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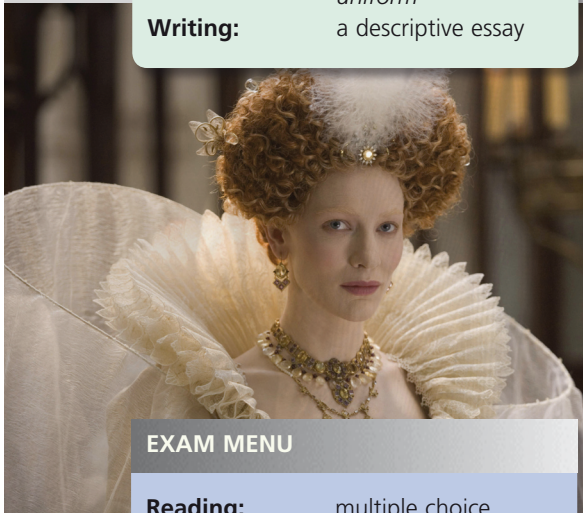
Fashion

MAIN MENU

- Vocabulary:** fashion; key word: *think*
Grammar: have something done; the passive; *make, let* and *allow* challenging
Speaking: challenging
Reading: *Fashion victim*
Listening: *Crazes; School uniform*
Writing: a descriptive essay

Getting started

1 Work in pairs or groups. Look at the pictures and discuss the clothes and styles. When were they popular?



EXAM MENU

- Reading:** multiple choice
Writing: an essay
Use of English: word formation; key word transformation; open cloze
Listening: multiple matching
Speaking: multiple choice

2 How far would you go to look good? Would you consider cosmetic surgery?
 3 Work in groups and ask and answer these questions.

1 How long do you spend deciding what to wear ...?
 • before school or work
 • at the weekend

2 Who chooses your clothes?

3 Who buys them?

5 What is your favourite item of clothing?

4 How long have you had the same hairstyle? How has it changed since you were young?

6 What are your favourite designer brands?

7 Have you ever had an argument over your choice of clothes or hairstyle?

Vocabulary: fashion

1 Choose the correct word (in *italics*) in sentences 1–15.

- A fashionable belt or scarf is the kind of *extra/accessory* which can completely transform an old outfit.
- Have you noticed? Turn-ups on trousers are *making/doing* a comeback.
- Oh dear, these patterns *clash/crash*; squares and stripes just don't *live/go* together.
- She's *into/onto* weird diets like eating nothing but grapefruit for a month and then only brown rice for the next!
- An old USSR hat is the kind of *fashion/cult* object people love to wear.
- Be honest, don't you think I look *cold/cool* in these *designer/brand* sunglasses?
- I think my grandmother tries too hard to look young and *trendy/stylish*. It's a bit embarrassing at her age!
- Kids are refusing to wear the same *names/brands* as their parents.
- Tattoos and piercings are silly *fads/fades* which cause lasting damage.
- I believe a 'little black dress' is a *classic/classical* that really should be part of every woman's *wardrobe/cupboard*.
- She has got a lot of *fashion/flair*. She knows how to make herself stand out from the crowd.
- The *craze/crazy* for 'tamagotchis' didn't last long. Kids soon got tired of them.
- My nephew used to be obsessed by *designer/logo* jeans.
- I absolutely love your new *suite/suit*. Is it an Armani?
- Change out of those old clothes and wash your hair. You look far too *scruffy/smart* to go for a job interview

2 Complete these sentences using words and expressions based around the word *fashion*.

- Please don't worry about being fashion _____. Just be yourself.
- Their offices may look old fashion _____, but inside they have the latest equipment.
- Long hair simply went _____ fashion in the 1980s. After that men started to have it short again, thank goodness!

Phrasal verbs

3 Complete the sentences by matching a beginning (1–7) to an ending (a–g).

- There's no need to **dress up** later, ...
 - You can **try** the dress **on** ...
 - If you're hot, just ...
 - You'd better **put on** something warm because ...
 - What on earth does he **have on**; ...
 - If these trousers are too big, ...
 - I can't **do up** the buttons on this skirt; ...
- he looks really strange!
 - take off** your jacket.
 - can you **let it out** a bit?
 - just come as you are.
 - we'll **take them in** and **turn them up** for free.
 - it's going to be cold later on.
 - to check that it fits.

4 Which of the phrasal verbs in bold in exercise 3 above means to ...?

- make bigger _____
- make smaller _____
- make shorter _____
- remove _____
- cover oneself _____
- wear your best clothes _____
- wear _____
- fasten _____

5 Work in groups. Who do you think is speaking to whom in each sentence in exercise 3? Think of a suitable response.



Listening: crazes

PAPER 4, PART 1

- 1 14.1 **MULTIPLE CHOICE** You will hear people talking in eight different situations. Listen, and for questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).
- You hear a father and daughter discussing how the father should dress. What does the father decide to do?
A He changes the shirt and tie.
B He puts on a different jacket.
C He changes the suit.
 - You hear a radio phone-in programme. What is the speaker giving information about?
A a miracle way of losing weight
B taking care of sporting injuries
C combining diet and exercise
 - Two people are waiting for a third. How do they feel about her?
A They think she looks terrible.
B They think she looks lovely.
C They are jealous.
 - You hear a radio presenter talking about how students can manage their budgets. What does he say about clothes and fashion?
A Buy top quality which will last.
B Don't follow the crowd – be an individual.
C You must have one or two expensive designer items in your wardrobe.
 - You hear a sociologist talking about a new phenomenon. What does it involve?
A creating spontaneous crowds
B circulating as many emails as possible
C organising meetings of large numbers of people
 - You hear an elderly man talking about the objects which are special for each generation. What does he feel about this?
A He thinks things were too expensive in the old days.
B He thinks it is natural.
C He doesn't understand the desire for retro fashions.
 - You hear a woman talking about fashion week. What does she think about it?
A It's harmless.
B It's immoral.
C It's a waste of time.
 - An estate agent is showing some potential buyers a house. What does she say about it?
A The house and area have a great future.
B It is a modern family home.
C It's in an excellent area with lots of facilities.

Grammar: have something done

→ Grammar Reference (Section 12.2.4) page 179

- 1 Study sentences **a** and **b** below. In which sentence ...?
- did she lift her face herself? _____
2 did someone else do it? _____
a she had her face lifted.
b she lifted her face.
- 2 Rewrite these sentences using the causative **have**. Begin each sentence with the word, or words, in bold.
- Marcello got the garage to spray his car in his team's colours.
Marcello _____ .
 - A local firm built their new house in the mountains.
They had _____ .
 - A professional photographer is going to take photos of their wedding.
They are _____ .
 - A famous dressmaker from Milan is making Helen's wedding dress.
Helen is _____ .
 - A dentist is going to whiten Kevin's teeth for the occasion.
Kevin _____ .
 - The best hairdresser in town will be doing their hair on the big day.
They _____ .
- 3 Look at the list below and tick the things you usually **have done**. Write a paragraph including the things you ticked about what you **had done** last weekend.
- wash curtains _____
 - clean windows _____
 - paint bedroom _____
 - walk dog _____
 - do the washing up _____
 - cut my hair _____
 - iron clothes _____
 - fix bike _____
 - repair computer _____
 - whiten my teeth _____
 - repair broken window _____
 - fit new kitchen _____
 - replace car tyre _____
 - wash car _____

Reading: fashion victim

- 1 Look at the the photographs. What do you think the text is about?
- 2 Read the first paragraph and check if you were right.
- 3 Quickly read the rest of the text and find out the importance of the following:
 - 1 Lakshmi; Vishnu; Vered; Shri E.V.K.S. Elangovan
 - 2 Tirupati; Melrose Avenue
 - 3 £500; \$120 million; 4,000; six months

PAPER 1, PART 1

- 4 **MULTIPLE CHOICE** For questions 1–8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 Western women have hair extensions ...
 - A to show they are rich.
 - B to copy the fashion of the rich and famous.
 - C because they are ambitious.
 - D because they are afraid of becoming bald.
- 2 Women have their heads shaved at the temple ...
 - A to sell it for their personal profit.
 - B for medical reasons.
 - C as a religious practice.
 - D to raise money for its maintenance.
- 3 The temple ...
 - A costs more to maintain than any other religious site.
 - B couldn't operate without the sale of pilgrims' hair.
 - C is the most visited religious site in the world.
 - D is deep in a valley.
- 4 Lakshmi had her hair shaved off because she ...
 - A wanted to earn some money for her family.
 - B believed it would bring her family good fortune.
 - C had to.
 - D needed money to give to her future husband.
- 5 Why is temple hair popular in LA?
 - A It is both sacred and lovely.
 - B Salons want to profit from the latest fashion in hair styles.
 - C There are skinny blonde women who want it.
 - D It provides excellent value for money.
- 6 The article suggests that ...
 - A the fashion is already beginning to fade.
 - B temple hair lacks the versatility of acrylic.
 - C for once the fashion originated in London.
 - D one colour dominates customer choice.
- 7 Women who sell their hair on the black market ...
 - A may have received pressure to do so.
 - B tend to come from larger towns and cities.
 - C can then support their families for many months.
 - D generally receive a fair deal from buyers.

- 8 Which word below most closely describes the writer's mood?
- A shame
 - B disapproval
 - C jealousy
 - D admiration



IN NORTHERN INDIA, THOUSANDS OF WOMEN QUEUE PATIENTLY TO HAVE THEIR HAIR SHAVED OFF WITH A DRY RAZOR, LEAVING THEM COMPLETELY BALD. WITHIN WEEKS, THE HAIR WILL HAVE BEEN LIGHTENED AND BONDED ON TO THE HEADS OF RICH WESTERN WOMEN WHO WANT TO IMITATE THE LATEST RED CARPET FASHION. FOR £500 YOU, TOO, CAN HAVE REAL HUMAN HAIR BONDED ON TO YOUR OWN, THICKENING OR LENGTHENING IT INSTANTLY. 'TEMPLE HAIR' IS HUGELY POPULAR WITH TOP CELEBRITIES, BUT WHILE TOP HAIR SALONS ENJOY THE PROFITS MADE FROM SELLING HUMAN HAIR, DOES ANYONE DARE TO ASK WHERE IT COMES FROM, OR HOW MUCH WOMEN ARE BEING PAID TO DONATE THEIR LOCKS TO FASHION?

The shocking truth is that not a penny is given to the women who sacrifice their hair. In fact, they are not even told that soon it is going to be sold for profit. All the money goes to the temple itself. Perched on the hills of Tirupati, in India, the Hindu temple is the second richest religious site in the world after the Vatican city. Boasting up to 20 million pilgrims a year, the popular site costs \$120 million a year to maintain. Money mainly comes from donations, but the most prevalent source of income, however, is from the sale of human hair.

Every day, up to 4,000 women visit the temple to take part in this religious rite. Lakshmi Srinivasan, a beautiful 21-year-old girl, lives nearby. From the age of 11, she sorted hair to export to the US. 'Indian women rub oils into their hair to keep it soft and beautiful. Also, they grow it very long. Our hair is a major source of pride and beauty.' Lakshmi, coming from a poor family, needed to work to feed her parents, as well as to save for a dowry so she could marry. But she had to make far greater sacrifices for their prosperity. 'When I was younger, I was made to have my own hair cut off at the temple,' she remembers. 'My parents believed that it would bring us some luck, so I could not say no.' Many poor families go to the temple to pray for good crops; for poor farmers, the sacrifice of hair to Vishnu adds to their chances of having a good harvest.

And in LA, where looks are everything, women will pay premium prices to get their hands on temple hair. LA's hottest shopping street, Melrose Avenue, is teeming with skinny blondes in designer clothes. The idea of 'temple hair', with all its spiritual connotations, has a special appeal in the city where religious fads are considered part and parcel of celebrity.

5 Discuss.

- What do you think about temple hair and the hair extension business?
- Do you think there should be any controls on this practice?
- If so, what controls?

We do have every colour,' explains Vered, the owner of one salon, 'but this is LA, so obviously blonde is the most popular. Most of the hair is used by people who want to be beautiful, plus spirituality is very "in" over here, so that adds to the whole experience of getting temple hair.' And where America leads, Britain is quick to follow. 'Indian hair really is the best quality, I find,' says a spokesman for Tyrone and Company, a London salon. 'It can be treated just like your own hair. It can be heated and curled, coloured and blow-dried, unlike acrylic.' The look is also far more expensive.

There are now more than 50 salons in London alone which deal in Indian temple hair, and business is booming. But as with anything in fashion, merchants are waiting to provide a cheaper version for the masses on the black market.

Shri E.V.K.S. Elangovan, an Indian trade minister, is worried. 'Aside from the temple hair, we have no idea where the rest comes from,' he says. 'In many cases we fear women are being exploited.' Preying on desperately poor women in Indian villages, these suppliers cajole them into selling their hair for next to nothing. The cost of a set of hair extensions in the West is enough to feed a family in India for six months. It is the salons and the hair distributors, however, who recover the profits.



EXAM SPOTLIGHT

PAPER 1, PART 1

- 6 In this part of the reading test there may be one 'global' question which asks about the writer's overall attitude. Look again at exercise 4. Which question from 1–8 do you think does this?

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

Homophones

Homophones are words which sound the same but which usually have a different spelling.

Example: *flour, flower*

7 Which two pairs are homophones (sound the same)?

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1 a through | b threw | 3 a site | b sight |
| 2 a effect | b affect | 4 a accept | b except |

8 Choose the correct word (in italics) in sentences 1-6.

- 1 She looks far too skinny. I wonder how much she *ways/weighs*.
- 2 The eagle *preys/prays* on rabbits, mice and even lambs.
- 3 Last year I went on a *lightning/lightening* business trip to New York.
- 4 We shouldn't condemn the *rites/rights* and ceremonies of other cultures.
- 5 If your T-shirt is stained you can always *die/dye* it a different colour.
- 6 She lost her *site/sight* when she was only 24.

Grammar: the passive

→ Grammar Reference (Section 12.2) page 179

1 Study a and b. Which sentence is ...

active? _____ passive? _____

- a People who want to be beautiful, use most of the temple hair.
- b Most of the temple hair is used by people who want to be beautiful.

2 Which sentence in exercise 1 emphasises ...

hair? _____ people? _____

3 Identify examples of the passive in the text.

4 Work in pairs. Decide if statements 1–4 are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The passive always uses a past participle. T / F
- 2 The passive always uses a form of the verb 'to be'. T / F
- 3 We can transform every active sentence into the passive. T / F

- 5** Identify the tense or the form which has been underlined. Then re-phrase the sentences beginning with the words in italics and using the passive voice. The first one has been done as an example.

- We only employ adults in our factories.
Form: present simple
Only adults are employed in our factories.
- Young women are sewing the labels onto designer clothes.
Form: _____
Labels _____
- They sold eighty million pairs of trainers last year.
Form: _____
Eighty million _____
- They have taken Japanese designs as their inspiration.
Form: _____
Japanese designs _____
- They are going to present their new range of swimwear at the Olympic pool.
Form: _____
Their new range of swimwear _____
- Our new puppy was destroying my favourite shoes.
Form: _____
My favourite shoes _____
- Moths had made hundreds of holes in the clothes in the wardrobe.
Form: _____
Hundreds _____
- We will have finished the costumes by next weekend.
Form: _____
The costumes _____
- Governments should take action against this immoral trade.
Form: _____
Action _____
- Someone should have banned the trade.
Form: _____
The trade _____

- 6** Complete sentences 1 and 2 below using *with* or *by*. Which preposition do we use with the agent, and which with the instrument?

- He had his teeth straightened *with/by* a top dentist.
- They shaved the women's heads *with/by* a dry razor.

- 7** The passive is often used to describe what happens without saying who does it. In pairs, describe from start to finish how temple hair becomes hair extensions.

Listening: school uniform

- 1** In Britain, most children have to wear a uniform to school. How common is this in your country? Do you think it is a good idea or a bad idea? Why?



- 2** **14.2** Three friends, Florence, Damien and Philip, are talking about school uniform. Listen and decide who says what by writing *F* for Florence, *D* for Damien, and *P* for Philip after questions 1–7.

Who ...?

- likes the way someone used to look ____
- had to wear a strange-looking hat ____
- thinks that school uniform is convenient ____
- thinks that children have the right to choose what they put on ____
- thinks uniform reduces social differences between pupils ____
- claims that uniforms only look nice for a short period ____
- didn't have a new uniform every year. ____

- 3** **14.2 MULTIPLE CHOICE** Listen again, and for questions 1–5 choose the best answer (*A*, *B* or *C*).

- What happened when Florence wore the winter uniform?
A She found it difficult to button up her coat.
B People made fun of her.
C She had to change her hairstyle.
- What does Damien think about school uniform?
A The problems it creates are bigger than those it solves.
B It stops school kids from expressing themselves.
C It is better than the alternative.
- What happened at Philip's school during hot weather?
A Everyone had to suffer.
B Only the teachers were allowed to take off their jackets.
C The children could take off their ties.
- What does Florence believe about school uniform?
A It teaches school children self-discipline.
B It looks nice.
C It soon starts to look scruffy.
- What happened when Damien was a schoolboy?
A His uniform was never the right size.
B The arms of his jacket were never long enough.
C He had a new uniform every other year.

Key word: *think*

- 1 Work in pairs. Replace the words in bold with phrasal verbs and expressions from the box.

thought up	think things through	think back to
to my way of thinking	thinking about	think so
do you think you could	don't you think we should	

- 1 **I'd like you to** give us your views.
- 2 **Wouldn't it be a good idea to** hear what she has to say?
- 3 We are **considering** their proposal.
- 4 Do you really **believe that?**
- 5 She has **imagined** another crazy scheme.
- 6 Your problem is that you never **analyse things carefully**.
- 7 When I **remember** the old days, things weren't any different.
- 8 **In my opinion**, we should ban the trade in human hair.

Writing: a descriptive essay

- 1 In part 2 of the Writing test, you may have the choice to write an essay which includes a description of people or places. Read the four short descriptions on page 143 and match them to the pictures (a–d).
- 2 Work in pairs. What general impression do each of the four texts give? Discuss which ones feel happy, or optimistic, and which ones feel sad, or pessimistic.
- 3 Go through the four texts again and find words which describe people. Write the words in the table under the category headings shown.

age	height/build	hair	skin

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

Giving a full description

Two adjectives can be put together using *and*.

Example: *small and cramped*

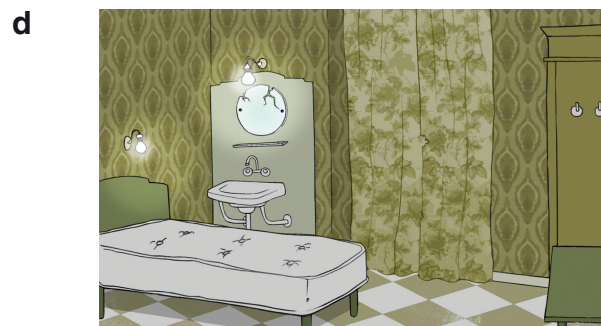
If we want to add other elements to the description we can add *with* and another noun phrase.

Example:

adjective + *and* + adjective + *with* + noun phrase

*It was **small and cramped** **with nasty wallpaper and faded floral curtains**.*

- 4 Find further examples of this pattern in the texts in exercise 1.



1 After our long walk we entered the bar which was bright and welcoming. There was a fire crackling in the fireplace and a kind-looking woman in her early forties was standing alone behind the bar. She was smallish and plump with untidy blonde hair and when she smiled at us dimples appeared in her cheeks. It was pleasant, warm and cosy after the freezing temperatures outside.

2 I opened the door and entered what would be my room for the first year of student life. It was small and cramped with nasty wallpaper and faded floral curtains. The floor was covered in old cracked lino which was sticky underfoot. The smell of cooked cabbage was so strong you could almost taste it. Seth must have read my thoughts. 'Don't worry,' he said, as cheerful as ever, 'we'll soon brighten it up with some of your posters, and the lamps your mum lent you.' At the mention of Mum, I immediately felt desperately lonely and homesick.

3 The house stood alone at the end of a long winding lane. It had roses climbing up the walls and looked like everyone's idea of what a country cottage should be. As we got out of the car the sweet smell of honeysuckle hit us. A wrinkled elderly lady with steel-grey hair was standing on the path leading to her door. A pretty little girl with freckles and red hair tied in pigtails stared at us as she pulled up the flowers in the flower bed next to her.

4 The door opened before we had had time to knock and a skinny young woman dressed in a black leather jacket covered with chains and skulls appeared. The woman, who was in her twenties, had messy, dyed hair and unhealthy pale skin covered in piercings. Behind her loomed a tall man, presumably her boyfriend, who had a tattoo of a black and red spider's web over his neck. She glared at us and through lips covered in black lipstick snapped aggressively, 'What do you want? We were just going out.'

PAPER 2, PART 2

5 Write an answer to this exam story question.

Exam question
 Your school has organized a creative writing competition. Write a story of a memorable event in your life, or in the life of a fictional character, which includes a description of people and places. Begin your story with:
 'I'll never forget the time we ...'

GRAMMAR SPOTLIGHT

Connotation
 'Connotation' is where words have an additional, emotive meaning. For example, the literal meaning of *skinny* is *thinner than thin*. However, *skinny* has the additional, negative connotation of being, in the view of the speaker or writer, unattractively thin.

6 Look up these words in a good English dictionary and try to think of a more neutral word for each one.

Example: skinny = very thin.

cosy	snap	cramped	elderly	glare
lonely	messy	plump	pretty	stare

7 Each of the words in the box has a certain connotation. Decide which ones you can add to the categories below. Some words could belong to more than one category:

- affectionate/sympathetic: *elderly,*
- welcoming/comforting:
- negative/unattractive:
- menacing/aggressive:
- small and uncomfortable:

8 Sometimes in a text we may want to convey meanings which relate to our senses. Look at the four short texts on this page again and find words which refer to smell, sight, taste, touch and hearing.

- smell _____
- sight _____
- taste _____
- touch _____
- hearing _____

WRITING CHECKLIST

Did you?	Yes (✓)	No (X)
• position your description (say when and where it happened)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• use a variety of narrative tenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• give a full physical description of the person or place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• use adjectives and verbs which carry connotation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• say how people felt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• introduce some direct speech	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ Writing Guide, page 202

Review and Use of English

- 1 WORD FORMATION** Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

EXAM SPOTLIGHT

PAPER 3, PART 3

In this part of the Use of English test remember to read the passage all the way through without thinking about the gaps. Try to get an overall impression of what the passage is about.

The world is a terrible place. While many millions live in misery and families hardly know how to satisfy the (1) _____ of their children, other people will go to ridiculous (2) _____ to follow the latest trend and starve themselves to look thin. It is an insult to millions of poor people that in rich countries it is (3) _____ to wear jeans which have been deliberately aged and torn, while millions of others have no (4) _____ other than to dress in rags. The gap between the rich and poor is (5) _____ all the time. Moreover the (6) _____ of cotton farmers by powerful importers of this raw material means they get a fraction of the price of a pair of (7) _____ denims. Franco-Italian fashion producers Ricca-Lewis have made the (8) _____ brave decision to use more expensive fair-trade cotton in some ranges thus lifting farmers out of (9) _____ and providing (10) _____ to workers in other developing countries.

HUNGRY

LONG

FASHION

CHOOSE

**WIDE
EXPLOIT**

DESIGN

ETHIC

**POOR
EMPLOY**

- 2** Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.

1 Her parents would not let Sue have a nose ring.

allowed

Sue _____ a nose ring by her parents.

2 I used a professional to decorate the kitchen.

by

The _____ a professional.

3 When Tim joined the army he had to have a haircut.

made

Tim _____ a haircut when he joined the army.

4 Fashion magazines are encouraging young women to be unhealthily skinny.

by

Young women are encouraged to be _____ fashion magazines.

5 My Dad finds this new fashion quite shocking.

is

My Dad _____ by this new fashion.

6 They used a laser to remove Jo's tattoo.

removed

Jo _____ with a laser.

7 It's time the dog had a bath.

needs

The dog _____ a bath.

8 You are going to hurt yourself if you do that.

get

You _____ if you do that.

- 3 OPEN CLOZE** Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Flashmobbing is the latest craze to hit Europe from the United States. Seemingly spontaneous crowds are created by calling people via the internet to do something unexpected, (1) _____ lying down on the floor for a period, and then disappearing as quickly as they arrived. Europe's first flashmob took (2) _____ in Rome when people went to a shop and asked staff (3) _____ books that did not exist. The latest New York flashmob caused consternation in a toy store (4) _____ flash mobsters gathered recently. Participants (5) _____ told to stare at the store's giant animatronic dinosaur for three minutes then fall to their knees and react to (6) _____ roars by moaning (7) _____ four minutes. But panicked staff quickly shut off the dinosaur and called the police (8) _____ a minute into the mass-moaning. (9) _____ June flashmobs have sprung up in around 40 locations and one seems to be taking place (10) _____ in the world every few days. But some hope (11) _____ craze could die out as (12) _____ as it started thanks to the over-interested media and over-reaction by the police.