

1

The look

VOCABULARY Fashion • Negative prefixes

GRAMMAR Present tenses • *like, hate*, etc. + *-ing* form • Subject and object questions

SKILLS Expressing likes and dislikes • Portrait of a friend

Vocabulary

Fashion

- 1 1.06 Work in pairs. Put the words in the box into groups 1–4 below. Then listen and check.

bracelet cardigan earrings
flip-flops hair band high heels
leggings make-up necklace
ring sandals sunglasses
tracksuit bottoms tracksuit top
trainers watch

- 1 Jewellery
 - 2 Clothes
 - 3 Footwear
 - 4 Other items
- 2 Read the *Learning to learn* box. Then brainstorm words for clothes in pairs. How many can you add to group 2 in exercise 1?



LEARNING TO LEARN

Brainstorming


'Brainstorming' (thinking of as many words as you can that are connected with a topic) is a good way to revise vocabulary. You probably know more words than you realize!

- 3 Look at the picture opposite. Which items from exercise 1 can you see?
1: *cardigan, ...*



- 4 1.07 Listen to Suzie and Matt talking about the picture. What does each person like? Why?
- 5 **Recycle** Talk about what you're wearing now. Use the present continuous (see page 6).

I'm wearing trainers, a tracksuit top, ...

1  1.08 Read the text. Which one of these statements is true for Raegan, Aby and Jack?

- a) They dyed their hair. b) They aren't going to school. c) They think the situation is very unfair.

Banned for being blonde

Raegan Booth, sixteen, and Aby Western, fifteen, are in Year 11 at Rednock School in central England. It's an important year for them because it's the year of their national GCSE exams. But while all of their school friends are preparing for the exams in class, Raegan and Aby are sitting at home. Why aren't they allowed into school? Because their hair

is too blonde! At Rednock, it is against the rules to have brightly-coloured hair. Teachers sent Aby and Raegan home because they decided that their blonde hair was against the rules. They

told them to dye their hair brown. But Raegan insists that her hair is not dyed anyway! 'They're punishing me for being naturally blonde!' The head teacher at Rednock says that the school is in a difficult position. 'We have to be fair and consistent. The rules apply to all students, including Year 11.'

Rednock is not the only school with this kind of problem. Jack Blenkham, an eleven-year-old student at Sale High School near Manchester, isn't going to school at the moment because of his haircut. According to the school, the 'stars and stripes' pattern breaks the rules. He's waiting for his hair to grow so that he can go back to school. In his view, it's very unfair. 'Some of the girls at the school have pink hair, and some of the teachers have dyed hair as well!'



Comments

I rate it: ★★★★★

This is so unfair! Appearance doesn't matter, only behaviour.

Callum, 4:21 p.m.

I rate it: ★★☆☆☆

Why are they complaining? They know the rules!

Daisy, 5:19 p.m.

I rate it: ★★★★★

A really interesting article. It shows that some people have a negative attitude to teenagers.

Alfie, 7:10 p.m.

I rate it: ★★★★★

I think they look terrible – but that's their personal choice!

Mohammed, 8:01 p.m.

2 Are these sentences true, false or not stated?

- 1 Raegan and Aby are students at the same school.
- 2 Raegan and Aby have got important exams this year.
- 3 This is not the first time that Raegan and Aby have been in trouble about their hair.
- 4 Raegan admits that her hair is dyed.
- 5 Jack can't go to school until his hair grows longer.
- 6 Some of the teachers in Jack's school have got pink hair.

3 Read the comments. Do you agree or disagree?

4 Rate the text and write your own comment.

Present tense contrast

- 1 Read the text below and find all the examples of the present simple and present continuous. Then copy and complete the rules with *simple* or *continuous*.

Louise usually wears jeans and a T-shirt at the weekend because she doesn't like formal clothes. However, today she's wearing a dress for her sister's wedding. The reception is taking place at a hotel in Manchester. Louise and her family live in Manchester. Friends and relatives from other cities are staying at the hotel for the weekend. Louise knows everybody at the wedding, so she's having a really good time! Later this evening, they're having a disco in the hotel.



Rules

- 1 We use the present ____ for a permanent situation, or for things that happen regularly.
- 2 We use the present ____ for a temporary situation, or for things that are happening now.
- 3 We normally use the present ____ with the verbs *know* and *like*.
- 4 We can use the present ____ with a future time reference (*next week*, etc.) to talk about arrangements.

LANGUAGE HELP

Verbs not used in the present continuous

We do not normally use certain verbs in the present continuous. They include: *believe*, *belong*, *hate*, *know*, *like*, *need*, *prefer*, *remember*, *understand*, *want*.

- 2 Read the *Language help* box. Then choose the correct verb forms.
- 1 My sister **never wears** / **is never wearing** smart clothes.
 - 2 Next January, **we go** / **we're going** to Norway. **It snows** / **It's snowing** a lot there in winter.
 - 3 Japanese people **don't wear** / **aren't wearing** shoes indoors.
 - 4 **I'm enjoying** / **I enjoy** this football match, but **I prefer** / **I'm preferring** basketball.
 - 5 Tom **buys** / **is buying** a tri-band phone next week because he **often visits** / **is often visiting** the USA.

- 3 1.09 Complete the dialogue using the present simple or continuous of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.



Kyle Hi! What (1 you / do) at this party?
(2 you / know) Olivia?

Maya Yes. She's in my dance class. We
(3 take) part in a dancing competition
next week.

Kyle Really? What type of dance
(4 you / do) in the competition?

Maya Salsa. I (5 love) it! Hey, look at
Olivia. She (6 change) the CD.
I wonder ...

Kyle What (7 she / put) on?

Maya It's my CD – *20 Latin Hits!* Come on,
let's dance!

Kyle But I (8 not know) how to dance
salsa!

Maya Don't worry. I can teach you!

like, hate, etc. + -ing form

- 4 Read the *Language help* box and translate the examples. What form of the verb do you use for the **blue** words in your own language?

LANGUAGE HELP

like, hate, etc. + -ing form

We can make a verb into a noun by adding *-ing*. We often use *-ing* forms after verbs that express likes and dislikes.

*I don't like **cycling**. I prefer **walking**.*

*I hate **running**.*

- 5 Check the spelling rules on Workbook page 66. Then write the *-ing* forms of these verbs.

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| 1 go | 5 listen |
| 2 swim | 6 shop |
| 3 chat | 7 receive |
| 4 see | 8 have |

- 6 Complete the questions with the *-ing* forms from exercise 5. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- Do you prefer ____ baths or showers?
- What kind of music do you like ____ to?
- Do you prefer ____ online or face to face?
- Who do you enjoy ____ out with most?
- What kind of present do you hate ____ ?
- Do you prefer ____ in the sea or in a pool?
- What kinds of film do you enjoy ____ ?
- Do you like ____ for clothes?

Do you prefer having baths or showers?

I prefer having showers.

EXTRA PRACTICE

Complete these sentences with your own ideas. Include an *-ing* form. *I really hate ... I love ... I don't enjoy ... I like ... but I prefer ...*

Subject and object questions

- 7 Study the example sentence and then answer questions 1 and 2. Which question includes the auxiliary verb *did*?

Rafael Nadal beat Roger Federer in the 2008 Wimbledon final.

1 **Subject question**

Who beat Roger Federer in the 2008 Wimbledon final?

2 **Object question**

Who did Rafael Nadal beat in the 2008 Wimbledon final?

- 8 Read the facts 1–6. Then write questions for the answers below.



- Spain won the Euro 2008 tournament.
- Charles Dickens wrote *Oliver Twist*.
- Marco Polo visited China in the thirteenth century.
- James Naismith invented basketball in 1891.
- Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated John F Kennedy in 1963.
- Pablo Neruda won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971.

a) **What did Spain win?**

The Euro 2008 tournament.

b) ____ ? *Oliver Twist*.

c) ____ ? Marco Polo.

d) ____ ? Basketball.

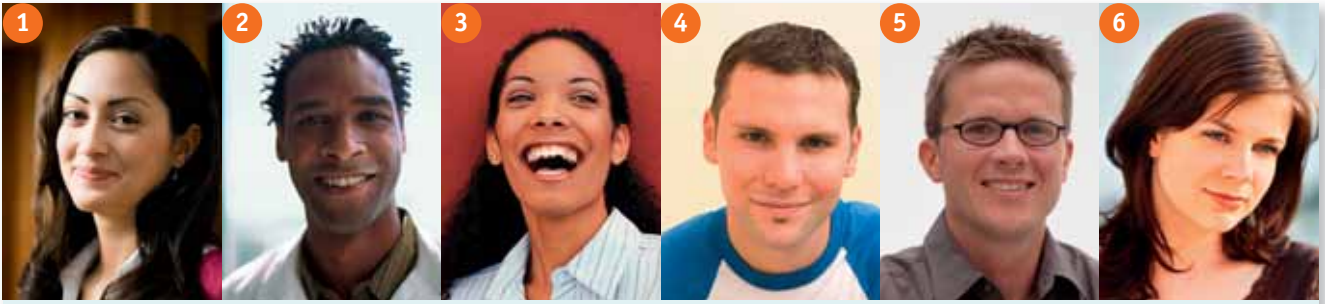
e) ____ ? John F Kennedy.

f) ____ ? Pablo Neruda.



1 Look at the photos. In your opinion, who looks the most:

- a) reliable? b) hard-working? c) outgoing?



IN YOUR FACE

First impressions are very important. We all know that it's wrong to judge by appearances, but we all do it. In fact, when we see an unfamiliar face, it only takes a tenth of a second to make a judgement about that person's character – honest or dishonest, competent or incompetent, and so on. And these judgements have real consequences: politicians with 'competent faces' win more elections. But are people with 'competent faces' really more competent, or is this just an illusion?

In the nineteenth century, the famous criminologist Cesare Lombroso studied the faces of thousands of criminals. He was trying

to discover the physical signs of a criminal character. He wanted to find a way of detecting criminals just by looking at them! This kind of science became very unfashionable in the twentieth century, and nobody talked about connections between appearance and personality.

But now, scientists are beginning to look at these theories again. Recent studies at two Scottish universities – Stirling and St Andrews – have produced interesting results. According to these studies, it is possible to look at a person's face and guess how outgoing the person is and how hard-working. Other studies have confirmed these results, but nobody knows why these connections exist.

Older people have stronger connections between their face and their personality, and the reason for this is simple. A grumpy person frowns a lot more than a cheerful person. Over the years, this repetition causes a permanent difference in their faces. In the end, we all get the face we deserve. So keep smiling!

2 1.10 Read the text. Is it really possible to say anything about someone's personality by looking at their face?

3 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

- 1 How long does it take us to form a judgement based on a person's appearance?
- 2 Why is it important for a politician to *look* competent?
- 3 What was the main aim of Cesare Lombroso's research?
- 4 At which two Scottish universities did the recent research take place?
- 5 The results of the Scottish research showed a connection between appearance and which two aspects of personality?
- 6 Why do older people's faces show more signs of their personality?



BIOLOGY LINK

Did you know? Most muscles in your body are attached to your bones and allow you to move your arms, legs, fingers, etc. But the muscles in your face are attached to your skin. A tiny movement of these muscles completely changes your facial expression.

Negative prefixes

- 1 Read the *Language help* box. Are any of the negative prefixes the same or similar in your own language?

LANGUAGE HELP

Negative prefixes

The most common negative prefixes for adjectives are *un-*, *dis-* and *in-*:
unemployed, *dissimilar*, *invisible*.

The spelling of *in-* changes to: *ir-* before *r-*;
il- before *l-*; and *im-* before *p-* or *m-*:
illegible, *irrelevant*, *impossible*.

- 2 Complete the sentences by adding a negative prefix to the adjectives.



- My sister and I look alike, but our personalities are (similar).
 - This is our final decision, so your opinion is (relevant).
 - Your handwriting is completely (legible)!
 - My dad became (employed) when the factory closed.
 - Carbon dioxide and oxygen are (visible) gases.
 - It's (possible) to touch your nose with your elbow.
- 3 **Recycle** Find three adjectives with negative prefixes in the first paragraph of the reading text on page 14.

- 4 Choose the correct adjectives.



- You shouldn't laugh when people hurt themselves – it's very **kind** / **unkind**.
 - Don't believe anything my brother says. He's completely **honest** / **dishonest**!
 - Jack is a very **reliable** / **unreliable** member of the team. He never misses football practice.
 - I was very **satisfied** / **dissatisfied** with my exam results. They were much better than last year.
 - In most cultures, it's **polite** / **impolite** to talk with your mouth full.
 - It's **legal** / **illegal** to drive a car without a licence.
- 5 Write the opposite of these adjectives by adding a negative prefix. Decide which adjective in each pair matches your personality.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 patient (im-) | 4 organized (dis-) |
| 2 responsible (ir-) | 5 competent (in-) |
| 3 ambitious (un-) | 6 logical (il-) |
- 6 In pairs, ask and answer about the personality traits in exercise 5.

Are you patient or impatient?

I think I'm patient.

EXTRA PRACTICE

Match these adjectives with friends or family members: *impatient*, *unreliable*, *disorganized*. Add examples.

My uncle is very impatient. He hates waiting in traffic jams.

Expressing likes and dislikes

Listening

- 1 1.11 Listen to three dialogues. Choose the correct answers to these questions.



Dialogue 1

What kind of clothes do they both like?

- a) smart b) designer c) casual

Dialogue 2

Which sport do they decide to watch?

- a) karate b) basketball c) windsurfing

Dialogue 3

What kind of food do they both like?

- a) junk food b) spicy food c) vegetarian food

- 2 1.11 Listen again. Complete these extracts using the words in the box.

do fan into keen mad mind stand thing

- 1 I'm really ___ on them.
- 2 They don't ___ anything for me.
- 3 I can't ___ water sports.
- 4 I'm really ___ basketball.
- 5 I'm not really a ___ .
- 6 I don't ___ watching combat sports.
- 7 Junk food isn't my ___ .
- 8 I'm ___ about it!

- 3 Put the extracts from exercise 2 into two groups:

- a) expressing likes;
b) expressing dislikes.

Speaking

- 4 1.12 Read and listen. What kind of music do Harry and Dan both a) like and b) dislike?

Harry What do you think of this CD?

Dan I don't really like it. I'm not into rap music.

Harry Me

neither. Let's listen to something else. What kind of thing do you like?

Dan I quite like heavy metal.

Harry Really? Me too! Why don't we listen to Beastworld.

Dan I don't know that band. What are they like?

Harry I think they're great. They sound a bit like AC/DC, but they aren't so commercial.

Dan OK. I'll give it a try. Put it on!



- 5 Practise reading the dialogue in pairs.

- 6 Write a dialogue using the chart. Then act it out in class.

Student A	Student B
Ask B's opinion of a film.	Say you don't like that type of film.
Agree with B. Ask what type B likes.	Reply.
Agree with B. Suggest a particular film of that type.	Say you don't know it. Ask for information.
Answer B's questions.	Agree to watching it.

Portrait of a friend

- 1 Read the text. Which paragraph mentions:
- school work?
 - clothes?
 - hobbies?



Portrait of a friend – by Tom

1 Looks

My friend Scarlett is average height with long, blonde hair and big blue eyes. Scarlett usually dresses very casually, although she occasionally wears something smart for a party or some other special occasion. She's got a short black dress which looks amazing! She always wears bracelets and rings. However, she never wears make-up.

2 Likes

Scarlett is really into films and is particularly keen on comedies. Her favourite actor is Will Ferrell. However, she isn't really into romantic comedies. She enjoys going to the cinema, but she prefers watching DVDs at home. One of Scarlett's other interests is sport. She loves playing tennis and basketball. She likes watching football on TV, but she doesn't play it.

3 Dislikes

Scarlett is quite shy, so she doesn't like being the centre of attention. She can't stand dishonest people, or people who talk too much. Although she's quite hard-working and doesn't mind doing homework, she really dislikes doing exams. She hates spiders too!

- 2 Which of the following words and phrases accurately describe Scarlett?

- short
- blue-eyed
- a fan of romantic comedies
- a keen tennis player
- a keen footballer
- very outgoing

- 3 Read the *Writing skills* box. Find examples of *but*, *although* and *however* in the text.

WRITING SKILLS

but / although / however

We use *but* or *although* to contrast two clauses in one sentence. We can put *although* at the start of the first or second clause. We can only put *but* at the start of the second clause.

Although she's rich, she isn't happy.

She's rich, **although / but** she isn't happy.

We can use *however* at the beginning of a sentence to contrast it with the previous sentence.

She's rich. **However**, she isn't happy.

- 4 Choose the correct word in these sentences.

- I'm enjoying the party. **Although / However**, it's time to go home.
- I can't speak Dutch, **but / however** I can speak German.
- Although / But** we're good friends, our personalities are very different.
- I'm not very keen on spicy food, **although / however** I like chicken curry.
- Although / However** I worked hard, I didn't pass my exams.

- 5 Talk to your partner about his or her likes and dislikes. Make notes.

- 6 Use your notes to write a text about your partner (about 150 words). Use the writing guide to help you.

Paragraph 1: Looks

What does he/she look like? What clothes does he/she usually wear? Other details?

Paragraph 2: Likes

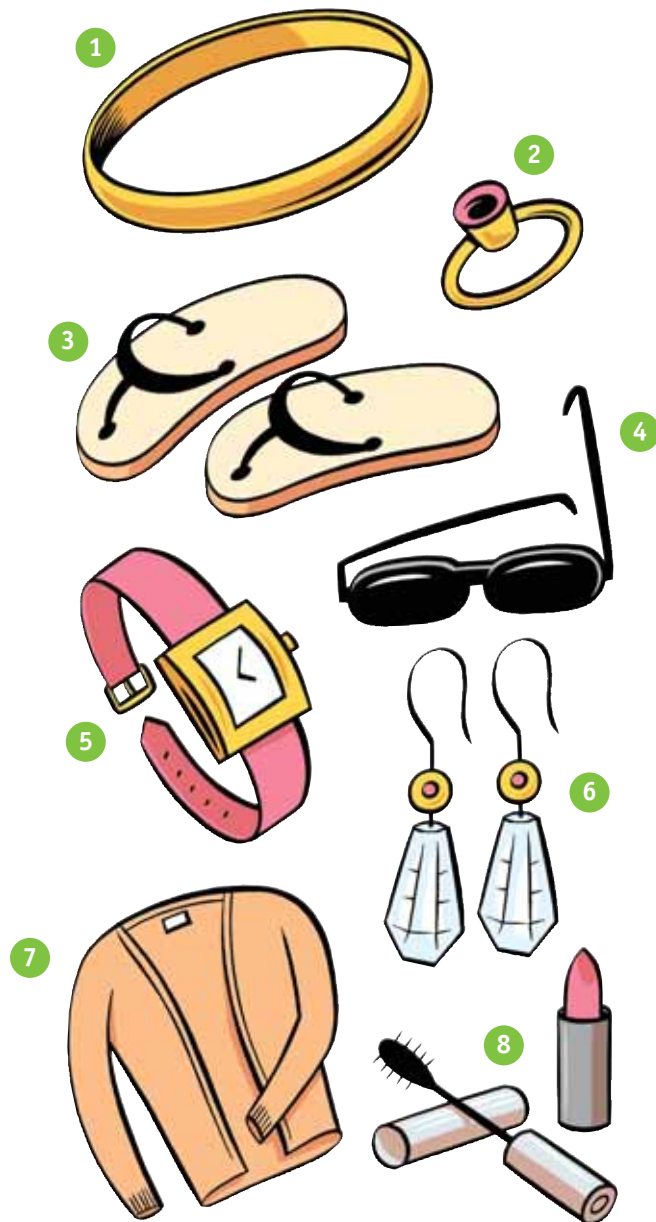
What is he/she interested in? What does he/she like doing?

Paragraph 3: Dislikes

What does he/she hate doing? Why? What else does he/she dislike?

Vocabulary

- 1 Look at the pictures and complete the words.
8 points



- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 b_ _ _ _ _ | 5 w_ _ _ _ |
| 2 r_ _ _ | 6 e_ _ _ _ _ |
| 3 f_ _ _ _ _ | 7 c_ _ _ _ _ |
| 4 s_ _ _ _ _ | 8 m_ _ _ _ _ |

- 2 Add the correct negative prefix to these adjectives. 7 points

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 ___organized | 5 ___legal |
| 2 ___patient | 6 ___responsible |
| 3 ___competent | 7 ___polite |
| 4 ___kind | |

Grammar

- 3 Complete the sentences with a verb from the box. Use the present simple or continuous.
5 points


believe get know try wear

- My sister ___ a uniform to school every day.
 - The earth's climate ___ warmer.
 - Don't laugh at me! I ___ my best!
 - I ___ the answer, but I can't remember it!
 - He isn't always honest, but I ___ him this time.
- 4 Write sentences using *like, love, prefer* etc. + *-ing* form. 5 points



- Our dog / like / sleep / on the sofa.
 - My dad / enjoy / watch / sport.
 - I / not like / be / late.
 - We / love / dance / to this music.
 - Cats / hate / get / wet.
- 5 Complete the subject or object questions for these answers. 5 points
- Adolphe Sax invented the saxophone.
What ___? The saxophone.
 - Paula Radcliffe won the New York City marathon in 2008.
In 2008, what ___?
The New York City marathon.
 - Mark Chapman shot John Lennon.
Who ___? Mark Chapman.
 - Cervantes wrote *Don Quixote*.
Who ___? Cervantes.
 - Christian Bale played Batman.
Who ___? Batman.

Total ___ / 30 points

- 1  1.13 Read the text. Does it present immigration as a positive or negative part of Britain's history?

Multicultural BRITAIN

Britain has a long history of immigration, dating back two thousand years or more. In the past, people came to Britain for different reasons: as conquerors or slaves, as religious or political refugees, or as economic migrants. In the twentieth century, the UK was a natural choice for migrants from countries which were once British colonies. (1) ____ At that time, the British government actively encouraged workers from other countries to move to the UK in order to fill job vacancies. More recent arrivals include immigrants from central and eastern Europe – especially Poland. Most of these immigrants are

young adults who work in Britain for a few years and then go home. But they still have an effect

20 on British society. (2) ____

Although Britain has welcomed immigrants for many years, less than 8% of the UK's population today is from an ethnic minority. However, their influence affects many different aspects of culture and society. For example, there are thousands of ethnic restaurants across the country.

(3) ____ The British are addicted to ethnic food! Black British culture has a strong influence on the music scene in the UK, particularly hip-hop. (4) ____ And some of Britain's most successful sportsmen and sportswomen come from ethnic minority families, although most of them were born in Britain.

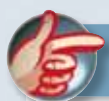


- 2 Match the missing sentences a–d with gaps 1–4.

- The clothes these performers wear have an influence on British fashion.
- Thousands arrived in the middle of the twentieth century.
- The most popular types are Indian and Chinese, but there are many others.
- Many supermarkets in Britain now have a section for Polish food!

Fast facts

- According to surveys, Britain's favourite meal is an ethnic dish: chicken curry.
- 45% of non-white people in the UK live in London, and about 30% of the capital's population are non-white.
- The population of London includes speakers of more than 250 different languages!



OVER TO YOU

Find someone whose family comes from another country. Find out three things about their culture (e.g. their language(s), food, music, interests, etc.).