Clothes

UNIT 8

Lesson A Vocabulary and Grammar

A Label the clothes with the words in the box.

coat	hat	jeans	jacket	pants
scarf	shoes	skirt	sweater	T-shirt



1. hat
2. scarf
3. jacket
4. Pants
5. shoes



6. T-shirt
7. jeans



8. sweater
9. coat
10. skirt

B Match the questions to the answers.

1. Can I pay by credit card? F
2. Can I see these shoes in brown? c
3. Could you show me another shirt? a
4. Can I get you another size? e
5. How can I help you? b
6. Can I try on this dress? d

a. Yes, sure. We have this blue one.
b. I'm looking for a red tie.
c. I'm sorry, but we only have them in black.
d. Yes, of course. Follow me.
e. No, thanks. This dress fits me very well.
f. I'm sorry, but we only take cash.

C Circle the correct words or phrases.

Customer: **(1)** (Do / Can) you have any coats?

Sales assistant: No, **(2)** (of course / I'm afraid) we only have **(3)** (it / them) in the winter. But we have some warm **(4)** (jackets / T-shirts).

Customer: **(5)** (Do / Could) I see them, please?

Sales assistant: Yes, sure.

Customer: This one looks nice. Could I try **(6)** (it / them) on, please?

Sales assistant: Yes, **(7)** (of course / I'm sorry).

A Read the text. Circle the correct answer.

1. Why don't people know what gift to buy?
   a. They don't know the person very well.
   b. Their family and friends say they don't need anything.
   c. There is too much to buy in the stores.
2. What is an example of a useful present?
   a. a gift card b. wireless headphones c. concert tickets
3. Why is it useful?
   a. Everyone likes it. b. It's her favorite singer. c. You can use it to talk on the phone.
4. Does the perfect present have to be expensive?
   a. Yes, it does. b. No, it doesn't. c. It's not mentioned in the text.
5. What does the perfect present say?
   a. I know you and I love you.
   b. You are different, but I love you.
   c. I know you always like chocolates.

B Circle the correct information from the text.

1. The writer thinks a gift card is a (good / bad) present.
2. People want a present they can use (one time / many times).
3. If a gift is a surprise, you (know / don't know) what it is.
4. People normally (like / don't like) surprises.
5. To buy a good present, you (have to / don't have to) know a person well.

C Read the sentences. Circle **T** for *True* or **F** for *False*.

1. A good gift doesn't stay in the closet. T / F
2. The writer always buys her husband a set of headphones. T / F
3. It's easy for the writer to buy a present for her mom. T / F
4. The writer's mom often goes to concerts. T / F
5. The writer's mom can go to the concert with her friends. T / F
6. Always ask yourself: what does this person like? T / F

4 Learning new words

A How to learn words

Here are some **things** to **help** you when you are learning new words:

- Repeat words **out loud** two or three times to practise the **pronunciation**.
- **Write down** new words in a **notebook**. It's important to **keep a record** of them because it will help you to remember them.
- Write the **meaning** in English or your own language.
- Write an example sentence with the new word. This helps you to understand how to **use** the new word.
- Think of **situations** where you can use this word, and perhaps write them down.

GLOSSARY

help	do sth good for sb; make their life easier
out loud	so that other people can hear it
pronunciation	how to say a word **pronounce** *v*
write sth down	write sth on paper so you can remember it
notebook	a book that you can write in
record	notes of things that have happened, e.g. a **record** of money that you have spent **keep a record (of sth)**
meaning	The **meaning** of *small* is 'little'.
use	do a job with sth: *I **use** a key to open my door.*
situation	things that are happening at a certain time or in a certain place: *I was in a difficult **situation** at work today because my computer wasn't working.*

SPOTLIGHT *thing(s)*

We often use **thing(s)** to talk about an idea or a subject. It means we don't need to find the exact name for something.

- *We talked about lots of **things**.*
- *Art is the **thing** that interests me most.*

1 Complete the dialogues with one word.

▶ What's this word? ~ ***Beige***, but I don't know the correct pronunciation.

1 Was the homework easy? ~ No, it wasn't, but my father helped me.

2 Did the others hear you? ~ Yes, I said his name out loud.

3 How do you know you've read that book? ~ Because I keep a note book.

4 How did you remember her phone number? ~ I wrote it down.

5 Do you know the meaning of ***awful***? ~ Yes, but I don't know how to record it.

6 I've broken my mother's favourite cup. I don't know what to say to her. ~ What a difficult situations!

7 Have you got a new computer? ~ Yes, but I don't know how to use it yet.

8 Did you talk about the holiday? ~ Yes, and lots of other things.

2 Complete the sentences. First, cover the text at the top of the page.

Here are some ▶ things to help you when you are learning new words.

1 Repeat words out loud two or three times to practise the pronunciation.

2 Write down new words in a note book. It's important to keep a record of them.

3 Write the meaning in English or your own language.

4 If you write an example sentence, it helps you to remember how to use a new word.

5 Think of situation where you can use this word.

3 Answer the questions.

▶ Why do you do lots of different things when you are learning new words?
To help you to understand and remember them.

1 Why do you repeat words out loud? .....

2 Where can you write down new words? .....

3 Why is it important to do that? .....

4 How can you write the meaning? .....

5 Why do you write an example sentence? .....

Can + Adverbs of Manner

Use *can* + adverbs of manner to talk about how you do something:

She ***can*** *play the* piano (very) ***well***.
He ***can*** *run* (very) ***fast***.
How well can *she play?*
How fast can *he run?*

E Write *can* or *can't* to complete the conversations.

1. **A:** (1) Can you play the guitar?
   B: No, I (2) can't, but I can sing well. (3) Can you play the song "All You Need Is Love"?
   A: No, sorry, I (4) can't. I don't know it.
2. **A:** What languages (5) can you speak?
   B: I (6) can speak Chinese, Spanish, and English.
   A: Wow! I can speak English and Spanish, but I (7) can't speak Chinese.

F Underline the correct words.

1. We can ski, but we *can* / *can't* skateboard.
2. Yes, I *can* / *can't*.
3. In soccer, you *can* / *can't* use your hands.
4. Leo can't swim *very well* / *not very well*.
5. No, I *can* / *can't*.
6. In basketball, you *can* / *can't* kick the ball.

UNIT 8

Lesson A

Can / Could for Polite Requests	
Can I try it on, please? **Can** you repeat that? **Can** I help you? **Can** I have the sugar, please?	**Could** you pass the salt, please? **Could** you say that again? **Could** you show me another? **Could** you call me a taxi, please?
*You can use *can* or *could* for polite requests. *Could* is more formal than *can*. *In English, we often add "please" at the end of the request because it is more polite. **Can* and *could* are modal verbs. Do not use the auxiliary verb *do* with modal verbs in questions: *Can you repeat that, please?* ✓ ~~*Do you can repeat that, please?*~~ ✗	

Affirmative Response	Negative Response

A Write requests with the words given.

1. Can / try on / this sweater / please?
   Can You try on this sweater Please?
2. Could / spell / that / please?
   Could you spell that Please
3. Can / say / that / again?
   Can You say that again?
4. Could / pass / the / milk, / please?
   Could You pass the milk Please?
5. Can / show / another dress?
   Can You show another dress?
6. Could / have a hamburger / please?
   Could I have a hamburger Please?
7. Can / have / cup of coffee / please?
   Can I have cup of coffee Please?
8. Could / help me?
   Could you help me?

B Check (✓) the polite or correct response.

1. Can I try on a blue shirt?
   ☑ No, you can't. ☐ I'm sorry, but we don't have blue.
2. Could I pay by cash, please?
   ☐ Yes, of course. ☑ Yes, you do.
3. Can you help me this afternoon?
   ☐ I'm afraid that I'm busy. ☑ No, I can't.
4. Could you say that again?
   ☑ Yes, sure. ☐ Yes, course.

Lesson C

Object Pronouns		
Subject Pronoun	Verb	Object Pronoun
I	love(s) like(s) (don't / doesn't) like hate(s)	**me**. **you**. **him**. **her**. **it**. **us**. **them**.
*Object pronouns come after the verb and replace a noun: *I like* ***pizza****.* → *I like* ***it****.* *Bill loves* ***Gill****.* → *Bill loves* ***her****.* *He works with* ***Chen and Joan****.* → *He works with* ***them****.* *Can you help* ***me and my friend****?* → *Can you help* ***us****?* *Do you like Rafael?* → *Do you like* ***him****?*		