

# 1 Fashion victims?

- ▶ Człowiek
- ▶ Zakupy i usługi
- ▶ Kultura

## GUESS

- 1 The most expensive item of clothing in the world was sold at an auction for more than 4.5 million dollars. What was it?
  - a Cristiano Ronaldo'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 (called Gênes in French) wore similar trousers.
  - b Because Mr Jean invented them.
  - c Because they come from the Scottish town of Jeantown.

## RECYCLE

Which of these items of clothing do you wear on your feet?

T-shirt shirt skirt coat trousers  
shorts jeans **trainers** **boots** jacket  
**shoes** **socks** vest

## Vocabulary 1

Materials and patterns

- 1 Copy and complete the table with the words from the box.

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

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

- 2 1.02 Listen, check and repeat.

## LOOK

### Order of adjectives

Read the rule and complete the phrases with the words in italics. Write the answers in your notebook.

- In English the order of adjectives is fixed: pattern + material, e.g. *plain denim jacket*.

wool plain silk tartan

- 1 *tartan* *silk* scarf
- 2 *plain* *wool* sweater

- 3 1.03 Look at photos 1–7. Complete each sentence with two words (pattern and material) from exercise 1. Write the answers in your notebook. Then listen and check.

- 1 He's wearing a *plain* *denim* jacket.
- 2 She's wearing a *tie-dyed* *cotton* T-shirt.
- 3 I like your *striped* *silk* pyjamas!
- 4 That's a nice *tartan* *wool* scarf.
- 5 He's wearing a *checked* *cotton* shirt.
- 6 She's wearing a *flowery* *velvet* jacket.
- 7 These *plain* *leather* boots are really trendy.



# Reading

## The secret life of clothes: where do they all end up?



**3 a**  
There are more than **10,000** charity shops in the UK, where you can find everything from plain cotton shirts, leather shoes, denim jeans and silk scarves to a range of retro fashions. If you're looking for a tie-dyed T-shirt or a flowery dress, a velvet jacket or some tartan trousers, then charity shops are the best place to hunt for a bargain!

*There are over 10,000 charity shops in the UK.*

**1 b**  
What are you wearing today? Do you ever think about where those clothes will end up when you don't want them anymore? British consumers get rid of more than **a million** tonnes of clothes every year. *The British throw away more than a million tonnes of clothes every year.*

**5 c**  
Of course, some of our cast-offs are too worn out for other people to wear. So what happens to them? Some of them become rags that are used in industry. The rest become fibres that are used in a range of products, such as soft toys, home insulation, and even



paper money (banknotes). In the world of throwaway fashion, nothing is ever wasted!

**2 d**  
About half of these cast-offs end up in landfills – that's more than enough shoes and clothes to fill Wembley stadium! Fortunately, however, more and more people recycle their unwanted clothes by donating them to charity.

**4 e**  
However, high street charity shops don't sell all the clothes that people donate. Where do the rest end up? Well, about **70%** of them are exported to Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa. There is a big market in these places for what people in Ghana call 'dead white man's clothes' as few people there believe that a living person would throw away anything that good. *About 70% of donated clothes in Britain are exported to Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa.*

**Remember the 3 Rs!**

- REDUCE – do you really need so many clothes?
- REUSE – don't feel under pressure to wear the latest fashions!
- RECYCLE – take the clothes you aren't using any more to a charity shop.

- 1** Look at the photos and read the title of the text. What do you think the text is about?
- 2** **1.04** Read the text and put the paragraphs in the correct order. Write the answers in your notebook. Then listen and check.
- 3** Find these numbers in the text. What do they refer to? In your notebook, write a sentence to explain each one.

a million    10,000    70%

**4 Words in context** Find words and phrases 1–6 in the text and match them with the correct definitions a–f. Write the answers in your notebook.

- |                      |                  |                       |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 cast-offs <b>d</b> | 3 rags <b>a</b>  | 5 insulation <b>b</b> |
| 2 landfill <b>c</b>  | 4 fibre <b>f</b> | 6 throwaway <b>e</b>  |

- a small pieces of material used for cleaning
- b material that protects something from heat or cold
- c a large hole in the ground for rubbish
- d clothes you don't need or want
- e made to be used for a short time only
- f a long piece of something similar to a hair that can be made into e.g. clothes

**5 Read the text again and answer the questions.**

- 1 How do some people recycle the clothes they don't need? *They donate them to charity shops.*
- 2 What can you find in charity shops? *All kinds of clothes. / Lots of bargains.*
- 3 Why don't charity shops sell all the clothes they get from people? *Because they export some of them.*
- 4 What are second-hand clothes called in Ghana? *Dead white man's clothes.*
- 5 What happens to the clothes which are too worn out? *They're used as rags or fibres.*

**6** **Your voice** Ask and answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 How do you recycle the clothes you don't need?
- 2 Where do you hunt for bargains?
- 3 What do you think about buying second-hand clothes?
- 4 Do teenagers feel under pressure to buy the latest fashions? Why (not)?
- 5 Why do some people throw their clothes away instead of donating them to charity?

# Language Focus 1

Present simple and present continuous

- 1 Look at the table and complete the rules by writing: *present simple* or *present continuous*. Write the answers in your notebook.

## PRESENT SIMPLE

- + People often **recycle** their unwanted clothes. The sale **ends** next week.
- High street charity shops **don't sell** all the clothes they receive.
- ? Do you really **need** so many clothes? Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- + If **you're looking** for a velvet jacket, visit a charity shop. We **re collecting** clothes and toys for charity this weekend.
- Give away the clothes you **aren't using** any more.
- ? Are you **wearing** this shirt for the party? Yes, I **am**. / No, I **am not**.

We don't usually use the present continuous with state verbs: *like love hate know think believe need want see hear agree promise understand*

- 1 We use the *present continuous* to talk about things that are happening at the moment or to talk about future arrangements.
- 2 We use the *present simple* to talk about habits and routines or to talk about fixed events which are part of a schedule.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 I **'m giving** (give) a presentation about eco-friendly clothes next week.
- 2 **Do you wear** (you / wear) a uniform to school?
- 3 **Do you often hunt** (you / often / hunt) for bargains?
- 4 Tomek **wants** (want) to buy some clothes in the Christmas sales.
- 5 It's sad that most of our clothes just **end** (end) up in the rubbish bin.
- 6 **Do you agree** (you / agree) that we should recycle our old clothes?
- 7 I **'m not doing** (not / do) anything special this Saturday.
- 8 What time **does the supermarket open** (the supermarket / open)?

- 3 Choose the correct alternatives. Write the answers in your notebook.

## SIZE ZERO?

Do size zero models encourage anorexia? It's true that eating disorders <sup>1</sup>**become** / **are becoming** a big problem. In some countries, the fashion industry <sup>2</sup>**is trying** / **tries** to stop this – Madrid Fashion Week, for example, <sup>3</sup>**never uses** / **isn't using** size zero models.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the present simple or the present continuous form of these verbs. Write the answers in your notebook.

sit (not) study (not) understand rain  
(not) wear not speak

- 1 Generally, I **don't wear** formal clothes, but I **'m wearing** an elegant black dress for the party next week.
- 2 Jake **'s sitting** at the back of the class today, but he usually **sits** at the front.
- 3 Jane **doesn't speak** Spanish at all, so she **isn't speaking** Spanish now.
- 4 We **don't study** geography every day. We **'re studying** geography now.
- 5 It hardly ever **rains** here, but it **'s raining** today.
- 6 I usually **understand** most of what my English teacher says, but today I **don't understand** anything.

- 5 In your notebook, write questions with the prompts. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 What / you / do / this weekend?  
*What are you doing this weekend?*
- 2 How often / you / study English?  
*How often do you study English?*
- 3 What time / you / go out / tonight?  
*What time are you going out tonight?*
- 4 What / your teacher / wear / today?  
*What is your teacher wearing today?*
- 5 What time / school / finish / on Friday?  
*What time does school finish on Friday?*
- 6 How / you / usually / travel to school?  
*How do you usually travel to school?*
- 7 you / believe / me / now? *Do you believe me now?*
- 8 you / need / any new clothes / now?  
*Do you need any new clothes now?*

## Speaking

- 6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 5. Use full sentences.

- What are you doing this weekend?  
I'm taking my cat to the vet.

Similarly, Milan Fashion Week <sup>4</sup>**generally bans** / **is generally banning** super-thin models. But the organisers of London Fashion Week <sup>5</sup>**aren't wanting** / **don't want** to ban size zero models. 17-year-old model Paula Rigg says: 'I <sup>6</sup>**think** / **am thinking** the fashion industry needs to wake up. A lot of young people <sup>7</sup>**see** / **are seeing** skinny models on the catwalk and think they should be like that.' What do you think?



# Listening

1 Look at the photos and answer the questions.

- Where are the models? *They are on the catwalk at a fashion show.*
- What are they wearing? *a - dress, shoes; b - jumper, scarf, cap; c - top, jacket, trousers, shoes; d - shirt, tie, waistcoat, trousers, trainers*

## Student Fashion Week



It's that time of year again! Students from all over Britain are showing their designs. Our reporter, Jerry Simpson, is there to tell us all the news.

2 1.05 Listen to the report. In what order does it describe the models in the photos? Write the answers in your notebook. *c - b - d - a*

## TEST TRAINER

3 1.05 Listen again. Choose the correct option: A, B, or C. Write the answers in your notebook.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 The reporter is<br>A on a catwalk.<br><b>B</b> at Student Fashion Week show.<br>C at a celebrities show.                             | 4 The prize for the best collection is<br>A £13,000.<br>B £3,000.<br><b>C</b> £30,000. |
| 2 The first model<br><b>A</b> looks really good.<br>B is Jean Sorin.<br>C shows the autumn collection.                                 | 5 Victoria Turpin is one of the<br>A models.<br><b>B</b> designers.<br>C judges.       |
| 3 The second model<br>A presents the spring collection.<br>B looks very attractive.<br><b>C</b> may feel uncomfortable on the catwalk. | 6 The reporter sounds<br><b>A</b> excited.<br>B indifferent.<br>C bored.               |

# Vocabulary 2

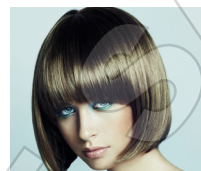
Compound nouns: fashion

4 Match the words from the box with words 1-9 to make compound nouns. Write the answers in your notebook.

hand hair head ear nose cat nail  
make shoe



1 earings



2 hairstyle



3 headband



4 handbag



5 shoelaces



6 nail varnish



7 nose stud



8 catwalk



9 make-up

5 PRONUNCIATION: word stress

a 1.06 Listen to the words and check your answers to exercise 4. Is the stress on the first or second part? *first part*

b 1.06 Listen and repeat.

## LOOK

Compound nouns

Read the rule and find one example of each spelling in exercise 4. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Compound nouns consist of two or more words. They are written in three ways:  
as one word: <sup>1</sup> *earring, hairstyle, headband, handbag, shoelaces, catwalk;*  
as two words: <sup>2</sup> *nail varnish, nose stud;*  
with a hyphen: <sup>3</sup> *make-up*

6 Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from exercise 4. Write the answers in your notebook.

- I always wear red nail varnish on my nails.
- You need a lot of money if you want to buy a Louis Vuitton handbag.
- Your fringe is too long. Why don't you wear a headband?
- I am going to wear this new necklace and matching earrings.
- I'm going to the hairdresser's tomorrow - I want to change my hairstyle.

British consumers spend about €60 billion on clothes and shoes a year – that's an average of €900 for each person per year (the EU average is €700). It's not surprising that fashion and textiles are huge industries which employ more than 600,000 people in the UK!

## The world of British fashion

## The history of British fashion

## Fashion museums

## Fashion colleges

## 1 C

Many UK fashion brands are famous around the world. For example, Burberry is a fashion house which is famous for its coats and handbags. Dr. Martens boots, originally designed by a German doctor, have been made in Britain since 1960. And people have loved Marks & Spencer since 1884!

## 2 A

Britain has a long history of talented fashion designers, from Paul Smith and Alexander McQueen to Stella McCartney and Victoria Beckham. Vivienne Westwood is a designer who is famous for developing punk fashion. Punk challenged the stereotypes of style with its ripped T-shirts and tartan trousers, nose studs and mohican hairstyles.



## The world of BRITISH FASHION



## 3 E

Reality shows such as 'Next Top Model' are popular in the UK. In these programmes, a dozen contestants live together in a house where they learn skills such as dealing with photographers, agencies and make-up artists, and modelling on the catwalk. The person who wins usually receives a modelling contract and gets the chance to start his or her career in the modelling industry.

## 4 B

This is one of the 'big four' fashion shows, along with New York, Paris and Milan. For a few days each February and September, London is the place where more than 150 designers show their collections. These are the new trends that influence high street fashion around the world!



1 Read the text quickly and put headings A–E into gaps 1–4. There is one extra heading. Write the answers in your notebook.

- A Designers  
B London Fashion Week  
C Trendy British brands  
D Fashion trends  
E TV programmes

2 1.07 Read and listen to check your answers to exercise 1.

3 Words in context Find words and phrases 1–6 in the text and match them with the correct definitions a–f. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 textiles *f*  
2 fashion house *e*  
3 challenge *d*  
4 ripped *c*  
5 dozen *b*  
6 contestant *a*  
a a person that takes part in a competition  
b twelve or around twelve

- c clothing which is torn or with holes in it  
d to question if something is right  
e a company that creates new styles of clothing  
f the industry of making clothes

4 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many people are employed in the fashion industry in England? *around 600,000*  
2 How old is Marks & Spencer? *132 years old in 2016*  
3 What made Vivienne Westwood famous?  
*developing punk fashion*  
4 How many contestants are there in the 'Next Top Model' TV programme? *a dozen*  
5 When does London Fashion Week take place?  
*in February and September*

5 Your voice Work in groups. Discuss the question below.

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

## Language Focus 2

### Relative pronouns

- 1 Read the examples and the rules in the table. Then complete the rules below. Write the answers in your notebook.

#### RELATIVE PRONOUNS

The person **who** wins usually receives a modelling contract. Burberry is a fashion house **which** is famous for its coats and handbags.

London is the place **where** more than 150 designers show their collections.

These are the new trends **that** influence high street fashion.

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

Relative pronouns join two sentences.

- We use who for people, which for things and where for places.
  - We can also use that instead of who or which.
- 2 Match the beginnings of the sentences with their endings. Write the answers in your notebook.
- Vivienne Westwood is a designer **b**
  - Fashion is an industry **a**
  - The 'Next Top Model' participants live together in a house **d**
  - Victoria Beckham was a pop star **e**
  - The boots **c**
- a which employs over half a million people in the UK.  
 b who is famous for developing punk fashion.  
 c which were designed by a German doctor are called Dr. Martens.  
 d where they learn how to become models.  
 e who is a fashion designer now.
- 3 Complete the questions with who, which or where. Write the answers in your notebook.

### What do you know about the fashion world?

What do you call

- a person <sup>1</sup> who writes about fashion on the Internet? **a fashion blogger**
- the hairstyle <sup>2</sup> which punks have? **a mohican**
- a sleeve <sup>3</sup> which is somewhere between sleeveless and short? **a cap sleeve**

What's the name of

- the country <sup>4</sup> where they produce most mohair? **South Africa**
- the skirt <sup>5</sup> which is long enough to touch the ground? **a maxi skirt**
- the country <sup>6</sup> where most cotton is produced? **China**

- 4 Work in pairs. Use the words from the box to answer the quiz questions in exercise 3.

China a maxi skirt South Africa  
a fashion blogger a mohican a cap sleeve

## Speaking

- 5 **Your voice** Finish the sentences. Use relative pronouns and your own ideas. Write the answers in your notebook.

*Students' own answers*

To school, I always wear clothes which are comfortable.

- I like people who are easygoing.
- I enjoy going to places where there are many people.
- I never wear clothes which are uncomfortable.
- I admire people who are successful.
- I like films which are interesting.

- 6 Work in groups. Say the sentences from exercise 5 and try to find three people who agree with you.

I like people who are easygoing.

I don't.

I like people who are easygoing.

So do I.

## Unit Grammar Check

### USE OF ENGLISH

- 7 Translate the Polish parts of sentences 1–7 into English. You must use no more than four words. Do not change any of the words given in English. Write the answers in your notebook.
- I bought my sister a (*tartanowy szalik z wełny, który*) tartan wool/woolly scarf which/that cost over £20.
  - Alyssa (*nie zna żadnych*) doesn't know any contestants from the reality show.
  - I think my parents usually know better than me, but in this case, I (*nie zgadzam się*) don't agree with them at all.
  - Dylan is (*nie ma na sobie kwiecistej*) not wearing a flowery shirt today.
  - How often (*nosisz*) do you wear a headband?
  - Do you ever (*kupujesz ubrania, które*) buy clothes which/that you can find in a second-hand shop?
  - What (*myślisz o*) do you think about/of the fashion accessories that your friend is wearing now?

## Writing

### An email – giving opinion

#### 1 Read the email below. Does the writer like the advert?

yes

Hello Tom,

In the last class, you asked us to write an email to you describing an advert we like or don't like, so here is my description. I'm also attaching a picture.

In this advert, there are two models: a woman and a man. The woman is wearing blue denim shorts and a plain yellow cotton top. The man is wearing grey denim jeans and a brown cotton shirt. They're holding hands and standing on the beach. They aren't talking, but they seem to be enjoying themselves.

This is an advert for a company which sells jeans.

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 actually remember adverts when they go shopping and buy clothes.

In my opinion, they just buy things which they like in the shop.

See you in the next class,

Chloe



### LOOK

#### Giving opinion

Look at the expressions and translate them into Polish. Write the answers in your notebook. Which ones can you find in the text?

I think that – <sup>1</sup> *Myszę/Sądzę, że*

In my opinion, – <sup>2</sup> *Moim zdaniem*

As far as I can see, – <sup>3</sup> *Z tego, co widzę*

I don't think that – <sup>4</sup> *Nie sądzę, że*

It seems to me that – <sup>5</sup> *Wydaje mi się, że*

I believe that – <sup>6</sup> *Sądzę/Uważam, że*

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the expressions from the Look box so that they are true for you. Write the answers in your notebook.

*Students' own answers*

- 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.

#### 3 Work in pairs. Discuss the opinions in exercise 2.

*In my opinion, advertising is a waste of money. What do you think?*

#### 4 Think about an advert you like or dislike. Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions below.

- 1 What kind of product is the advert for?
- 2 What does the advert show?
- 3 Who does the advert target?
- 4 Do you like the advert? Why (not)?

### WRITING PLAN

#### 1 Read the task below.

##### Zadanie testujące

Przebywasz na obozie językowym. Twój lektor języka angielskiego zadał jako pracę domową napisanie e-maila z opisem reklamy, którą lubisz lub której nie lubisz.

Napisz do niego e-mail, a w nim:

- opisz, co przedstawia reklama;
- napisz, do kogo jest ona adresowana;
- wyjaśnij, dlaczego ci się podoba / nie podoba.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z trzech podpunktów, pamiętając, że długość e-maila powinna wynosić od 50 do 100 słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji, spójność, bogactwo językowe oraz poprawność językowa.

#### 2 Plan the email. Use the model in exercise 1 and the questions in exercise 4 to help you.

#### 3 Write your email. Include answers to all the questions.

### TIP

Gdy piszesz e-mail, w którym masz wyrazić swoją opinię, pamiętaj, aby podać kilka argumentów na jej uzasadnienie, tak aby przekonać do niej czytelnika.

Check your writing:

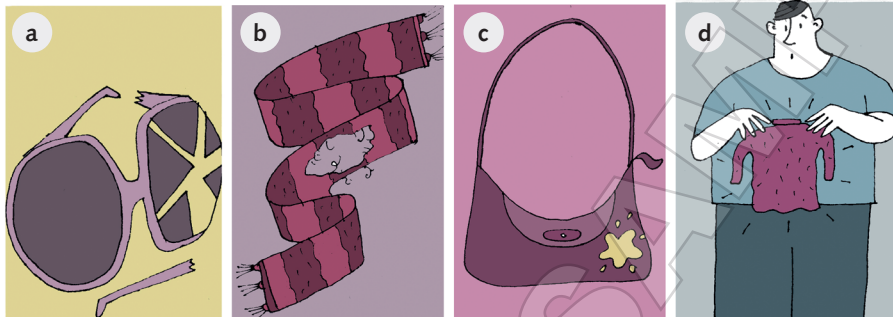
- ✓ use the present simple and present continuous correctly
- ✓ use at least two relative pronouns
- ✓ use at least two of the expressions from the Look box to give your opinion

# Language in Action

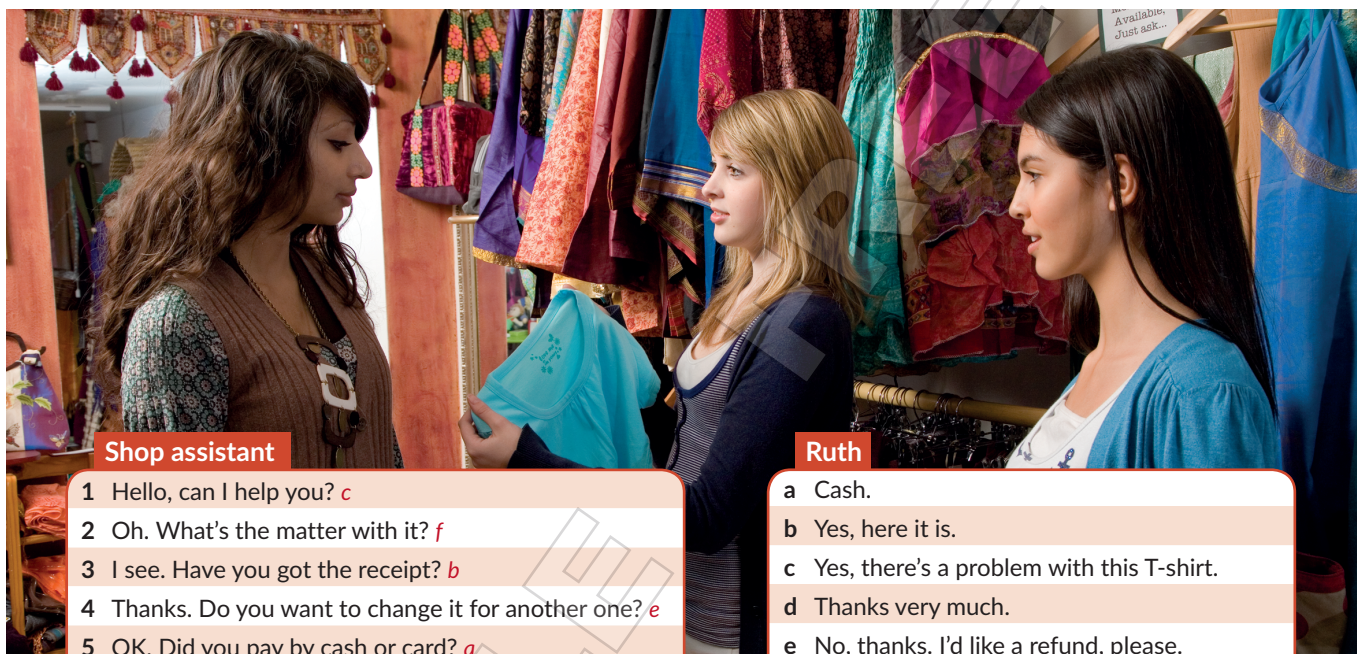
## Making a complaint

1 Look at the problems with these clothes and accessories. Match phrases 1–4 with pictures a–d. Write the answers in your notebook.

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



2 Look at the dialogue below. Ruth's responses have been mixed up. Match Ruth's lines with the shop assistant's lines. Write the answers in your notebook.



### Shop assistant

- 1 Hello, can I help you? *c*
- 2 Oh. What's the matter with it? *f*
- 3 I see. Have you got the receipt? *b*
- 4 Thanks. Do you want to change it for another one? *e*
- 5 OK. Did you pay by cash or card? *a*
- 6 There you go. That's £8.50. *d*

### Ruth

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

3 1.08 Listen to the dialogue and check your answers. Then read the dialogue in pairs.

4 1.09 Listen to another dialogue. Correct the wrong information in each sentence. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 Liam is returning a pair of jeans to the shop.  
*a pair of sunglasses*
- 2 He's returning them because they don't fit. *they are broken*
- 3 They cost £19.99. *£9.99*
- 4 Liam wants to change them for some different ones.  
*for another pair of the same colour*

5 In your notebook, translate the mini dialogues into English.

- 1 A Co się stało z tymi spodniami?  
*What's the matter with these trousers?*  
B Zbiegły się w praniu. *They shrank in the wash.*
- 2 A Czy płaciła pani gotówką? *Did you pay in/by cash?*  
B Płaciłam kartą. *I paid by card.*
- 3 A Czy ma pan paragon? *Have you got the receipt, sir?*  
B Tak, proszę. *Yes, here it is / here you are / there you go.*
- 4 A Czy chce je pani wymienić na inną parę?  
*Do you want to change them for another pair, madam?*  
B Nie, poproszę o zwrot pieniędzy.  
*No, I'd like a refund, please.*

6 Work in pairs. Imagine one of you is a customer who has one of the problems from exercise 1, and the other one is a shop assistant. Complete the dialogue with the phrases from exercises 2 and 5. Write the answers in your notebook.

Example answers:

- A Hello, can I help you?  
B Yes, there's a <sup>1</sup> *problem with this/these ...*.  
A Oh. What's <sup>2</sup> *the matter with it/them*?  
B <sup>3</sup> *It/They shrank in the wash; It's got/They've got a hole in it/them; It's/They're broken; It's/They've got a stain on it/them.*  
A I see. Have you got <sup>4</sup> *the receipt*?  
B Yes, here it is.  
A Thanks. Do you want to <sup>5</sup> *change it/them for another one/pair*?  
B No, thanks. I'd like <sup>6</sup> *a refund*.  
A OK. Did you <sup>7</sup> *pay in cash or by card*?  
B Cash.  
A There you go. That's <sup>8</sup> *£ ...*.  
B Thanks very much.

7 Work in pairs. Student A: open your book at page 121. Student B: open your book at page 122.





# Test Practice

Poziom podstawowy

## Rozumienie ze słuchu

1 Copy and complete the table with these words. One word does not belong to any category. What does this word describe?

silk leather earrings shrank striped  
nose stud tartan headband hole velvet  
mohican flowery stain tie-dyed handbag  
denim cotton


MATERIALS	PATTERNS
	
<i>silk, leather, velvet, denim, cotton</i>	<i>striped, tartan, flowery, tie-dyed</i>
ACCESSORIES	DEFECTS
	
<i>earrings, nose stud, headband, handbag</i>	<i>shrank, hole, stain</i>

EXTRA WORD: mohican - a kind of hairstyle where both sides of the head are shaven with a strip of longer hair being left in the centre of the head


2 Decide which words from exercise 1 can be used to describe a hippie and which to describe a punk.



Example answers:  
Hippie - velvet, cotton, flowery, tie-dyed, headband, denim, earrings  
Punk - leather, denim, tartan, striped, earrings, nose stud, mohican


3  1.10 Listen to two people talking to each other about the way they dress. Decide which name is the boy's and which is the girl's.

Sam (a hippie)  the boy  
Alex (a punk)  the girl

4  1.10 Listen again and in your notebook write down the words that describe Sam's and Alex's clothes and accessories.

Sam's: flowery shirt, orange headband  
Alex's: leather jacket, earrings, nose stud, (ripped) tartan trousers

## Zadanie testujące

 1.11 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę dwóch osób na temat problemów z zakupionymi towarami. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej osoby (1-4) problem, jaki ma z ubraniem bądź dodatkami (A-E). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. Uwaga! Jeden problem został podany dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej osoby.

Who?	What?
1 Brandon	A It shrank.
2 Emma	B It's got a hole in it.
3 Noah	C It's broken.
4 Grace	D It's got some stains.
	E It's lost its colour.

1 E 2 D 3 A 4 C

5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- Have you (or someone you know) ever asked for a refund? What was the problem? Did you/they get the refund? If not, what happened?
- What would you wear to a fancy dress party?



# Test Practice

Poziom rozszerzony



## Rozumienie ze słuchu

1 Work in pairs. What do you know about these 'urban tribes'?

hoodies indies hippies



**hoodies** – sometimes also called 'chavs'. They usually wear well-known brands of sports clothes as well as flashy gold or silver jewellery. Hoodies are usually associated with being loud and violent, and are known for using vulgar language.

**indies** – they usually wear tight or baggy trousers and loose-fitting cardigans or T-shirts. Indie girls tend to like large bags and big pieces of jewellery. Indie hairstyles are usually short and spiky or long and quite scruffy.

**hippies** – they usually seek to free themselves from social restrictions and want to find new meaning in life. Hippies usually wear brightly coloured clothes inspired by Asian, African or Latin American designs.

2 1.12 Listen to the presentation and make notes in your notebook. What is the presentation about?  
*It's about emo music, fashion and teen subculture.*

3 Read the questions on the text in exercise 2. Work in pairs and answer as many questions as possible.

- 1 What did the term 'emo' use to mean? *a style of rock music*
- 2 How do emos usually dress? *in tight-fitting jeans, T-shirts with names of emo bands, studded belts and thick black-framed glasses*
- 3 What kind of hairstyle is popular with emos?  
*a fringe covering their faces, hair dyed black*
- 4 What is the common stereotype of an emo?  
*introverted, shy, frequently angry with the world, depressive, often thinking and talking about death*

4 Read sentences 1–3 below. Which sentence concentrates on

- a detailed information? 2
- general idea? 1
- the place where the people are talking? 3

- 1 Kate and Nicole are talking about  
A skinny models.  
 B what to wear to a birthday party.  
C lessons.
- 2 Kate thinks she can't wear the jeans in the picture because she  
A can't afford them. B is too big.  
 C isn't tall enough.
- 3 Kate and Nicole are  
 A at school. B in a shopping mall.  
C at home.

5 1.13 Listen to the dialogue and choose the correct endings of sentences 1–3 in exercise 4. Write the answers in your notebook.

6 1.13 Listen to the dialogue again. In your notebook, write down the words and phrases which helped you choose the correct answers. How is the same information rephrased in the questions?

*Students' own answers*

## Zadanie testujące

1.14 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie dwa teksty. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu w zadaniach 1–6 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytce. **Uwaga!** Zadania 1–3 odnoszą się do pierwszego tekstu, a zadania 4–6 do drugiego tekstu.



### TIP

Przed zaznaczeniem odpowiedzi wysłuchaj nagrania do końca, gdyż niektóre pytania sprawdzają ogólne zrozumienie tekstu.

#### Tekst 1

Usłyszysz fragment programu radiowego.

- 1 The average size of women in America is:  
A 16  B 14 C 12
- 2 How many fashion designers who don't want to use plus-size models are mentioned?  
 A one B two C none
- 3 The aim of the programme is to  
A criticise plus-size modelling.  
B praise plus-size modelling.  
 C give information on plus-size modelling.

#### Tekst 2

Usłyszysz prezentację.

- 4 Hipsters  
A like watching television.  
 B seem to never watch TV.  
C want to look like television stars.
- 5 The most important thing for a hipster is to  
A wear used clothes.  
 B be different from the rest of society.  
C like vintage things.
- 6 The presentation is something Kevin had to prepare  
A as a team project in class.  
B for a competition.  
 C as homework.

# Self Check

## Materials and patterns

- 1 Match patterns 1–6 with the words from the box. Write the answers in your notebook.

3 flowery 1 striped 6 tie-dyed 5 tartan  
4 checked 2 plain



## Compound nouns: fashion

- 2 In your notebook, write a compound noun for each definition. Use one word from each box.

hand hair ear  
shoe cat

rings bag style  
walk laces

- Jewellery which people wear in their ears. *earrings*
- The way that you wear your hair. *hairstyle*
- Girls and women usually carry one of these. *handbag*
- You can see models on this. *catwalk*
- You tie your trainers and other shoes with them. *shoelaces*

## Language in Action

- 3 What would you say in the following situations? Use the words in brackets. Write the answers in your notebook.

Example answers:

- Jak sprzedawca zapyta o dowód zakupu? (GOT)  
*Have you got the receipt?*
- Bluzka skurczyła się w praniu. Jak powiesz o tym sprzedawcy? (SHRANK/SHRUNK)  
*The blouse shrank (has shrunk) in the wash.*
- Powiedz sprzedawcy, że chciałbyś/chciałabyś otrzymać zwrot pieniędzy. (WOULD LIKE)  
*I would like a refund (, please).*

## Present simple and present continuous

- 4 Write sentences in your notebook. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

- We / do / a test / at the moment.  
*We're doing a test at the moment.*
- We / do / a test / after every unit.  
*We do a test after every unit.*
- It / not rain / here / today. *It isn't raining here today.*
- It / hardly ever / rain / here. *It hardly ever rains here.*

- 5 Complete the text with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Write the answers in your notebook.

My cousin Carrie usually <sup>1</sup> wears (wear) jeans, but now she <sup>2</sup> 's wearing (wear) a white dress. She <sup>3</sup> 's getting (get) married today. I <sup>4</sup> think (think) she looks fantastic. Carrie usually <sup>5</sup> goes (go) to the hairdresser's, but today the hairdresser <sup>6</sup> is styling (style) her hair at home. It is a great day for Carrie.

- 6 In your notebook, write questions for these answers. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

- Where do they live? They live in London.
- What is she wearing? She's wearing a white dress.
- Where are they going? They're going to the cinema.
- What time does the film start? The film starts at eight o'clock.

## Relative pronouns

- 7 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which* or *where*. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Most people have got friends who like the same kind of music.
- Goths often wear clothes which are black.
- Nu-ravers are people who listen to rave music.
- My friends go to clubs where R & B is played.

## Cumulative grammar

- 8 Choose the correct alternatives. Write the answers in your notebook.

### The solar bikini

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

36 – 40 Excellent! 😊  
30 – 35 Very good!

20 – 29 Good  
12 – 19 Fair

0 – 11 Poor ☹️

# Wordlist

average (n)	/ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒ/	średnia	receipt (n)	/rɪˈsi:t/	paragon
ban (v)	/bæn/	zakazywać, zabraniać	recycle (v)	/riːˈsaɪk(ə)l/	przetwarzać, ponownie wykorzystywać
cap sleeve (n)	/ˈkæp ˌslɪv/	krótki, kimonowy rękaw	reduce (v)	/rɪˈdju:s/	redukować
cast-offs (n)	/ˈkɑːstɒfs/	niepotrzebne używane ubrania	refund (n)	/ˈriːfʌnd/	zwrot pieniędzy
<b>T</b> catwalk (n)	/ˈkætwɔːk/	wybieg (na pokazach mody)	reuse (v)	/riːˈjuːz/	ponownie wykorzystać
challenge (v)	/ˈtʃæləndʒ/	kwestionować (coś), sprzeciwiać się (czemuś)	ripped (adj)	/rɪpt/	podarty
<b>T</b> checked (adj)	/tʃekt/	kraciasty, w kratkę	rubbish bin (n)	/ˈrʌbɪʃ ˌbɪn/	kosz na śmieci
clothing (n)	/ˈklɒðɪŋ/	odzież, ubranie	<b>T</b> shoelaces (n)	/ˈʃuːleɪsɪz/	sznurowadła
contestant (n)	/kənˈtestənt/	uczestnik/uczestniczka konkursu	shrink (v)	/ˈfrɪŋk/	skurczyć się
<b>T</b> cotton (n, adj)	/ˈkɒt(ə)n/	bawełna; bawełniany	<b>T</b> silk (n, adj)	/sɪlk/	jedwab; jedwabny
deal with (v)	/ˈdiːl ˌwɪð/	radzić sobie z	skinny (adj)	/ˈskɪni/	chudy
<b>T</b> denim (n, adj)	/ˈdenɪm/	dżins; dżinsowy	sleeve (n)	/sliːv/	rękaw
dozen (det)	/ˈdɒz(ə)n/	tuzin	sleeveless (adj)	/ˈsliːvləs/	bez rękawów
<b>T</b> earrings (n)	/ˈɪərɪŋz/	kolczyki	stain (n)	/steɪn/	plama
eating disorder (n)	/ˈiːtɪŋ dɪsˌɔː(r)də(r)/	zaburzenie odżywiania	<b>T</b> striped (adj)	/ˈstraɪpt/	pasiasty, w pasy
employ (v)	/ɪmˈplɔɪ/	zatrudniać	<b>T</b> tartan (n, adj)	/ˈtɑː(r)t(ə)n/	szkocka kratka; w szkocką kratkę
encourage (v)	/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/	zachęcać	textiles (n)	/ˈtekstaɪlz/	przemysł tekstylny, tekstylia
<b>T</b> end up (v)	/ɪˈend ˈʌp/	skończyć, trafić, wyładować (gdzieś)	throw away (v)	/ˈθrəʊ əˈweɪ/	wyrzucać
fashion house (n)	/ˈfæʃ(ə)n ˌhaʊs/	dom mody	throwaway (adj)	/ˈθrəʊəˌweɪ/	jednorazowego użytku
fashion victim (n)	/ˈfæʃ(ə)n ˌvɪktɪm/	ofiara mody	<b>T</b> tie-dyed (adj)	/ˈtaɪ ˌdaɪd/	farbowany nierównomiernie
fibre (n)	/ˈfaɪbə(r)/	włókno	trendy (adj)	/ˈtrendi/	modny
<b>T</b> flowery (adj)	/ˈflaʊəri/	kwiecisty, w kwiaty	urban (adj)	/ˈɜː(r)bən/	miejski
fringe (n)	/frɪndʒ/	grzywka	urban tribe (n)	/ˌɜː(r)bən ˈtraɪb/	miejska subkultura młodzieżowa
<b>T</b> get rid of (v)	/ɪˈget ˈrɪd əv/	pozbyć się (kogoś/czegoś)	<b>T</b> velvet (n, adj)	/ˈvelvɪt/	aksamit; aksamitny
goth (n)	/gɒθ/	osoba lubiąca rock gotycki	<b>T</b> wool (n)	/wʊl/	wełna
<b>T</b> hairstyle (n)	/ˈheə(r),stɑɪl/	fryzura	<b>T</b> worn out (adj)	/ˌwɔː(r)n ˈaʊt/	znoszony, zużyty
<b>T</b> handbag (n)	/ˈhænd(b)æɡ/	torebka			
<b>T</b> headband (n)	/ˈhed,bænd/	opaska na głowę			
high street charity shop (n)	/ˌhaɪ striːt ˈtʃærəti ˌʃɒp/	sklep organizacji charytatywnej na głównej ulicy handlowej			
hoodie (n)	/ˈhʊdi/	osoba lubiąca muzykę i kulturę rapową i hip-hopową			
<b>T</b> hunt for bargains	/ˌhʌnt fə(r) ˈbɑː(r)ɡɪnz/	polować na okazje			
indie (n)	/ˈɪndi/	osoba lubiąca muzykę niezależną			
influence (v)	/ˈɪnfluəns/	wpływać na (kogoś/coś)			
insulation (n)	/ˌɪnsjuːˈleɪʃ(ə)n/	izolacja			
judge (n)	/dʒʌdʒ/	sędzia			
landfill (n)	/ˈlænd(fɪ)l/	wysypisko śmieci			
<b>T</b> leather (n, adj)	/ˈleðə(r)/	skóra; skórzany			
<b>T</b> make-up (n)	/ˈmeɪkʌp/	makijaż			
maxi skirt (n)	/ˈmæksɪ ˌskɜː(r)t/	długa spódnica			
mohican (n)	/ˈməʊˈhiːkən/	irokez (rodzaj fryzury)			
<b>T</b> nail varnish (n)	/ˈneɪl ˌvɑː(r)nɪʃ/	lakier do paznokci			
non-commercial (adj)	/ˌnɒnkəˈmɜː(r)ʃ(ə)l/	niekomercyjny			
<b>T</b> nose stud (n)	/ˈnəʊz ˌstʌd/	kolczyk do nosa			
<b>T</b> plain (adj)	/pleɪn/	gładki			
praise (v)	/preɪz/	zachwalać			
rag (n)	/ræɡ/	szmata			
range (n)	/reɪndʒ/	wybór, asortyment			

## **T** USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Did you pay by cash or card?	Czy płacił pan / płaciła pani gotówką czy kartą?
Do you want to change it for another one?	Czy chce go/ją pan/pani wymienić na inny/inną?
Have you got the receipt?	Czy ma pan/pani paragon?
I'd like a refund, please.	Poproszę o zwrot pieniędzy.
It shrank in the wash.	Zbiegł/Zbiegła się w praniu.
It's got a hole in it.	Jest w nim/niej dziura.
It's got a stain on it.	Jest poplamiony/poplamiona.
There's a problem with this/these ...	Mam problem z tym/tą/tymi...
They are broken.	Są popsute/złamane.
What's the matter with it/ them?	Co się z nim/nią/nimi stało?
As far as I can see, ...	Z tego, co widzę...
I believe that ...	Sądzę/Uważam, że...
I don't think that ...	Nie sądzę, że...
I think that ...	Myślę, że...
In my opinion, ...	Moim zdaniem...
It seems to me that ...	Wydaje mi się, że...