

ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ШКОЛА

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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общеобразовательных учреждений

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Starter unit



Recycle Questions with *be*, *have got*, *there is / there are*, *can* and *do*

1 Complete the questions with these words.

does are is can has

What do you know about English?

How many people (1) ... speak English?
Where (2) ... English come from?
How many letters (3) ... the English alphabet got?
How many words (4) ... there in English?
What (5) ... the most common words in English?

2 Read the information and answer the questions in exercise 1.

The English Language

English is the first language in about 70 countries, so there are more than 400 million people who speak it perfectly. Around the world, there are between 350 and 380 million people who can speak English well as a second language.

English comes from a mixture of different influences, including the old Anglo-Saxon language and French. It's also got a little bit of Norse, Greek and Latin in it.



There are about 300 000 words in a complete English dictionary, but most people usually use about 30 000 words.

The English alphabet has got 26 letters. It isn't as long as some other European alphabets. Hungarian, for example, has got 40 letters.

The three English words that people use most often are **the**, **of** and **to**. The word **sorry** isn't in the top ten, which is surprising because British people say **sorry** nearly two million times during their life!

Recycle Verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs and prepositions

3 Find these words in the text. How do you say them in your language?

between long people speak around often perfectly say little alphabet usually well

4 Copy and complete the table with the words from exercise 3.

verbs	nouns	adjectives
	people	
adverbs of frequency	adverbs of manner	prepositions

Recycle Present simple and expressions of frequency

- 5 Look at the table. Change **they** to **she**. How do the verbs change?

+	They often listen to music.
-	They don't usually listen to music.
?	Do they listen to music every day ?

Adverbs of frequency usually go before the verb. Expressions of frequency usually go at the end of the sentence.

- 6 Complete the text with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

The English School

Name: Vera Moskvina

Here at The English School, we are all very happy with Vera's progress. She always (1) ... (ask) if she (2) ... (not understand) and she usually (3) ... (do) her homework. Vera (4) ... (enjoy) meeting the other students from Russia, and they (5) ... (not speak) Russian together. We all hope that she (6) ... (continue) with her English studies.

- 7 Write sentences. Use the adverbs and expressions of frequency in the correct place.

- Vera / forget / her homework. (never)
- She / catch / the bus. (every morning)
- The students / go out together. (often)
- They / have excursions. (twice a week)
- Vera / speak / Russian. (hardly ever)
- She / go / to England. (once a year)

Recycle Quantity

- 8 Translate the sentences. How are they different in your language?

- There aren't **many** windows in our classroom.
- There isn't **much** light.
- There are **some** English dictionaries.
- There aren't **any** computers.
- There are **a lot of** intelligent students here!



- 9 Correct the errors in these sentences.

- I haven't got some money. X
- How many people is there in this classroom? X
- There are any nice places in my town. X
- How many does it cost to go to the cinema where you live? X
- Are there a good cinema here? X
- There are lot of teachers in my school. X

Recycle Comparatives and superlatives

- 10 Copy and complete the table with the correct adjectives.

adjective	comparative	superlative
1 ...	smaller	smallest
2 ...	bigger	biggest
3 ...	funnier	funniest
4 ...	more boring	most boring
5 ...	better	best
6 ...	worse	worst

- 11 Complete the questions with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Do you think English is ... (easy) than Maths?
- What's ... (bad) subject at school?
- Are you ... (tall) than your teacher?
- Who is ... (young) person in your class?
- Which football club is ... (good), Spartak or Dynamo?
- What's ... (popular) football team in your class?
- Who is ... (intelligent) person in your family?
- Is your city ... (big) than London?

- 12 Your voice Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 11.



Recycle Talking about likes/dislikes and preferences

13 Read and listen to the dialogue. Answer the questions.

- 1 Who is Liam?
- 2 Who does Vera usually share a room with?
- 3 Which bed does Vera prefer?
- 4 Does Vera like getting up early?



14 Read the examples. How do you say them in your language?

Imperatives

Don't worry.
Wake me up at ten o'clock!

Look!

15 Write the words in order to make imperative sentences.

if / Ask / you / something / understand / don't.
Ask if you don't understand something.

- 1 forget / bring / to / Don't / books / your.
- 2 page / Open / books / your / at / ten.
- 3 late / be / Don't / class / for.
- 4 your / do / Remember / homework / to.
- 5 be / shy / Don't.
- 6 English / Speak / classroom / the / in.

16 The sentences in exercise 15 are things your teacher would say. Can you complete these sentences for you to use in class?

- 1 Sorry, ... understand.
- 2 Could ..., please?
- 3 How ... in English?
- 4 What ... mean?

17 Study the examples. Which expression doesn't take the -ing form?

I like / love / enjoy listening to music.
I hate / don't like getting up early.
I don't mind sharing a room.
I prefer being near the window.
I'd rather be next to the door.

Recycle Speaking

18 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

Get to know your classmates!

- 1 What kind of music do you like listening to?
- 2 How often do you go to concerts?
- 3 What time do you usually get up?
- 4 Do you mind getting up early?
- 5 Where do you like going on holiday?
- 6 Would you rather go on holiday with your family or your friends?
- 7 Which subject don't you like studying?
- 8 What are your favourite subjects?

Fashion Victims?

1

Unit contents:

Vocabulary Materials and patterns; compound nouns: fashion accessories

Grammar Present simple and present continuous; relative pronouns

Skills Read about a fair trade adventure

Listen to a report from a fashion show

Write your opinion of an advert

Practise making a complaint

Across the curriculum History

Culture today Urban Tribes



1 The most expensive item of clothing in the world was sold at an auction for more than \$1 million. What was it?

- a) David Beckham's shirt
- b) Marilyn Monroe's dress
- c) Beyoncé's hat

2 Why do we call denim trousers 'jeans'?

- a) Because Italian sailors in Genoa wore similar trousers.
- b) Because Mr Jean invented them.
- c) Because they come from the Scottish town of Jeantown.

3 What is a catwalk?

- a) The raised area at a fashion show that the models walk along.
- b) A special area where cats walk.

4 Who do you think is the most fashionable ...

- a) actor/actress?
- b) singer?
- c) sportsman/sportswoman?



Vocabulary 1

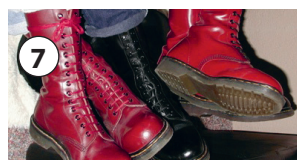
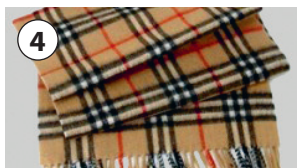
Materials and patterns

- 1 Copy and complete the table with these words. Use a dictionary to help you.

cotton flowery leather tie-dyed
tartan denim wool plain silk
striped velvet checked

materials	patterns
cotton	

- 2 03 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words from exercise 1. Then listen and check.



- He's wearing a ... denim jacket.
- Look at this ... cotton T-shirt!
- I like your ... silk dress.
- That's a nice ... wool scarf.
- He's wearing a ... cotton shirt.
- She's wearing a ... velvet jacket.
- These ... leather boots are really trendy!

10

- Recycle** Look at the pictures in this unit. How many of these clothes can you find?

T-shirt shirt skirt trousers shorts
jeans trainers jacket shoes socks

- 3 Study the examples. Is the word order the same in your language?

Order of adjectives

pattern + material
some plain leather shoes
a flowery cotton dress

Look!

- 4 **Your voice** Describe what these people are wearing. Use the correct order of adjectives.

- your teacher
- the person sitting next to you
- the people in the pictures on page 11

Vocabulary plus → Workbook p116

Reading

- 5 04 Read and listen. How many words for describing clothes can you find in the text?

- 6 Read the text again. Choose the correct answers.

- Wood Green School students **wear** / **don't wear** a school uniform.
- They want **cheap** / **ethical** shirts.
- The girls in the cotton fields earn **more** / **less** than Sam's pocket money.
- In the organic village, they **use** / **don't use** pesticides.
- Sam, Rita and Trish **succeed** / **don't succeed** in making fair trade shirts.

- 7 Find these numbers in the text. Write a sentence for each one.

three The three teenagers visit the cotton fields.

three 12 five four

- 8 **WORDS IN CONTEXT** Match the parts of the phrases. How do you say them in your language?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 a pair of | a) money |
| 2 a lot of | b) girls |
| 3 a group of | c) trousers |
| 4 rolls of | d) shirts |
| 5 a box of | e) cotton |

THE SEARCH FOR FAIR TRADE SCHOOL UNIFORMS

Sam, Rita and Trish are students at Wood Green School in Oxford. They usually wear a school uniform of a plain white cotton shirt, a comfortable sweater, and a pair of black trousers or a skirt. Tomorrow they're leaving for India to make a television programme.



It's about their mission to find a way of making ethical school shirts because they don't want their uniforms to be made in a sweatshop. They're angry that the high-street shops make a lot of money, but the workers hardly ever benefit.



The three teenagers visit the cotton fields in India and see the darker side of the clothing industry. Here, they're meeting a young girl who works 12 hours a day for less than five pounds a week. That's less than Sam's pocket money!



But Trish, Sam and Rita discover that it is possible to find organic, fair trade cotton. They visit a remote organic village where farmers don't employ young children and they never use pesticides. 'Fair trade is much more than a logo – it really affects people's lives,' says Sam.



Sam, Rita and Trish are looking for a factory to transform the rolls of cotton into shirts. They travel to Tirupur, the clothing capital of India. There they find an ethical factory where the workers are well treated, so they order a box of shirts.



Here we can see Sam, Rita and Trish's classmates. They are wearing the new white school shirts. If people can make fair trade shirts for just four pounds each, why can't the high-street shops do the same?

9 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Describe the students' school uniform.
- 2 Why do they want to wear fair trade shirts?
- 3 What is the work situation like for children in the cotton fields?
- 4 Why is the organic village different to the cotton fields?
- 5 Where do Sam, Rita and Trish find a factory to make the shirts?
- 6 Why do they buy shirts from this factory?

10 Your voice Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you usually wear to school?
- 2 Where are your clothes from? Look at the labels!
- 3 Are any of the clothes you're wearing today fair trade?
- 4 Think about how much your clothes cost. Where do you think the money goes?
- 5 Imagine the working life of the people that made your clothes. Describe a typical day.



Across the curriculum

History → p130

Grammar 1

Present simple and present continuous

1 Look at the table and complete sentences 1–4 with *present simple* or *present continuous*.

present simple		present continuous	
+	They always wear a school uniform.	+	Martha's talking to the workers.
–	They don't want clothes from a sweatshop.	–	She isn't wearing her uniform today.
?	Do they travel to India? Yes, they do . / No, they don't .	?	Are they selling the fair trade shirts? Yes, they are . / No, they aren't .

- 1 We use the ... to talk about things that are happening at the moment.
- 2 We use the ... to talk about habits and routines.
- 3 We usually use the ... with adverbs of frequency.
- 4 We don't usually use the ... with state verbs.

We don't usually use the present continuous with state verbs, for example:

like	need	feel
know	want	believe
think	see	understand

2 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The teacher ... (wear) a tartan shirt today.
- 2 They ... (wear) a uniform at their school.
- 3 He ... (do) his homework at the moment.
- 4 She ... (spend) a lot of money on shoes.
- 5 My sister ... (work) in a shoe shop today.
- 6 She often ... (buy) organic clothes.

3 Make the sentences in exercise 2 negative.

4 Choose the correct words.

Size Zero?

Do size zero models encourage anorexia? It's true that eating disorders (1) **become** / **are becoming** a big problem. In some countries, the fashion industry (2) **is trying** / **tries** to stop this – Madrid Fashion Week (3) **never uses** / **isn't using** size zero models. But the organizers of London Fashion Week (4) **aren't wanting** / **don't want** to ban size zero models. 17-year-old model Paula Rigg says: 'I (5) **think** / **am thinking** the fashion industry needs to wake up. A lot of young people (6) **see** / **are seeing** skinny models on the catwalk and think they should be like that.' What do you think?



5 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of these verbs.

sit not study listen rain wear not speak

- 1 Vanessa always ... jeans – she ... some new white jeans today.
- 2 Javi ... at the back of the class today, but he usually ... at the front.
- 3 Ilya ... any English at all, so she ... English now.
- 4 We ... Geography every day. We ... Geography now.
- 5 It hardly ever ... here, but it ... today.
- 6 I always ... to my teacher. I ... to her at the moment!

6 Write questions. Use the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 What / you / do / at the moment?
- 2 How often / you / have English?
- 3 What time / this class / finish?
- 4 What / your teacher / wear / today?
- 5 What / you / wear / at the moment?
- 6 How / you / usually / travel to school?

Speaking

7 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 6. Use full sentences.

- What are you doing at the moment?
- I'm doing my homework.



Language Guide p19

Listening

A radio report

1 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

- 1 Where are the models?
- 2 What are they wearing?

Student Fashion Week



2 05 Listen to the report. In which order do they describe the models in the pictures?

3 05 Listen again. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 The Student Fashion Week is in **July / September**.
- 2 The reporter is standing **in the dressing room / near the catwalk**.
- 3 **Two / Three** hundred students are showing their work.
- 4 The prize for 'Best Collection' is **12 / 30** thousand pounds.
- 5 Gisele is one of the **judges / models**.
- 6 There are student designers from **13 / 30** colleges.

Vocabulary 2

1

Compound nouns: fashion accessories

Look!

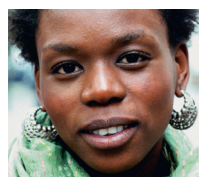
Compound nouns

Compound nouns consist of two parts. We sometimes write them as one word, and sometimes as two words. Some compound nouns have a hyphen.

catwalk nose stud make-up

4 Complete the compound nouns with these words.

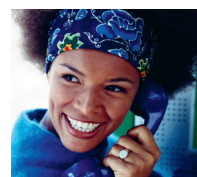
hand hair head ear nail shoe



1 ... rings



2 ... style



3 ... band



4 ... bag



5 ... laces



6 ... varnish



Language Guide p18

Pronunciation: word stress

a 06 Listen to the words. Is the stress on the first or second part?

b 06 Listen and repeat.

5 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from exercise 4.

- 1 I always wear red ... on my nails.
- 2 You need a lot of money if you want to buy a Louis Vuitton
- 3 Your fringe is too long. Why don't you wear a ...?
- 4 In Spain, most baby girls wear
- 5 I'm going to the hairdresser's tomorrow – I want to change my

6 Your voice Write sentences about your classmates. Use as many of the compound nouns as possible.

Alla is wearing purple nail varnish.
Anton's shoelaces are green.

13



Culture today

Fashion and music

Music often influences fashion, and there are lots of different 'urban tribes' which follow a particular style. These include Goths (who always wear black), Moshers (who listen to hardcore and metal), and Nu-ravers (who like rock and rave music).

1

'Indies'

are young people who listen to non-commercial, independent music. They like pop/rock bands such as Franz Ferdinand, Kaiser Chiefs and Razorlight, and they often go to festivals where these bands play live, like Glastonbury and Bestival. The indie style is casual and quite androgynous. The typical hairstyle is a long fringe to one side, for both boys and girls. Indies often wear tight denim jeans, plain or striped T-shirts, studded belts, and Converse sneakers. Nose studs and other piercings are also popular.

a



2

'Plastics'

is a term which comes from the popular teen movie *Mean Girls*, and it refers to teenage girls who like to look glamorous. Plastics often wear clothes which are shiny or pink. They never leave home without make-up, and they can't live without their hair straighteners! Plastics are also fans of jewellery, nail varnish and high heels. Singers who are popular among this urban tribe include Leona Lewis and Beyoncé, but the first song on their playlist is probably Aqua's *Barbie Girl*. Plastics usually go out to places where they play pop music or R'n'B.

URBAN TRIBES

b

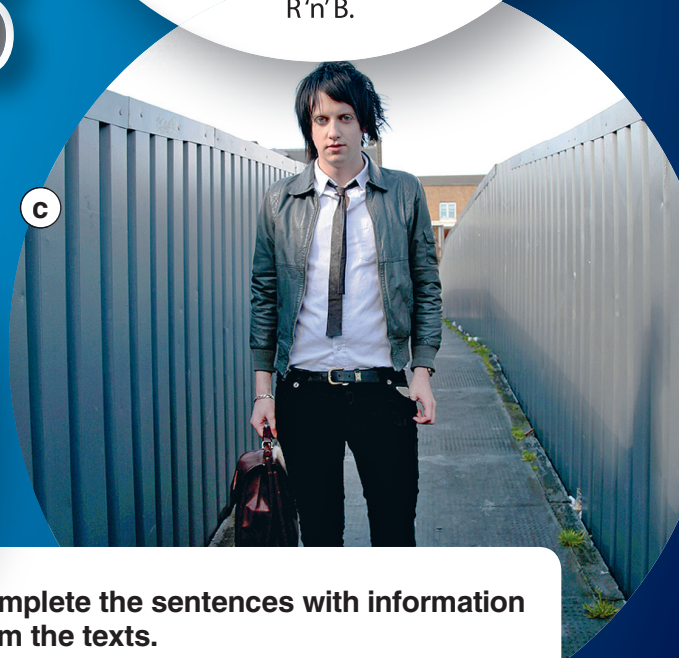



3

'Hoodies'

are young people who wear hooded sweatshirts, baggy tracksuit bottoms and white trainers. The clothes which they buy are usually a particular brand, such as Adidas or Bench. Hoodies like hip-hop and rap music – the singers that you'd find on their playlists include Jay-Z and Dizzee Rascal. In Britain, the term 'hoodie' is often used in a negative way to describe young people who are antisocial, but a lot of hoodies are just music fans who like to follow fashion!

c



1  **Read and listen. Match paragraphs 1–3 with pictures a–c. Do these fashions exist in your country?**

2 **Answer the questions.**

- Which bands do Indies like?
- What hairstyle do Indies often have?
- Where does the term 'Plastics' come from?
- Which song is popular with Plastics?
- What kind of music do Hoodies listen to?
- Which designer brands are popular with Hoodies?

3 **Complete the sentences with information from the texts.**

- Indies usually wear ...
- They often go to ...
- Plastics' fashion accessories include ...
- Plastics like listening to music such as ...
- Hoodies usually wear ...
- People sometimes use the term 'hoodie' to refer to ...

4  **Your voice** In Britain, young people spend about £200 per year on clothes. Do you think it's important to follow fashion, or is it a waste of money?



Grammar 2

1

Relative pronouns

- 1 Translate the examples. Are the pronouns all different in your language?

relative pronouns

Indies are young people **who** listen to independent music.

Plastics often wear clothes **which** are pink.

They usually go to places **where** they play R'n'B.

We use relative pronouns to give extra information about people, things or places.

We can also use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.

- 2 Match the beginnings of the sentences with their endings.

- 1 Jay-Z and Dizzee Rascal are singers
- 2 The clothes
- 3 Moshers go to clubs
- 4 Goths are people
- 5 The music
- a) which Goths wear are usually black.
- b) who make rap or hip-hop music.
- c) which Moshers like is hardcore or metal.
- d) where they play heavy metal.
- e) who listen to death rock or punk music.

- 3 Complete the questions with **who**, **which** or **where**.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT RAP?

What do you call ...

- the person (1) ... mixes music at a club?
- the rapper (2) ... adds the vocals?
- a type of rap music (3) ... describes gangs and violence?

What's the name of ...

- the American city (4) ... rap music started?
- the type of dance (5) ... was popular with hip-hop fans?
- the country (6) ... rapper Basta lives?

- 4 Use your knowledge of music to answer the quiz questions.



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- 5 **Your voice** Complete the sentences. Use relative pronouns and your own ideas.

At school, I always wear clothes *which* are comfortable.

- 1 I like people ...
- 2 I enjoy going to places ...
- 3 I never wear clothes ...
- 4 I admire people ...
- 5 I like films ...

Book corner



Unit grammar check

- 1 Choose the correct answers.

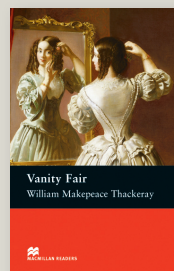
Vanity Fair

At the moment I (1) **read** / **'m reading** a book called 'Vanity Fair'. It's a novel (2) **which** / **who** satirizes society in 19th century



England. The main character in the book is Becky, a young woman (3) **who** / **which** is determined to become rich. She (4) **use** / **uses** her beauty and charisma to improve her social situation. Becky (5) **go** / **goes** to work as a tutor for a rich family and then she marries their son. Together, they go to a lot of parties in London and Paris, (6) **which** / **where** Becky meets rich aristocrats. Becky and her husband also borrow a lot of money (7) **who** / **which** they can't return and they (8) **often** **cheat** / **cheat often** when they're playing cards. I (9) **think** / **am thinking** that this is an interesting book because it (10) **shows** / **is showing** that fashion victims aren't just a modern idea!

- 2 **08** Listen and check.



Vanity Fair
by William
Makepeace Thackeray

Writing dossier

Your opinion

- 1 Read the text. Does the writer like the advert?



Description of an Advert

In this advert, there are two models who are both wearing blue denim jeans and plain white cotton T-shirts. They're holding hands and standing on the beach. They're getting wet but they seem to be enjoying themselves!

This is an advert for a company which sells jeans. I think they use it in fashion magazines and on billboards in the city centre. It seems to me that they are trying to sell clothes to young people, because the models in the picture are young and active.

I like this advert because it reminds me of going to the beach on holiday. But I don't think that people really remember adverts when they go shopping and they're buying clothes. In my opinion, they just buy the things which they like when they're in the shop.

- 2 Translate the expressions into your language. Which ones can you find in the text?

Language focus: giving your opinion

I think that ...	I don't think that ...
In my opinion, ...	It seems to me that ...
As far as I can see, ...	I believe that ...

- 3 Complete these sentences with expressions from the Language focus. Make them true for you.

- 1 ... advertising is a waste of money.
- 2 ... some adverts are very clever.
- 3 ... there are adverts everywhere.
- 4 ... a lot of adverts target young people.
- 5 ... adverts influence people when they go shopping.

Writing plan

- 1 Plan to write your opinion about an advert. Find a picture in a magazine and answer these questions about it.

- 1 What are the models wearing?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 Are the models famous?
- 4 What kind of company is the advert for?
- 5 Where can you see this advert?
- 6 Do you like the advert? Why/Why not?

- 2 Write your composition. Use your notes and the model text to help you.

- ◆ Describe what you can see in the advert.
- ◆ Give some information about the company and the places where you can see the advert.
- ◆ Give your opinion of the advert and why you like / dislike it.

- 3 Check your writing.

- ✓ Use the present simple and present continuous correctly.
- ✓ Use at least two relative pronouns.
- ✓ Use at least two of the expressions from the Language focus to give your opinion.

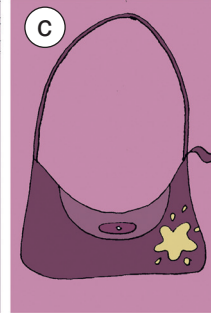
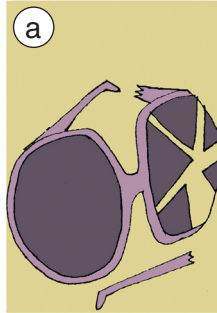
- 4 Write the final version and put it in your Dossier.

Dialogue builder

Making a complaint

1 Look at the problems with these clothes and accessories. Match phrases 1–4 with pictures a–d.

- 1 It shrank in the wash.
- 2 It's got a hole in it.
- 3 They're broken.
- 4 It's got a stain on it.



2 **09** Read and listen. Why does Ruth want a refund?



Shop assistant

Hello, can I help you?
Oh. What's the matter with it?
I see. Have you got the receipt?
Thanks. Do you want to change it for another one?
OK. Did you pay by cash or card?
There you go. That's £8.50.

Ruth

Yes, there's a problem with this T-shirt.
It's got a hole in it. Here on the back, look.
Yes, here it is.
No, thanks. I'd like a refund, please.
Cash.
Thanks very much.

3 **09** Listen again and repeat.

4 Imagine you're returning one of the items in the pictures in exercise 1. Prepare a new dialogue.

5 Practise your dialogue.

- Hello, can I help you?
- Yes, there's a problem with these sunglasses.

Useful expressions

There's a problem with this/these ...
What's the matter with it/them?
Have you got the receipt?
Do you want to change it for another one?
I'd like a refund, please.

6 **10** Listen to another conversation and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Liam is returning ... to the shop.
 - a) a pair of jeans
 - b) some sunglasses
 - c) some CDs
- 2 He's returning them because ...
 - a) they're broken.
 - b) they don't fit.
 - c) he doesn't need them.
- 3 They cost ...
 - a) £9.99.
 - b) £19.99.
 - c) £29.99.
- 4 Liam wants to ...
 - a) have a refund.
 - b) change them for some different ones.
 - c) change them for some identical ones.

Language Guide

Vocabulary

Materials and patterns



plain
denim



tie-dyed
cotton



striped
silk



flowery
velvet



checked
cotton



plain leather



tartan wool

Compound nouns: fashion accessories



catwalk



handbag



hairstyle



headband



earrings



make-up



nose stud



nail varnish



shoelaces

Dictionary extra!

benefit (v) ★★★

employ (v) ★★★

ethical (adj) ★

fringe (n) ★

mission (n) ★★

non-commercial (adj)

pesticide (n)

remote (adj) ★★

suffer (v) ★★★

sweatshop (n)

transform (v) ★★

treat (v) ★★★

uniform (n) ★★

Phrase:
darker side

Useful expressions

There's a problem with this/these ...

What's the matter with it/them?

It shrank in the wash. / It's got a ... /

They're broken.

Have you got the receipt?

Do you want to change it for another one?

I'd like a refund, please.

Did you pay by cash or card?

Grammar

Present simple and present continuous

present simple

We use the present simple

- for habits and routines.
They go to school in Oxford.
- with adverbs of frequency.
They never use pesticides.
- to describe summaries of events.
They travel to Taipur ... There they find an ethical factory ... so they order a box of shirts.
- In the third person singular (he/she/it) we add -s to the verb.
She usually wears a school uniform.
- In negative sentences and questions we use the auxiliary do.
Does he travel very often?
Farmers don't employ young children in the organic village.

present continuous

- We use the present continuous to describe what is happening at the moment.
Here they're visiting a remote organic village.
- We form the present continuous with subject + be + verb + -ing.
They are looking for a factory.
- In questions, the order is be + subject + verb + -ing.
Are they taking orders for the shirts?
- In short answers, we don't repeat the verb + -ing.
Yes, they are. ✓ Yes, they are taking. ✗

state verbs

- State verbs such as like, know, think, need, want, see and feel do not usually use the continuous form.
They see the darker side of the clothing industry. ✓
They are seeing the darker side of the clothing industry. ✗

Relative pronouns

- We use relative pronouns to give extra information about people, places or things. We join two sentences by using the relative pronoun.
It refers to teenage girls. They like to look glamorous.
It refers to teenage girls who like to look glamorous.
- We use who for people, which for things and where for places.
Hoodies are young people who wear hooded sweatshirts.
'Plastics' is a term which comes from the popular teen movie 'Mean Girls'.
They often go to festivals where the band plays live.
- We can use that instead of who or which.
Hoodies are young people that wear hooded sweatshirts.
'Plastics' is a term that comes from the popular teen movie 'Mean Girls'.



Grammar bank → Workbook p98

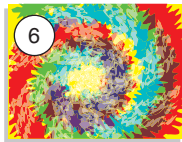
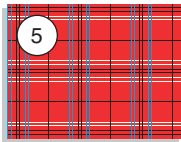
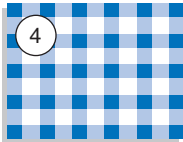
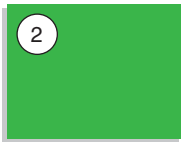
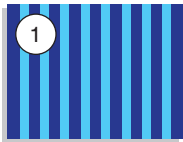


Progress check

Materials and patterns

1 Match the patterns with these words.

flowery striped tie-dyed
tartan checked plain



Compound nouns: fashion accessories

2 Write a compound noun for each definition. Use one word from each box.

hand hair ear
shoe cat

rings bag style
walk laces

- 1 Jewellery which people wear in their ears.
- 2 The way that you wear your hair.
- 3 Girls usually carry one of these.
- 4 You can see models on this.
- 5 You have these on your trainers.

Present simple and present continuous

3 Write sentences. Use the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 We / do / a test / at the moment.
- 2 We / do / a test / after every unit.
- 3 It / not rain / here / today.
- 4 It / hardly ever / rain / here.
- 5 We / usually / have / English / in this room.
- 6 I / sit / in the classroom / now.

4 Complete the text with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

My cousin Carrie usually (1) ... (wear) jeans, but now she (2) ... (wear) a white dress. She (3) ... (get) married today. I (4) ... (think) she looks fantastic. Carrie usually (5) ... (go) to the hairdresser's, but today the hairdresser (6) ... (style) her hair at home. I (7) ... (paint) her nails with some beautiful pink nail varnish at the moment. I am very excited about today!

5 Make questions for these answers. Use the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 ...? They live in London.
- 2 ...? She's wearing a white dress.
- 3 ...? They're going to the cinema.
- 4 ...? The film starts at eight o'clock.
- 5 ...? I have English classes three times a week.
- 6 ...? He's doing his homework.

Relative pronouns

6 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which* or *where*.

- 1 Most people have got friends ... like the same music.
- 2 Goths often wear clothes ... are black.
- 3 Nu-ravers are people ... listen to rave music.
- 4 My friends go to clubs ... they play R'n'B.
- 5 My mum wants me to buy shoes ... are comfortable.
- 6 Are there any places ... you can dance in your town?

Cumulative grammar

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

7 Choose the correct words.



The Solar Bikini

This hi-tech bikini (1) **contains** / **is containing** small solar panels (2) **which** / **who** can power your iPod, so you can listen to music all day while you're on the beach. Andrew Schneider, the designer (3) **where** / **who** created the idea, (4) **works** / **is working** on a pair of solar shorts too. Apparently, these can create enough energy to cool your drinks. Obviously, the solar panels only work in places (5) **which** / **where** the sun shines. But Schneider (6) **doesn't think** / **isn't thinking** that's a problem, because people hardly ever (7) **go** / **goes** to the beach if it isn't sunny. Just be careful if you (8) **are liking** / **like** swimming. Remember to dry your bikini completely before you plug in your music!