# **USEFUL GRAMMAR TIPS**

# **ADJECTIVES**

#### 24.5 Verbi + forma base e verbi + to + forma base

Verbi / pronomi / congiunzioni + forma base					
can, could, may, might, must, should, shall, will, would	They <b>could</b> speak English when they were four.				
had better, would rather [> 19.6; 20.2]	You'd better call a gardener to prune the trees.				
make, have, let [> 23.4]	Mum makes me lay the table every day.				
feel, hear, see, watch, listen to [> 24.1]	I didn't see a woman walk across the bridge.				
help (informale)	Can you help me cross the road?				
why / why not (perplessità o suggerimento) [> 5.1]	Why clean the room again? / Why not go to the beach?				
except / but (tranne, eccetto) but può essere seguito anche da to + forma base	I couldn't do anything <b>but / except listen</b> to his words. I couldn't do anything <b>but to listen</b> to his words.				

Verbi + to + for	ma base	
afford	permettersi	We can't afford to buy the tickets for the concert.
agree	essere d'accordo	He agreed to pay for the damage.
appear / seem	sembrare	Samantha doesn't appear / seem to be happy tonight.
ask	chiedere	She asked to leave her office an hour before.
choose	scegliere	Lory has chosen to attend a course in Economics and Business.
decide	decidere	I've decided to try a new sport.
expect	prevedere	She expects to sell a lot of copies of her latest novel.
fail	non riuscire	I fail to believe that my niece has won a fencing competition!
happen	capitare di	I happened to be in that restaurant with a lot of famous people.
help	aiutare	Is there anybody that can help me (to) change this bulb?
hope	sperare	I hope to hear from you soon.
intend	avere intenzione di	I intend to invite a lot of people to my birthday party.
learn	imparare	You must learn to shut up on some occasions!
manage	riuscire	He's very determined and he will manage to overcome any difficulty
offer	offrire	She offered to drive me home.
plan	progettare	Joshua is planning to get married in a few months.
pretend	fingere	She saved herself by pretending to be dead!
promise	promettere	OK, I promise to call you every day!
refuse	rifiutare	The boss refused to give me a day off.
teach	insegnare	Dad taught me to drive a car.
threaten	minacciare	Paul threatened to send me to work if I didn't get good marks.
want	volere	Why don't you want to talk to me?

# **7A**

#### **GRAMMAR BANK**

first conditional and future time clauses + when, until, etc.

first conditional sentences: if + present simple, will / won't + infinitive

- 1 If you work hard, you'll pass your exams. 
  The teacher won't be very pleased if we're late for class.
- 2 Come and see us next week if you have time.
- 3 Alison won't get into university unless she gets good grades. I won't go unless you go too.



- We use first conditional sentences to talk about a possible / probable future situation and its consequence.
  - 1 We use the present tense (NOT the future) after if in first conditional sentences. NOT If you'll work hard, you'll pass all your exams.
  - 2 We can also use an imperative instead of the will clause.
  - 3 We can use unless + present simple + instead of if...not in conditional sentences. Compare: Alison won't get into university if she doesn't get good grades.

#### future time clauses

We'll have dinner when your father gets home.

7.14

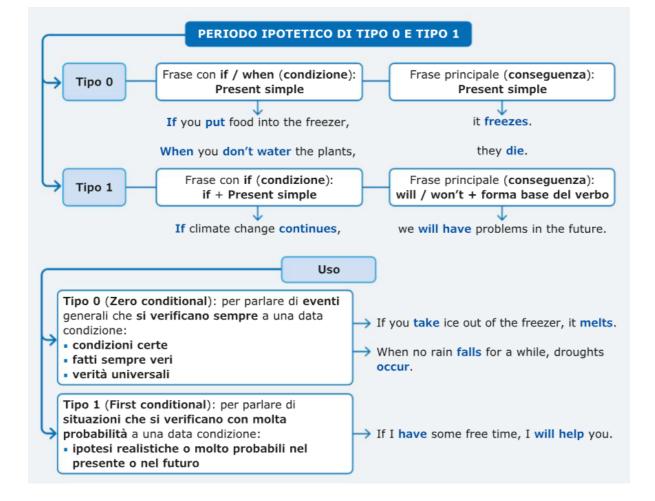
As soon as you get your exam results, call me.

I won't go to bed until you come home.

I'll have a quick lunch before I leave.

After I finish university, I'll probably take a year off and travel.

 We use the present tense (NOT the future) after when, as soon as, until, before, and after to talk about the future.





# ability and possibility: can, could, be able to



Our daughter could play the violin when she was three.

I can speak three languages fluently.

**4.13** 

Jenny can't come tonight. She's ill.

Our daughter **could** play the violin when she was three.

They **couldn't** wait because they were in a hurry.

- can is a modal verb. It only has a present form (which can be used with future meaning) and a past or conditional form (could).
- For all other tenses and forms, we use be able to + infinitive.

#### be able to + infinitive

- 1 Luke has been able to swim since he was three.
  I'd like to be able to ski.
  I love being able to stay in bed late on Sunday morning.
  You'll be able to practise your English in London.
- 2 Fortunately, I am able to accept your invitation. My colleagues weren't able to come to yesterday's meeting.
- 1 We use be able to + infinitive for ability and possibility, especially where there is no form of can, e.g. present perfect, infinitive, gerund, future, etc.
- 2 We sometimes use be able to in the present and past (instead of can / could), usually if we want to be more formal.

а	Circle the correct form. Tick (✓) if both are possible.	b	Complete with the correct form of <i>be able to</i> ( $\pm$ , $\equiv$ , or ?).
	I've always wanted to can / be able to dance salsa.  1 My little boy couldn't / wasn't able to speak until he was nearly two years old.  2 She's much better after her operation. She'll can / be able to walk again soon.  3 He hasn't could / been able to mend my bike yet. He'll do it tomorrow.  4 It's the weekend at last! I love can / being able to go out with my friends.  5 When we lived on the coast, we used to can / be able to go to the beach every day.		I've never been able to scuba dive.  1 Her mobile has been switched off all morning, so I
	6 Ican't/('m not)able to send any emails at the moment. My computer isn't working.	:	talk to her yet.  2 I don't like noisy bars. I like have a conversation without shouting.
	7 I could / was able to read before I started school.		leave home when I get a job.
	8 We won't can / be able to go on holiday this year because we need a new car.		4 We're having a party next Saturday. you come?
	9 Linda's pleased because she's finally could been able to find a part-time job.		5 You need swim before you can go in a canoe. 6 I can speak five languages. I hate
	10 Alex <i>can</i> / <i>is able to</i> speak Portuguese fluently after living in Lisbon for ten years.		communicate with people in their own language.  7 Fortunately, firefighters rescue everybody from the burning house.  8 I'm very sorry, but we come to your wedding
			next month. We'll be on holiday.  9 You're looking worse
		10	The manager see you right now because she's in a meeting.

#### PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE VS PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Present perfect simple

Azioni avvenute di recente o in un tempo non precisato del passato, di cui si sottolinea il risultato Spesso con:

just / yet / already; ever / never

I have just tidied my room. Ho appena riordinato la mia camera.

Azioni iniziate nel passato e che durano nel presente, senza enfasi sulla durata

Duration form

- for
- since

I have worked here for ten years. Lavoro qui da dieci anni.

I have worked here since 2010. Lavoro qui dal 2010. Present perfect continuous

Azioni avvenute di recente, di cui si sottolineano lo svolgimento o gli effetti

I'm tired because I have been tidying my room all day.

Sono stanco perché ho riordinato la mia camera tutto il giorno / ho passato tutto il giorno a riordinare la mia camera.

Azioni iniziate nel passato e che durano nel presente, con enfasi sulla durata

Duration form

- for
- since

I have been training for two hours.

Mi sto allenando da (ben) due ore.

I have been training since this morning.

Mi sto allenando da questa mattina.

Si usa solo il Present perfect simple (e non il Present perfect continuous):

 con i verbi che esprimono uno stato (stative verbs), come know, like, hate, want, understand...

I have known Steve for ten years. Conosco Steve da dieci anni.

- quando si indica una quantità o un numero di volte preciso.
- I have been to New York three times. Sono stato a New York tre volte.





Workbook p. 189

#### ORDINE DEGLI AGGETTIVI

Quando in inglese si usano più aggettivi davanti a un nome, gli aggettivi sono disposti secondo un **ordine fisso**.

1	opinione	beautiful, nice, lovely, famous, important			
2	dimensione	small, little, heavy, light			
3	età	old, young, new, 16-year-old			
4	forma	square, oval, round			
5	colore	yellow, green, black, light blue			
6	motivo / disegno	plain, checked, polka-dot			
7	origine	Italian, Chinese, Spanish, Victorian			
8	materiale	glass, silver, leather, plastic			

#### The position of adjectives

Adjectives give us **extra information** about the nouns they describe. In English, they are **invariable** and can be generally used in two different positions:

 when they come before the noun they describe, they are called attributive. 

A young boy asked me information about the campus.

Yesterday we met three nice girls from Cardiff.

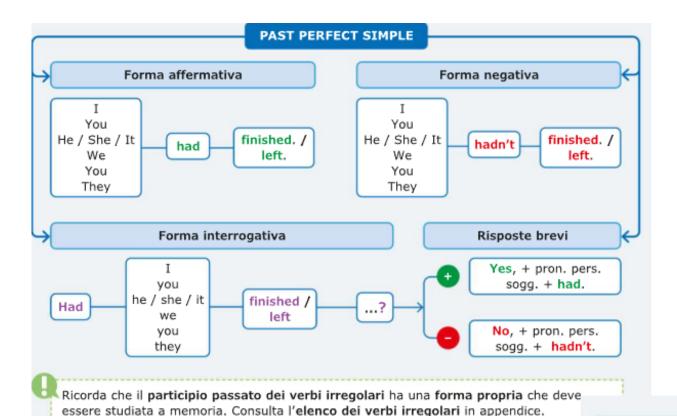
 when they come after a verb such as be, seem, become or look, they are called predicative. → We are hungry. They looked tired after the match.

#### The order of adjectives

When two or more adjectives refer to the same noun, they follow a precise order. The most general adjective comes first, while the most precise one goes before the noun.

Opinion	Dimension*	Weight	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material	Specific features	Noun
gorgeous	short				red		silk		skirt
nice	tall		young			American			boy
	small	light		round				flower	vase

<sup>\*</sup> Adjectives of size and length (small, big, short, tall, etc.) usually go before adjectives of width and shape (slim, wide, round, thin, etc.).



Uso The lesson had finished by lunchtime. Parlare di un'azione che si è conclusa prima La lezione era finita all'ora di pranzo. di un preciso momento nel passato. Parlare di un'azione accaduta prima di Simon had just left when we arrived. un'altra azione passata; l'altra azione si Simon era appena partito quando arrivammo. esprime con il Past simple. Spesso con: just / already / yet. We had studied for six hours when we Azioni iniziate nel passato, durate un po' di decided to go out. tempo e poi terminate (duration form con Avevamo studiato per sei ore quando for o since) decidemmo di uscire. Past perfect Past simple now

#### 

Per esprimere la possibilità che

qualcosa accadrà nel futuro

Might esprime una probabilità minore rispetto a may.

> If they don't hurry, they may miss the plane.

If it rains tomorrow, I might stay at home.

may (not) /

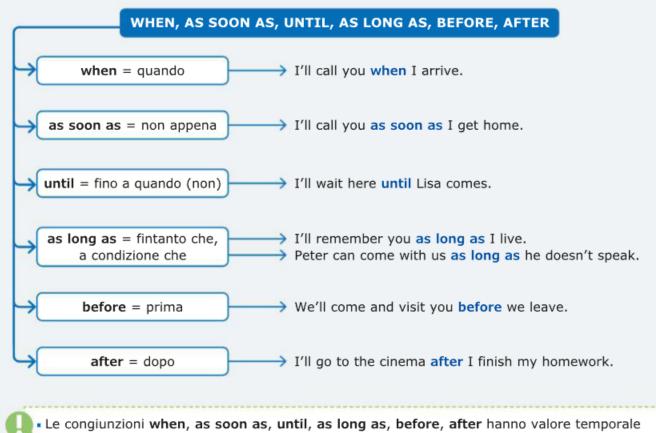
forma base

might (not) +

# When, as soon as, until, as long as, before, after ▶ Animated grammar



➤ Workbook p. WB 233



- Le congiunzioni when, as soon as, until, as long as, before, after hanno valore temporale e, come if nel periodo ipotetico di tipo 1, quando introducono una frase secondaria al futuro, non richiedono MAI will, ma sempre il Present simple con valore di futuro.
- Se la frase introdotta dalle congiunzioni di tempo precede la frase principale, si aggiunge una virgola per separare le due frasi.

When I arrive, I'll call you.

#### **Expressing concern & apologising**

> Student's Book p. 295

Completa le espressioni con le parole del riquadro.

```
    werried - should - concerned - really - about - apologies - worrying

         sorry • What • concerns • idea • Why • apologise
```

#### Expressing concern Making suggestions Apologising I'm really 0) worried I / You could... about... I'm 10) \_\_\_\_\_\_ I'm really 1) \_\_\_ I / You can... sorry. 5) \_\_\_\_\_ don't you...? Sorry about that. about... The 2) ..... How 6) \_\_\_\_\_ + -ing? I 11) \_\_\_\_\_ for... thing is (that)... 7) \_\_\_\_\_ about + -ing? I've got to apologise... What 3) \_\_\_\_\_ me A good 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Please accept our is (that)... would be... 12) \_\_\_\_\_\_. My concern is (that)...

#### Discussing options

➤ Student's Book p. 223

Disagreeing

• I'm 7) ..... I don't

Completa le espressioni con le parole del riquadro.

```
· could • mean • great • afraid • suggest • point • so • discuss • about • idea
```

#### Suggesting options

- We can / We 0) could
- What 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (+ -ing forms)?
- Have you considered (+ -ing forms)?
- I 2) ..... we (+ base form / + should / could)...
- I think we're ready to...
- Let's 3) .....

#### Agreeing

- I completely agree.
- My thoughts exactly.
- That's a 4) \_\_ idea!
- What a good
  - I don't think 8) \_\_\_\_ because... I see your 9) ...... but...
    - I couldn't agree more.

I see what you 6) .....

but...

agree.

· worried · should · concerned · really · about · apologies · worrying · sorry · What · concerns · idea · Why · apologise

#### Expressing concern

- · I'm really 0) worried about...
- · I'm really 1) concerned 🏑 👁 about...
- The 2) worrying ✓ thing is (that)...
- 🗸 👁 me is (that)... What 3) concerns
- My concern is (that)...

#### Making suggestions

- I / You could...
- · I / You 4) should ✓ ● ...
- I / You can...
- · How 6) about  $\checkmark$  + -ing?
- · 7) What ✓ about + -ing?
- ✓ 

   would be... · A good 8) idea

#### MAKE

It implies the creation of something new.

#### With a/an + singular noun:

- · make a choice
- make a difference
- make a discovery
- make a fool of somebody = cause someone to seem ridiculous
- make a fortune
- make a fuss = show unhappiness
- make a journey
- make a living = how someone makes money
- make a mess
- make a mistake
- · make a noise

#### With the + noun:

make the beds

• make the most of = find the positive in something

· make a phone call

make a reservation

· make an agreement

· make an enemy of

· make an offer

· make an appointment

· make an arrangement

• make an effort = try hard

make a promise

· make a request

make a speech

#### With uncountable nouns (no article):

make coffee

- make sense = seem reasonable
- make fun of = tease make haste = hurry
- make sure = ascertain
- make money = earn
- make time = find time
- make peace = end a conflict
   make trouble

make progress

#### With plural nouns:

- · make arrangements
- · make friends with
- make plans · make preparations
- · make improvements

#### Phrasal verbs:

make do with = compromise

- make off = run away
- make out = discover the meaning of, understand
- make up = use cosmetics
- make up (after a quarrel) = end it, resolve it
- make up (a story / an excuse) = invent it
- make up for = compensate
- make up one's mind = come to a decision
- make up with somebody = become friends again after a quarrel

#### DO

It is used when the general meaning of 'perform' is implied. Otherwise, in the expressions here below, it implies the 'carrying out' of some action.

#### With a/an + singular noun:

- · do a favour
- · do a job
- do an exercise / a test / an exam

#### With the + noun:

- do the cleaning
- · do the shopping

- · do the cooking
- · do the housework
- · do the ironing

· do the washing · do the washing up

#### With uncountable nouns:

- · do one's best
- · do one's duty
- · do good/harm/evil
- · do one's hair
- do one's homework
- do work

#### Phrasal verbs:

- do up = redecorate
- do away with = abolish
- · do with = need
- do without = manage in the absence of a person or a thing

#### Particular expressions:

Yes, that car will do. I'll buy it.

#### that will do

idiom

#### said to mean that you do not want any more of something:

• "Do you need more potatoes peeled?" "No, that'll do, thanks."

a	gree go	idea	OK	opinion	so	sure	think				
A:	What do	you 1	c	bout that	idea?						
B:	I'm not 2	-									
A:	It's difficu	It to choo	se a bo	ok for sor	neone e	lse.					
B:	3	with y	ou. And	I I don't th	ink flow	ers are	a good	idea,	beca	use they	re a k
	boring ir	my 4	•								
A:	Would a	T-shirt be	a good	5	š Wo	st peop	e wear	Γ-shir	ts.		
B:	: Well, I don't really like it when people buy me clothes, because I prefer to choos					ose					
	them my	self.									
A:	OK, 6	nc	t a T-shi	rt.							
	V1 ()	o chould	choose	the cinem	a ticket	s. Are y	ou 7		with	that?	
A:	Maybe v	ve siloulu				,					
	Maybe v Yes, goo					200					
B:	Yes, goo	d idea. W	/e'   8	fo	that or	e, then.					
B:		d idea. W	/e'   8	fo	that or	e, then.					
B:	Yes, goo	d idea. W	/e'   8	for	that or	entenc					
B: Joi	Yes, goo	d idea. W	/e'   8	dings of t	that or these serve	entenc	es.				
B: Joi 1	Yes, goo n the beg That's a	d idea. W	/e'   8	dings of t  a ag  b be	that or these serve	entence	es.				
<i>B:</i> Joi 1 2	Yes, goo  n the beg  That's a  Do you	d idea. W	/e'   8	dings of t  a ag  b be	that or these serves ree with a better decide.	entence you.	es.				
B: Joi 1 2 3	Yes, goo n the beg That's a Do you I don't	d idea. W	/e'   8	dings of t  a ag  b be  c to  d green	that or these serves ree with a better decide.	entence you.	es.				

#### PET Speaking - Part 4

#### **GENERAL CONVERSATION**

- Talk about the same topic as Part 3.
- Encourage the discussion by bringing in the other candidate and commenting on their points.
- Show genuine interest in the topic.

Expressing likes, dislikes and preferences	Taking the discussion forward Of course
•	
I absolutely love	So do I.
I truly enjoy	Neither do I.
I'm quite fond of	I agree.
I really like	I disagree.
I prefer to	Yes, exactly.
I think is OK/fine.	No, not exactly.
For me, is better than	That's a good/interesting point.
I don't like very much.	You're right.
I really dislike	I don't think so.
I'm not very keen on	Me too.
I can't stand	That's correct.
I absolutely hate	It's my opinion, too.

#### PET Speaking - Part 3 EXTENDED TURN

- Take your time. Describe the photograph in detail, including the people, activities and objects.
- · Remember to talk about colour, size and position.
- If there are people in the photograph, describe their expressions and possible feelings.
- · Imagine you are describing the picture to someone who cannot see it.

#### Describing position

In the picture I/you can see ... / There is/are ...

in the background

in the foreground

in the middle

in the bottom right-hand corner

in the bottom left-hand corner

in the top right-hand corner

in the top left-hand corner

next to

by (the table)

between

#### Describing people

He/She looks like/looks as if ...

He/She/They could/might/may be ...

The boy/girl/lady/gentleman is young/middle-aged/elderly.

He/She is quite tall/short with dark/blonde hair and blue/brown eyes.

The boy/girl/lady/gentleman is wearing ...

The ... is wearing a pretty (opinion) long (size) red (colour) dress.

They appear to be holding ... in their hands.

From the expression on (his/her/their) face(s), I think ... is/are happy/ excited/angry/upset.

#### **KEY LANGUAGE AND IDEAS FOR DISCUSSING OPTIONS**

#### Making suggestions:

What about ... ? What do you think about ... ? Would ... be a good idea?

#### Responding to suggestions:

That's a great idea. Yes, good idea. I'm not sure.

#### Giving your opinion:

I think ... In my opinion, ...

#### Asking someone's opinion:

What do you think? Do you agree?

#### Agreeing:

That's true. I agree (with you). Yes, I think you're right. OK, so ...

#### Disagreeing:

I don't agree with you because ... I'm not sure about that because ...

#### Considering alternatives:

... might be a better choice. What if we ... ?

#### Reaching agreement:

It's time to decide. Are you OK with that? We'll go for that one, then.

#### PET Speaking - Part 2 SIMULATED SITUATION

- Try to make as many suggestions and recommendations as you can.
- Remember NOT to dominate the discussion. Listen to your partner and talk about their suggestions as well as your own.

#### Making and responding to suggestions

We could ...

It would be a good/better idea to ... We/He/She should/ought to/'d better ... Don't you think we/he/she should ...? If it were up to me, I would ...

#### Expressing opinions

In my opinion, ... is better than ... Personally, ... I think that ...

#### Asking for someone's opinion

Which do you think is the most ...? What's your opinion about ...? What do you think [she should ... / about ...]?

#### Expressing agreement and disagreement

Absolutely! I completely agree with you. I don't think so. I'm sorry, but I disagree.

#### Negotiating agreement

You might be right about ...
I couldn't agree with you more about ...
I can't agree with you about that, so ...

## PHRASAL VERB BANK

A phrasal verb is a verb with two or three parts. The meaning of the verb is sometimes different from the meaning of its separate parts. Phrasal verbs can combine verbs with prepositions or adverbs.

This section focuses on phrasal verbs related to four topics: relationships, travel, communication and daily routines.

#### RELATIONSHIPS



#### Match the phrasal verbs with the definitions below.

bring up get on with get together go out with look after split up

- = take care of someone
- = have a friendly relationship with someone
- = look after children until they are adults
- = end a relationship
- = have a romantic relationship with someone





#### Choose the correct option to complete the

- 1 | get on/get together with my friends every weekend to play football.
- 2 I split up/get on with everyone in my family. Everyone's very friendly.
- 3 My grandparents brought up/went out four children in a very small house.
- 4 I need to look after/bring up my flatmate's dog when she goes on holiday.
- 5 The band got together/split up because they didn't enjoy playing together any more.

#### TRAVEL



#### Match the phrasal verbs with the definitions below.

break down check in get back

set off take off turn up = when a plane leaves the ground = leave on a journey = when something (e.g. a car or computer) stops working

= arrive, come = arrive at an airport as a passenger, or a

hotel as a guest

- Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the phrasal verbs in the box in exercise 1.
- for the airport at seven o'clock in the morning.
- 2 After we had been driving for 10 minutes, our car , so my friend called a garage. Five minutes later, a mechanic and fixed the problem.
- 3 When we got to the airport, we parked the car and at the departures desk.
- 4 Half an hour later, our plane and our holiday began! home a week later.
- When we we felt very relaxed.



#### COMMUNICATION



Match the phrasal verbs with the definitions below.

call (someone) back fill in something hang up ring up (someone) switch (something) off

- = end a phone conversation
- = turn off something (e.g. computer)
- = return a phone call
- = complete a form
- = make a phone call



Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

My internet stopped working yesterday, so I switched off/switched it off and 2 called back/rang up a help line. But the line was busy so I afilled in/ hung up. I waited 10 minutes and then 4rang up/ called back. The person who answered the phone asked me to sring up/fill in an online form, and gave me another number to call. In 10 minutes, my internet was working again!



3 Write a sentence using each of the phrasal verbs.

#### **DAILY ROUTINES**



Match the phrasal verbs with the definitions below.

get up pick (someone) up put (something) on tidy up wake (someone) up

- = stop (someone) sleeping
- = get out of bed
- = collect someone in a car
- = make a place look clean
- = put clothes on your body



Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box in exercise 1. Add any other words you need.

My flatmate and I have very different routines. Every at seven o'clock as I need to be at the office at eight and my colleague 2 her car at 7.30. James works in a restaurant and usually doesn't 3 until nine o'clock and sometimes doesn't 4 his clothes until midday! He likes the flat to be clean, so he always 5 the living room and kitchen before he goes to work.

# ADJECTIVES ENDING WITH -ED OR -ING

# WHEN DO WE USE ADJECTIVES ENDING WITH —ED OD —ING?

#### STUDY THIS EXAMPLE:

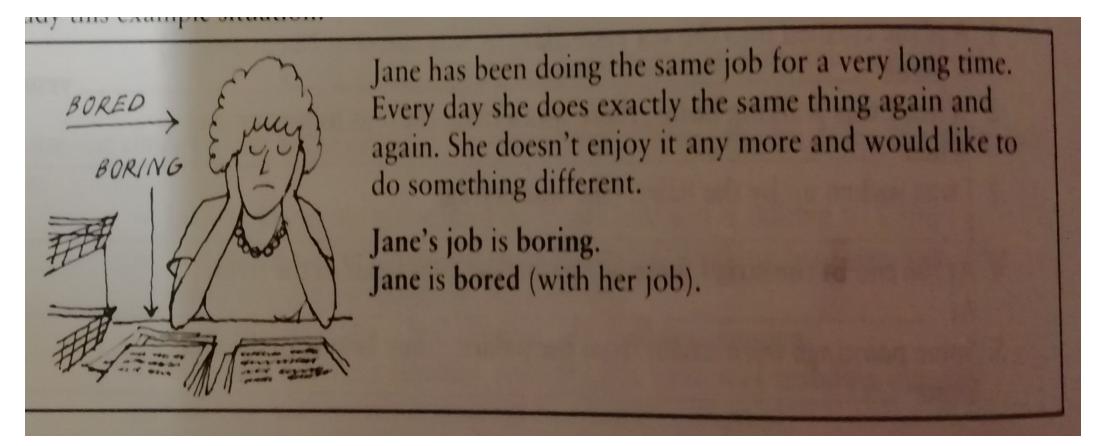
JANE HAS BEEN DOING THE SAME JOB FOR A VERY LONG TIME.

EVERY DAY SHE DOES EXACTLY THE SAME THING AGAIN AND AGAIN. SHE DOESN'T ENJOY IT ANY MORE AND WOULD LIKE TO DO SOMETHING DIFFERENT.

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY: IS SHE BORED OR BORING?

AND: IS HER JOB BORING OR BORED?

# SO LET'S SAY THAT **SOMEONE** IS —ED (EX:BORED) IF **SOMETHING** IS — ING (BORING)



- JANE IS BORED BECAUSE HER JOB IS BORING
- JANE'S JOB IS **BORING**, SO JANE IS **BORED**

- REMEMBER: ADJECTIVES WITH –ED EXPRESS HOW THE PERSON FEELS ABOUT SOMETHIN
- ADJECTIVES ENDING WITH –ING DESCRIBE THE PERSON OR THING WHICH PRODUCES THE FEELING
- EX: HAVE YOU SEEN THE AMAZING VIDEO ON YouTube? I FELT AMAZED WHEN I SAW IT!

- CHOOSE THE RIGHT ADJECTIVE
- TOM SI INTERESTING/INTERESTED IN POLITICS
- TOM FINDS POLITICS INTERESTED/INTERESTING
- ARE YOU INTERESTED/INTERESTING IN BUYING A CAR?
- YOU ARE AN **INTERESTING/INTERESTED** GIRL.
- DID YOU MEET ANYONE INTERESTING/INTERESTED AT THE PARTY YESTERDAY?

### OTHER PAIRS OF ADJECTIVES

**FASCINATING** 

**EXCITING** 

**AMUSING** 

**AMAZING** 

**ASTONISHING** 

**SHOCKING** 

**DISGUSTING** 

**EMBARASSING** 

**CONFUSING** 

**HORRIFYING** 

**TERRIFYING** 

**FRIGHTENING** 

**DEPRESSING** 

**WORRYING** 

**EXHASTING** 

**SATISFYING** 

**FASCINATED** 

**EXCITED** 

**AMUSED** 

**AMAZED** 

**ASTONISHED** 

**SHOCKED** 

**DISGUSTED** 

**EMBARASSED** 

**CONFUSED** 

**HORRIFIED** 

**TERRIFIED** 

**FRIGHTENED** 

**DEPRESSED** 

**WORRIED** 

**EXHASTED** 

**SATISFIED** 



journalist



lawyer



mechanic



nurse



office worker



photographer



police officer



politician



architect



artist



builder



cleaner



dentist



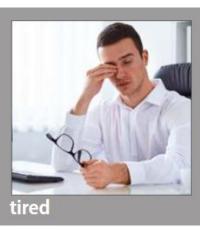
farmer



fire fighter

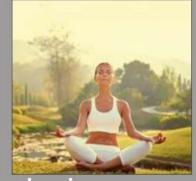


hairdresser

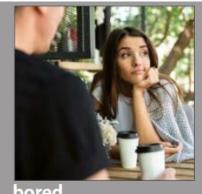


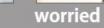












relaxed

angry

bored











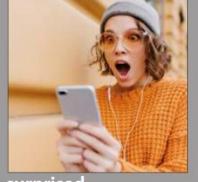
sad

scared

confident

disappointed









shy

surprised

excited

happy



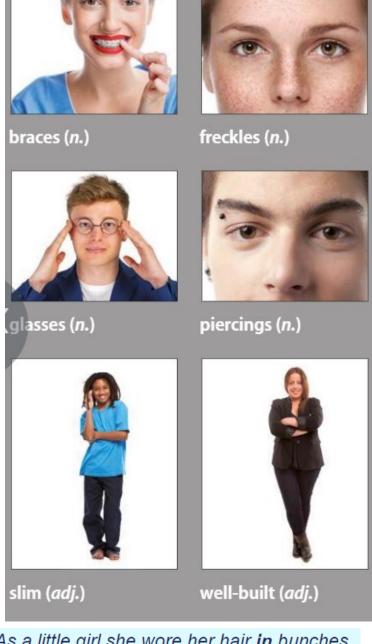
bald (adj.)

curly (*adj*.) hair









As a little girl she wore her hair **in** bunches.

• She usually wears her hair in a braid/in two braids.

A little girl **in** pigtails presented the bouquet.



baker's



bank



book shop



bus stop



butcher's

. . .



café

0000

A iss 1



chemist



hairdresser's





market



mobile phone shop



museum



newsagent's



park



restaurant



shopping centre



stationer's



supermarket



underground



sun (n.) sunny (adj.) dry (adj.) There's a lot of sun. It's a sunny day. The ground is dry.



cloud (n.) cloudy (adj.)
There are lots of clouds. It's a cloudy day.



rain (v.) rain (n.) rainy (adj.) wet (adj.) It's raining. There's a lot of rain. It's a rainy day. The ground is wet.



snow (v.) snow (n.) snowy (adj.) It's snowing. There's a lot of snow. It's a snowy day.



wind (n.) windy (adj.)
There's a lot of wind. It's a windy day.

#### Outfits > UNIT 5



1) 241 •• Look at the pictures and complete the description with a single word.
Then, listen and check.



Milly is wearing a white

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ on her head and a pair of 2) \_\_\_\_\_ over her eyes. She has got black 3) \_\_\_\_\_ on her hands and a black polka-dot

4) \_\_\_\_\_ She is also wearing high-heeled shoes.

**SMART** 

Sam is wearing a light-blue				
5) and a grey				
waistcoat. He has got a pair of				
black 6) on and a				
pair of white 7)				





Polly is American and she is wearing a red 8) ......and a black top. She has got a pair of black 9) .....on her legs and sneakers.







Gemma is wearing a hairband on her head. She has got a black 12) ....., a silver 13) ....., around her waist and a black skirt . She has got purple 14) ......and black

heeled 15) ..... on

her feet.



Label the pictures with the words from the list. Then, use some of them to describe your favourite outfit.



floral = denim = spotted = striped = velvet = cotton
 polka-dot = wool/woollen = silk = checked

#### MATERIALS









#### **PATTERNS**



2	 7	
3	8	

5 ...... 10 .....

