



HELLO!

Unit EIGHT

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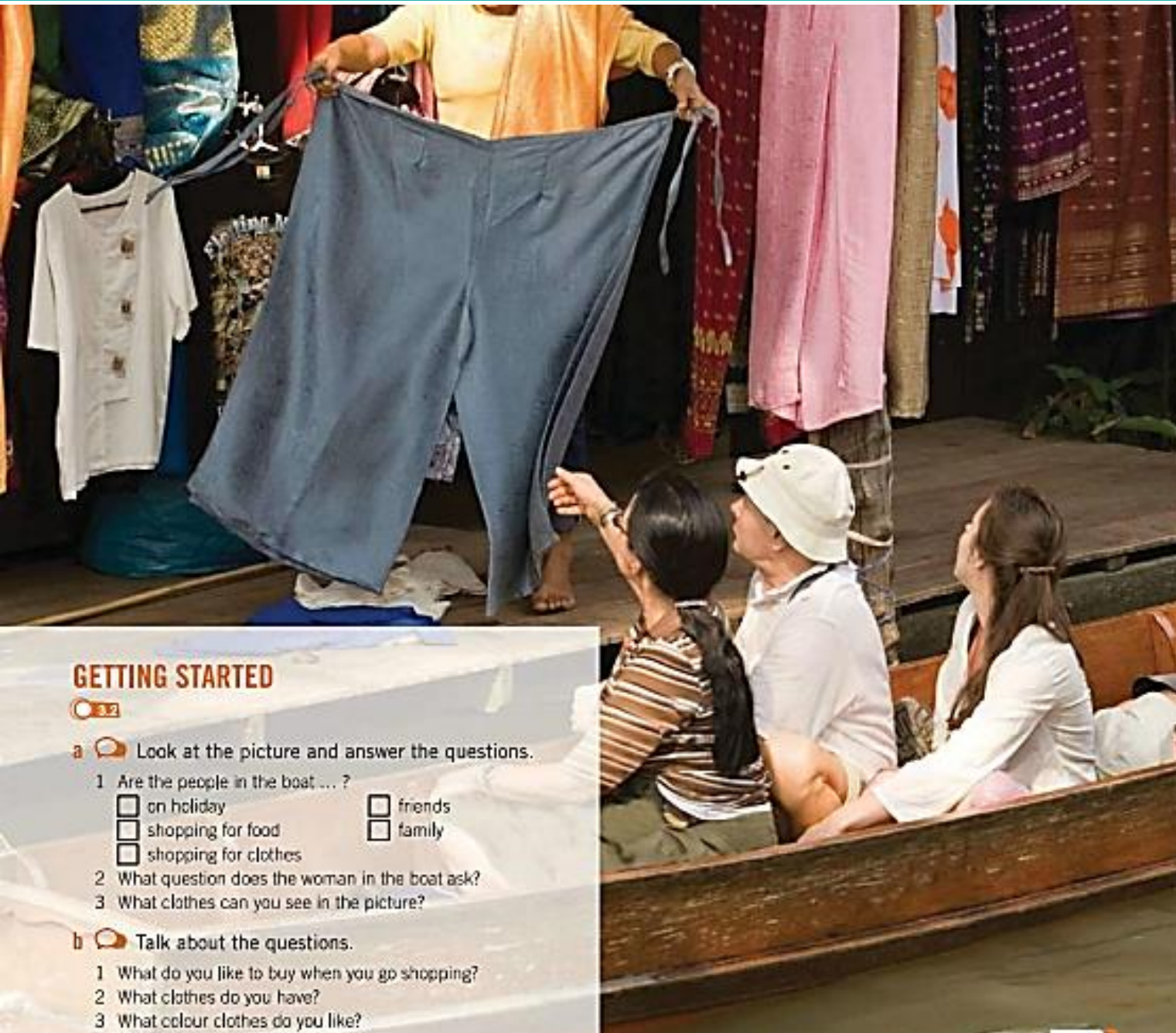
**8**

# DIALOGUE





## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style



### GETTING STARTED

3.2

a Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1 Are the people in the boat ... ?

☐ on holiday

☐ friends

☐ shopping for food

☐ family

☒ shopping for clothes

2 What question does the woman in the boat ask?

3 What clothes can you see in the picture?

b Talk about the questions.

1 What do you like to buy when you go shopping?

2 What clothes do you have?

3 What colour clothes do you like?

### GETTING STARTED

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## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

f You and your partner are in the shop below. Talk about the objects in the box with *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.

bags plates guitar picture chair books lamp

Look at those bags.  
They're really nice.

I like this chair –  
it's a great colour!

1. Those are her bags.
2. This is her guitar.
3. These plates are good.
4. This picture is red colour.
5. This chair is brown.
6. I want to buy these books.
7. This lamp is on.





## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### Places to go

#### Books & Co.

Open 9 am–6 pm

A very interesting bookshop. They sell old and new books and they also have magazines, pictures, old photographs and music. If you like old books and pictures, this is the place for you.

#### The Saturday Market

Open 6 am–4 pm

Here you can buy something for your home or you can just look around. They sell lots of old things. You can buy clocks, radios, suitcases, lamps, pictures, chairs ... anything!

#### The Mega Home Store

Open 8 am–8 pm

A great place to buy things for your home. They sell beds, pillows, tables, chairs and lamps. Everything is new, but it isn't expensive. There's also a good café with drinks, pizzas and sandwiches.



- a. Lamp
- b. radio
- c. Clock
- d. Suitcase
- e. Picture
- f. chair


### 1 READING AND VOCABULARY

**a** Read about three places to shop. Which place is in the picture?

**b** Which place is good for these people?

- 1 'I want a new bed for my flat.' The Mega Home Store
- 2 'I love old books and magazines.' Books & CO.
- 3 'I always finish work at 7:00 pm.' The Mega Home Store
- 4 'I think old lamps are beautiful.' The Saturday Market

**c** Look at the picture and read about The Saturday Market again. Find the words for objects a–f.

**d**  Talk with other students about which object you would like to buy in the picture. Say why. Which object do most people want?

### f Sound and spelling /b/, /p/, /g/ and /k/

1 Complete the words in the table. They are all common objects.

Sound 1 /b/	Sound 2 /p/	Sound 3 /g/	Sound 4 /k/
<u>b</u> ag foot <u>b</u> all	<u>p</u> lant <u>p</u> late <u>p</u> icture	<u>g</u> lass <u>g</u> uitar	<u>c</u> up suit <u>c</u> ase <u>c</u> lo <u>c</u> k

- a. Lamp
- b. radio
- c. Clock
- d. Suitcase
- e. Picture
- f. chair



### 1 GRAMMAR

#### Possessive 's; Revision of adverbs

- a Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. Add an apostrophe (') where possible. There may be more than one possible answer.

- 1 bag / it's / Kates .  
It's Kate's bag.
- 2 Darrens / they're / shoes .  
They're Darren's shoes.
- 3 brown / friends / jacket's / my .  
My friend's jacket's brown.
- 4 the / are / new / boys / trousers .  
The boys' trousers are new.
- 5 I / jeans / never / wear .  
I never wear jeans.
- 6 clothes / I / my / sisters / sometimes / wear .  
I sometimes wear my sister's clothes.

### 1 PRONUNCIATION

Sound and spelling: /b/, /p/, /g/ and /k/

▶ 73 Listen to the words. Write the missing letters.

- |             |          |          |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| 1 _football | 5 _late  | 9 _up    |
| 2 suit_ase  | 6 lam_   | 10 _lant |
| 3 _lass     | 7 _uitar |          |
| 4 _a_       | 8 _oo_   |          |

The girls' shoes are clean.

The girl's skirt **is** clean.

Hey! That is my plate/ that plate belongs to me!

My – belongs

My chair

The chair belongs to me./ This car belongs to me  
I own that chair./ I own that car.


This is my chair.

This is my **property**.




## 2 LISTENING AND GRAMMAR

### this, that, these, those

**a**  **3.5** Sue and Mike are at a market stall. Listen to their conversation and answer the questions.

- 1 Who likes the picture and the chairs? Sue
- 2 Who likes old objects, Sue or Mike? Sue
- 3 How much is the radio? 135gbp
- 4 Does Mike think it's a good price? No, it was expensive

**b**  **3.6** Listen to Sue. Complete the sentences with *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.

- 1 'I like this picture. What do you think?'
- 2 'Or \_\_\_\_\_ chairs. They're really nice.' **those**
- 3 'Oh, look. \_\_\_\_\_ books are interesting.' **these**
- 4 'Look at \_\_\_\_\_ radio. That's so cool.' **that**

**c** Complete the table with the words in 2b.

Singular	this	that
Plural	these	those

Which words mean ... ?

- 1 here, near me
- 2 there, not near me

What is **this**?

This is **a** \_\_\_\_\_.

What is **that**?

That is **a** \_\_\_\_\_.

What are these?

These are \_\_\_\_\_.

What are those?

Those are \_\_\_\_\_.



What is this?

This is a lettuce.



What are those?

Those are lettuces.



### 2 VOCABULARY Clothes and colours

a Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

black blue brown green grey red white yellow

- 1 Older people often have grey hair.
- 2 Chocolate is usually BROWN.
- 3 Bananas are YELLOW.
- 4 Milk is WHITE.
- 5 Strawberries are RED.
- 6 Grass is GREEN.
- 7 A tiger is orange and BLACK.
- 8 On a sunny day, the sky is BLUE.

## COLOURS

Red

Orange

GRAY  
GREY

Yellow

Green

Blue

Purple

Pink

Brown

White

Black

### Rules to Make Possessives

• **Rule 1:** To form the possessive of a **singular noun**, add an apostrophe and s ('s) = car = car's

**a. The lady owns the coat.**

- ☐ The ladies coat
- ☐ The ladys' coat
- ☒ The lady's coat

**b. The man has a belt.**

- ☐ The mans belt
- ☐ The mans' belt
- ☒ The man's belt

**c. Frank owns the boat.**

- ☐ Franks boat
- ☒ Frank's boat
- ☐ Franks' boat

• **Rule 2:** To form the possessive of a **plural noun ending in s**, add only an apostrophe (') = dogs = dogs'

For a plural noun ending in s, add only an apostrophe (')

Let's say:

**One boy owns a cat.**

That is written as: **The boy's cat.**

What if he has two brothers and the cat belongs to all three of them?

Take care of the plural first: **The boys.**

This shows there is more than one boy.

Now we need to show that they all own the cat by putting the apostrophe in the correct spot following

• **The boys'** cat. And **NOT** ~~The boys's cat.~~

**If three girls share a book:**

• The three girls' book **NOT** ~~the three girls's book~~

• **Rule 3:** To form the possessive of a **plural noun that does not end in s**, add an apostrophe and s ('s) = mice = mice's

Let's say **one man owns a car.**

That is written as: **The man's car.**

What if he has two brothers and the car belongs to all three of them?

• **Take care of the plural first: The men**

This shows there is more than one man.


Now we need to show that they all own the cat by putting the apostrophe and s in the correct spot by following Rule 3

**The men's car.** **Not:** The mens's car.



## POSSESSIVE

1. The coat belongs to the girl. – the girl's coat.
2. The bone belongs to the dog. – the dog's bone.
3. The pencil belongs to the teacher. – the teacher's pencil
4. The jump ropes belong to the students.  
– The students' jump ropes.
4. The cars belong to the men. - the men's cars.
5. The cheese belongs to the mice. - The mice's cheese
6. The children own the toys. – the children's toys.
7. More than one **mouse** lives in one nest.
  - a) **The mice's nest**
  - b) The mices' nest
  - c) The mices nest
9. More than one woman has some dishes. Women's
  - a) Womens' dishes
  - b) **Women's dishes**
  - c) Womens's dishes
10. More than one person fishes in more than one river.
  - a) The fishermens' river
  - b) The fishermen river's
  - c) **The fishermen's rivers**


b  **7.4** Listen and check.

c Complete the sentences with the names in brackets and the possessive 's.

- 1 This is \_\_\_\_\_ Emma's \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirt. (Emma)
- 2 Where's \_\_\_\_\_ phone? (Mehmet)
- 3 I like \_\_\_\_\_ new house. (Andrew and Min)
- 4 That's \_\_\_\_\_ computer. (the girls)
- 5 What's \_\_\_\_\_ phone number? (Sally)
- 6 I like \_\_\_\_\_ shoes. (the children)

### 3 PRONUNCIATION

Sound and spelling: /ʃ/ and /dʒ/

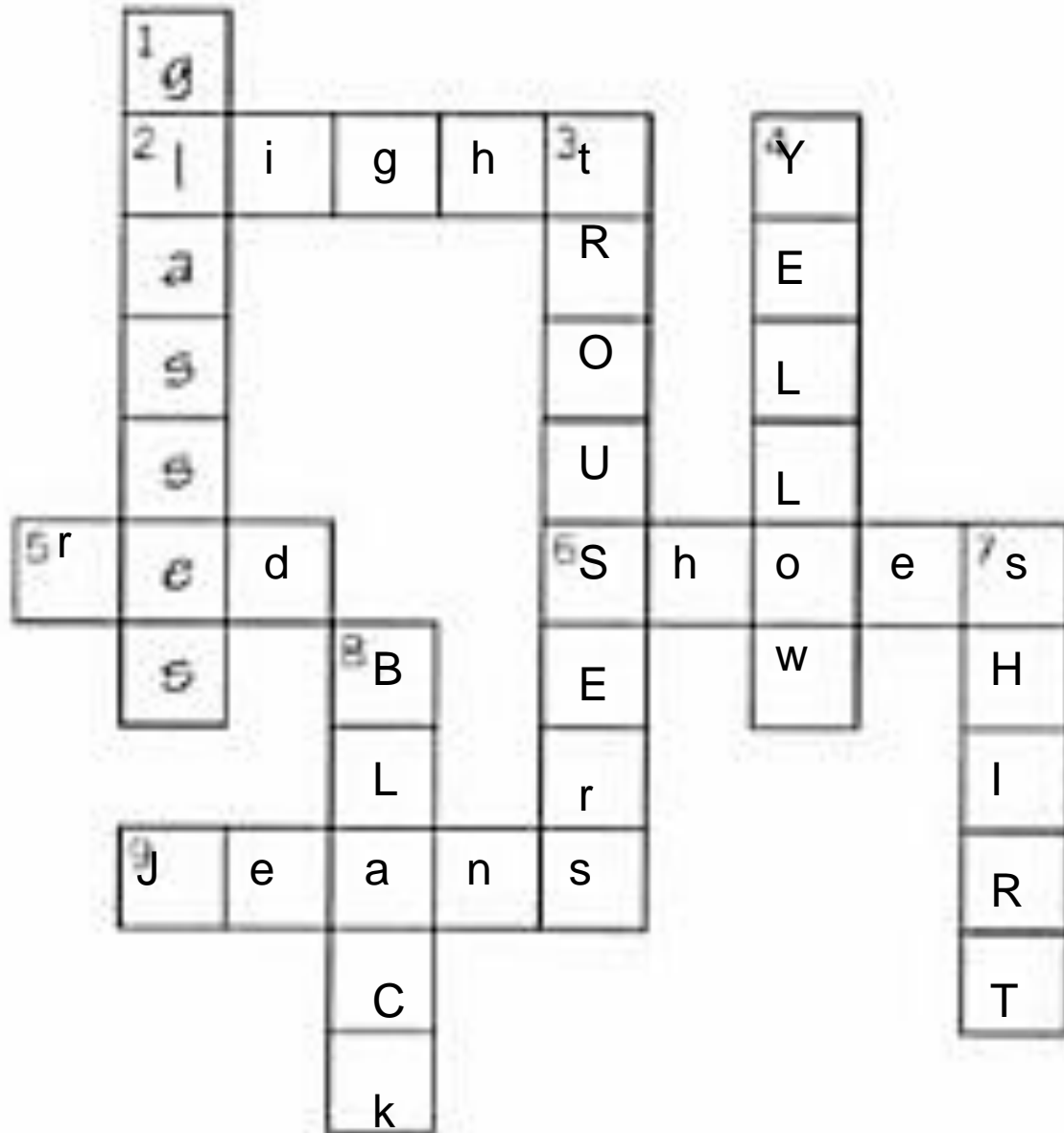
- a  7.5 Listen to the words in the box. What sound do the **marked** letters have? Complete the table.

jeans large fashion shoes nationality Japanese  
vegetables shirt Germany sure village shop

Sound 1 /ʃ/ (e.g. <i>she</i> )	Sound 2 /dʒ/ (e.g. <i>change</i> )
Fashion, shoes, nationality, shirt, sure, shop	<i>Jeans</i> , large, j <i>ap</i> anese, vegetables, Ger <i>ma</i> ny, vill <i>ag</i> e,



## b Complete the crossword puzzle.



### → Across

2 The opposite of 'dark'.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ + white = pink.

6 It's difficult to walk in these \_\_\_\_\_. They're very big!

9 These are usually blue. You wear them on your legs. They come from the USA.

### ↓ Down

1 I wear \_\_\_\_\_ to read a book or use the computer.

3 You wear \_\_\_\_\_ on your legs.

4 Eggs are white and \_\_\_\_\_.

7 Men wear this to work. They wear it on their body.

8 Old photos are \_\_\_\_\_ and white.

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

Instructions: Read the 10 sentences below. You will see that some need a possessive noun and some need a plural noun. Circle the correct word for each sentence.

1. The dogs/dog's collar is blue.
2. Aaron's/Aarons friend is named Adam.
3. I really like my grandmothers/grandmother's cookies.
4. If you want to go to the movies/movie's, we should go by car.
5. I really like to drink soda using spiral straws/straw's.
6. The birds/bird's egg is blue.
7. I like the smell of roses/rose's.
8. Diamonds/Diamond's are a girls/girl's best friend.
9. David's/Davids mom is very tall.
10. My brothers/brother's are twins.

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

Read the following sentences and put an apostrophe (') before or after (s).

1. This is Matthew's homework.  
(Matthew)

2. The Boy's pants are black.  
(boy)

3. That Bird's feathers are yellow.  
(bird)

4. This is Sarah's jacket.  
(Sarah)

5. The Dog's toy is noisy.  
(dog)

6. My classes projects are fantastic.  
(class)

7. Are these Grandma's quarters?  
(grandma)

8. The Horse's stalls are clean now.  
(horse)

9. Bob's uniform needs to be washed.  
(Bob)

10. The Baby's rattle is pink.  
(baby)

Dog – dog's

Women – women's

Cities – cities'

The girls' (girls) toilets are clean.

The birds' (birds) nest is on top of the tree.

The men's (men) toilet is on the left.



## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

Write a question and answer using **this**, **that**, **these** and **those**.



Q: What is this?

A: This is a tree.



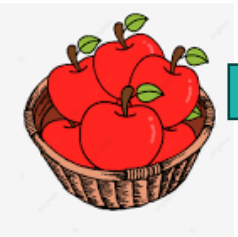
Q: What are these?

A: These are shoes.



Q: What are those?

A: Those are plates.



Q: What are those?

A: those are apples.



Q: What is that?

A: that is a pencil.

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

# THEY MAKE COLOURFUL CLOTHES, BUT DO THEY WEAR THEM?

Fashion designers often make very different and interesting clothes for people, but they sometimes wear boring clothes. They often wear the same clothes and the same colours.




Suit




## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### 1 VOCABULARY Clothes

**a**  Look at the pictures of the models and the fashion designers. Which clothes do you like?

**b**  **3.12** Match the words in the box with a–g in the pictures. Listen and check.

jacket coat shirt skirt trousers T-shirt dress


**c**  Which clothes do you often wear together?

- a. Coat
- b. dress.
- c. skirt
- d. Shirt
- e. Jacket
- f. T-shirt
- g. Trousers

### d Sound and spelling /ʃ/ and /dʒ/

1  **3.13** Listen and practise these sounds.

1 /ʃ/ shirt 2 /dʒ/ jacket

2  **3.14** What sound do the **marked** letters have in the words in the box? Listen and add the words to the sound groups below.

German international fashion large language village sugar

Sound 1 /ʃ/	Sound 2 /dʒ/
shirt	jacket

### 2 READING

**a** Read about the fashion designers. What is the same about them?

**b** Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Fashion designers sometimes wear boring clothes.
- 2 Tom Ford never wears a black jacket.
- 3 Carolina Herrera often wears a white skirt.
- 4 Alexander Wang usually wears a jacket.

**Sound 1**  
International  
Fashion  
Sugar

**Sound 2**  
German  
Large  
Language  
Village



## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### 3 VOCABULARY Colours

Language Plus dark / light



dark blue



light blue



dark green



light green

- a Look at the picture of Tom Ford. Complete the sentence about him with colours in the box.

black ● grey ● white ○

Tom Ford often wears a white shirt and a black or dark grey jacket.

Wear  
Where

### 4 LISTENING

- a 3.17 Listen to Kate and Giuseppe Costa. Tick (✓) the clothes you hear.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T-shirt	<input type="checkbox"/> skirt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shoes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jeans	<input type="checkbox"/> trousers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shirt

- b 3.17 Listen again and complete the information.

who?	what clothes?	why?
Greg	<u>T-shirt</u>	<u>doesn't wear / doesn't like</u>
Sara	<u>jeans</u>	<u>doesn't wear / doesn't like</u>
Giuseppe	<u>shirt</u>	<u>doesn't wear / doesn't like</u>

### 6 SPEAKING

- a Put the words and phrases in the correct order to make questions. Write another question with your own idea.

- wear / at work (or school) / do you / what ? What do you wear at school/work--- to
- wear / do you / what colour clothes ? What colour clothes do you wear?
- your brother's (or sister's, father's, mother's) clothes / do you / wear ? Do you wear y
- in your home / do you / wear shoes ? Do you wear shoes in your home?

- b Ask and answer the questions in 6a. Add extra information to your answers.


What do you wear at work?

I usually wear a blue or black dress and dark shoes. I like dark colours.



### 2 USEFUL LANGUAGE

#### Going shopping 1


**a**  **3.22** Who says each expression – the customer (C) or the shop assistant (S)? Listen and check.

- 1 How much are these cups?
- 2 I'd like two of these cups, please.
- 3 They're three pounds each.
- 4 Certainly.
- 5 Can I look around?
- 6 Can I help you?
- 7 Of course.

**b**  **3.23** Put the conversation in the correct order. Listen and check.

- ☐ 3 It's fifteen pounds.
- ☐ 7 Certainly.
- ☐ 5 It's ten pounds for the small one.
- ☐ 1 Can I help you?
- ☐ 4 And how much is the small bowl?
- ☐ 6 OK, then I'd like the large bowl, please.
- ☐ 2 Yes, you can. How much is this large bowl?

### 2 LISTENING

**a**  **7.9** Listen to the conversation. What does the shop sell? Underline the correct answer.

books	handbags	computers	birthday cards
things for the home	clothes	chocolates	

Books: I will bring 2 new books next week.

Handbags: Most girls, carry their handbags.

Computers: Computer are an advantage to people.

Birthday cards: I will send you my birthday card.

Things for the home. My wife bought a lot of thing for the home.

Clothes: I have many different clothes.

Chocolates: My mother is making chocolate **now**.

Books: I like reading books when I have time at home.

Handbags: All girls have handbags.

Computers: when I get home I use my computer

Birthdays card: tomorrow is my colleagues birthday , I am going to a birthday card.

Things for the home: I am living alone, I don't do anything for the home.

Clothes: I like different colours of clothes.

Chocolate: When I eat chocolate I get toothache.

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style


### Cheating - teaching

#### 1 USEFUL LANGUAGE Going shopping

a Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box.

- 3 Here's your receipt.  
2 Can I look around?  
1 Enter your PIN, please.  
5 I'd like that T-shirt, please.  
4 How much are these bags?

- 1 A That's £52.95, please.  
B Can I use a card to pay?  
A Yes. Enter your PIN, please.  
2 A Can I help you?  
B Can I look around?  
A Of course.  
3 A Here's your receipt.  
B Thanks.  
4 A How much are these bags?  
B They're £35 each.  
5 A I'd (I would) like that t-shirt, please  
B Certainly. Here you are.

b  7.6 Listen and check.

PIN – PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

c Put the conversation in the correct order.

- |    |                |  |
|----|----------------|--|
| 11 | SHOP ASSISTANT | Thank you.   |
| 1  | SHOP ASSISTANT | Can I help you?  |
| 5  | SHOP ASSISTANT | Certainly. That's £16, please.   |
| 3  | SHOP ASSISTANT | They're £4 each.   |
| 9  | SHOP ASSISTANT | OK, here you are.  |
| 7  | SHOP ASSISTANT | Of course. Enter your PIN, please.<br>OK, here's your receipt. Would you like a bag? |
| 4  | CUSTOMER       | OK, I'd like four white plates, please.  |
| 6  | CUSTOMER       | Can I use a card to pay?   |
| 10 | CUSTOMER       | Thank you very much.   |
| 8  | CUSTOMER       | No, don't worry.   |
| 2  | CUSTOMER       | Yes, how much are these white plates?  |

d  7.7 Listen and check.

May I help you ? / May I assist you?

Do you need help? / Do you need my assistance?



## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### 1 READING

- a** Read emails 1–6.  
Which advertisement A–D  
is each email about?  
Tick (✓) the correct box.

Ⓐ

#### FOR SALE

Old books, photos, magazines and newspapers. Very interesting! Good prices.

Ⓑ

#### FOR SALE

Beautiful 1960s plates, cups, bowls and glasses! Not expensive!

Ⓒ

#### FOR SALE

Bed, tables and chairs. I also have some great lamps and pictures for sale.

Ⓓ

#### FOR SALE

New! Men's trousers, shirts, jackets and coats. Very good condition! I also have shoes, umbrellas and watches for sale.

	A	B	C	D
1 You have an online <u>ad</u> for men's clothes. Do you also sell women's clothes?				✓
2 I saw your online advertisement for a bed. I'd like to buy it!			✓	
3 I saw your advertisement. You have some interesting things for sale. How much is the watch? Is it old or new?				✓
4 I saw your advertisement for things you want to sell. I'd like to see a photo of the bowls, please.		✓		
5 I have a few questions about the things in your ad. Are the photos colour or black and white? Do you have any DVDs? How old are the newspapers?	✓			
6 I saw your advertisement and I need four <u>chairs</u> for my flat. How many do you have? How old are they?			✓	

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### Symbols of Punctuation

Some of the commonly used punctuation marks are:

- Full Stop (.) – Usually used at the end of a sentence.
- Question Mark (?) – Usually used at the end of an interrogative sentence to form a question.
- Comma (,) – Usually used to denote a pause in a sentence.
- Exclamation Mark (!) – Used to denote shock, surprise, anger or a raised voice.
- Colon (:) – Used to indicate what is to follow next.
- Semi Colon (;) – Used to link two independent clauses not joined by a conjunction or used to separate two independent clauses in place of comma.
- Apostrophe (') – Used to show possession or for contraction of word.
- Hyphen (-) – Used to glue words together.
- Slash (/) – Used to separate letters, numbers or words.
- Ellipsis Mark (...) – Used to separate items in a series.
- Round Brackets () – Used to add extra information in a sentence.
- Quotation Mark (" ") – Used to show that someone else has said it.

### Punctuation Examples

- *She was wearing a beautiful dress.*
- *What a beautiful piece of music! Who composed it?*
- *It's a beautiful dress, but it's ludicrously expensive.*
- *Tom was so hungry he ate everything in the house: chips, cold pizza, pretzels and dip, hot dogs, peanut butter, and candy.*
- *My wife would like tea; I would prefer coffee.*
- *This is a woman's hat.*
- *Sarah had a little lamb/ little lamb whose fleece was white as snow.*
- *I don't know ... I'm not sure.*
- *I hope you will be here," he said.*

Eden (samuela's mum) is beautiful.

Glass, sugar, water, spoon, rice are what we need.

Oooo teacher!

Happy birthday! Oh my God! Wow!

Dejen is the first; Ato is the second.

**Hand-wash** soap. X-ray, brain-wash, sweet-talk, sugar-coat

### 2 WRITING SKILLS

Commas, exclamation marks and question marks

a Tick (✓) the correct ending for the sentences.

- 1 How much is the ...  
a ☐ plant      b ☐ plant!      c ☒ plant?
- 2 Good ...  
a ☐ prices,      b ☒ prices!      c ☐ prices?
- 3 Hats for sale: we have ...  
a ☐ red white green blue and yellow  
b ☐ red, white, green, blue, and yellow,  
c ☒ red, white, green, blue and yellow.
- 4 Can I pay ...  
a ☐ online,      b ☐ online!      c ☒ online?
- 5 Beautiful ...  
a ☐ bags, and shoes.  
b ☒ bags and shoes.  
c ☐ bags! and shoes!
- 6 I'd like to buy ...  
a ☒ a picture, a bowl, a lamp and a book.  
b ☐ a picture, a bowl, a lamp and a book?  
c ☐ a picture, a bowl a lamp and a book
- 7 How old is ...  
a ☐ it,      b ☐ it!      c ☒ it?
- 8 We need some ...  
a ☒ cups, plates and glasses.  
b ☐ cups plates and glasses  
c ☐ cups, plates, and glasses?

b Add a comma (,), an exclamation mark (!) or a question mark (?) to each sentence.

1 How old are you

How old are you?

2 You're a grandmother

You're a grandmother.

3 I've got a sandwich a drink and'a banana.

I've got a sandwich, a drink and a banana.

4 These shoes are very expensive

These shoes are very expensive!




5 Where is the station

Where is the station?

6 Satako Kai and Berto are in my class.



### 1 LISTENING

- a** Number the things you can buy from 1 to 4.  
1 = I like going shopping for this / these very much.  
4 = I really don't like going shopping for this / these.  
☐ food   ☐ clothes   ☐ things for the home   ☐ IT things
- b**  Talk with a partner about your ideas in 1a. Do you like shopping for the same things?
- c**  3.21 Watch or listen to Part 1. Answer the questions.  
1 Who sees some nice cups?      2 Who buys something?
- d**  3.21 Watch or listen to Part 1 again. Complete the information about the cups with a number.  
1 Price: £ \_\_\_\_\_      3 Sophia needs: \_\_\_\_\_  
2 Number in the shop: \_\_\_\_\_      4 Megan wants: \_\_\_\_\_



I like going shopping for **these IT things**.  
Subject + verb + object  
**The man he** is busy.

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### Let's Punctuate!

Fill in the boxes with the correct punctuation mark.



Full stop .

Comma ,

Apostrophe '

Question Mark ?

Exclamation Mark !

### Hannah's Halloween Scare

Hannah wanted to scare her little brother. First, she put on a green mask. Then, she hid behind the couch and waited for her brother to come home. When he walked in, Hannah jumped out from behind the couch and yelled, "Boo!" Hannah's brother didn't jump. He didn't even look scared at all. He just smiled and said "Oh! hello Hannah."



b Complete the descriptions using the colours and clothes.

white light blue light brown red green dark blue

shirt coat skirt jeans shoes



- 1 a dark blue dress
- 2 Light brown trousers and black shoes
- 3 a grey shirt and a green jacket
- 4 a light green coat and a red hat
- 5 a white blouse and a red skirt
- 6 dark blue jeans and a Light blue T-shirt

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

**b** Underline the correct answers to complete the conversation.

**JO** Hi Lee. Do you know Kate? <sup>1</sup>This / That / These are  
<sup>2</sup>Kate's / Kates / Kates' daughters, Amy and Anna.

**LEE** Hello! Nice to meet you, girls. Who's who?

**JO** This <sup>3</sup>is / are Amy.


**ANNA** And I'm Anna.

**LEE** I like your bag, Anna.

**ANNA** Oh, thanks. It's my <sup>4</sup>dads / dads' / dad's. Amy and I  
have a swimming lesson today.

**JO** Yes, the <sup>5</sup>girl's / girls / girls' lesson starts at nine.

**ANNA** And then we go to the café!

**c**  How many hats / coats / jackets / shoes do you  
have? What colour are they? Tell a partner.

### 2 VOCABULARY

**a** Complete the names of these common objects.



1 a p\_lat\_e



2 a g\_uita\_r



3 a c\_hai\_r



4 a g\_las\_s




5 a l\_am\_p



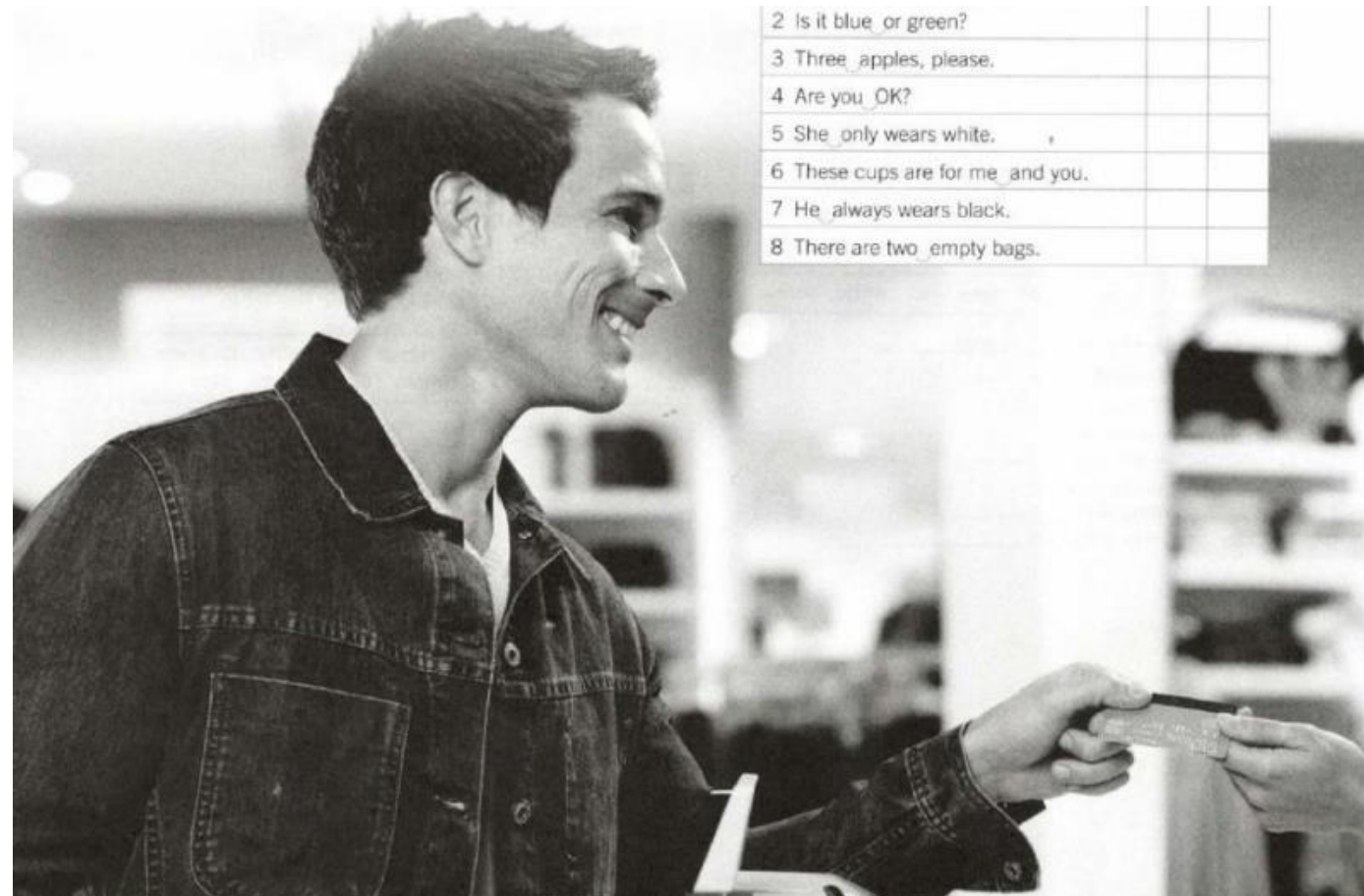
6 a p\_lan\_t



## 2 PRONUNCIATION Joining words

a  7.3 Listen to the sentences. What are the extra sounds? Tick (✓) the correct box.

	/j/	/w/
1 Here you are.		✓
2 Is it blue or green?		
3 Three apples, please.		
4 Are you OK?		
5 She only wears white.		
6 These cups are for me and you.		
7 He always wears black.		
8 There are two empty bags.		



2 Is it blue or green?		
3 Three apples, please.		
4 Are you OK?		
5 She only wears white.		
6 These cups are for me and you.		
7 He always wears black.		
8 There are two empty bags.		



# MY CLOTHES by Pete Hobbs

- 1** I don't have to worry about my work clothes. I'm a police officer and I have a uniform. I like the uniform. We wear a dark blue jacket, dark blue trousers and a white shirt. We also have big yellow police jackets to wear when we're outside in the street. These jackets are very useful because people can see that we are police officers.
- 2** I'm not very interested in fashion. My wife, Jane, says that my clothes are boring but most of my friends' clothes are the same as mine! When I'm not at work I like to wear comfortable clothes, for example jeans and a T-shirt or a jumper. I don't really have a favourite colour, but I try not to wear dark blue because it's the colour of my uniform. My favourite item of clothing is my old brown jacket.

- 3** I don't have many expensive clothes, but sometimes I go to special events, for example, when friends get married, and I need to wear something nice. I have a suit by the designer Tom Ford. It has dark grey trousers and a matching jacket. I usually wear this with a white shirt and tie.
- 4** I usually go shopping with Jane. We both like to go to the shopping mall in the centre of town. It has lots of shops and it's easy to find things. My favourite shop there is Marks and Spencer. Marks and Spencer's clothes are usually comfortable and they aren't very expensive. I buy all my clothes there but Jane's favourite shops are Next and Debenhams.



Worry- I **worry** about my sister who she doesn't pick my phone calls. I always worry when my children are at school.

I **was worried** when Eden didn't attend class for 3 days.

Useful:

Comfortable:

Jumper:

Item:

Special events:

Tie:

### 1 READING

**a** Read the article and match a–d to paragraphs 1–4.

- a ☐ 1 What I wear when I'm not at work
- b ☐ 4 Where I buy my clothes
- c ☐ 3 What I wear for special occasions
- d ☐ 2 My work clothes

**b** Read the article again. Are the sentences true or false?

- ☐ 1 Pete's uniform is blue.
- ☐ 2 The police officers' yellow jackets are useful.
- ☐ 3 Pete's friends like fashionable clothes.
- ☐ 4 His favourite colour is brown.
- ☐ 5 He has an expensive suit for special events.
- ☐ 6 He usually wears a dark grey shirt for special events.
- ☐ 7 Marks and Spencer is in the shopping mall.
- ☐ 8 Jane's favourite shop is the same as Pete's.



**c** Choose someone you know. Write a description of their clothes. Think about these questions:

- What clothes do they wear at different times of the day and different days of the week?
- What are their favourite colours?
- Where do they buy their clothes?



### 1 GRAMMAR

Tick (✓) the sentences that are correct. Correct the mistakes. Remember *near* = here (near me) and *far* = there (not near me).

- 1 ☒ How much is this chair? (near)
- 2 ☒ ~~This~~ cups are £6. (near) THESE
- 3 ☒ That bag is nice. (far)
- 4 ☒ ~~Those~~ picture is interesting. (far) THAT
- 5 ☒ I like Martins shoes.
- 6 ☒ I have two boys. This is the boys' bedroom.
- 7 ☒ I have one daughter. This is my daughter's hat.
- 8 ☒ It's Anna's and David's computer.

### 2 VOCABULARY

Correct the mistakes.

- 1 I'd like a yellow suitcais.  
I'd like a yellow suitcase.
- 2 He has a red giutar. He has a red guitar
- 3 This picture is one hundred and sixty-three pound. po
- 4 Do you have any black radioes? radios
- 5 It's a light brawn skirt. brown
- 6 Where's your green jaket? jacket
- 7 I have six wite shirts. white
- 8 It's a grey dark coat. Grey/gray

Color

Colour

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

**a**  **3.29** Answer the questions. Practise saying the words.

1 Which words have the /k/ sound? Underline them.

suitcase clock place chair cup jacket coat dark

2 Which words have the /b/ sound? Underline them.

blue black brown blouse bed bowl

3 Which words have the /p/ sound? Underline them.

pink lamp photograph picture pillow plate plant

4 Which words have the /g/ sound? Underline them.

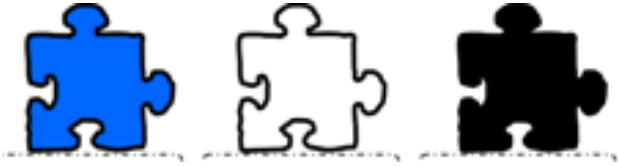
magazine bag light grey green thing

Thing – see, touch  
Think -



## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style


Write the colours names.




1. Blue
2. White
3. Black
4. Red
5. Brown
6. Purple
7. Pink
8. Green
9. Orange
10. Gray
11. Yellow
12. Navy



### 2 LISTENING

- a  Listen to the conversation. What does the shop sell? Underline the correct answer.

books handbags computers birthday cards  
things for the home clothes chocolates

- b  Listen again. Tick (✓) the things the people talk about.

- |                   |                                     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 a birthday      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 a holiday       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 a party         | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4 a parent        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5 a present       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 a friend        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7 a new flat      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 a new car       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 9 a birthday card | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 10 a postcard     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

**c. Listen again and underline the correct words**

1. Paul thinks shopping is tiring/**boring**.
2. Sue wants to buy some thing **useful**/colorful
3. The cups have pictures of **flowers**/animals on them
4. The lamp is blue/**brown**
5. Paul doesn't like the **color**/price of the lamp
6. Pauls mom wants to table for her TV/**laptop**
7. The table is 50/**60** pounds
8. Next, Paul and Sue will go to a café /**card shop**

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

No.	Simple Present Tense (Subject + verb 1 + object)	Simple Past Tense (Subject + verb 2 + object)	Simple Future Tense (Subject + will + verb 1 + object)
1.	I go to school every day.	I went to school yesterday.	I will go to school tomorrow.
2.	He doesn't play football.	Our team won the football match.	Our team will win the football match
3.	Do you go to college often?	Did you go to college yesterday?	Will you go to college?
4.	She is a professor.	She was a professor.	She will be a professor.
5.	He sings well.	He cleaned the room.	HE will clean the room
6.	I don't read non-fiction books.	I didn't wash the clothes.	I will not wash the clothes.
7.	She doesn't wash her clothes.	I went there yesterday.	I will go there.

Research verbs in v1, v2, v3 and read about present past and future.

V1 – Go (present)

V2 – Went (past)

V3 – Gone (present participle)

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### PRESENT and PAST SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

1. (Everyday, routing habit, fact)

**Present Simple**: I play football every Sunday.

(Subject + verb (v1) + object)

2. (now)

**Present Continuous**: I am playing football.

(Subject +verb to be (am/is/are) + (verb (v1)+ ing) + object)

3. (Something that had happened)

**Past simple**: I played football.

(Subject + verb (v2) + object)

4. (past simple is for completed actions in the past and past continuous is for action in progress, meaning not finished in the past)

**Past contiuous**: I was playing football.

(Subject + verb to be (was/were) + (verb (v1)+ ing) + object)



## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### “Regular Verb” vs. “Irregular Verb”

If you can form the simple past tense and past participle of a verb simply by adding “–ed ” or “–d” to it, then it’s a *regular verb*. A verb that doesn’t follow these patterns is an *irregular verb*.

<u>Base</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
<i>love</i>	<i>loved</i>	<i>loved</i>
<i>obey</i>	<i>obeyed</i>	<i>obeyed</i>
<i>watch</i>	<i>watched</i>	<i>watched</i>
<i>act</i>	<i>acted</i>	<i>acted</i>
<i>enjoy</i>	<i>enjoyed</i>	<i>enjoyed</i>

<u>Base</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
<i>fall</i>	<i>fell</i>	<i>fallen</i>
<i>choose</i>	<i>chose</i>	<i>chosen</i>
<i>draw</i>	<i>drew</i>	<i>drawn</i>
<i>break</i>	<i>broke</i>	<i>broken</i>
<i>sing</i>	<i>sang</i>	<i>sung</i>

Eat     ate     eaten ===== irregular

Walk     walked     walked ===== regular verb

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

V1	V2	V3
be	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard

V1	V2	V3
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told

V1 –present simple

V2 – past simple

V3 – past participle

I **EAT** CHOCOLATE EVERY MORNING.

I **ATE** CHOCOLATE YESTERDAY

I HAVEN'T **EATEN** CHOCOLATE IN YEARS.

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### Present Simple

- a. They learn English.
- b. We sleep every night.
- c. He reads a book everyday.

### Present continuous

- a. She is teaching.
- b. We are learning English
- c. It is running away.

### Past simple.

- a. I worked last night.
- b. They ate food.
- c. She spoke to him.

### Past continuous

- a she was writing.
- b. We were playing.
- c. He was driving.

### Present Simple

- a) She drinks water.

### Present continuous

- a) she is drinking water.

### Past simple.

- a) She drank water

### Past continuous

- a) She was drinking water

### Present Simple

- a) I watch a film every night.

### Present continuous

- a) I am watching a film

### Past simple.

- a) Yesterday I watched a film

### Past continuous

- a) Yesterday I was watching a film.

### Present simple

I go to work.

### Present continuous

I am going to work.

### Past simple

I went to work.

### Past continuous

I was going to work.

### Speak and talk

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### Much / Many

When we want to know the quantity or amount of something, we ask questions starting with **How much and How many.**

#### HOW MUCH?

*I want to know the QUANTITY or AMOUNT*

**HOW MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN**

- How much sugar would you like?
- How much money did you spend?
- How much time do we have to finish?
- How much milk is in the fridge?

#### **HOW MUCH?**

*I want to know the PRICE*

**HOW MUCH + SINGULAR OR PLURAL NOUN**

(or with the verb **COST** or BE).

- How much is this dress?
- How much are these shoes?
- How much did your jacket cost?
- How much will it cost me?

#### HOW MANY?

*I want to know the QUANTITY or AMOUNT*

**HOW MANY + PLURAL (COUNTABLE) NOUN**

- How many days are there in January?
- How many books did you buy?
- How many students are in this room?
- How many cousins do you have?

*The noun is often omitted in the question when it is obvious what we're talking about.*

A: I would like to buy some cheese.

B: How much would you like?

A: I need some coins.

B: How many do you need?

A: I need some sugar.

B: How much do you need?



# Much / Many

### Rule

Use **much** if the noun is **non-countable** (e.g., water, sand). Use **many** if the noun is **countable** (e.g., oranges, children).

For example:

1. I don't have **much** money.
2. They own **many** houses.

### Much / many exercises

Decide whether you have to use much or many:

1. We saw **many** animals at the zoo.
2. How **many** oranges did you put in the box?
3. There isn't **much** sugar in my coffee.
4. I don't have **many** friends.
5. The old man hasn't got **much** hair on his head.
6. I've packed **many** bottles of water.
7. I didn't get **much** sleep last night.
8. How **much** fruit do you eat in an average day?
9. Phillip owns **many** properties in France.
10. We didn't earn **much** profit this year.
11. How **much** money have you got?
12. Sharon does not have **many** friends.
13. There are too **many** students in this class.
14. It doesn't need **much** milk.
15. We had so **much** fun.
16. I spent **many** days there.

### 1. PRESENT TENSE

- PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (S+V1+O)
- PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (S+ VERB TO BE(AM, IS, ARE) + (VERB+ING) + O)
- PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
- PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### 2. PAST TENSE

- PAST SIMPLE TENSE (S+V2+O)
- PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (S+ VERB TO BE(WAS, WERE) + (VERB+ING) + O)
- PAST PERFECT TENSE
- PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

### 3. FUTURE TENSE

- FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE
- FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE
- FUTURE PERFECT TENSE
- FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### SAY / TELL / SPEAK / TALK

#### Let's start with “say” and “tell”.

Now, this is the verb form in the present tense, but they're both **irregular verbs**, so in the past tense the form changes. It becomes “**said**” and “**told**”.

These verbs are slightly different in their definitions.

“**Say**” means to express something with words.

And “**tell**” means to give information to a person and that's the most important difference between these two words.

\*\*\*When you use “**tell**” you must have a person following the verb. It could be a name or a pronoun, but there must be a person following.

Eden, tell **Dejen** to join the class.

#### Example:

*“Where are they going? She didn't **say**.”*

*“Where are they going? She didn't **tell me**.”* (*She didn't give me the information*)

*“What did he **say**?”*

*“What did he **tell you**?”* (*what information did he give you?*)

*“**Say** ‘hi’ to Paul for me!”*

*“**Tell Paul** I said hi!”*

*“I want to **say** something about our teacher.”*

*“I want to **tell you** something about our teacher.”*

*“I **said that** their new house is beautiful.”*

*“I **told them that** their new house was beautiful.”*

*“Did he **say how** it happened?”*

*“Did he **tell you** how it happened?”*

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

### SAY / TELL / SPEAK / TALK

**Now, what about “speak” & “talk”?!**

Just like “say” and “tell”, “speak” is an irregular verb. So in the past tense the form is “spoke”. But “talk” is a regular verb, so all you need to do to change the verb to the past tense is add -ed-. (talked) Now, “speak” and “talk” are synonyms, and most of the time you can use either one of these words interchangeably, which means it doesn’t matter, you can choose either. There are a few slight differences in the way that they’re used:

“Speak” tends to be a bit more formal. It also refers to more general topics than “talk”. Usually when you use “talk” you might add it with proposition “about”.

#### Example

*“Talk about something.”*

So it’s a little more specific.

“Speak” you can use quite generally.

#### For example:

*“Can I speak with you?”*

Now, this is quite general, we’re not being specific about what we want to speak about. But it also sounds a bit more formal, it sounds important.

*“Can I talk with you?”*

So this is a little more casual, a little informal, it doesn’t sound as important. And if we add “about” we can add some more detail.

*“Can we talk about your brother?”*

So let’s talk about propositions quickly. Which words can you use with these verbs.

You can talk to someone, you can speak to someone, you can talk with someone, or you can speak with someone, or you can speak about something, or you can talk about something – or someone.

Dejen, May I speak ɐn you?

May I speak to you? May I speak about you? May I speak with you?



### SAY / TELL / SPEAK / TALK

#### When to use **Speak**

We use the verb ‘speak’ (instead of ‘talk’) when we are in a more formal situation and wish to emphasize that something is important. Moreover, as a noun, ‘speak’ also takes on a more formal tone than using ‘talk’ – i.e. ‘Give a speech’ is more formal than ‘give a talk’.

#### For example:

1. You need to speak about your failure in the recent project! (stricter than ‘talk about’)
2. Angelina Jolie will be speaking at the UN conference next month. (more prestigious than ‘give a talk on...’)

**Besides, the verb speak is also used to describe verbal fluency or knowledge of languages.**

#### For example:

- ‘She speaks three languages fluently—Chinese, Japanese, and English.’

In the sample sentence, the verb ‘speak’ means that she is fluent in three languages.

**It refers not only to spoken ability.**

#### Example:

*“**Tell** him to meet us here.”*

*“Can you **say** your name again?”*

*“We **talk** on the phone every week.”*

*“**Speak** quietly, this is a library.”*

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

**Write the present or past form of the verb in the bracket.**

- 1.They went to Italy last summer. (*to go*)
- 2.I always have ketchup with my spaghetti. (*to have*)
- 3.She visited her uncle yesterday. (*to visit*)
- 4.Ben often talk to Tim. (*to talk*)
- 5.They sit in front of the computer every evening. (*to sit*)
- 6.She has tea at 5 o'clock on Saturdays. (*to have*)
- 7.They liked their holidays two weeks ago. (*to like*)
- 8.Toby never cleans his room. (*to clean*)
- 9.Sidney met a famous YouTuber in 2020. (*to meet*)
- 10.I sometimes walk to the office. (*to walk*)

**Write the present or past form (in negative) of the verb in the bracket.**

- 1.They don't play games on Fridays. (*not/to play*)
- 2.She didn't talk to Stan yesterday. (*not/to talk*)
- 3.Stella doesn't drink coffee every day. (*not/to drink*)
- 4.Sometimes they don't have breakfast in the kitchen. (*not/to have*)
- 5.We didn't swim in the lake two weeks ago. (*not/to swim*)
- 6.I don't listen to music in the evenings. (*not/to listen*)
- 7.It didn't rain in London last Monday. (*not/to rain*)
- 8.David and Megan didn't go on holiday in 2021. (*not/to go*)
- 9.She doesn't visit her aunt every year. (*not/to visit*)
- 10.He didn't watch the video last weekend. (*not/to watch*)

1. They play games on Fridays.
2. She talked to Stan yesterday.
3. Drinks
4. Have
5. Swam
6. Listen
7. Rained
8. Went
9. Visits
10. Watched

### SUBJECT:

#### Present Simple, Present Continuous

A) Read the paragraph and answer the questions:

Brian is a doctor. He looks after sick people. He usually gets up at 6.00 o'clock. Today he is late, it is 6.30 and he is still in bed. He usually goes to work by train but today he is driving to work. He arrives at work at 6.30 every morning but it is 7.30 now and he is still driving. It's 12.00 o'clock now. He always has his lunch at 12.00 but today he isn't having lunch at 12.00, he is looking after his sick patients. It is half past seven now, Brian is watching TV. He usually watches TV at half past seven because his favourite programme starts at half past seven. Brian has his dinner at 8.30 everyday and he is having dinner now. It is 24.00 now. Brian is going to bed. He always goes to bed at 24.00.

1. What does Brian do? **A: Brian is a doctor.**
2. When does he always have his lunch? A: He always has his lunch at 12 o'clock.
3. What time does he usually get up? A: He usually gets up at 6 o'clock.
4. What is he doing at 12.00 today? A: He is looking after his sick patients.
5. How does he usually go to work? A: He usually goes to work by train.
6. Why does he usually watch TV at 7.30? A: Because his favourite programme starts at 7:30.
7. Why is he driving to work today? A: Because he is late.
8. What time does he go to bed? A: He always goes to bed at 12 midnight.
9. What time does he arrive at work everyday? A: He arrives at work at 6:30 in the morning.
10. What time is he going to bed now? A: He is going to bed at 12 midnight.

### B) Fill in the blanks with **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** or **SIMPLE PRESENT**:

**Present simple**: Routine, habits, facts (s+v1(s/es)+o)

**Present continuous**: action happening at the moment (now) (s+ verb to be [am, is, are]+ {verb+ing} + O)

1. The children **are playing** (play) outside now.
2. She usually **reads** (read) the newspaper in the morning.
3. I **am doing** (do) my homework now.
4. I **am eating** (eat) my dinner now.
5. **Do you want** (you / want) a pizza?
6. They **are watching** (watch) TV now.
7. I **don't like** (not / like) spaghetti.
8. The baby **is sleeping** (sleep) now.
9. My mother usually **cooks** (cook) dinner in the evening.
10. He **writes** (write) a letter to his pen-friend every month.
11. She **doesn't like** (not / like) football.
12. Mary **is listening** (listen) to music now.
13. Tom usually **drinks** (drink) coffee, but he **is drinking** (drink) tea now.
14. We **are going** (go) to the disco tonight.
15. **He goes** (he / go) to work by bus everyday.

Going to and will



### CAPITALIZATION

When a word is capitalized, it usually signifies importance. **When to Capitalize:**

#### **1. The First Word of a Sentence**

The first word of a sentence should always be capitalized.

- ❖ It is easy to take care of turtles.
- ❖ The house on the corner is for sale.

#### **2. Proper Nouns**

Proper nouns, which include the names of people and places, days and months, languages, should always be capitalized.

- I always find time to email Karen.

Karen is the name of a person.

- Last summer we went to Scotland for three weeks.

Scotland is the name of a place.

#### **3. Titles Capitalize**

The first and last words in a title. **Also capitalize nouns and verbs within a title.** Prepositions and articles are not capitalized unless they are the first or last word of the title.

- To Kill a Mockingbird

“To” is the first word of the title. “Kill” is capitalized because it is a verb. The word “a” is not capitalized because it is an article. “Mockingbird” is capitalized because it is a noun.

### Exercise 1:

Capitalize words as necessary in the following sentences.

1. **M**my mother is a beautiful singer.
2. **M**my friend, **C**eourtney, goes to school in **C**eampbell.
3. **T**the meeting with **M**mayor **W**wilson was a success.
4. **W**wilson, the **M**mayor of our city, gave an inspirational speech.
5. **T**trevor always looks forward to summer when he will have time to practice with his band.
6. **W**we drove west for two hours before reaching the ski lodge.
7. **M**my grandparents live in the south on **C**eanyon **L**lake.
8. **A**after karate practice, **S**teve had three things to do: stretch, take a shower, and go to bed.

### Exercise 2:

In the following **titles**, capitalize words as needed.

1. **M**my **N**ame is **M**memory
2. **A**a **C**eompany of **S**swans
3. **G**gone with the **W**wind
4. **T**the **N**ight **T**horeau **S**spent in **J**jail

### Punctuate the following sentences:

1. I i-need some butter, garlic, onions and milk. (4 corrections needed)
2. Hhe left his daughter's library book, Jjames and the Ggiant Ppeach, in the fruit shop. (8 corrections needed)
3. Tthey filmed Celeopatra in Egypt. (3 corrections)
4. Why wasn't she happy to get the job? (3 corrections)
5. Jjasmin, Cehloe and Hharvinder are missing. (5 corrections)
6. "Bboys will be boys", he said. (5 corrections)
7. On my last day, they gave me some cards, some presents and best wishes for the future. (3 corrections)
8. Betting on the lottery, which is popular in Britain, brings riches to the few and some say poverty to the many. (5 corrections)
9. Would you please think about this? (2 corrections)
10. She went to get a drink, didn't she? (3 corrections)
11. Have you been to the dentist recently? (2 corrections)
12. The women's cloakroom is on the right. (3 corrections)

## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

**a** Write past simple sentences and questions with *be* and the words and phrases.

> (?) where / you yesterday

*Where were you yesterday?*

1 (+) I / in a meeting.

2 (?) / you OK

3 (–) James / at work this morning.

4 (?) where / he

5 (+) Yasmin and Adele / in New York two weeks ago.

6 (–) we / in Paris six years ago

1. I was in a meeting.

2. Were you ok?

3. James wasn't at work this morning.

4. Where was he?

5. Yasmin and Adele were in New York two weeks ago.

6. We weren't in Paris six years old.

BE

V1 IS/AM/ARE

V2 WAS/ WERE

**b** Complete the text with the past simple form of the verb in brackets.

Last week my family and I <sup>1</sup> were (be) in Dublin.

We <sup>2</sup> arrived (arrive) on Wednesday morning. First,

we <sup>3</sup> visited (visit) my dad's family. My dad and his

brothers <sup>4</sup> talked (talk) for a long time. Then we

<sup>5</sup> went (go) to a big museum in the city centre. We

<sup>6</sup> saw (see) lots of interesting things there. In the

evening we <sup>7</sup> Watched (watch) a film at the cinema.

We <sup>8</sup> stayed (stay) at the Dylan Hotel. The rooms

<sup>9</sup> weren't (not / be) very big but I <sup>10</sup> liked

(like) the bathroom and the food <sup>11</sup> was (be) great!

Every morning I <sup>12</sup> had (have) toast, eggs, fruit,

coffee and cake for breakfast.



## Chapter 8 – Fashion and style

**c** Complete the table with the words and phrases in the box.

a computer game   a football match  
a magazine   a pizza   the radio




have	a drink, a coffee, <sup>1</sup> <u>A pizza</u> , a shower
listen to	music, <sup>2</sup> <u>The radio</u>
watch	<sup>3</sup> <u>A football match</u> , a film
read	a book, <sup>4</sup> <u>A magazine</u> , the newspaper
play	the guitar, <sup>5</sup> <u>A computer game</u> , football
go to	the cinema, a party, <sup>6</sup> <u>A football match</u> , a café

**d** Correct the sentences.

- 1 I was in Manchester before two weeks ago.
- 2 We were in Rome at weekend.
- 3 I had coffee with Lily at Friday.
- 4 We went a party yesterday.
- 5 I listened music last night.
- 6 We played the football this morning.

## 3 SOUND AND SPELLING


- a**  **3.57** Look at the words in the box. Is the final sound /t/ or /d/? Complete the table. Practise saying the words.

~~killed~~ talked stayed watched  
listened played helped

/t/	/d/
	killed

- b**  **3.58** Look at the information in the table.

/eɪ/	/aɪ/
play, stay, day game, paper, radio great, grey	white, knife, wife night, right

- c**  **3.59** Are the **marked** sounds the same (S) or different (D)? Practise saying the words.


- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 white – <b>night</b> | 4 <b>stay</b> – grey |
| 2 <b>great</b> – game  | 5 paper – knife      |
| 3 <b>right</b> – day   | 6 radio – play       |

## 2 VOCABULARY

- a** Tick (✓) the correct answer.

Today is **WEDNESDAY 14 OCTOBER 2015**.  
It's 7:30 pm.

- Wednesday 30 September 2015
  - ☐ two weeks ago
  - ☐ yesterday
- 2:30 pm Wednesday 14 October 2015
  - ☐ last night
  - ☐ this afternoon
- October 2005
  - ☐ ten years ago
  - ☐ last month
- Tuesday 13 October 2015
  - ☐ yesterday
  - ☐ a few days ago
- Saturday 10 October 2015
  - ☐ this morning
  - ☐ last Saturday
- Sunday 11 October 2015
  - ☐ six months ago
  - ☐ on Sunday

- b**  Ask and answer questions with *Where were you ... ?* and a past time expression.