

1 VOCABULARY clothes

a Look at the painting and photo on the right, and read about the Remake Project. Do you think the photo is a good remake? Why (not)?


b What are the people in the painting and photo wearing? Write **W** for the woman and **M** for the man.

- 1 ☐ a blue apron
- 2 ☐ blue pants
- 3 ☐ a brown skirt
- 4 ☐ a yellow and green blouse
- 5 ☐ a yellow T-shirt
- 6 ☐ a white cap

c **V** p.151 Vocabulary Bank Things you wear

2 PRONUNCIATION /ə/ and /ər/

a **1.24** Listen to these words and sounds. Practice saying them. Which sound is only in unstressed syllables?

1	 computer	brace <u>l</u> et <u>c</u> ardigan <u>j</u> acket neck <u>l</u> ace
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2	 bird	shirt skirt T-shirt
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b Underline the stressed syllable in the multi-syllable words below. Which sound from a do the pink letters have, 1 or 2?

painter	2	her	first	photograph
picture		prefer	curly	attractive
occasion		work	university	

c **1.25** Listen and check.

d Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

What clothes do you usually wear...?

- for work / college / school
- when you go out at night
- when you want to relax on the weekend
- for a special occasion

3 GRAMMAR present continuous

a Look at some sentences about the painting and photo. Complete them with *He's*, *She's*, or *They're*.

- 1 _____ wearing yellow and blue clothes.
- 2 _____ wearing a cap.
- 3 _____ pouring milk from a bottle.
- 4 _____ pouring milk from a jug.
- 5 _____ looking at the milk.
- 6 _____ standing near a window.

b Circle the correct form of the verb, present continuous or simple present.

- 1 In the photo the man *isn't wearing* / *doesn't wear* a cap.
- 2 People often *wear* / *are wearing* aprons in the kitchen.

c **G** p.126 Grammar Bank 1C

The **REMAKE PROJECT** was the idea of Canadian artist Jeff Hamada. He asked readers of his website to remake a famous work of art as a photo. Hundreds of people sent photos to the project and the photos appeared in blogs, in newspapers, and in a book.



4 LISTENING

a You're going to listen to an art expert talking about Vermeer and *The Milkmaid*. Look at the painting again. With a partner, try to answer the questions.

- What century did Vermeer live in?
a 15th b 17th c 19th
- Where was he from?
a Holland b Germany c Russia
- What kind of things did he usually paint?
a everyday scenes b portraits of rich people
c trees and flowers
- What is the milkmaid probably making?
a butter b bread c a pudding
- How many of Vermeer's paintings exist today?
a 4 b 34 c 304
- Why was the painting expensive to make?
a Because it's very big.
b Because some of the paints were very expensive.
c Because he rented an expensive studio.

b 1.28 Listen and check your answers.

c Look at 1–6. What can you remember about them from the expert's talk? Listen again and make notes.

- Delft *It's a city in Holland. Vermeer was from there.*
- light coming through windows
- his wife, his daughter, and his servant
- Girl with a Pearl Earring*
- the milkmaid's apron
- 175 Dutch guilders



5 VOCABULARY prepositions of place

a Now look at the photo again. Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the list.

above behind between in in front of in the corner
in the middle of next to on (x2) on the left of under

- The young man is in the kitchen.
- There's a table _____ him.
- _____ the table, there are some eggs, some bread, and some strawberries.
- The bread is _____ the table. It's _____ the eggs and the strawberries.
- There's a board _____ the bread.
- _____ the man, there's an old washing machine.
- There's a window _____ the photo.
- _____ of the room there's a sink and some cleaning products.
- There's a flower _____ the wall _____ the sink.
- The sink is _____ the window.

b 1.29 Listen and check. Then cover the sentences and look at the photo. Ask each other where the man and the things are.

Where's the man?

(He's in the kitchen. He's behind the table.)

6 SPEAKING

Describing a picture (a painting or photo)

When we describe a picture, we normally use *There is / There are* to say what's in the picture, and we use the present continuous to say what the people are doing, e.g., *There's a table with some bread on it. The woman is standing next to the table.*

a **Communication** Remakes **A** p.102 **B** p.108
Describe your paintings and remakes.

(My painting is by Vermeer. It's called...)

b In small groups, ask and answer the questions.

- Which of the three "remakes" in this lesson do you think is the best? Why?
- Is there a painting you know that you would like to remake?
- What pictures or posters do you have on the wall in your bedroom or living room?
- Do you have any favorite painters or paintings? Who or what are they? Why do you like them?
- What famous painters are there from your country? Do you like any of their paintings?
- Do you (or did you) paint or draw? What kind of things?

1A word order in questions

questions with *be* and *can*

	Are	you	hungry?	1.4
	Is	there	a bank near here?	
	Can	I	sit here?	
What	was	that	noise?	
Where	were	you	born?	

- We make questions with the verb *be* and *can* by inverting the verb and the subject.

She is a teacher. → **Is she** a teacher?

He can drive. → **Can he** drive?

questions with *do* / *does* / *did* in simple present and simple past

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Base form	1.5
	Do	you	live with your parents?	
	Did	you	take a vacation last year?	
Where	does	your sister	work ?	
When	did	you	start studying English?	
What	did	they	talk about?	

- Use this word order:
auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., *Did you go out last night?* or
question word, auxiliary, subject, base form, e.g., *Where did you go?*

1B simple present

	<i>I / you / we / they</i>	<i>he / she / it</i>	1.15
<input type="checkbox"/>	I usually work at home.	My brother works in the city.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	My parents don't live near here.	It doesn't often rain here.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do you speak French?	Does he like pop music?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	Yes, he does . / No he doesn't .	

- We use the simple present for things we do every day / week / year, or for things that are generally true or always happen.
- We use *don't* / *doesn't* in negative sentences, and *do* / *does* to make questions.

work	works	add -s
study	studies	consonant + y → <i>ies</i>
finish	finishes	add -es after <i>ch, c, g, sh, s, z</i> , and <i>x</i> .
go / do	goes / does	add -es
have	has	change to -s

adverbs and expressions of frequency

- We **often** go out on Friday night. **usually** study on weekends. I'm **never** sick. He's **always** late for work. 1.16
- She gets up early **every day**. We have English classes **twice a week**.

- We often use the simple present with adverbs of frequency (*always, often, sometimes, usually, hardly ever, never*).
Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb.
Adverbs of frequency go after *be*.
She's never sick. **NOT** *She's sick never.*
Remember to use a ☐ verb with *never*.
It never rains. **NOT** *It doesn't never rain.*
- Expressions of frequency (*every day, once a week, etc.*) usually go at the end of a sentence.

1C present continuous: *be* + verb + *-ing*

- A What **are** you **doing**? B I'm **sending** a message to Sarah. 1.26
- My brother **is taking** a two-month vacation in the US.
- In this picture the woman **is standing** near a table.

- We use the present continuous:
 - for things happening now, at this moment.
 - for temporary things that are happening around now, this week, etc.
 - to describe what's happening in a picture.

<input type="checkbox"/>	I'm working .	You	're working .	He	's working .
<input type="checkbox"/>	I'm not working .	We	aren't working .	She	isn't working .
		They		It	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Are you working ?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.			
	Is he working ?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.			

cook	cooking	add -ing
study	studying	
live	living	cut the final e and add -ing
run	running	if verb finishes in consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final consonant and add -ing

simple present or present continuous?

- A What **do** you **do**? B I **work** for an IT company. 1.27
- A What **are** you **doing**? B I'm **checking** my messages.
- I **like** this painting. It's beautiful.

- We use the simple present for things that are generally true or always happen.
- We use the present continuous for an action happening now, at this moment.
- We normally use verbs that describe states or feelings (non-action verbs), e.g., *want, need, like*, in the simple present, not continuous, e.g., *I like Italian food.* **NOT** *I'm liking Italian food.*

1A

- a Put the word or phrase in the correct place in the question.

Where *are* you from? (are)

- 1 Where we park? (can)
- 2 How are you? (old)
- 3 Does finish at 8:00? (the class)
- 4 Where do your friends? (live)
- 5 Why you answer my email? (didn't)
- 6 Do you often to the movies? (go)
- 7 What this word mean? (does)
- 8 What time did arrive? (your friends)
- 9 Who are you talking? (to)
- 10 Where were last night? (you)



- b Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

you live where do ? *Where do you live?*

- 1 you a do have car ?
- 2 was brother your where born ?
- 3 often he how call does you ?
- 4 their time arrive does flight what ?
- 5 Brazil from is girlfriend your ?
- 6 languages how you many can speak ?
- 7 party the how was ?
- 8 last go where you summer did ?
- 9 there doctor here is a ?
- 10 come bus to you by school did ?

← p.7

1B

- a Write sentences and questions with the simple present.

☒ he / usually get up late *He usually gets up late.*

- 1 ☐ Anna / like music
- 2 ☒ my sister / have a lot of hobbies
- 3 ☐ I / get along very well with my parents
- 4 ☒ my brother / study English at school
- 5 ☐ my neighbors / have any children
- 6 ☐ What time / the movie start
- 7 ☒ he / go out twice a week
- 8 ☐ we / often talk about politics
- 9 ☐ how often / you see your brother
- 10 ☐ Sally / go on Facebook very often

- b Put the words in the correct order.

go movies we often the to

We often go to the movies.

- 1 always before go I bed 11:00 to
- 2 ever her Kate sees family hardly
- 3 Saturday never shopping on go we
- 4 a to I dentist year go twice the
- 5 in they breakfast sometimes bed have
- 6 usually car I the listen the in radio to
- 7 in day park every Alan the runs
- 8 often late Sam is work for
- 9 often John to go doesn't movies the
- 10 visit I once my month a mom

← p.9

1C

- a Write sentences with the present continuous. Use contractions where you can.

☐ it / snow *It isn't snowing.*

- 1 ☒ Oliver / wear a suit today!
- 2 ☐ It's hot. Why / wear a coat
- 3 ☐ Jane / sit in her usual place today
- 4 ☒ Hey! You / stand on my foot!
- 5 ☐ what book / you read
- 6 ☒ we / rent a small house right now
- 7 ☐ she / wear makeup
- 8 ☒ I / plan a trip to the US
- 9 ☐ your brother / work in London this week
- 10 ☐ they / get along very well right now

- b Complete the sentences with the simple present or present continuous.

The girl in the painting *is playing* the guitar. (play)

- 1 My dog's not dangerous. He _____. (not bite)
- 2 Why _____ you _____ sunglasses?
It _____.! (wear, rain)
- 3 You can turn off the radio. I _____ to it. (not listen)
- 4 I _____ to find an ATM. (need)
- 5 Be careful! The baby _____ your pen in her mouth! (put)
- 6 **A** _____ you usually _____ on the weekend? (cook)
B No, we normally _____ out. (eat)
- 7 **A** What _____ you _____ here? (do)
B I _____ for Emma. She's late, as usual. (wait)
- 8 I usually _____ tea, but
I _____ a coffee today. (drink, want)
- 9 She's an administrator. She _____ from 9:00 to 5:00. (work)
- 10 Marc _____ in New York, but
he _____ in Chicago right now. (live, work)

← p.10

Things you wear

VOCABULARY BANK

a Match the words and photos.

Clothes

- blouse /blaʊz/
- cardigan /'kɑːdɪɡən/
- coat /kəʊt/
- dress /dres/
- jacket /'dʒækət/
- jeans /dʒiːnz/
- leggings /'legɪŋz/
- pajamas /pə'dʒæməz/
- pants /pænts/
- shirt /ʃɜːt/
- 1 shorts /ʃɔːrts/
- skirt /skɜːt/
- socks /sɒks/
- suit /suːt/
- sweater /'swetər/
- tights /taɪts/
- top /tɒp/
- tracksuit /'træksut/
- T-shirt /'tɪʃɜːt/
- underwear /'ʌndərweɪr/

Footwear

- boots /bʊts/
- flip-flops /'flɪp flɒps/
- sandals /'sændlɪz/
- shoes /ʃuːz/
- sneakers /'sniːkərz/

Accessories

- belt /bɛlt/
- cap /kæp/
- gloves /glɒvz/
- hat /hæt/
- scarf /skɑːf/
- tie /taɪ/

Jewelry

- bracelet /'breɪslət/
- earrings /'ɪrɪŋz/
- necklace /'neɪkləs/
- ring /rɪŋ/



b 1.23 Listen and check.

c Cover the phrases and look at the photos. Test yourself or a partner.

ACTIVATION Work with a partner. **A** say what someone in the class is wearing. **B** name the person.

← p.10

wear, carry, or dress?

Use wear for clothes and jewelry / glasses, etc.
She's wearing a hat. He's wearing sunglasses.

Use carry for bags, suitcases, etc.
I can't carry this suitcase. She's carrying a bag.

Use dress (with no object) to describe the kind of clothes people wear.
TV journalists dress very well. Lucy always dresses in black.

a pair

We often use a pair to talk about plural clothes, e.g., a pair of shoes, sneakers, boots, jeans, pants, etc.