

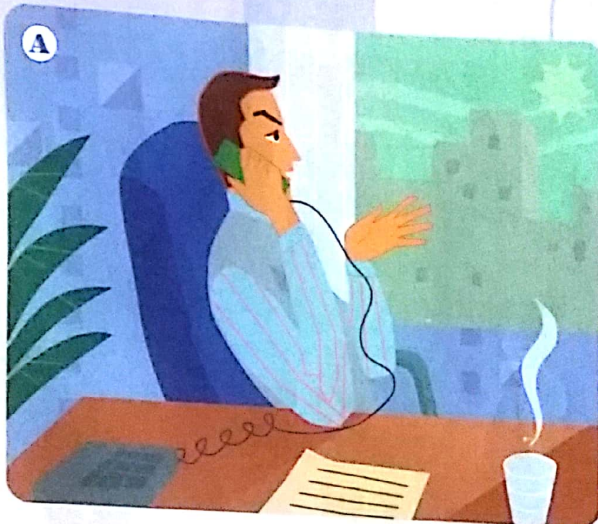
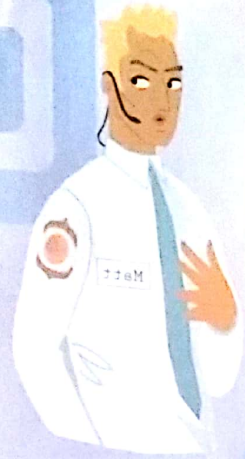
Following fashion

OBJECTIVES

- Grammar**
- Present continuous
 - Present simple vs. Present continuous
 - too/(not) enough
- Vocabulary**
- Clothes

Skills

- Reading a magazine article
- Listening to a conversation in a shop
- Speaking – discussing shopping preferences
- Writing a short text about a market



PRESENTATION

- 1 1.36 It's Matt's first day as a store detective. Listen and read his telephone conversation with the store manager, then answer the questions.
 - 1 Which person (picture A, B or C) do they talk about?
 - 2 Is the person a thief?
- 2 Read the dialogue again and answer.
 - 1 Who is Mr Clark?
 - 2 What does the woman do with a T-shirt?
 - 3 Does the woman speak on her mobile phone?
 - 4 What is strange about the woman's appearance?
 - 5 Who is Miss Jones?

- Matt** Mr Clark? It's Matt Steele, the new store detective.
- Manager** Oh yes, Matt ... What's the problem?
- Matt** Well, there's a woman here and I think she's stealing things.
- Manager** Really? What's she doing now?
- Matt** She's coming to the T-shirts section. Wait! Now she's touching one ...
- Manager** What are you doing?
- Matt** I'm following her. Oh, now her mobile phone's ringing but she isn't answering it. She's putting a T-shirt in her bag!
- Manager** Are you sure?
- Matt** Well, I think so ... And she's wearing sunglasses and a hat ... in the shop! That's very strange ...
- Manager** Matt ... wait! That's Miss ... Matt? Hello?
- Matt** Excuse me, Madam. I ... Oh! Miss Jones, it's you! Why are you wearing sunglasses?
- Woman** Good morning, Matt. I'm testing our new store detective – you!
- Matt** Oh no! The 'thief' is my boss!



GRAMMAR

Present continuous

We use the Present continuous for actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking.

Affirmative

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|
| I | am ('m) following | the woman. |
| He/She/It | is ('s) wearing | a hat. |
| We/You/They | are ('re) buying | clothes. |

Negative

| | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------|
| I | 'm not following | the woman. |
| He/She/It | isn't wearing | a hat. |
| We/You/They | aren't buying | clothes. |

Yes/No questions and short answers

Are you following her? – Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

Is she stealing a T-shirt? – Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

Wh- questions

Where are you going?

What is she wearing?

Spelling rules

Verbs ending in -e: drop the -e and add -ing.
write – writing

Verbs of one syllable ending in vowel + consonant
(but not -y or -w): double the consonant and add -ing.
stop – stopping
play – playing

WB p. 52

- 3 Find and underline ten different verbs in the -ing form in the dialogue on page 58.

- 4 Write the -ing forms for the verbs below.

| | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 make | 4 speak | 7 drop |
| 2 sit | 5 read | 8 leave |
| 3 play | 6 run | 9 rain |

- 5 Reorder the words to make questions.

- 1 doing / the / is / what / woman / ?
- 2 the phone / answering / she / is / ?
- 3 a T-shirt / putting / she / in her bag / is / ?
- 4 stealing / a T-shirt / she / is / ?
- 5 wearing / she / what / is / ?
- 6 she / sunglasses / wearing / is / why / ?

- 6 Complete the sentences about the pictures on page 58 with the correct Present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 Matt _____ (talk) to the sales assistant.
- 2 The sales assistant _____ (not write) in a notebook.
- 3 The children _____ (not buy) clothes.
- 4 The mother _____ (look) at clothes.
- 5 The baby girl _____ (sleep).
- 6 The woman with the sunglasses _____ (not walk) to the door.
- 7 The other people _____ (not wear) sunglasses.
- 8 Matt _____ (work).

- 7 Work in pairs. Choose an activity from the list below. Ask and answer questions to guess your partner's activity.

flying a plane • making a pizza
driving a car • writing poetry
playing football • having a shower
smoking a pipe • washing the dog

Pronunciation

- 8 1.37 Listen and tick (✓) the expression you hear.

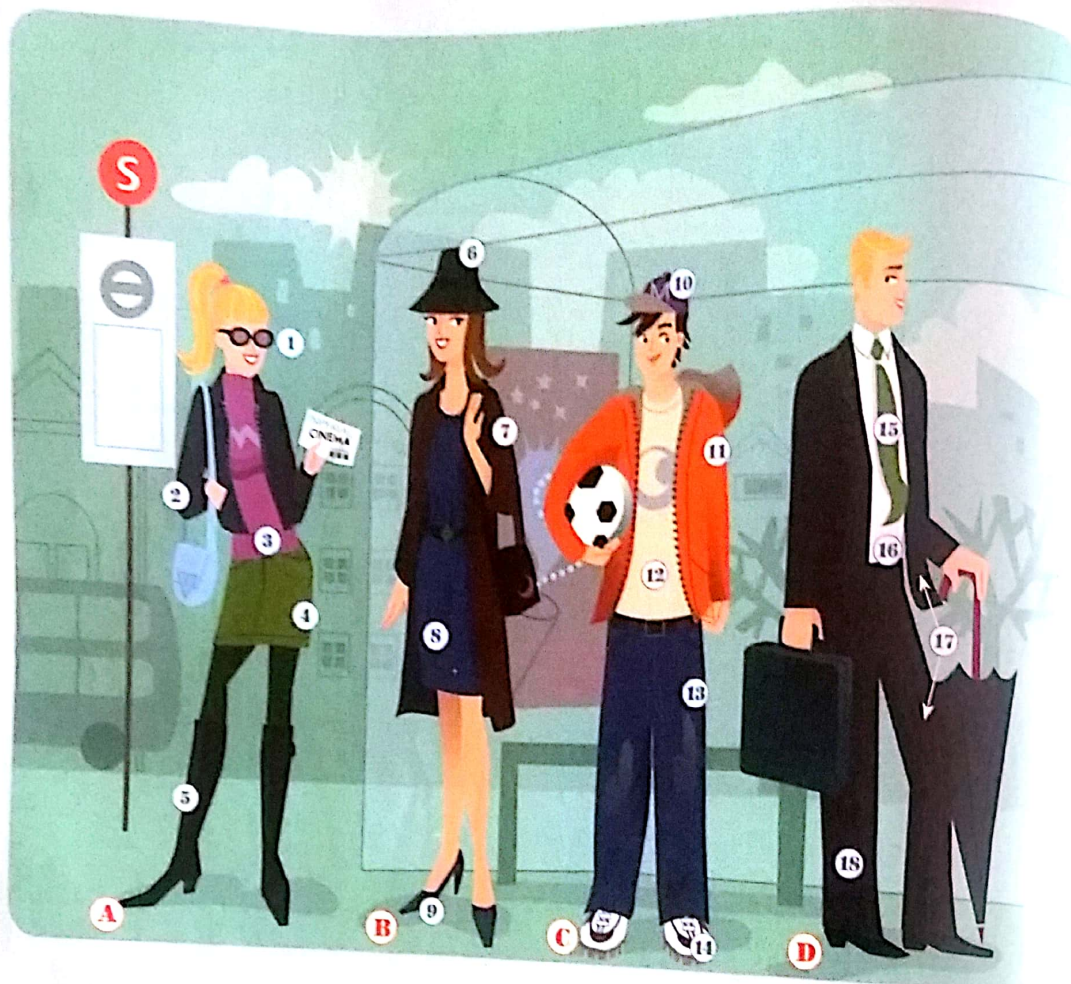
| | /ŋ/ | | /n/ |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | Flying a plane <input type="checkbox"/> | | Fly in a plane <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Stopping a train <input type="checkbox"/> | | Stop in a train <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Playing a game <input type="checkbox"/> | | Play in a game <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Speaking English <input type="checkbox"/> | | Speak in English <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Staying here <input type="checkbox"/> | | Stay in here <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Driving a car <input type="checkbox"/> | | Drive in a car <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 | Talking Italian <input type="checkbox"/> | | Talk in Italian <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 | Sitting there <input type="checkbox"/> | | Sit in there <input type="checkbox"/> |

VOCABULARY

CLOTHES

A Look at the picture of people waiting for a bus. Write the numbers next to the words below.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a jacket | <input type="checkbox"/> | jeans | <input type="checkbox"/> | a coat | <input type="checkbox"/> | trainers | <input type="checkbox"/> | a skirt | <input type="checkbox"/> | a dress | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| trousers | <input type="checkbox"/> | a T-shirt | <input type="checkbox"/> | a hat | <input type="checkbox"/> | a sweater | <input type="checkbox"/> | shoes | <input type="checkbox"/> | boots | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| sunglasses | <input type="checkbox"/> | a shirt | <input type="checkbox"/> | a suit | <input type="checkbox"/> | a tie | <input type="checkbox"/> | a sweatshirt | <input type="checkbox"/> | a baseball cap | <input type="checkbox"/> |



B E Look at the picture and read the description. Is Sam person A, B, C or D?

Sam has got brown hair. Sam's coming home from work. Sam hasn't got an umbrella. Sam's wearing a brown coat. Sam is wearing a blue dress and blue shoes.

MIND THE TRAP!

Sam is wearing a blue dress.
NOT Sam wears a blue dress.

C Now choose one of the other people in the picture and describe him/her.

D Work in pairs. Student A: choose a classmate but don't say his/her name. Student B: ask Yes/No questions to find out who your partner is thinking of. You can ask a maximum of six questions!

A Is it a boy?

B Yes.

A Is he wearing jeans?

B No, he isn't.

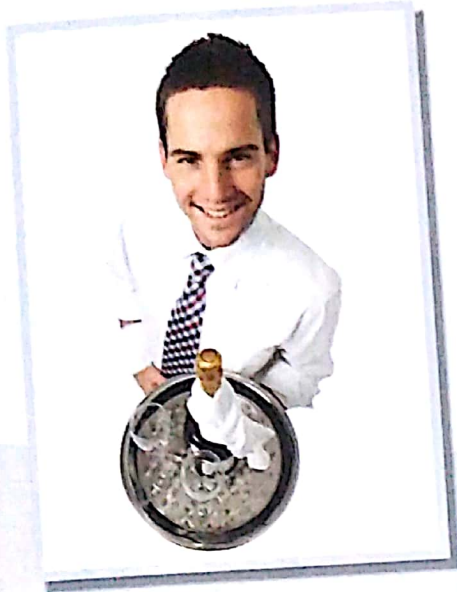
A Has he got a black sweatshirt?

B Yes, he has.

PRESENTATION

9 Read about Steve and answer the questions.

- 1 What does Steve wear in the restaurant?
- 2 What does he think of his work clothes?
- 3 What does he like wearing?



Steve is 19 years old and he's a student, but on Saturdays he works in a restaurant in Oxford. In the photo he's working and he's wearing a white shirt and a tie, but he hates it! He never wears a tie to school: he usually wears jeans and a T-shirt. Steve is happy because he doesn't have a school uniform, but he wears a uniform for work.

GRAMMAR

Present simple vs Present continuous

We use the **Present simple** for something that happens regularly.

I **work** in a restaurant on Friday evenings.

Time expressions:

always, often, usually, sometimes, normally, every day/week, etc., never.

We use the **Present continuous** for something that is happening:

- at the moment of speaking.

Right now I'm **wearing** my school clothes.

- 'around' now but maybe not at the time of speaking.
- I'm **studying** French and English at school.

Time expressions:

at the moment, (right) now, today, this morning/afternoon, etc.

WB p. 53

10 Look again at the text in Exercise 9.

Underline verbs in the Present simple and circle verbs in the Present continuous.

11 Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 Why do you wear / are you wearing sunglasses? It's cloudy!
- 2 Which exam do you study / are you studying for these days?
- 3 How do your parents get / are your parents getting to work every day?
- 4 Look! What does John eat / is John eating?
- 5 When does Carol wear / is Carol wearing a suit? – Never!
- 6 Where do you buy / are you buying your clothes?

12 Complete the dialogue with the Present simple or Present continuous form of the verb in brackets.

Gran Hello, Jodie, it's Gran. Can I speak to your Mum?

Jodie Oh, she's not here. She always ¹_____ (go) to college on Saturday afternoons.

She ²_____ (learn) to make clothes. She ³_____ (make) baby clothes this week.

Gran Oh, that's nice. What about your Dad? What ⁴_____ he _____ (do)?

Jodie Well, he's out too. He ⁵_____ (buy) some new boots for work.

Gran Why ⁶_____ you _____ (not help) him, Jodie? You ⁷_____ (love) shopping!

Jodie Yes, but there are tests at school this week so I ⁸_____ (study).

Gran But I can hear music and a lot of people ⁹_____ (talk) ...

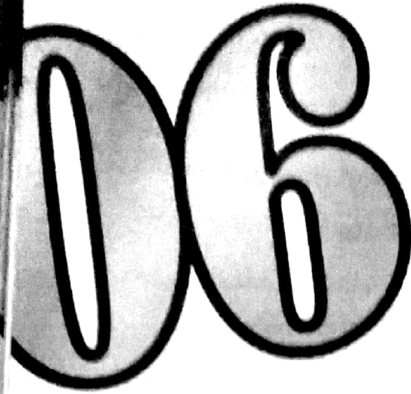
Jodie Er, yes, it's the TV ... I ¹⁰_____ (study) for 5 hours every day, but now I ¹¹_____ (have) a break ...

13 Work in groups. Complete the sentences with your classmates' names. Then ask them questions to see if your guesses are correct.

You Anna, are you wearing anything new today?

Anna Yes, I am. New jeans.

- 1 Anna is wearing something new today.
- 2 _____ plays sport every weekend.
- 3 _____ doesn't often eat meat.
- 4 _____ is enjoying this lesson.
- 5 _____ isn't feeling well today.
- 6 _____ often goes to the cinema.



Following fashion

GRAMMAR NOTES

Present continuous

| | Affirmative | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|
| I | am ('m) | working. |
| You | are ('re) | |
| He/She/It | is ('s) | |
| We | are ('re) | |
| You | are ('re) | |
| They | are ('re) | |

| | Negative | |
|-----------|------------------|----------|
| I | am not ('m not) | working. |
| You | are not (aren't) | |
| He/She/It | is not (isn't) | |
| We | are not (aren't) | |
| You | are not (aren't) | |
| They | are not (aren't) | |

| Yes/No questions | | | Short answers |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|--|
| Am | I | working? | Yes, I am. No, I'm not. |
| Is | he she it | | Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't. |
| Are | we you they | | Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't. |

Wh- questions

What are you doing?
Why are you doing that?
Where are you going?
Who are you talking to?

- Il *Present continuous* si usa per descrivere:
 - un'azione che è in corso di svolgimento adesso.
He's writing a letter to his parents.
Sta scrivendo/Scrive una lettera ai suoi genitori.
 - un'azione che è in corso di svolgimento anche se non necessariamente in questo momento.
I'm learning to drive.
Sto imparando/Imparo a guidare.
 - una condizione temporanea.
I'm living in a hostel at the moment.
In questo momento abito in un ostello.

In italiano si esprime con la struttura 'stare' + gerundio o con il presente indicativo.
- Il *Present continuous* si forma con il presente del verbo *to be* + forma in *-ing*.
- Nell'aggiungere *-ing*, tieni conto delle seguenti regole ortografiche:
 - i verbi terminanti in *-e* muta la eliminano:
write - writing (MA see - seeing)
 - i verbi monosillabi che terminano con una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale raddoppiano la consonante:
sit - sitting (MA beat - beating)
 - i verbi bisillabi che terminano con una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale accentata raddoppiano la consonante:
refer - referring (MA enter - entering)
 - i verbi bisillabi che terminano in *-l* raddoppiano sempre la *-l*: *travel - travelling*
 - i verbi terminanti in *-ie* mutano *-ie* in *y*:
die - dying
 - i verbi terminanti in *-y* la conservano in ogni caso:
play - playing
study - studying

Present simple vs Present continuous

- 1 La differenza tra *Present simple* e *Present continuous* in inglese non è evidente in italiano:

– *What do you do?*

Che cosa fai? – Azione abituale

– *What are you doing?*

Che cosa fai?/Che cosa stai facendo? – Azione in corso di svolgimento

- 2 Alcuni verbi non ammettono la forma progressiva, ma solo il *Present simple* anche per azioni in corso di svolgimento. Sono verbi di percezione (*see* 'vedere', *hear* 'udire'), verbi di sentimento (*love* 'amare', *hate* 'odiare'), verbi di volontà (*want* 'volere', *wish* 'desiderare'), verbi di attività mentale (*know* 'sapere', *understand* 'capire').

He loves playing tennis.

Adora giocare a tennis.

I don't understand.

Non capisco.

- 3 Ricorda inoltre che:

– si usa il *Present simple* per condizioni stabili a lungo termine:

I normally live with my parents.

Normalmente abito con i miei genitori.

– si usa il *Present continuous* per condizioni temporanee, che si prevedono a breve termine:

I'm living with some friends at the moment.

In questo momento abito con alcuni amici.

- 4 Il *Present continuous* è spesso accompagnato da espressioni di tempo: *now* ('ora'), *at the moment* ('in questo momento'), *at present* ('attualmente'), *today* ('oggi'), *this week/month/year* ('questa/o settimana/mese/anno').

too/not enough

Too + adjective

It's too expensive!

It's too long.

I'm too hot.

You're too young.

(not) + adjective + enough

It isn't trendy enough.

It's cheap enough.

Are you rich enough?

- 1 *Too* + aggettivo corrisponde all'italiano 'troppo':

It's too big. È troppo grande.

- 2 (*Not*) *enough* corrisponde all'italiano 'sufficiente/insufficiente' o '(non) abbastanza':

It's not big enough.

Non è abbastanza grande.

Too si posiziona davanti all'aggettivo:

He's too tall.

È troppo alto.

Enough si posiziona dopo l'aggettivo:

He isn't tall enough.

Non è abbastanza alto.



PRACTICE

Present continuous

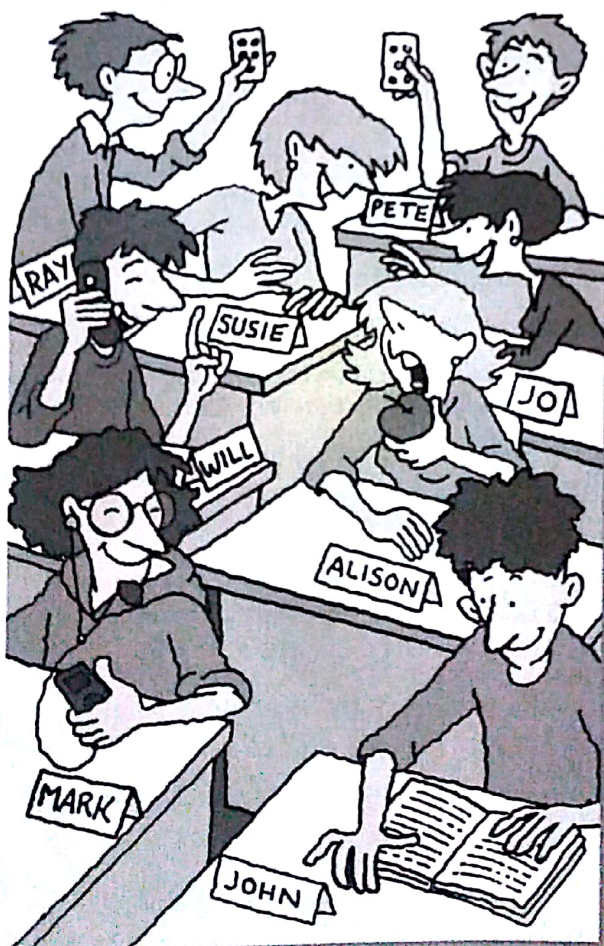
5 Scrivi la forma in *-ing* dei verbi.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 do <u>doing</u> | 2 enjoy _____ |
| 3 have _____ | 4 play _____ |
| 5 read _____ | 6 sit _____ |
| 7 stay _____ | 8 study _____ |
| 9 swim _____ | 10 take _____ |
| 11 talk _____ | 12 watch _____ |
| 13 work _____ | 14 write _____ |

6 Che cosa stanno facendo? Guarda la figura e usa i verbi nel riquadro per scrivere che cosa fa ogni personaggio.

talk on mobile • play cards • eat an apple
read a book • listen to music • chat

- John is reading a book.
- Mark _____
- Alison _____
- Susie and Jo _____
- Ray and Pete _____
- Will _____



7 Completa la cartolina e la lettera usando i verbi nel riquadro al *Present continuous*.

have • play • read • sit • swim • write • enjoy
stay • take • work

Dear Mabel,

I am writing to you from Corfu. We're in a great hotel. It's got everything. Jack and I

are sitting next to the pool. Jack is taking

the paper. The children are playing in the pool.

There's a piano and somebody is playing my

favourite song. The weather is beautiful.

We are having a wonderful time.

See you soon,

Subhan

We're home alone this month. Our daughter Carol is got a temporary job - she is working in a bank in Edinburgh for three months. Our son, Pete, is staying with our cousins in Australia. The twins, Luke and Penny, are studying a German course at a language school. We are enjoying the peace and quiet.

8 Completa la conversazione.

A Clara?

B What, mum?

A What are you doing? (what / you do?)

B I'm studying (I / study) for my Maths exam.

A I can hear voices. Are you watching television? (you / watch television?)

B No, I'm not. (no / I / not).

A Yes, you are. (yes / you).

Are you studying? (you / not study).

Yes, I am. (you / watch television).

What are you doing? (What / Luke do?)

B He's talking to Matt. (He / talk to Matt)

A Are they studying? (they / study?)

B No, they're not. (no / they / not)

They're playing with (they / play) with

the Play Station.

A AUGHH!!

Present simple vs Present continuous

Quali avverbi di tempo usi con il Present simple o il Present continuous?

| | simple | continuous |
|-----------------|--------|------------|
| 1 every day | X | |
| 2 today | | X |
| 3 usually | | |
| 4 sometimes | | |
| 5 at the moment | | |
| 6 normally | | |
| 7 this week | | |
| 8 right now | | |
| 9 all the time | | |
| 10 never | | |

10 Cerchia l'alternativa corretta.

- 1 Usually, I cycle / I'm cycling to school, but there's a problem with my bicycle so this week I take / I'm taking the train.
- 2 We stay / We're staying in the Wolvercote Arms Hotel this week, but normally we stay / we're staying in the Randolph when we're in Oxford.
- 3 I read / I'm reading all the time. At the moment I read / I'm reading a book about China.
- 4 Normally I don't study / I'm not studying at the weekend, but my exams are next month so I study / I'm studying a lot right now.
- 5 Today I have / I'm having a big lunch, but normally I have / I'm having a sandwich.
- 6 My brother works / is working in a bank. This month he's on holiday and he travels / he's travelling around the USA.
- 7 I live / I'm living with my parents in London, but at the moment I stay / I'm staying with my sister in Leeds.
- 8 My sister doesn't work / isn't working this week because she studies / is studying for an exam.

1 Guarda le figure e scrivi che cosa fanno abitualmente e che cosa stanno facendo in questo momento.



drive a bus /
ride a motorbike.



Jack usually drives a bus. Today he's riding a motorbike.



teach English /
read a book



Mary



work as a chef /
eat in a restaurant



Andy



study /
play the guitar



Jim



work at the hospital /
play tennis



Jill

12 Completa la conversazione con il *Present simple* o il *Present continuous*.

A Fiona, this is Luis. He's from Spain.

¹ He's staying (he / stay) with us this month.

B Hello Luis, what ² _____ (you / do) in Britain?

C ³ _____ (I / study) English.

B Really. Where ⁴ _____ (you / study)?

C At ELIC.

B Oh. ⁵ _____ (I / know) somebody at ELIC. ⁶ _____ (you / know) Kate Goodman?

C She's my teacher.

B Amazing. And where ⁷ _____ (you / live) in Spain?

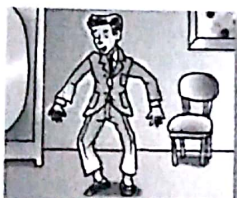
C In Madrid. ⁸ _____ (I / work) for an American company.

B ⁹ _____ (you / learn) English for your job?

C Yes. ¹⁰ _____ (everybody / speak) English in the company.

too/(not) enough

13 Qual è il problema nelle figure? Usa l'aggettivo per scrivere frasi usando 'too ...' o 'not ... enough'.



1 (big) They're not big enough.



2 (tall) _____



3 (strong) _____



4 (hot) _____

14 **B** Scrivi l'alternativa corretta per completare il testo.

My name's Lisa Ferrari. I'm from Roseville, USA. Roseville is a small city near Sacramento. ¹ in northern California, east of San Francisco. At the moment ² _____ design at UCLA. ³ _____ in Los Angeles! It's an enormous city ... I prefer it to Roseville! Roseville is ⁴ _____ and it isn't ⁵ _____. I enjoy ⁶ _____ my friends in a bar and ⁷ _____. ⁸ _____ I'm not studying because it's Easter. Usually ⁹ _____ Roseville for the holidays to visit my parents, but this year ¹⁰ _____ LA. The ticket to Roseville is too expensive!

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 a) in the north | b) north of |
| 2 <u>c) in northern</u> | d) to north |
| 3 a) I'm studying | b) I studying |
| c) I study | d) I'm study |
| 4 a) I'm liking living | b) I'm liking to live |
| c) I like live | d) I like living |
| 5 a) too much small | b) too small enough |
| c) too small | d) enough small |
| 6 a) much lively | b) too much lively |
| c) enough lively | d) lively enough |
| 7 a) to meet | b) meet |
| c) meeting | d) finding |
| 8 a) going to dance | b) going dancing |
| c) to go to dance | d) to go dancing |
| 9 a) In this period | b) These days |
| c) At the moment | d) In this moment |
| 10 a) I'm going to | b) I go to |
| c) I go in | d) I'm going in |
| 11 a) I stay at | b) I'm staying at |
| c) I stay in | d) I'm staying in |

Translate

15 Traduci le frasi in inglese.

- Di solito mia madre prepara la cena, ma oggi mio padre fa la pizza.
- All'università studio lingue e in questo periodo sto seguendo un corso di spagnolo.
- Dove sono le mie scarpe? Di solito le metto vicino alla porta.
- Di solito indosso giacca e cravatta al lavoro, ma oggi il capo (boss) è in vacanza, quindi indosso un paio di jeans.
- Fa troppo freddo in questa stanza.
- Questa casa non è abbastanza grande per questa famiglia!