

1a What are you doing here?

Phrases

1 Choose the correct options.

Max: Excuse me. I'm looking for a present for my girlfriend.

Assistant: What are you ¹looking / after / wanting?

Max: I'm not sure. ²Something / Someone / Somewhere unusual. I want to surprise her.

Assistant: How about some silver bangles?

Max: Oh, yes, these are great. Oh no! Here's my girlfriend now.

Laura: Hi, Max. How's it ³coming / doing / going?

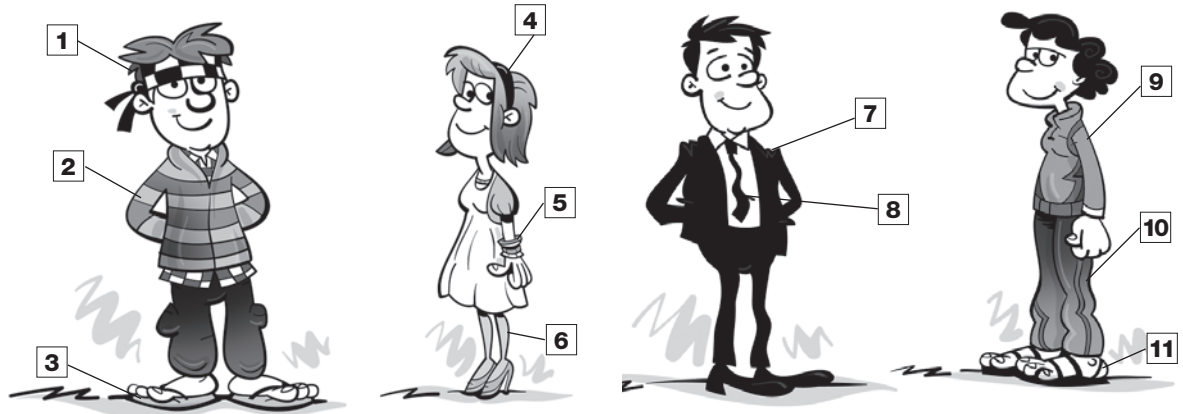
Max: Laura! Hi! I thought you were at home.

Laura: No, I meet Sue here ⁴every / each / all other Saturday. We're going shopping today. I need some new clothes for my birthday party. ⁵Anyway / However / Although, what have you got there?

Max: Er ... nothing, I ... er ... Oh, is that the time? I must go. See you later.

Vocabulary: Clothes, styles, accessories and patterns

2 Write the words.



1 bandana

2 j_____

3 f_____ -f_____

4 h_____

5 b_____

6 t_____

7 s_____

8 t_____

9 t_____ t_____

10 t_____ b_____

11 s_____

Grammar: Present simple and present continuous

3 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

FACESPACE GROUP

I love cool clothes!

Qu: Where ¹do you usually shop / are you usually shopping for clothes?

²I always buy / I'm always buying my clothes from the market. They

³sell / are selling the coolest (and cheapest) clothes.

Qu: What ⁴do you wear / are you wearing at the moment?

I'm at school at the moment. ⁵I wear / I'm wearing a fleece. The school is really cold today, so ⁶I don't wear / I'm not wearing cool clothes!

Qu: This is a question for the boys! ⁷Do you ever wear / Are you ever wearing bangles or ⁸do you think / are you thinking they are only for girls?

Well, ⁹I wear / I'm wearing some now. I wouldn't go to the shops and buy them, but sometimes ¹⁰I borrow / I'm borrowing my sister's!

Grammar: Question tags

4 **★★** Match the beginnings (1–10) with the question tags (a–l). There are two extra tags.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 That's the new boy, | a) don't they? |
| 2 He's from Scotland, | b) does she? |
| 3 His sister's in Year 12, | c) is he? |
| 4 They live near you, | d) haven't they? |
| 5 Their dad doesn't live with them, | e) isn't it? |
| 6 He works in America, | f) didn't she? |
| 7 They've got a dog, | g) does he? |
| 8 Your mum doesn't like it, | h) isn't he? |
| 9 It tried to catch your cat, | i) have they? |
| 10 And your mum called the police, | j) didn't it? |
| | k) isn't she? |
| | l) doesn't he? |

Use your English: Shop for clothes

5 **★** Number the conversations in the correct order.

Dialogue 1

- a) Beth: Yes, please. I'm looking for a shirt.
- b) Beth: It looks good. How much is it?
- 1 c) Assistant: Can I help you?
- d) Beth: That's a bit expensive. I'll leave it.
- e) Assistant: How about this one?
- f) Assistant: It's £25.

Dialogue 2

- a) Tim: Can I try the black ones on?
- b) Tim: Yes, please. Have you got these trousers in a different colour?
- c) Assistant: Of course, the changing rooms are over there.
- d) Assistant: Yes, we have. Black, red or brown.
- e) Assistant: Do you need any help?

Grammar summary

Present simple and present continuous

Affirmative	Negative
I live in a small flat. She always plays tennis on Saturdays. We're working at the moment. He's sleeping at the moment.	You don't like rock music. She doesn't often go out . I'm not eating lunch now. It isn't raining at the moment.
Questions	Short answers
Do you often go to bed late? Does she like fish? Are they cooking dinner? Is he getting dressed?	Yes, I do . No, I don't . Yes, she does . No, she doesn't . Yes, they are . No, they aren't . Yes, he is . No, he isn't .
Wh- questions	
What do you usually do on Saturdays? What is she doing at the moment?	

Note

Use

- We use the present simple to talk about permanent situations, routines and for timetabled events in the future.
*They **live** in Greece.*
- We use the present continuous to talk about things that are happening now or around now.
*My mum **is cooking** at the moment.*
- We don't usually use stative verbs in the present continuous, e.g. *like, love, hate, understand, know, want, believe*.
*I **don't believe** in Santa Claus.*
NOT *I'm not believing in Santa Claus.*

Question tags

I'm late, **aren't I?**
You haven't got any money, **have you?**
He doesn't eat meat, **does he?**
Your parents are teachers, **aren't they?**

Note

Use

- We use question tags to check or confirm information.
*You're in class 8C, **aren't you?***
- When we use a rising intonation, it shows that we aren't sure of the answer. When we use a falling intonation, it shows that we are simply checking something we already know.

1b I've loved every minute.

Vocabulary: Jobs

1 Rearrange the letters to make jobs.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 ufsehieow | 6 atsjuronli |
| <u>housewife</u> | _____ |
| 2 unsre | 7 lubredi |
| _____ | _____ |
| 3 eiccmhna | 8 lipto |
| _____ | _____ |
| 4 hircaes | 9 iernegne |
| _____ | _____ |
| 5 veeeidtct | 10 stirat |
| _____ | _____ |

Grammar: Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*; Present perfect and past simple

2 Read the article and choose the correct options.

HOW TO BECOME A STAR.

◀ Previous **Become an extra** ▶ Next

Extras are the people you see in the background of films or television programmes who don't speak. Thousands of people are needed every year, but is it a good way to become famous? Many people who ¹**have left** / **(left)** home years ago and ²**have gone** / **went** to Hollywood hoping to become stars ³**have been** / **were** there ⁴**for** / **since** many years and, so far, are still working as extras. No director ⁵**has noticed** / **noticed** them yet, but they still dream. Some are lucky. In four 1987 films, *Hunk*, *Less Than Zero*, *No Way Out* and *No Man's Land*, you may recognise one young extra. His name ... Brad Pitt. Brad Pitt ⁶**has made** / **made** over fifty films ⁷**for** / **since** 1987 and is a huge star, but, back then, he ⁸**has been** / **was** just another hopeful extra. His parents ⁹**haven't been** / **weren't** actors and he ¹⁰**hasn't had** / **didn't have** any contacts or help with his career. A director ¹¹**has seen** / **saw** him, realised he had star quality and ¹²**has given** / **gave** him a chance. So it can happen. Could it happen to you?

3 Read the interview. Complete the questions and answers with the verbs in the present perfect or the past simple.

INTERVIEW WITH AN EXTRA.

Danny Grantham is an extra on British TV.

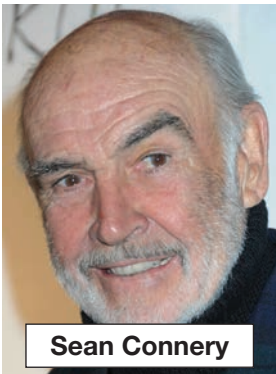
◀ Previous **Interview** ▶ Next

- 1 **Q:** When did you start (you/start) your career as an extra?
DG: I started (I/start) in 2008.
- 2 **Q:** What _____ (be) your first part?
DG: _____ (I/be) a soldier in a programme about the First World War.
- 3 **Q:** What _____ (you/do) in that part?
DG: _____ (I/not/do) anything! I was in a hospital bed, asleep.
- 4 **Q:** How many programmes _____ (you/be) in altogether?
DG: Oh, that's difficult. _____ (I/be) in over one hundred programmes.
- 5 **Q:** _____ (you/ever/say) anything on screen?
DG: _____ (✓). _____ (I/say) 'Waiter' in a programme about a hotel!
- 6 **Q:** _____ (a director/ever/ask) you to play a bigger part in a programme?
DG: Yes. _____ (Three directors/offer) me parts, but I like being an extra. I'm not ready to be a real actor yet!

4 Rewrite the sentences using the present perfect simple with *for* or *since*.

- 1 I arrived here half an hour ago.
I 've been here for half an hour.
- 2 My parents got married twenty years ago.
My parents _____.
- 3 Mr Burns started working at our school in September.
Mr Burns _____.
- 4 Charles got his MP3 player last Tuesday.
Charles _____.
- 5 I started dreaming of being a singer fifteen years ago.
I _____.

5 *** Make sentences from the prompts.



- 1 Sean Connery/be/
actor/1954
Sean Connery has been
an actor since 1954.
- 2 Before he/become/actor/
he/be/lorry driver



- 3 Shontelle/study/
law/when she/be/at
university

- 4 She/know/Rihanna/they/
be/at school together



- 5 Nicole Kidman/work for
UNICEF/1994

- 6 In 2001, she/sing/
'Something Stupid' with
Robbie Williams



- 7 Gianfranco Zola/play/
football/from 1984 to
2005

- 8 He/be/a football
manager/2006

Grammar summary

Present perfect and past simple

Affirmative	Negative
I've seen that film three times.	He hasn't found a job yet.
I saw that film last week.	He didn't find a job last summer.
Questions	Short answers
Have you ever acted in a play?	Yes, I have .
Did you act in a play last year?	No, I haven't .
	Yes, I did .
	No, I didn't .
Wh- questions	
Where have you been ?	
Where did you go last night?	

Note

Use

- We use the present perfect simple to connect past events with the present.
 - a past experience at an unstated time
I've lived in Madrid.
 - recent actions with a present result
I've washed my dad's car.
 - things which started in the past and are still true now
I've known Mick for five years.
I've been here since two o'clock.
- We use the past simple to talk about events which are finished.
I worked in a shop for three months. (I don't work there now.)

Present perfect simple with *for* and *since*

I've had this **for** two years.
We've lived here **for** six months.
He's worked here **since** September.
They've been married **since** 2007.

Note

Use

- We use the present perfect simple with *for* and *since* to show how long an action or event has been in progress. We use *for* with a period of time and *since* with a point in time.
We've been here for three hours.
We've been here since three o'clock.

1c It's much more rewarding.

Vocabulary: Adjectives to describe work

1  Complete the adjectives to describe the jobs.



1 dull, b ___ l ___ p ___ d



2 d ___ g ___ r ___, e ___ c ___ n ___



3 g ___ m ___ o ___, w ___ -p ___



4 w ___ t ___ w ___, r ___ w ___ d ___

2  Choose the correct options.



This is a great opportunity. It's very ¹**creative** / **dull** / **stressful** as you can use your artistic skills to make each burger different! You meet new people every day and the job can be very ²**educational** / **exciting** / **tiring** when a famous film star or singer comes in for a burger. The green and yellow uniform is very ³**glamorous** / **rewarding** / **worthwhile** and the job is also ⁴**dangerous** / **well-paid** / **educational** as you will learn exactly how many fries there are in a 100g portion. Come and apply now!

It's a ⁵**stressful** / **badly-paid** / **interesting** job – only 50p an hour! The work is ⁶**exciting** / **glamorous** / **dull** – the same thing all day, every day. It's also ⁷**tiring** / **safe** / **educational** as you are on your feet all day. It can be ⁸**rewarding** / **creative** / **dangerous**, too – three people burnt themselves last week!

Grammar: Intensifiers *much, far, a lot, a bit* with comparative adjectives and adverbs; *(not) as ... as*

3 ★ Choose the correct options.

- 1 Teachers aren't as badly-paid **as** / **than** / **like** nurses.
- 2 Cleaners work **more hard** / **harder** / **more hardly** than shop assistants.
- 3 You should think about your work **careful** / **more careful** / **more carefully**.
- 4 Please drive **slower** / **more slow** / **more slowly!**
- 5 My new job is **easier** / **more easy** / **more easily** than my old one, but it isn't as **good-** / **well-** / **better-paid**.
- 6 I earn **fewer** / **worse** / **less** than you and I work **a lot** / **far** / **much** longer than you each day.
- 7 Why aren't you as **happy** / **happily** / **more happy** as I am?
- 8 I'm getting **a bit** / **far** / **a lot** more money than last year, but not much.

4 ★★ Compare the activities using the information given.

✓✓ much more	= as ... as
✓ a bit more	✗ not as ... as

BACKPACKING/DOING VOLUNTARY WORK

- 1 doing voluntary work ✓✓ backpacking (difficult)
Doing voluntary work is much more difficult than backpacking.
- 2 doing voluntary work ✓ backpacking (interesting)

- 3 backpacking ✗ doing voluntary work (dangerous)

- 4 backpacking = doing voluntary work (rewarding)

- 5 doing voluntary work ✓✓ backpacking (useful)

Grammar summary

Intensifiers *much, far, a lot, a bit* with comparative adjectives and adverbs; *(not) as ... as*

Teaching is **much more rewarding** than office work.
Acting is **far more stressful** than writing.
Working in a factory is **a lot duller** than working in an office.
Being a lawyer is **a bit better-paid** than being an accountant.
We work **a lot more quietly** now than we used to.
My dad doesn't explain things **as clearly as** my mum does.

Note

Use

- We use intensifiers with comparative adjectives and adverbs to show how similar or different two things are.
*I work **a bit** harder than my sister.*
*I work **a lot** harder than my sister.*
- We use *(not) as ... as* to say that two things are or are not the same. We often use *not as ... as* to avoid using a negative adjective.
*I'm **as** clever **as** my sister.*
*My brother is **not as** clever **as** I am.*
NOT *My brother is more stupid than I am.*

Common mistakes

I drive slower than my sister. ✗
*I drive **more slowly** than my sister.* ✓
Summer work isn't as hard to find like normal work. ✗
*Summer work isn't as hard to find **as** normal work.* ✓

1 Language round-up

1 Complete the words.

Clothes

1 l e g g i n g s

2 f _ _ _ _ c _ _

3 t _ _ g _ _ t _ _

Styles

4 s _ _ _ _ p _ _ d

5 b _ _ g _ _ _

6 c _ _ _ c _ _ _ d

Accessories

7 b _ _ _ g _ _ e

8 b _ _ n _ _ _ n _ _

9 h _ _ _ r b _ _ _ d

Adjectives to describe jobs

10 g _ _ _ m _ _ _ o _ _ s

11 w _ _ _ t _ _ w _ _ _ l _ _

12 e _ _ _ c _ _ t _ _ _ n _ _ _

.../11

2 Match the beginnings (1–11) to the endings (a–k).

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 John isn't here, | a) believe me? |
| 2 Have you | b) a long time? |
| 3 They don't work here, | c) working at the |
| 4 Do you | moment? |
| 5 Is being a waiter more | d) is he? |
| interesting | e) this morning? |
| 6 Are you | f) as your old one? |
| 7 You've been here before, | g) than working in |
| 8 Have you been here since | a shop? |
| 9 Have you known her for | h) seen this film? |
| 10 Is your new job as | i) that watch? |
| well-paid | j) haven't you? |
| 11 How long have you had | k) do they? |

.../10

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the auxiliaries *have*, *do* or *be*.

- Where do you live?
- You like football, _____ you?
- _____ Stephen know Emily?
- Who _____ Pia talking to at the moment?
- Mark _____ written any emails yet.
- Your mum _____ speak French, does she?
- I'm going to school by bus today, _____ I?
- How much money _____ you spent so far today?
- This isn't your phone, _____ it?
- What _____ you do last night?

.../9

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the words from the box.

- as • since • be • tall • high • know
- far • talented • fast • for • appear

Jaime Nared has played basketball ¹since she was four years old. She ²_____ several times on television and is famous in the USA.

Jaime is amazing. Even when she was young, she was much ³_____ than her school friends – in fact, at the age of thirteen, she was ⁴_____ tall as a lot of eighteen year olds and she was always ⁵_____ better at basketball than children of her own age. She could run much ⁶_____ and no one could jump as ⁷_____ as she could.

Before she went to High School, Jaime played for Team Concept, a girls' basketball team. The trainer there, Michael Abraham ⁸_____ a basketball trainer ⁹_____ over thirty years. He ¹⁰_____ how difficult it can be for very talented young players to find other people of their own age to compete against and how important it is that they can play in a team where everyone is as ¹¹_____ as they are.

.../10



LISTEN AND CHECK YOUR SCORE

Total

.../40

1 Skills practice

SKILLS FOCUS: READING AND WRITING

Read

1 Match the headings (1–4) to the correct texts (A–D).

1 A shopping centre 3 Jumble sales

2 A market 4 Charity shops

A

My parents are members of a local theatre group and they often organise these to raise money. I always help them because, as I'm sorting out the bags of clothes that people give us, I often find something for myself. I always pay for them, but nothing costs more than 50p!

B

I rarely buy new clothes. These shops are great for finding unusual old jackets, trousers and shirts that people don't want anymore. They're really cheap and the money you spend all goes to people who need help. There are three in our main shopping street.

C

My friends and I usually get the bus here on Saturdays. It's great. There are 130 shops, four restaurants and a cinema. Some of the shops are quite expensive, but there are often sales so you can usually find some good bargains.

D

This is a great place to buy clothes. I love walking around the different stalls. The only problem is that there are no changing rooms so, if you want to try things on, everyone can see you! It's OK for jackets and jumpers, but not so easy if you want to buy trousers.

2 Read the texts again. Answer true (T), false (F) or doesn't say (DS).

1 Text A: The speaker's parents do a lot of acting. DS

2 Text A: The best thing about helping is that you don't have to pay for the clothes that you find.

3 Text B: The clothes sold here are not new.

4 Text C: The girl and her friend usually go to the cinema after shopping.

5 Text D: You can't try clothes on here because there are no changing rooms.

Write

3 Complete the article with the words from the box.

- looks • buys • see • wearing
- boots • market • wears • usually
- dressed • eæt

A friend whose fashion style I admire.

The friend I want to write about is Nicola. She always wears really ¹cool clothes and she ²_____ great whatever she has on.

Nicola loves ³_____ hats. You never ⁴_____ her without one on her head.

Sometimes she wears women's sun hats, but ⁵_____ she wears old-fashioned men's hats like you see in gangster films!

She ⁶_____ a mixture of styles. Last week, she came to school ⁷_____ in a summer dress with a man's jacket and a pair of old walking ⁸_____.

Nicola usually ⁹_____ her clothes from the ¹⁰_____. She goes there every Saturday and she spends hours looking for interesting new things to wear.

4 You are going to write a similar article about one of your friends. Before you start, organise your ideas.

clothes/accessories he/she wears

adjectives to describe his/her look

other information (where he/she buys his/her clothes, etc.)

5 Now write the article.

A friend whose fashion style I admire.

The friend I want to write about is ...