2 How do I look?

Appearances, clothes

Appearances

1.1 Look at these pictures. Where are the people and what are they doing?

A



B



C



D



1.2 Use the words in the box below to describe the people in the pictures. Which word is usually only used to talk about men (write *M*)? Which ones are usually only for women (write *W*)? Which are for both (write *B*)?

good-looking	slim	tall	beautiful	handsome
smart	pretty	attractive	bald	

Vocabulary note

thin, short, ugly, fat

Be careful with these words as they can sound rude. Using a negative with a positive adjective is a more polite way to say the same thing:
He's not very tall (instead of *He's short*) and *She's not very pretty* (instead of *She's ugly*).

1.3 Find these in the pictures above and label the pictures.

long hair	a beard	a moustache	short hair
dark hair	fair hair	curly hair	straight hair

1.4 Use these adjectives to complete the sentences (1–5) below. One can be used twice.

light dark pale bright

Vocabulary note

We use **light** / **dark** to describe hair.
We use **pale** for someone's face if they are ill.

1 My hair is .....dark..... brown, almost black.
2 My sister's hair is ..... brown, almost blonde.
3 My friend changes her hair colour every week. At the moment it's ..... red.
4 I knew he was ill as soon as I saw him because his face was so ..... .
5 My friend's kitchen is ..... yellow. I feel as if I need to wear sunglasses in there!

1.5 Put these words in order, starting with the youngest.

child baby teenager pensioner adult

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1.6 Here are some sentences about a woman's life. Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

middle-aged teenage
youth old elderly
early twenties late thirties
fifties ~~childhood~~ young

1 Martha had a wonderful ...childhood... growing up in the countryside.
2 She spent her ..... years studying and having fun with friends.
3 She left home in her ....., worked hard and made progress in her career.
4 She got married when she was in her ..... and had two children.
5 When the children were still ..... she moved to the countryside.
6 Now she is a ..... woman in her ..... .
7 Her parents are now ..... so she helps them as much as she can.
8 '..... is wonderful but being ..... is not something to be afraid of', she says.

1.7 How old are you and what do you look like? Describe yourself and some of your friends and family. Write some sentences in your notebook.

Vocabulary note

elderly, old
Elderly is more polite than **old** when you are describing a person.

Clothes

2.1 Look again at the pictures in **1.1**. How many of the clothes in the pictures can you name? Write a list in your notebook.

2.2 Look at the words in the box. Tick (✓) the ones that were in your list and check any you don't know in a dictionary. Which ones go with *a pair of* ...?

blouse cap hat dress trousers jacket jeans
pullover shirt trainers shorts skirt suit
sweater T-shirt tie shoes boots pyjamas
coat raincoat swimming costume tracksuit
sweatshirt gloves

2.3 Which of the items in **2.2** ...

1 would you wear for a job interview?
2 do you wear on your feet?
3 do you wear on your head?
4 would you wear for a party?
5 are good in cold or wet weather?
6 are good in hot weather?
7 do you sleep in?
8 are suitable for doing sport?
9 do you have in your wardrobe?
10 would a man wear with a suit?

2.4 Make at least eight phrases from the table below. Write them in your notebook. Use a dictionary to help you.

a(n) (pair of)	*comfortable*	*silk*	*umbrella*
	valuable	*leather*	*uniform*
	stylish	*plastic*	*gloves*
	fashionable	*cotton*	*handbag*
	tight	*woollen*	*belt*
	loose	*silver*	*watch*
	knitted	*gold*	*tie*
	old-fashioned		*earrings*
			tracksuit

Error warning!

cloth, clothes
Cloth is the material that clothes and other things are made out of:
The curtains are made out of heavy, blue cloth.
Clothes is the word for the things we wear:
I put my clothes on and left the house.
There is no singular word for *clothes* (we say *item of clothing*).

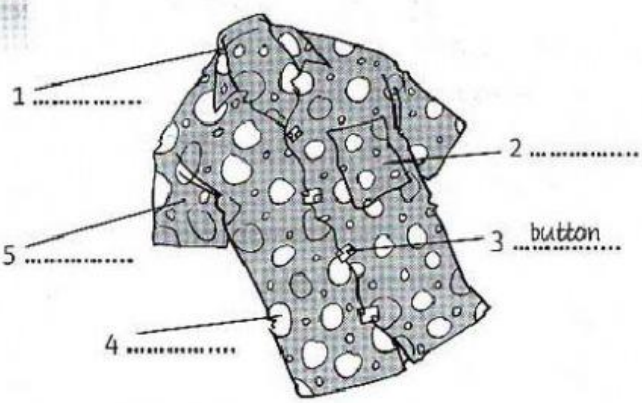
LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.5 **Look at the list of underwear. Which are for women (*W*), which for men (*M*), and which for both (*B*)?**

bra tights stockings socks underpants pants

2.6 **Label the picture of the shirt with these words.**

~~button~~ collar pocket spots sleeves



2.7 **Now complete the text below with these verbs in the correct form.**

wear out put on fold match try on
fit go with take off

When I saw the shirt in the shop, I immediately decided to **(1)** ..... try ..... it ..... on ..... . I loved the spotty pattern and the unusual buttons. As soon as I **(2)** ..... it ..... I could see that it **(3)** ..... me perfectly – it was just the right size. Then the shop assistant said that the colour **(4)** ..... my eyes and so, of course, I decided to buy it, even though it was expensive. I **(5)** ..... it ..... and changed back into my own clothes. The assistant **(6)** ..... it carefully and put it into a bag for me. I'll wear it with my orange trousers. I know it will **(7)** ..... really well ..... them. I'm going to wear it so much, I will probably **(8)** ..... it ..... in a few months!

2.8 **Match the definition on the left with the word on the right.**

1	a kind of make-up	RING
2	this makes you smell nice	PERFUME
3	you use this to keep your nose clean	LIPSTICK
4	police officers have to wear this	UNIFORM
5	a piece of jewellery you wear on your finger	HANDKERCHIEF

2.9 2 **Listen to four women talking about their jobs and what they wear. Number the jobs in the order you hear them.**

fashion model ..... lifeguard ..... actor ..... lawyer .....

2.10 2 **Listen again and draw lines to the correct speaker.**

		Who says she ...
LIFEGUARD	1	wishes she didn't have to wear make-up every day?
ACTOR	2	used to wear nicer clothes in the past?
LAWYER	3	wears certain clothes to protect her skin?
FASHION MODEL	4	doesn't really like the clothes she wears for work?
	5	has to carry clothes around with her?
	6	would like to wear less formal clothes sometimes?
	7	has to be able to change her clothes quickly?
	8	has to wear a uniform to go to work?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 Making friends

Best friends, personalities and social interaction

Best friends

1.1 **What makes a best friend? Complete these sentences.**

- A best friend is .....
- A best friend never .....
- A best friend always .....

1.2 **Look at these answers given by a group of teenagers. Underline any that are similar to your sentences in 1.1.**

A best friend is ...	***A best friend never ...***	***A best friend always ...***
someone you can tell secrets to.	*talks about you behind your back.*	*accepts you as you are.*
someone you can talk to without feeling ashamed.	*tries to change you.*	*listens to you without complaining.*
someone you can share your feelings with.	*lies.*	*has things in common with you.*
always there for you.	*feels embarrassed by you.*	*respects you.*
someone you can trust.	*falls out with you.*	*makes you laugh when you're upset.*
	gets annoyed with you.	*remembers your birthday.*
		helps you when you have a problem.
		keeps a promise.

1.3 **Which answers in the table in 1.2 mean ...?**

amusing caring comforting kind patient reliable understanding

1.4 ***A best friend is someone you can trust*** **and** ***A best friend never lies*** **have similar meanings. Draw a line to join any other similar sentences in 1.2.**

1.5 **Read this email and underline the words that mean ...**

1 have a good relationship with
2 stop being friends with
3 become friendly again

Lucy and Jane are best friends. But last week Lucy fell out with Jane and wouldn't speak to her. Fortunately they made up again the next day and now they get on with each other even better than they did before.

1.6 **Write some sentences in your notebook about your relationship with your best friend.**

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Personalities and social interaction

2.1 **How do you think these children are feeling? Match the adjectives in the box to the children in the pictures.**

cheerful	cross	stupid
excited	happy	interested
nervous	shy	embarrassed
uncomfortable		

A



B



C



D



E



2.2 3 **Listen to a young man called Nick talking to his friend, Ali, about working in a children's holiday camp, and put the pictures above in order (1–5).**

2.3 3 **Listen again and complete these sentences with the words that you hear in the conversation.**

1 Some children were rather ..unhappy.. at the start of the holiday because they didn't know each other. By the last day they were having such a ..... time they didn't want to go home.

2 The children expected the tour of Hardwick Castle to be ..... , but the guide entertained them with lots of ..... stories about its history.

3 Sam felt ..... the first time he went horse-riding but he soon became a ..... rider even though he fell off a few times.

4 Tara jumped into the swimming pool with all her clothes on! I thought she was a ..... girl. What a ..... thing to do.

5 Everyone thought the party on the last evening was ..... because there were fireworks and a barbecue.

2.4 **Match each adjective (1–7) to its opposite (A–G).**

1	fascinating	A	silly
2	cheerful	B	excited
3	sensible	C	ordinary
4	calm	D	serious
5	fantastic	E	nervous
6	funny	F	miserable
7	confident	G	dull

2.5 **Now replace your answers in 2.3 with words from 2.4 that have a similar meaning.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary note

excited, exciting

-ed adjectives describe feelings. *-ing* adjectives describe people or things:
The children were excited. They found the visit to the castle exciting.
The guide was interested in his work. That's why everyone found him interesting.

2.6 **Underline the correct adjective in each sentence.**

1 Nick never got *annoyed / annoying* with the children even though they could sometimes be *annoyed / annoying*.
2 Some of the fireworks in the display were *disappointed / disappointing* because they weren't very colourful or loud.
3 Sam is a terrible dancer. It's so *embarrassed / embarrassing* if he asks you to dance.
4 The journey home after the holiday was *tired / tiring* but we were all *excited / exciting* about going again next year.

2.7 **Look at these pairs of words to see how adding '*ly*' to adjectives makes them into adverbs.**

generous → generously fashionable → fashionably lazy → lazily shy → shyly

Look at these pairs of sentences. Rewrite the second sentence in each so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

1 Sally always dresses in beautiful clothes.
Sally is always beautifully dressed.
2 James is a really hard hitter when he plays baseball.
James hits the ball ..... when he plays baseball.
3 My husband is an extremely good cook.
My husband cooks extremely ..... .
4 Although my dog is so big he is very gentle when he plays with the cat.
My dog plays ..... with the cat although he is so big.
5 The teacher told the class to be sensible.
The teacher told the class to behave ..... .
6 The clown did a silly dance when he came into the circus ring.
The clown came into the circus ring and danced in ..... .

Vocabulary note

These adjectives don't add *ly*:
good → well
A **good** rider rides **well**.
fast → fast
A **fast** runner runs **fast**.
hard → hard
A **hard** worker works **hard**.
friendly → in a friendly way
silly → in a silly way

2.8 **Make the underlined adjectives in the text below into adverbs, where necessary, to complete this letter from Matt to his friend in London.**

Dear Toby,
We've been in our new home in the country for a month now. At first I was rather (1) anxious how I would get on but I've made friends (2) ~~easy~~ easily. On the first day at the new school people (3) immediate asked me to join their football game. Now they ring up (4) regular asking me to the beach or the cinema. They don't dress as (5) fashionable as in London but we can hang out together (6) safe on the streets in the evening as there's less traffic and people don't drive as (7) fast as in the city. (8) Amazing. I miss my old school (9) terrible. The teachers here expect us to work (10) unbelievable (11) hard and they speak to us very (12) strict, not (13) friendly like they did at our old school. But the lifestyle here is very (14) relaxed and we live more (15) healthy than in London as we walk or cycle everywhere and get lots of (16) fresh air. Why don't you come and stay at half term?
From Matt

LIVEWORKSHEETS