What's that glossy magazine you (**look**) at?
- 5 The chef (**taste**) the stew to see if it needs more pepper.
- 6 I like this ice cream; it (**taste**) of peanut butter!
- 7 Our neighbour (**be**) an extremely kind and polite person.
- 8 The children (**be**) very noisy, today. Tell them to stop, please!

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous. Give reasons.

INBOX OUTBOX CONTACTS

Hi Annie!
 Hope you're fine! Guess what? Our college **1**
(put) on a play next month and I've got the main part. The play's called *Mirror, Mirror* and it's a black comedy based on the fairy tale *Snow White*. Rehearsals are three times a week – the next one **2** **(start)** in an hour, actually. Right now, I **3** **(try)** to learn my speech. I **4** **(know)** the director. He **5** **(work)** in the college Drama Department – he **6** **(teach)** us on Mondays. He's very strict and he **7** **(not/like)** it when actors forget their lines, so I'm a bit nervous! For my character, Rose White, I **8** **(need)** to wear a white dress. I **9** **(not/have)** one so I'll have to go shopping!
 What about you? How's your film project going? **10**
 **(you/get)** much done on it these days?
 I **11** **(believe)** the actress you're writing about **12** **(appear)** at the Gate Theatre soon. We can go and see her!
 Talk to you later,
 Tara

Relatives > pp. GR2-3

7 Look at the words in bold in sentences 1-5. Which are used for people? things? time? place? Which shows possession?

- Daryl is not the sort of person **who/that** expects help without giving anything back.
- She prefers casual clothes **which/that** are comfortable to wear.
- She is a complicated person **whose** character has many sides.
- Mexico City is the place **where** she was born. (= in which)
- March is the month **when** she usually travels to Spain.

Defining / Non-defining relative clauses > p. GR3

Defining relative clauses give necessary information essential to the meaning of the main sentence. We do not put the clause in commas. *This is the shop **whose** clothes are all made from organic materials.*

Non-defining relative clauses give extra information that is not essential to the meaning of the main sentence. The relative pronouns cannot be omitted and we put the clause in commas. *My next-door neighbour, **who** is quite young, is a very kind and generous person.*

8 Read the theory. Fill in the correct relative pronoun. Which of the relative clauses are defining? non-defining? Put commas where necessary.

- I met someone at Jack's house was extremely rude.
- That's the seafood restaurant I first tried octopus.
- Chloe bought a new dress really suited her.
- My cousin Harry uncle is a physicist plans to get a science degree.
- She's the designer sportswear is popular with teens.
- I'll never forget the day I started my first job!
- Mr Bloggs is a reliable builder did an excellent job on our house.
- Sandra is curious by nature means that she enjoys exploring new places.

9 Join the sentences as in the example. Use: who, which, whose, where or when.

- Ms Brown is a friendly person. She likes meeting new people.
*Ms Brown is a friendly person **who** likes meeting new people.*
- James enjoys sailing in summer. The weather is good then.
- Claire is a model. She has been in lots of fashion shows.
- The Wilsons live in a big house. The house is near the park.
- Sheila is wearing a nice dress. The dress fits her perfectly.
- Steven is a lawyer. His office is in Baker Street.
- Alfie works in a shop. They sell men's clothes there.


10 SPEAKING Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Use relative pronouns.





- I like people
- I can't stand people
- I like films
- There are times
- I hate places

Skills in Action


Vocabulary

Clothes & Accessories

- 1 a)  Match the items in the list with the correct departments in the store directory. Some items can be listed under more than one department.


GOLDEN GATE STORES	
5 th	 ACCESSORIES
4 th	 BEACHWEAR
3 rd	 SPORTSWEAR
2 nd	 FOOTWEAR
1 st	 MENSWEAR
GROUND	 WOMENSWEAR

- leather belt • evening dress • ankle socks
- high-heeled shoes • polo-neck jumper • bow tie
- skinny jeans • silk blouse • swimsuit • pullover
- tracksuit • walking boots • waistcoat • raincoat
- tailored suit • polo shirt • sweatshirt

- b)  Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

A: *Excuse me. Where can I find leather belts?*
 B: *In the accessories department on the fifth floor.*

Listening

- 2  You will hear a fashion designer and one of his clients talking. Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) for each question.

- David's new line is clothes for
 - A older people. C old customers.
 - B sports fans. D young people.
- Where is Claudia's new shop?
 - A in Knightsbridge C in Halifax Street
 - B in East London D south of the river
- This is the first time David is selling
 - A ties. C shirts.
 - B jackets. D complete outfits.

Everyday English


Deciding what to wear

- 3 a) Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in the list. Who do you think the speakers are?

- suit • prefer • fit • look • match • go with

A: What are you going to wear to my boss's retirement dinner?
 B: My new blue jeans and a blue T-shirt to 1)
 A: Don't you think jeans are a bit too casual to wear to a retirement dinner?
 B: Hmm. Maybe you're right. How about a dress then?
 A: Yes. You've got lots of stylish dresses. The black one with the polka dots really 2) you.
 B: But I've put on a bit of weight so it doesn't 3) me very well now. I'll wear my brown woollen one. It 4) my brown leather belt. What are you going to wear?
 A: I'm thinking of wearing my blue suit with a white shirt.
 B: Really? I 5) your grey suit. You 6) very smart in it.
 A: OK. I'll wear that, then!


- b)  Listen and check.

- 4  Decide with your partner what to wear in the following situations. Use phrases from the language box. Record yourselves.

- a barbecue at your cousin's house
- a cycling trip • a presentation at work

Suggesting	Agreeing/Disagreeing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How about ...? • Why don't you ...? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maybe you're right. • I think you're right. • That's a good idea.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't think so. • Really? I prefer ...

Pronunciation: diphthongs /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/

- 5  Listen and repeat. Can you think of more words with the same sounds?

/eɪ/ way, lazy, famous
 /aɪ/ buy, tie, reliable
 /ɔɪ/ boy, enjoy, annoy

Reading & Writing

6 Read the task and answer the questions.

Articles wanted!

Inspiring People

Who is someone you greatly admire? What makes them inspiring to you? Is it their appearance, character, achievements or all three? Write an article answering these questions (120-150 words). We will publish the most interesting ones in our magazine.

- 1 What are you going to write? Who for?
- 2 What should you write about? How many words should your piece of writing be?

Word formation

Forming adjectives

- We can form adjectives from **nouns** by adding **-ful** (*wonder – wonderful*) and **-ous** (*danger – dangerous*).
- We can form adjectives from **verbs** by adding **-able/-ible** (*rely – reliable, access – accessible*) and **-ive** (*invent – inventive*).

7 Read the article and fill in the gaps with adjectives derived from the words in brackets.

The Blind OLYMPIAN



The person I really admire is Canadian champion cross-country skier Brian McKeever. He's a **1** (**fame**) international athlete, but suffers from an eye disease. However, being almost blind doesn't stop him from having a **2** (**success**) career!

Starting competitions at the age of 12, Brian is now one of the best athletes in the Winter Paralympics. He regularly participates in 20-kilometre cross-country events with his guide and has won lots of medals!

Brian is fit and **3** (**attract**). He loves wearing red and white skiing outfits – the colours of Canada! He is always cheerful, confident and **4** (**response**). He proudly follows in his father's footsteps, who had the same disease.

Brian inspires me because it's not **5** (**accept**) for him to give up. Whatever the difficulties, he believes in doing his best and fair play – the true meaning of the Olympic ideal.



Writing Tip

Linking ideas

Adding ideas

He is tall. He is handsome.

*He is tall **and (also)** handsome.*

*He is tall **and he is** handsome **as well**.*

Making contrasts

*He has a sight problem **but** he's a great athlete.*

*He has a sight problem. **However/Still**, he's a great athlete.*

***Although** he has a sight problem, he's a great athlete.*

8 Join the sentences. Use the words in brackets.

- 1 Roger is friendly. Roger is caring. (**as well**)
- 2 John suffers from a disease. He is a champion swimmer. (**however**)
- 3 Fran looks after old people. She cares for stray animals. (**also**)
- 4 Becky is very young. She has a successful career. (**although**)
- 5 Hugo usually has a lot of energy. He gets tired sometimes. (**but**)

Writing (an article about an inspiring person)

- 9 a) BRAINSTORMING** Read the task in Ex. 6. Think of a person who inspires you. Make notes under the headings: name – where from – what famous for – achievements – appearance – character – why inspiring in your notebook.

- b) Use your notes in Ex. 9a to write your article. Follow the plan and give it a title.**

Plan

Para 1: name – where from, what famous for

Para 2: achievements

Para 3: appearance & character

Para 4: why inspiring to you

VALUES

Kindness

Kindness is the language which the deaf can hear and the blind can see.

Mark Twain



▶ Scot Kirsten McCoy answers readers' questions about Scotland.

Is it true that Scottish men wear skirts?

People sometimes ask this, but what they are actually talking about is the Scottish kilt. Scottish men wear kilts on traditional and formal **occasions**, from weddings and funerals to the Highland Games and traditional music **events**. Kilts date back to the 1700s.

The kilt comes down to the knee and is made of a thick kind of **cloth**. It is called twill and it is from high quality wool. It has **pleats**, or folds in the cloth, at the sides and back, but not at the front. The checked **pattern**, which is called tartan, comes in hundreds of different varieties. That's because each Scottish clan, or family, has its own pattern. The Scottish wear it with a shirt, jacket and tie on formal occasions, as well as **hose** (knee-high socks) and **ghillie brogues** (a kind of leather shoe). A **sporran**, meaning 'purse' in Scottish Gaelic, hangs at the front. This is a small **pouch** to keep things in, since kilts don't have pockets. Finally, a **kilt pin** holds the kilt together, often at the bottom on the right-hand side.

Unlike some other traditional pieces of clothing, the kilt is very popular. On visits to Scotland, the men of the British Royal Family always put on kilts, which are often made of Balmoral tartan, the Queen's own special pattern. Scottish actors like Ewan McGregor, Gerard Butler and James McAvoy are very proud to wear their kilts. Tartan is also very popular, appearing on hats, scarves, socks and any other item of clothing you can imagine!



Check these words
 funeral, date back, knee, pleat, hang, clothing

Reading & Listening

- 1 When do the Scottish wear the kilt?
 Listen and read to find out.
- 2 Read the text again and match the numbers (1-5) in the picture with the highlighted words. Then explain the words in bold.

Speaking & Writing

- 3 Use the photo to present the kilt to the class.
- 4 **ICT** Collect information about a traditional piece of clothing from your country. Make notes under the headings: *name and where/when it is from – description – present popularity*. Write a short article for an online travel website about your country.



Vocabulary

1 Match the adjectives (1-6) with their definitions (a-f).

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> confident | a not wanting to work hard |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> generous | b sure about your abilities |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> cheerful | c enjoying the company of others |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> sociable | d happy to give what you have to others |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> lazy | e able to make people laugh |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> funny | f always in a good mood |

(6 x 3 = 18)

2 Choose the correct item.

- I put on my **waistcoat/raincoat** because it was pouring down.
- Jim put on weight and now his clothes don't **match/fit** him.
- Do these trousers look nice with this **bow/polo-neck** jumper?
- Skinny/Ankle** jeans are very fashionable at the moment.
- Those shorts don't **go with/suit** Michael.
- The campsite is 10 km away, so you need **walking/evening** boots.

(6 x 1 = 6)

3 Fill in: of, up, after, for, to (x2).

- Ann looks a 10-year-old boy on weekdays.
- He's very friendly his colleagues.
- Bob's jealous our new house.
- What are you looking? Your keys?
- Look the word in your dictionary.
- Don't be cruel others.

(6 x 2 = 12)

Grammar

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or continuous.

- I (**enjoy**) going shopping with my friends on Saturdays.
- The sales assistants (**get**) the department store ready for the sales next week.
- Carl (**not/wear**) formal clothes very often.
- The fashion editor (**not/go**) to the show next week because she's sick.
- What time (**your plane/leave**)?
- (**your daughter/study**) fashion design at college now?

(6 x 4 = 24)

5 Fill in: who, which, whose, where, when.

- This is the college I studied fashion.
- A coat is a piece of clothing you wear to keep warm in winter.
- Muriel is a designer hats cost up to £500!
- Sunday is a day most people have a break from their daily routine.
- Lee's father is the person she relies on most.

(5 x 4 = 20)

6 Match the exchanges.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> What are you going to wear? | a I'll wear that, then! |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> How about wearing your jeans? | b I prefer the grey one. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> You look great in it! | c Maybe you're right. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't you think it's a bit casual? | d I'm thinking of wearing a suit. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> How about this blue tie? | e They don't fit me. |

(5 x 4 = 20)

Total 100

Competences

GOOD ✓

VERY GOOD ✓✓

EXCELLENT ✓✓✓

Lexical Competence

understand words/phrases related to:

- character & appearance
- clothes & accessories

Reading Competence

- understand texts related to character & appearance (read for specific information – sentence correction/meaning from context)

Listening Competence

- listen to and understand dialogues related to clothes & accessories (listen for specific information – multiple choice questions)

Speaking Competence

- decide what to wear (suggest – agree/disagree)

Writing Competence

- write an article about an inspiring person