

4 Basics

Vocabulary

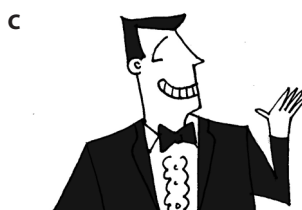
Style adjectives

casual colourful comfortable conventional fashionable formal
glamorous impractical loose old-fashioned sporty tight trendy

1 Find eight style adjectives in the wordsquare.

T	T	E	Y	X	O	W	J	D	M	N	P
C	C	X	R	D	C	W	A	A	X	D	C
C	O	N	V	E	N	T	I	O	N	A	L
C	P	M	V	G	Y	E	O	D	S	C	J
O	Y	D	F	Y	P	E	R	U	U	Z	Z
L	Y	T	R	O	P	S	A	T	A	S	H
O	Y	Q	K	O	R	L	G	J	N	W	P
U	R	P	S	H	J	T	V	K	F	C	L
R	L	A	C	I	T	C	A	R	P	M	I
F	A	S	H	I	O	N	A	B	L	E	N
U	G	V	U	Z	S	G	F	V	L	C	L
L	U	U	D	U	Q	T	S	H	D	E	O

2 Match the pictures with the style adjectives.



- 1 sporty
- 2 glamorous
- 3 old-fashioned
- 4 tight
- 5 formal
- 6 loose

b

3 Circle the correct adjective for each sentence.

Loose / Tight

... clothes are large and do not fit your body well.

1 Trendy / Old-fashioned

... clothes are not modern or fashionable.

2 Casual / Formal

... clothes are comfortable and suitable for wearing in informal situations.

3 Fashionable / Conventional

... clothes are traditional. They're not new or different.

4 Colourful / Comfortable

... clothes have bright colours or a lot of different colours.

4 Match the sentences with the style adjectives.

colourful fashionable glamorous
impractical sporty tight

I love her dress. It's got so many different colours.

colourful

1 You can't wear sandals. It's raining and it's cold.

2 She always wears the latest fashions.

3 Many film stars wear expensive designer clothes.

4 I often wear a tracksuit and trainers.

5 These boots are too small. I need a bigger size.

EXTRA!

What clothes do you normally wear? What about your friends and family? Use your notebook.

I usually wear comfortable clothes for school ...

4 Basics

Phrasal verbs: clothes

get into give away go with look for pick out pick up
put away put on take off throw away try on wear out

- 1 Complete the phrasal verbs with vowels. What is the mystery phrasal verb?

1	T	H	R	O	W	A	W	A	Y	
				2	G		T		N	T
3	G		V			W		Y		
				4	T	R	Y		N	
		5	L			K	F		R	
6	P		C	K		P				
		7	P		T			N		

Mystery phrasal verb:

W			R			T
---	--	--	---	--	--	---

- 2 Look at the pictures and circle the correct words.



Don't forget to **take off** / **put on** your gloves.



- 1 She **looked for** / **put away** her dress after the party.



- 2 My sister **throws away** / **gives away** her old clothes.



- 3 She can't **get into** / **wear out** her dress.



- 4 It's hot. He's **taking off** / **putting on** his sweater.



- 5 This film star is **throwing away** / **giving away** her coat.

- 3 Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 You can't go into the restaurant without putting | a out her football boots. |
| 2 Those jeans are really old. Throw | b away our old clothes to our cousins. |
| 3 I'd like to try | c on more formal clothes. |
| 4 During the match she wore | d on your sweater! |
| 5 It's freezing. Put | e them away. |
| 6 My mum used to give | f on those shoes in size 39. |

- 4 Circle the correct phrasal verbs to complete the conversation.

- Shop assistant** Can I help you?
- Lucy** Yes, I'm ... a dress for my sister's wedding.
- Shop assistant** This dress is very glamorous. What size are you?
- Lucy** Can I ⁽¹⁾ ... a size 36, please?
- Shop assistant** Yes, of course! And this jacket will ⁽²⁾ ... it perfectly.
- Lucy** Thank you!
- Shop assistant** Shall I ⁽³⁾ ... a hat for you, too?
- Lucy** Oh, yes please!
- I can't ⁽⁴⁾ ... the dress. It's too tight. Have you got a bigger size?
- Shop assistant** No, we haven't, but you can ⁽⁵⁾ ... a bigger size at our other shop.
- Lucy** Oh, OK.

a) **looking for** b) wearing out

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 a) take off | b) try on |
| 2 a) go with | b) put on |
| 3 a) pick out | b) throw away |
| 4 a) give away | b) get into |
| 5 a) pick up | b) put away |

4 Basics

Grammar

Relative clauses

People	The maths teacher who helped me wears glamorous clothes.
Things	The trainers which I bought last year are too tight.
Times	2010 is when tight jeans became fashionable again.
Places	Paris is a place where there are a lot of fashion houses.

1 Read the sentences. Are they talking about people, things, times or places?

My friend who lives in Ireland has got three dogs.

people

1 8 am is when most students start school.

2 A public library is a place where you can borrow books.

3 The boys who we met were from California.

4 The dress which she bought is very old-fashioned.

2 Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 H&M is a shop | a when I like to relax. |
| 2 We met a football player | b who wrote many crime novels. |
| 3 The summer is a time | c which can't jump. |
| 4 An elephant is an animal | d where I buy a lot of clothes. |
| 5 Agatha Christie was a writer | e who played for Liverpool. |

3 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, *when* or *where*.

A best-seller is a book which sells millions of copies.

- A secondary school is a place _____ students aged 12–18 study.
- My dad is a mechanic _____ repairs machines.
- These are the earrings _____ my friends gave me.
- It was 31st July _____ my mum met my dad.
- I don't like people _____ don't listen to me.

some / any / no compounds

	People	Places	Things
Affirmative	I can see someone on the beach.	I can see somewhere we can sit down.	I want to buy something for my mum.
Negative	No one likes bad novels.	There's nowhere to buy a drink.	There's nothing to do when it rains.
Questions	Is anyone wearing jeans to the party?	Is there anywhere we can play football?	Have you got anything to read on holiday?

4 Circle the correct words.

I'm hungry. I need ... to eat.

- a) someone b) something c) nothing

1 It's very dark in here. I can't see ...

- a) something b) nothing c) anything

2 I'm sure she's not there. Can you hear ... ?

- a) anyone b) no one c) someone

3 The bus is full. There is ... to sit.

- a) no one b) nowhere c) nothing

4 I haven't got ... to wear for Jack's party.

- a) anything b) nothing c) something

5 I like going ... with a beach on holiday.

- a) nowhere b) anywhere c) somewhere

EXTRA!

Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

My city is a place where I like meeting my friends.

- My best friend is a person who _____.
- My bedroom is a place where _____.
- Midnight is a time when _____.
- My favourite book is the one which _____.

4 Basics

The future

will / won't + verb for future predictions

Affirmative

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They'll go

Negative

I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They won't go

Questions and short answers

Will I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they go?

Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they will.

No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they won't.

1 Write sentences or questions with *will* or *won't*.

I / become / rich and famous.

I'll become rich and famous.

1 I / not wear / old-fashioned clothes when I'm older.

2 He / drop out of university?

3 In the future / we / travel / by electric cars?

4 My friends / not live / here next year.

5 My teacher / not work / here in 2020.

be going to for future events or intentions

Affirmative

I'm

You're

He / She / It's

We / You / They're
going to watch TV.

Negative

I'm not

You aren't

He / She / It isn't

We / You / They aren't
going to watch TV.

Questions

Am I

Are you

Is he / she / it

Are we / you / they

going to watch TV?

Short answers

Yes, I am.

Yes, you are.

Yes, he / she / it is.

Yes, we / you / they are.

No, I'm not.

No, you aren't.

No, he / she / it isn't.

No, we / you / they
aren't.

2 Complete the sentences with *be going to* and the words in brackets.

We are going to travel (we travel) around the world next year.

1 _____ (they not install) solar panels. It's very expensive.

2 _____ (I not argue) with you.

3 _____ (he have) a party at the weekend for his birthday?

4 _____ (my friends send) me a text message.

5 _____ (I look for) some new clothes on Saturday.

6 He's ill. _____ (he participate) in the marathon?

Look!

We can also use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements.
I'm visiting my grandma in hospital at 4 pm tomorrow.

3 Circle the correct words.

He's very friendly. **He's going to make** /
He's making new friends at summer camp.

1 I don't know what to do. I know! **I'm phoning** /
I'll phone a friend.

2 It's all arranged. **I'll have** / **I'm having** a party on Saturday.

3 That baby looks very unhappy. **She'll** /
She's going to cry.

4 I think people **are living** / **will live** on other planets in the future.

5 **He'll wear** / **He's wearing** his suit for the interview next week.

Look!

We can also use *might* + verb for a future possibility.
I'm not sure. I might study at university.

4 Basics

Language reference

Relative clauses

We use relative clauses to give extra information about people, things, places and time. They are used to link two sentences.

- That's my friend. He goes to my school.
- That's my friend who goes to my school.

We use *who* for people, *which* for things, *where* for places and *when* for time. We can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.

- That's the man who / that phoned you.
- I've got a pen which / that I bought in London.
- My bedroom is a place where I can relax.
- Eleven am is a time when I have something to eat.

some / any / no compounds

Some is used with countable and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.

- I'm looking for something to wear tonight.

Any can be used in both negative sentences and questions.

- I can't find anywhere to sit.
- Has anyone taken my book?

No one can only be used in negative sentences.

- There's no one here.

We add *-one* to talk about people, *-thing* to talk about things and *-where* to talk about places.

- I need someone to help me.
- I need something to drink.
- I need somewhere to sit.

The future

We use *will* or *won't* + verb to make predictions about the future.

- I'll be rich and famous.
- She won't live in Italy for a long time.

We can also use *will* to talk about spontaneous decisions.

- I'm cold. I'll put on another sweater.

We use *might* to talk about a future possibility.

- We're not sure but we might go to Paris.

We use *be going to* to talk about future plans or intentions.

- He's going to study chemistry at university.

We can use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements.

- Our football team is playing at 3 pm on Saturday.

We can also use *be going to* to talk about predictions based on present evidence.

- I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be ill.

Wordlist

Style adjectives	Phrasal verbs: clothes
casual	get into
colourful	give away
comfortable	go with
conventional	look for
fashionable	pick out
formal	pick up
glamorous	put away
impractical	put on
loose	take off
old-fashioned	throw away
sporty	try on
tight	wear out
trendy	