

LBRIS

We know
books

FOCUS 3

SECOND EDITION

B1/B1+
STUDENT'S BOOK

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A new look

You never get a second chance to make a first impression.

Andrew Grant



BBC DISTRESSING JEANS

1 Watch the BBC video. For the worksheet, go to page 116.



VOCABULARY

Clothes and accessories • fashion and style
• personality

I can describe people's personality, abilities and clothes.

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Put the words in the box under an appropriate heading.

bald cheerful cotton determined hoodie leather
sensible sensitive slim suit wavy hair well-built

Personality	Appearance	Clothes/Materials
	bald	

2 SPEAKING Add more words under each heading. Use the words to describe somebody you know well.

Magda is slim with wavy hair. She's very determined.

She usually wears ...

STYLE TRIAL QUIZ

Read the statements below and put

A = I agree **B** = it depends **C** = I disagree

- 1 People say I'm trendy.
- 2 I always use hair products (gel, hairspray, etc.) in the morning.
- 3 I get bored with my clothes quickly.
- 4 I love dressing up for parties.
- 5 I don't mind where my clothes come from – I just want to look good.
- 6 I'd never shave my head for charity.
- 7 I believe that wearing make-up is not only for women.
- 8 I'm interested in **what's in fashion** and **what's out of fashion**.

YOUR RESULTS:

MOSTLY As

You're a fashionista! You're a party animal and you like to **be the centre of attention**. You're **trendy** and you **care about your appearance** but be careful you don't **come across as shallow or vain**.

MOSTLY Bs

You might have some trendy items in your wardrobe, but in general you **go for a casual look** rather than a formal one. You're down-to-earth and have a carefree attitude to clothes. That's why you like practical clothes like sportswear. You **feel comfortable in your own skin**, and people like you because you're **easy-going** and **you go with the flow**.

MOSTLY Cs

You're not interested in following trends and you tend to be a little **rebellious**. You're against 'fast-fashion'* and you believe in buying good-quality clothes that last a long time. You like to know where your clothes are made, and you don't mind paying a bit more for ethical brands.

*fast fashion – inexpensive fashionable clothes that are sold for a short time and then replaced by newer collections.

3 **SPEAKING** Do the quiz and compare your answers. How accurate is the description of you in Your results?

4 Tick the items in the list that you can see in the picture.

Clothes

a blouse a dark suit a denim jacket

faded jeans a fleece leggings

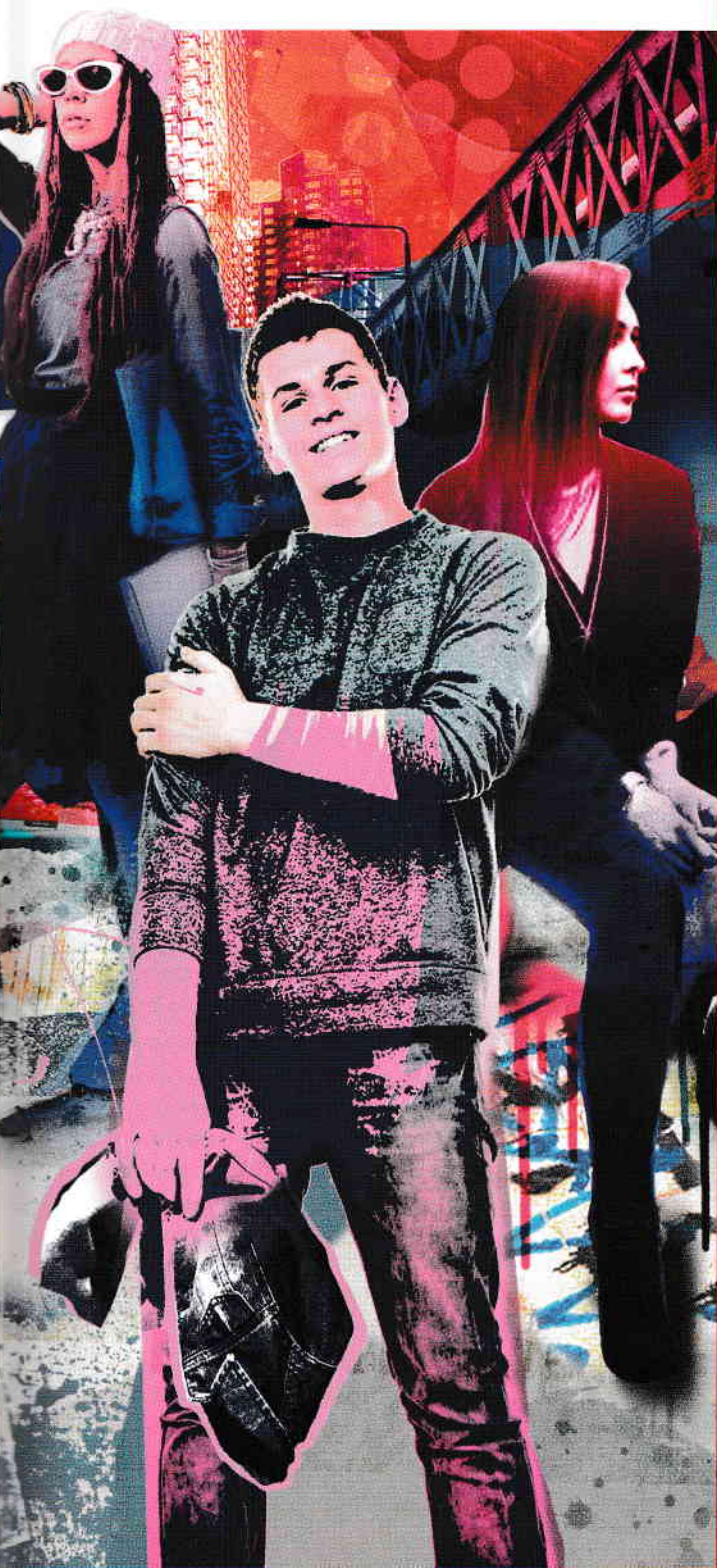
a sweatshirt a waistcoat

Shoes and accessories

ankle boots bangles a beanie

high heels a leather belt a necklace

a silk tie vintage sunglasses



WORD STORE 1A Clothes and accessories

5 **1.2** Complete WORD STORE 1A with the words from Exercise 4. Then listen, check and repeat.

6 **SPEAKING** Describe in detail the type of clothes you would wear in the following situations. Use the words in WORD STORE 1A and your own ideas.

at school at home on a night out for a picnic
for an interview for a date at a wedding
at a house party on a shopping trip

At home I usually wear comfortable clothes like jeans or leggings and a T-shirt or sweatshirt. Sometimes, I even wear my pyjamas!

WORD STORE 1B Fashion and style

7 **1.3** Complete WORD STORE 1B with the expressions in red from the quiz. Then listen, check and repeat.

8 **SPEAKING** Use the sentences in WORD STORE 1B to talk about the people you know. Choose the person most different from you and describe them in detail to a partner.

My friend Sasha cares a lot about his appearance. He spends a lot of money on clothes and rarely wears the same thing twice ...

WORD STORE 1C Personality

9 **1.4** Complete WORD STORE 1C with the underlined words and expressions in the quiz. Then listen, check and repeat.

10 Complete the sentences with the most appropriate adjectives in WORD STORE 1C.

1 Tom never loses his temper or gets irritated. He's very _____.

2 Ana is so _____. She's only interested in how people look.

3 Will is _____. He always knows how to solve practical problems.

4 Phil is extremely proud of his good looks. He's quite _____.

5 Tammy never worries about anything. She's so _____.

6 Joss is quite _____. She doesn't like obeying rules.

11 **SPEAKING** Choose three people you have a photo of on your phone. Describe their personalities to a partner.

This is Maria. She's my cousin. She's a really easy-going person with a carefree attitude to life. She ...

- 1 **SPEAKING** Imagine you are going to a weekend music festival in the summer. Discuss what you would wear.
- 2 **1.5** Read and listen to Jo Mack and answer the questions.
 1 Who does she work for? 3 What is she doing there?
 2 Where is she now?



Jo: Hi! I'm Jo Mack and I **work** as a fashion editor for *Hip* magazine. I **think** I must have the best job in the world because today I'm **working** at the Coachella music festival in California. The question I'm **asking** is 'What is the "Festival Look" this year?'. Ten thousand people **are listening** to music here and I **believe** the temperature is 32°. I **know** Radiohead are on later and I really **want** to watch them, but right now I'm **speaking** to people about what they're **wearing** and why.

- 3 Read the GRAMMAR FOCUS and look at the verbs in blue in Exercise 2. Which verbs describe an action and which describe a state?

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Dynamic and state verbs

• Most verbs have dynamic meanings. They describe actions: something 'happens'. You can use them with simple or continuous forms.

*I **work** as a fashion editor for Hip magazine.
 Today I'm **working** at the Coachella music festival.*

• Some verbs have stative meanings. They describe states: nothing 'happens'. You cannot use them with continuous forms.

*I **believe** the temperature is 32°. (NOT I'm **believing**)*

Note:

A few verbs (e.g. *think, have, look*) have both dynamic and stative meanings. The meanings are different:

*I **think** I must have the best job in the world.
 (think = believe → stative)*

*I'm **thinking** about going to see them.
 (think = consider → dynamic)*

- 4 **1.6** Read and listen to Jo's interview with Anna. Decide which of the underlined verb phrases are state verbs and which are dynamic verbs.

Jo: Hi! I'm reporting on festival fashion for *Hip* magazine. I like your hat.

Anna: Thanks. I don't usually wear hats. But it's really hot, so I'm wearing this baseball cap. It belongs to my brother. He doesn't need it because he isn't here today. He's revising for his exams!

Jo: Oh, that's a shame.

Anna: No, it's OK. My brother hates festivals. He prefers listening to music at home. I really want to see Kings of Leon – I listen to their music all the time!



- 5 **1.7** Complete Jo's interview with Tom with the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Then listen and check.

Jo: Hi! I'm reporting on festival fashion for *Hip* magazine. 1 Are you enjoying (you/enjoy) the festival?

Tom: Yes, I 2 _____ (have) a really good time.

Jo: I 3 _____ (love) your T-shirt.

Tom: Oh, thanks! It's my festival T-shirt!

Jo: Oh, it 4 _____ (look) great. But why 5 _____ (you/wear) jeans? It's so hot!

Tom: My legs are very skinny and so I 6 _____ (never/wear) shorts, even in summer. In fact, I 7 _____ (not have) any shorts!

Jo: So which bands 8 _____ (you/want) to see today?

Tom: I 9 _____ (like) Foo Fighters, but I 10 _____ (not know) when they're on. I 11 _____ (look) for a festival programme.

Jo: I have one here – oh, they 12 _____ (play) now.

Tom: Oh right – thanks! See you.



- 6 Look at Jo's interview with Tom again. Find two verbs with both dynamic and stative meanings and explain the differences in meaning.
- 7 Write true sentences about yourself with the affirmative or negative form of the verbs in brackets in an appropriate present tense.
- 1 I _____ (need) a new pair of trainers.
 2 I _____ (wear) my favourite T-shirt today.
 3 I _____ (buy) all my clothes online.
 4 I _____ (like) shopping.
 5 I _____ (think) most clothes are too expensive.
 6 I _____ (think) of going shopping later.
- 8 **SPEAKING** Ask each other questions based on the sentences in Exercise 7.

Do you need a new pair of trainers?

I can understand the key points of a radio programme on a familiar topic.



A 'A friend is someone who knows everything about you and still likes you.'

B 'The best mirror you can have is an old friend.'

C 'There is nothing better than a friend, apart from a friend with chocolate.'

1 SPEAKING Read sayings A–C about friendship and discuss the questions.

- Which saying do you like best? Why?
- What qualities should a close friend have?
- How would you complete the sentence: 'A true friend ...'?

2 **1.8** Listen to a radio programme about friendship. What do the numbers in the box refer to?

{ 2 16 17 5 or 6 313 3 or 4 }

3 SPEAKING Discuss how many friends you have. Talk about online friends, close friends and friends of the opposite sex.

EXAM FOCUS True/False

4 **1.8** Listen to the radio programme again. Are statements 1–6 true (T) or false (F)?

- Jenny **has a good relationship with** all her online friends.
- Jenny thinks it takes time to **slowly find out about** somebody.
- Jenny says friends sometimes **stop seeing each other** when they've **had an argument**.
- Fraser has similar interests to his close friends.
- Fraser doesn't think a good friend is **always reliable** in a crisis.
- Fraser **socialises with** both boys and girls.

WORD STORE 1D Relationship phrases

5 **1.9** Complete WORD STORE 1D with the phrases in green in Exercise 4. Then listen, check and repeat.

6 **1.10** Listen to dialogues 1–4 and match them with descriptions a–e. There is one extra description.

- 1 2 3 4

- They get along really well together.
- They've lost touch.
- They're always there for each other.
- They've fallen out.
- They're getting to know each other.

7 Complete the questions with an appropriate verb from WORD STORE 1D.

- How easy was it to get to _____ your best friend?
- Why do you _____ along so well together?
- Have you ever _____ out?
- What sort of places do you usually _____ out in?
- Will you always _____ there for your best friend?
- Do you think you'll ever _____ touch with each other?

8 SPEAKING Think about your best friend. Ask and answer the questions in Exercise 7 with a partner.

PRONUNCIATION FOCUS

9 **1.11** Write the numbers in full. Then listen, check and repeat.

- 515 – five hundred and fifteen
- 214 – two hundred _____ fourteen
- 3,330 – three thousand, _____ hundred _____ thirty
- 901 – nine _____
- 7,880 – _____ thousand, _____
_____ eighty
- 4,416 – four _____, _____

10 Write down three long numbers. Dictate the numbers to your partner. Check that your partner has written the same numbers as you.

- 1 Choose a word from each box to describe the clothes you can see in the photos.

(blue white) + (cotton leather) + (jacket jeans)
(black) + (denim) + (T-shirt)

- 2 **SPEAKING** Do you wear any of the clothes in the photos? Why?/Why not?

*I wear jeans almost every day. They're comfortable and ...
I never wear leather, because I'm a vegan.*

- 3 Guess the answers to questions 1–5 below. Then read the article and check your ideas.

- Why is a T-shirt called a T-shirt?
- Which was the first profession to wear leather jackets?
- How is the phrase 'blue jeans' connected to France?
- When did young people start wearing jeans as fashion items?
- Why are these clothes still popular with young people?

EXAM FOCUS Note completion

- 4 Read the article again. Complete the sentences with one or two words from the article.

- Over 100 years ago _____ was made of wool.
- The first leather jacket with a zip was created in _____ in the United States.
- _____, such as James Dean, made T-shirts and leather jackets more popular.
- Up until the 1970s, T-shirts were mainly for _____.
- Jeans are made of _____, a type of cotton.
- Jeans used to be _____ in schools.

- 5 Look at the strategies which can help you guess the meaning of unknown words. Then discuss the meaning of the words in blue in the text.

- It looks like a word in my language.
- It looks like a member of a word family I know.
- It is made up of words I understand.
- The context can give me clues.

- 6 **1.13** Match the words in blue in the text with the definitions. Then listen, check and repeat.

- a style worn by both men and women = unisex
- items of clothing = _____
- recognised by everyone = _____
- a person who makes clothes = _____
- clothing you wear next to your skin = _____
- material that clothes are made of = _____

WORD STORE 1E Compound adjectives

- 7 **1.14** Complete WORD STORE 1E with the underlined words in the article. Then listen, check and repeat.

- 8 Complete the message with the compound adjectives in WORD STORE 1E.

Hi Karen,

I'm going on a cycling weekend. As an experienced cyclist, what do you think I should wear?

Hi Sam,

Lucky you! Take at least two ¹ _____ shirts or T-shirts and suntan lotion for your arms. You need a pair of ² _____ shorts – cycling damages shorts quickly, so invest in good ones. Lots of people wear black ones but I prefer ³ _____ shorts and T-shirts so that car drivers can see you! A warm jacket – something that will keep you warm in the evening. A rain jacket that's made from ⁴ _____ fabric. There's some amazing ⁵ _____ technology out there in new fabrics for sports clothes. Oh, and don't forget your sunglasses! Have fun.

- 9 How do you say these compound adjectives in your language? How many of them can you use to describe clothes in your wardrobe?

- 10 **SPEAKING** Look at the photo and discuss the questions:

- Do you or anyone in your family own a hoodie?
- When and why do you wear it?
- What is the link between the hoodie and:
American footballers?
Break-dancers?
Graffiti artists?
Skate-boarders?
A high-profile social media boss?



- 11 **1.15** Listen to a podcast called *History of Streetwear: the Hoodie* and check your ideas to question 3 in Exercise 10. Do you think the hoodie is now an 'icon of fashion'?

- 12 **SPEAKING** What's the oldest item of clothing in your wardrobe? Tell your partner its 'history'.

I have a vintage coat. My grandmother used to wear it when she was younger ...

of fashion

1.12

We think we look so cool, so modern and just a little rebellious in our jeans, white T-shirt and black leather jacket. But we're not as original as we think we are – this look goes back to the 1970s, right? Well, no, not exactly – as a matter of fact, you can trace most of it back to 100 years ago.

Take the white T-shirt and leather jacket. Both started life in the military. The T-shirt (so-called because of its shape like a T) was in fact **underwear**. In the American Navy, it was worn under a uniform. Until the early 20th century, underwear was woollen, but a revolution in textile production produced cotton jersey, a **fast-drying fabric** which fits tightly to the body and kept sailors warm. The **short-sleeved** T-shirt was born. Leather jackets were worn by fighter pilots in the First World War – they were **hard-wearing**, warm and fur-lined for maximum protection from the elements. Then, in 1928, an American raincoat company, Schott, designed the first leather motorcycle jacket with a zip.

By the 1950s both **garments** had reached **iconic** status when famous actors like Marlon Brando and James Dean wore them in films. Later, in the 1960s and 1970s, bands from the Beatles to the Ramones adopted the leather jacket, and it moved from motorcycle sports to teenage rebellion. In the 1970s T-shirts got a colourful update: **brightly-coloured** T-shirts were particularly popular as well as T-shirts with band logos and political slogans. Having started out as an undergarment for men, T-shirts became **unisex** in the 1970s and have been part of everyone's wardrobe since then.

You may think your fashionably distressed jeans are **cutting-edge** fashion items, but they can be traced even further back in history. In the 1800s denim, the material jeans are made of, was a kind of cotton made in Nîmes, France ('de Nîmes'). The first blue denim trousers were worn by sailors in Genoa – 'Gênes' in French. 'Bleu de Gênes' became 'blue jeans'.



Marlon Brando



The Ramones

Blue jeans as we know them originated during the 1849 Californian Gold Rush. They were developed by German storekeeper Levi Strauss and Latvian **tailor** Jacob Davis. Levi Strauss never wore a pair of jeans himself – he was a wealthy businessman, and jeans were only worn by manual workers and cowboys. But then their popularity spread after the Second World War. Young people started wearing jeans to imitate young Hollywood stars. However, they were associated with rebellious behaviour and were banned in schools.

So each time you wear your jeans, white T-shirt and black leather jacket, you're actually wearing 100 years of style history! The secret to their long life? They're comfortable, **multi-purpose** clothes made of natural materials that are easy to wear, keep you warm and give you a little attitude. What's not to love?