3 a. Look at pictures 1 to 5 again and, in pairs, discuss their style. You can use ideas from Exs.1 and 2 as well as your own ideas.

A: I think the man in picture 3 is well-dressed and he looks cool.
B: That's true. He is not a fashion victim that's for sure.

b. In pairs, describe each other's style based on your appearances.

Media – Fame

4 a. What sort of information do you expect to find in the following newspaper sections? In which would you expect to find gossip about celebrities?

• arts • society • classified ads • business • opinion • international news • obituaries • national news • lifestyle • sport • employment • travel

b. Read the following newspaper excerpts and decide which sections they belong to.

A ... Will Mike Blackshaw be the one who will put a stop to the various problems that have arisen in the last six months and bring the club back into the top five ...

B ... Marissa Johns and Simon Bevan actually began their much discussed relationship at a nightclub in Venice last year during filming ...

5 Think of an interesting piece of news you heard/ read about, and tell your partner about it. Study the useful language box and act out dialogues, as in the example.

Giving news	Reacting to news
• You'll never guess who ...	• No, really?
• Well, I've heard that ...	• I don't believe it!
• Guess what! ...	• How interesting!
• I've just heard the most interesting/ exciting news!	• It doesn't surprise me!
• Have you heard ...?	• Well, you can never tell!
	• You're joking!
	• Never!/Wow!?
	• You're pulling my leg!

A: You'll never guess who is giving a concert here next month!
B: Who?
A: U2!
B: No, really?



Words often confused

6 Cross out the wrong words. Replace them with the correct word.

1	current, latest, ~~changed~~, old	style *changing*
2	magazine, higher, designer, passing	fashion
3	follow, begin, start, look	a trend

Idioms & Fixed Phrases

7 Choose the correct item, then explain what they mean.

1 She dressed in bright colours so as to be ***the centre of*** **piece/attention/one/focus**.
2 Scandal tends to ***hit*** the **roof/road/headlines/ newspaper** on a daily basis.
3 Most people these days demand better quality products and so will choose **brand/code/first/ business *names***.
4 My ***first*** **view/impression/look/sight** of the new soap opera was that it was rather boring.
5 There are some styles that seem to last for ever, while others are simply **long-lived/well-lived/ short-lived/ quick-lived *trends***.
6 Some film stars will do anything to be ***in the public*** **service/light/eye/interest**.

Phrasal Verbs

Appendix 2



8 Explain the phrasal verbs in bold.

1 I didn't exactly **take to** the new style of uniform we had to wear at the bank. I found it rather dull.
2 Having had the same hairstyle for years, she decided she'd **gone off** it and needed a change.
3 I find it almost impossible to **keep up with** the latest fashions as they tend to be too expensive.
4 The mini-skirt is **out** this summer, but the military look is definitely **in**.
5 Lynne used to love jazz but she's not really **into** it any more.
6 They were **taken aback** by the news of the tragedy.

Prepositions

Appendix 1

9 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition. Then, make sentences about modern living.

1 to be addicted ..... sth; 2 crowded .....; 3 popular .....; 4 famous ..... sth; 5 to gossip ..... sth; 6 to appeal ..... sb; 7 to be .....fashion

LIVEWORKSHEETS

English in Use – Key word transformations

8 Rewrite the sentences using the word given. Use between two and five words.

1 The food people eat today is not as good as it used to be.
eat People do not .... they used to.

2 Computers are half the price they were a few years ago.
as Computers used to be .... they are now.

3 Cutting down on food is harder than I thought.
not Cutting down on food is ..... I thought.

4 Getting fit will take longer than you think.
get You won't be able to .... you think.

5 He looks just like he did four years ago.
same He looks exactly .... four years ago.

6 He couldn't concentrate on the film because of the noise.
too It was .... concentrate on the film.

7 We had never met Tony before.
first It .... had met Tony.

8 The train will have left so it's not worth going.
point There's ..... as the train will have left.

Word formation: adjectives

9 Use suffixes from the list to form the correct adjective. In pairs, think of other adjectives formed with these suffixes.

• -al • -ial • -an • -ean • -ish

1 child .....; 2 convention .....; 3 office .....; 4 America .....; 5 emotion .....; 6 Europe .....

English in Use – Open cloze

10 Read the text and fill in the word which fits best. Use only **one** word.



Simply Entertainment?

Many youngsters 0) *these* days easily devote more time to the box than they 1) ..... to any other form of entertainment. Each year children read less and 2) ..... and watch television more and more. In fact, a typical child sits through an average of about four hours of TV viewing a day. They spend more time on this form of entertainment 3) ..... they spend talking to parents, playing with friends, attending school or reading books.

According to a recent study, sixty-two percent of television programmes contain scenes of violence. It would be logical then to assume that watching a steady flow of violent images on screen cannot 4) ..... seen simply as entertainment. The bright colours, quick movements and sudden flashes will always capture a child's attention and there are certainly very 5) ..... children who find television totally uninteresting.

If we listen to the experts, it seems that viewing large amounts of TV violence does not necessarily cause a child to act in a violent 6) ....., but can lead to the view that violence 7) ..... acceptable in everyday life, as well 8) ..... possibly creating a fear of being attacked on the streets.

With governments finally 9) ..... measures to improve the quality of children's TV, parents must now become aware that 10) ..... many hours of viewing can have serious effects 11) ..... a child's behaviour and attitude. Obviously, turning off the set 12) ..... be the best solution in the end.

English in Use – Word formation

11 Fill in the gaps in the text with words formed from the words in capitals. There is an example at the beginning (0).

I don't feel like eating!

Anorexia usually occurs in 0) *teenage* girls. People with the illness are extremely 1) ..... of getting fat and believe they are fat even though they are, in fact, very thin. Anorexia is not just a problem with the food or 2) ....., it is an attempt to use those two aspects to deal with 3) ..... problems. The reason why people get anorexia is not known. They may believe they would be happier and more 4) ..... if they were thin. They want everything in their lives to be perfect. People who have this 5) ..... are usually good students, involved in many 6) ..... . They blame themselves if their lives are not perfect. The 7) ..... of the illness is difficult and takes time. Patients must want to change and must have the support of family and friends. The most important thing they can do to help a person with anorexia is to love them. People with anorexia feel safe, secure and 8) ..... with their illness. Their biggest fear is gaining weight, which can be seen as a 9) ..... of control. They may 10) ..... deny they have a problem at all.	TEEN FRIGHTEN WEIGH EMOTION SUCCESS ORDER ACT TREAT COMFORT LOST ACTUAL

LIVEWORKSHEETS