Describing and Comparing Clothing

Listening

Listen to the audio track and choose the correct answers:

1. What is the customer looking for?
a. A shirt
b. A t shirt
c. A skirt

2. What colour did the customer choose?
a. Purple
b. Black and red
c. Red

3. What size was the clothing?
a. Small
b. Médium
c. Large

4. *For this quesiton, you should type your answer in numbers.* How much is the purchase?

£_ _ _ _ _

Reading

Every day, people throw away millions of pieces of clothing. Once they throw them away, they don't usually think what happens to them. Many clothes from North America, Europe, or Australia go to countries like Ghana or India.

In Ghana, people **recycle** them; they call them dead White people's clothes. The amount of clothes is so big that they can't recycle them all. Around 40% become **waste**, and they end up in rivers and in the sea. In India, some old clothing become car **insulation**, mattresses, or cleaning cloths. Even these products become waste one day.

Clothing companies want to make a lot of money, and so they make too many clothes which don't last very long. The work is called fast fashion. People throw clothes away quickly because they want to buy new ones.

Taken from https://www.newsinlevels.com/products/people-trash-many-clothes-level-2/

5. What happens to many clothes from Europe or North America after people throw them away?
A. They stay in landfills in Europe.
B. They are burned for energy.
C. They are sent to other countries like Ghana or India.
D. They are used again by the same people.

6. True or False: In Ghana, all old clothes are recycled.
☐ True
☐ False

7. Sentence Completion

In India, some old clothes become mattresses or _____ cloths.

Grammar – Language in Use

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

8. Clothing companies _____ too many clothes because they want to make money.
A. make
B. makes
C. making
D. made

Match the Words – Vocabulary

Match the words with their meanings:

9. Recycle   a. Clothes made quickly and sold cheaply

10. Waste   b. To use something again

11. Fast fashion   c. Things people throw away

Language in Use

Look at the descriptions of the weather in different Colombian cities. Then answer the questions using **comparative adjectives** and **clothing vocabulary**.

City Descriptions:

1. **Bogotá** is cold and rainy. People usually wear jackets, scarves, and boots.
2. **Barranquilla** is hot and sunny. People often wear shorts, sunglasses, and sandals.
3. **Medellín** is warm and spring-like all year. People wear light jeans, T-shirts, and sneakers.
4. **Pasto** is cooler than Medellín and can be windy. People wear sweaters and long pants.

Comparatives & Clothes
12. Which sentence is correct?
    A. Bogotá is hotter than Barranquilla, so people wear sandals.
    B. Medellín is colder than Pasto, so people wear jackets.
    C. Barranquilla is sunnier than Bogotá, so people wear sunglasses.
    D. Pasto is warmer than Medellín, so people wear shorts.

Sentence Completion – Comparatives
13. Complete the sentence with the correct comparative adjective:
    Barranquilla is _ _ _ _ _ _ than Bogotá, so people wear lighter clothes.

Matching – Clothes for Each City
Match the clothing to the city:

14. Scarf   a. Barranquilla
15. Sunglasses   b. Bogotá
16. Sweater   c. Pasto

Error Correction – Grammar & Vocabulary
Find and correct the mistake:

In Medellín, people wear more warmer clothes than in Barranquilla.
Corrected sentence: In Medellín, people wear warmer clothes than in Barranquilla.

17. Medellin is more warm than Pasto but hoter than Bogotá.

18. People use heavyer clothes in Pasto than in Barranquilla.

19. In Villavicencio people wear more light and shortter clothes than in Medellin.

20. In Cali the temperature is more high than in Pasto.