

Vocabulary · clothes

11 Three students from Vancouver, Melbourne and London are describing the clothes they are wearing. Listen and write the name of the student next to the correct picture: Jackie, Ben or Sandy.

Listen again and match the clothes to the pictures.

<p>1</p> <p>sweatshirt jeans scarf gloves jacket rucksack trainers</p> <p>Name: _____</p>	<p>2</p> <p>shorts T-shirt sandals hat sunglasses</p> <p>Name: _____</p>	<p>3</p> <p>jacket trousers tie shirt jumper socks coat shoes</p> <p>Name: _____</p>
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Describing clothes

12 Look at the clothes and read the descriptions.

a long, straight skirt	a short, tight dress	casual boots	a baggy tracksuit	plain, flared trousers	patterned tights

Now match the adjectives in the first row to their opposites in the second row.

plain	baggy	straight	casual	long
flared	short	patterned	tight	smart

Example:
plain → *patterned*

What are they wearing?

13 In pairs. Ask and answer about the clothes that your classmates are wearing.

Example:

- A What's Alessandra wearing?
B She's wearing...

➔ Comparativi e superlativi

Aggettivo	➔ Comparativo di maggioranza	➔ Superlativo di maggioranza
clean	➔ _____	➔ the cleanest
nice	➔ nicer	➔ _____
big	➔ bigger	➔ _____
easy	➔ _____	➔ the easiest
famous	➔ more famous	➔ _____
expensive	➔ more expensive	➔ _____
fashionable	➔ _____	➔ the most fashionable

1 Complete the table.

2 Match the sentences to the correct letter.

Per formare il comparativo di maggioranza:

- ___ Agli aggettivi monosillabi...
- ___ Negli aggettivi monosillabi che terminano con una sola vocale + consonante...
- ___ Agli aggettivi di due o più sillabe...
- ___ Negli aggettivi che terminano in *-y*...
- ___ Al secondo termine di paragone...

- si premette **more**.
- si cambia la *-y* in *i* prima di aggiungere **-er/-r**.
- si aggiunge **-er/-r**.
- si premette **than**.
- prima di aggiungere **-er** si raddoppia la consonante.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

Example:

- This car is bigger (big) than that car.
- My jacket is _____ (expensive) than your jacket.
- Bristol is a _____ (friendly) city than London.
- Star Wars* is _____ (exciting) than *Superman*.
- Moscow is _____ (cold) than Mexico City.
- This pub is _____ (crowded) than that pub.

4 Match the sentences to the correct letter.

Per formare il superlativo relativo di maggioranza:

- ___ Agli aggettivi monosillabi...
- ___ Agli aggettivi di due o più sillabe...
- ___ A tutti gli aggettivi si premette...

- l'articolo **the**.
- si aggiunge **-est/-st**.
- si premette **most**.

5 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

cheap funny fast ~~big~~ busy tall

Example:

- Mexico City is the biggest city in the world.
- Mike is _____ boy in our class.
He's 1m 90 tall.
- The Ferrari is _____ car in the world.
- _____ district in New York is Manhattan.
- I think Eddie Murphy is _____ actor in Hollywood today.
- These sunglasses are _____ in the shop.

6 Correct the six mistakes in the paragraph. The first one has been done for you.

Example:

Snozone is the ~~larger~~ largest indoor skiing centre in Europe. It's in Milton Keynes, in England. At £20 an hour it's expensiver to ski here than in the Alps. The worse thing is that at 170m, the pistes are more short than most baby ski slopes in the Alps. So skiing here is boringer than skiing on real snow. But it is better than skiing on traditional dry slopes – it's softer, easier and more realistic.

7 Look at the table.

Aggettivo	Comparativo di minoranza
clean famous	less clean than
	less famous than
	Superlativo di minoranza
	the least clean
	the least famous
	Comparativo di uguaglianza
	as clean as/not as clean as
	as famous as/not as famous as

8 Rewrite the sentences with **not as... as**.

Example:

- Peter is less handsome than Harry.
Peter is not as handsome as Harry.
- Bilbao is less beautiful than Barcelona.
- Fred is less intelligent than Karen.
- French is less difficult than Chinese.
- Fiats are less expensive than Jaguars.
- History is less interesting than Geography.

Speaking P T

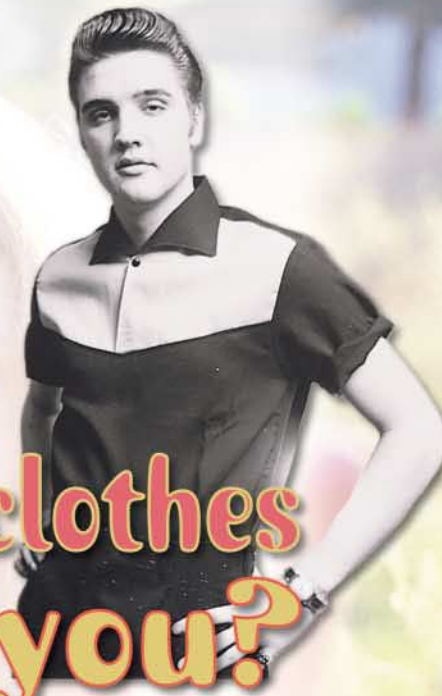
① Answer the questions.

- 1 Where do you buy new clothes?
- 2 Have you got a favourite shop or label?
- 3 Have you got a particular style or image? What about your friends?
- 4 What influences your choice of clothes? Put the following in order:

- ___ friends ___ fashion magazines
- ___ pop stars ___ price
- ___ practicality and comfort



What do your clothes say about you?



1 Fashion is part of our everyday lives. When you get dressed every morning, your choice of clothes says a lot about you, your personality, your lifestyle, your social group and even how you feel.

2 Fashion is a language, a means of communication. Clothes separate people into groups. There are lots of different groups based on age, occupation, political and religious beliefs and current trends and interests such as business people, hip hop, skinheads and surfers. Styles identify you, but they can also create stereotypes and division between groups. An example of this is an older person who looks at a teenager with blue hair and body piercing and considers him a rebel. However, to another person in the same group, the teenager is a conformist.

3 Popular fashion comes and goes — and sometimes comes back again! New fashion trends reflect the times and often come from social change and popular culture as seen in music, cinema, magazines, television or sport.

In the 1950s teenagers all over the world dressed like the rock and roll star Elvis Presley. 'Elvis mania' was the beginning of teenage non-conformity. In the 1960s, the Beatles changed hair styles everywhere. Social and political discontent in the 1970s resulted in the hippie movement when young people wore ethnic clothes and flowers in their hair. The consumerism of the 1980s began the culture of individualism—you can be what you want to be—and the 'material girl', Madonna, changed her image regularly. Even urban hip hop singers wore expensive trainers and designer labels. In the 90s groups like Nirvana began the grunge look and at the end of the decade, there was a return to the ethnic look—a hippie revival and body piercing.

4 However, fashion is also one of the biggest global industries and people in the fashion business make millions of pounds a year by changing fashions. Advertisements and the image they create influence our choice of clothes. So think about what you are wearing today — are you making a statement about your times, or are you a fashion victim?

Reading P

- ② Read the text and match the headings (A–D) to the paragraphs (1–4).
- A How does fashion change?
 B Who decides what we wear?
 C How do clothes define people?
 D What is fashion?
- ③ Read the Study Strategy and do the exercise.

Study Strategy

Intensive reading
 Prima di affrontare un esercizio di *True or False* (o *Correct or Incorrect*), leggi bene le frasi dell'esercizio e poi rileggi con attenzione il brano. Nota i paragrafi che contengono le informazioni pertinenti. Confronta poi ogni frase dell'esercizio con il paragrafo giusto per decidere se è vera o falsa.


Comprehension check • Read the text again. Decide if each statement is correct or incorrect. Tick ✓ Yes (correct), or No (incorrect).

- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 People's clothes give us a lot of information about them. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Clothes show what social group you belong to. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Pop stars are the only influence on fashion. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 The hippie movement was the result of consumerism. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 In the 1990s there was a hippie revival. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 People in the fashion business change styles to make money. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- ④ **Vocabulary • Find these words in the text and match them to their definitions.**

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 ___ get dressed | a return to something which already existed |
| 2 ___ means | b ten years |
| 3 ___ beliefs | c comment |
| 4 ___ show | d ideas that you think are true |
| 5 ___ decade | e put on clothes |
| 6 ___ revival | f indicate |
| 7 ___ statement | g method |

Listening and speaking P T

- ⑤  Anne from *Teen Scene* interviewed Philip, Sophie, Ewan and Naomi about fashion and their favourite clothes. Read the questions. Then listen and make notes of their answers in your exercise book.
- How much do you spend on clothes every month?
 - Do you follow fashion?
 - What sort of clothes do you like?
 - What's your favourite item of clothing?
- In pairs. Now ask and answer questions 1–4.

Writing T

- ⑥ Read this paragraph about a favourite pair of boots.



My favourite item of clothing is a pair of boots. This is a picture of them. They are light brown casual boots.

They are a bit dirty and worn, but I really like them. I bought them from 'Feet'. It's a shoe shop in Richmond, near London. I bought them last year and I paid £100 - a lot of money. I like them because they are very comfortable and are still quite fashionable.

Now write a similar paragraph about your favourite item of clothing. Include this information:

- What is it?
- What is it/are they like?
- Where did you buy it/them?
- When did you buy it/them?
- How much did you pay?
- Why do you like it/them?