**Using adjectives as nouns, adjective order: Activity 1**

Read Grammar Bank 2B. Then rewrite the underlined phrase using *the* + an adjective. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **2B** adjectives as nouns, adjective order  **adjectives as nouns** EXAMPLES **1** In most African countries, **the young** still look up to **the old**.  **The poor** are getting poorer, and **the rich** are getting richer.  **The government** needs to create more jobs for **the unemployed**.  **2** **The English** are famous for drinking tea.   **The Chinese** invented paper.  **The Dutch** make wonderful cheeses. FORM   * You can use *the* + some adjectives to talk about groups of people, e.g.,   **1** specific groups in society, such as *the young, the old (*or *the elderly), the sick* (= people who are sick), *the blind, the deaf, the homeless, the dead*.  **2** some nationalities that end in -*ch*, -*sh*, -*ese*, and *-ss*, such as *the French, the Spanish, the British, the Japanese, the Irish, the Swiss,* etc. (most other nationality words are nouns and are used in the plural, e.g., *the Brazilians, the Peruvians, the Turks, the South Koreans, the Argentinians,* etc.).   * You can also use adjective + *people* to talk about a group of people, e.g., *poor people, homeless people, old people, Thai people*. * To talk about one person, use, e.g., *a Japanese woman, a rich man,* etc. **NOT** *a Japanese, a rich*.   **adjective order** EXAMPLES  We have a **charming old** house near the lake.  She has **long brown** hair.  I bought a **beautiful Italian leather** belt.  FORM   * You can put more than one adjective before a noun (often two and occasionally three). These adjectives go in a particular order, e.g., **NOT** an *old charming* house. * Opinion adjectives, e.g., *beautiful, nice, lovely,* always go before descriptive adjectives, e.g., *big, old, round*. * If there is more than one descriptive adjective, they go in this order: **OPINION > SIZE > AGE > SHAPE > COLOR > PATTERN > ORIGIN/PLACE > MATERIAL > NOUN** e.g., *expensive, little, brand new, long, purple, striped, French, silk scarf* |

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| 1.  People from Vietnam enjoy spicy food.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoy spicy food.  2.  People from the Netherlands tend to be good at languages.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tend to be good at languages.  3.  Clara Barton took care of people who weren't well during the American Civil War.  Clara Barton took care of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the American Civil War.  4.  The system of reading for people who can't see is called Braille.  The system of reading for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called Braille.  5.  People from China have a fascinating history.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a fascinating history.  6.  Ambulances arrived to take the people who had been injured to the hospital.  Ambulances arrived to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the hospital.  7.  The worst season for people without a home is winter.  The worst season for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is winter.  8.  There is a discount for people without a job.  There is a discount for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  9.  The World War II monument was erected to honor the people who died.  The World War II monument was erected to honor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  10.  There are special TV shows for people who can't hear﻿ that use sign language.  There are special TV shows for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that use sign language. |  |

**Using adjectives as nouns, adjective order: Activity 2**

Read Grammar Bank 2B. Complete the phrases using the adjectives in parentheses in the correct order. Use *a*or *an* where necessary. You do not need to add commas.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **2B** adjectives as nouns, adjective order  **adjectives as nouns** EXAMPLES **1** In most African countries, **the young** still look up to **the old**.  **The poor** are getting poorer, and **the rich** are getting richer.  **The government** needs to create more jobs for **the unemployed**.  **2** **The English** are famous for drinking tea.   **The Chinese** invented paper.  **The Dutch** make wonderful cheeses. FORM   * You can use *the* + some adjectives to talk about groups of people, e.g.,   **1** specific groups in society, such as *the young, the old (*or*the elderly), the sick* (= people who are sick), *the blind, the deaf, the homeless, the dead*.  **2** some nationalities that end in -*ch*, -*sh*, -*ese*, and *-ss*, such as *the French, the Spanish, the British, the Japanese, the Irish, the Swiss,* etc. (most other nationality words are nouns and are used in the plural, e.g., *the Brazilians, the Peruvians, the Turks, the South Koreans, the Argentinians,* etc.).   * You can also use adjective + *people* to talk about a group of people, e.g., *poor people, homeless people, old people, Thai people*. * To talk about one person, use, e.g., *a Japanese woman, a rich man,* etc. **NOT** *a Japanese, a rich*.   **adjective order** EXAMPLES  We have a **charming old** house near the lake.  She has **long brown** hair.  I bought a **beautiful Italian leather** belt.  FORM   * You can put more than one adjective before a noun (often two and occasionally three). These adjectives go in a particular order, e.g., **NOT** an *old charming* house. * Opinion adjectives, e.g., *beautiful, nice, lovely,* always go before descriptive adjectives, e.g., *big, old, round*. * If there is more than one descriptive adjective, they go in this order: **OPINION > SIZE > AGE > SHAPE > COLOR > PATTERN > ORIGIN/PLACE > MATERIAL > NOUN** e.g., *expensive, little, brand new, long, purple, striped, French, silk scarf* |

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| --- | --- |
| **1.**(young / attractive): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man **2.** (old / dirty): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shoes **3.**(black / beautiful / velvet): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jacket **4.**(teenage / tall / American): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl **5.**(sandy / long): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beach **6.**(magnificent / 17th century / country): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house **7.**(Italian / leather / stylish): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bag **8.**(huge / dark): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eyes **9.**(black / friendly / old): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dog **10.**(striped / cotton): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ T-shirt |  |

**Clothes and fashion: Activity 1**

Listen and read. Match the word to the correct picture.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. tight |  |
| 2. loose |  |
| 3. sleeveless |  |
| 4. long-sleeved |  |
| 5. V-neck |  |
| 6. hooded |  |
| 7. turtleneck |  |
| 8. plain |  |
| 9. striped |  |
| 10. patterned |  |
| 11. dotted |  |
| 12. plaid |  |

**Clothes and fashion: Activity 2**

Look at the photos and choose the correct answers.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. a fur / velvet / cotton undershirt |  |
| 2. a lycra / wool / denim vest |  |
| 3. a leather / fur / silk collar |  |
| 4. a velvet / suede / lace top |  |
| 5. a wool / lace / linen suit |  |
| 6. a lycra / leather / denim swimsuit |  |
| 7. a fur / silk / suede scarf |  |
| 8. lace / cotton /velvet bow tie |  |
| 9. a denim / linen / wool cardigan |  |
| 10. leather / lycra / fur sandals |  |
| 11. suede / lace / silk boots |  |

**Clothes and fashion: Activity 3**

Complete the sentences with an adjective from the box. Then listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fashionable casual scruffy classic old-fashioned |  |

1.  She always wears \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes to work – she hates dressing formally.

2.  He looks really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . His clothes are old and dirty.

3.  Jane looked very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her new suit. She wanted to make a good impression.

4.  That tie's a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ! Is it your dad's?

5.  I like wearing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes that don't go out of fashion.

**Clothes and fashion: Activity 4**

Match the sentences (1-9) to (A-I). Then listen and check.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** I'm going to **dress up** tonight.   \_\_\_ **2.** Please **hang up** your coat.   \_\_\_ **3.** These jeans don't **fit** me.   \_\_\_ **4.** That skirt really **suits** you.   \_\_\_ **5.** Your bag **matches** your shoes.   \_\_\_ **6.** I need to **get changed**.   \_\_\_ **7.** Hurry up and **get undressed**.   \_\_\_ **8.** Get up and **get dressed**.  \_\_\_ **9.** That tie doesn't really **go with** your shirt.   \_\_\_ **A** Don't leave it on the chair. **B**  I just spilled coffee on my shirt. **C**  I'm going to a party. **D**  They don't look good together. **E**  It's bath time. **F**  They're too small. **G**  They're almost the same color. **H**  You look great in it. **I**  Breakfast is on the table. |  |

**Vowel sounds**

Listen and read. Choose the word with a different sound in each group. Then listen again and repeat.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. f**i**sh /ɪ/   + den**i**m   + s**i**lk   + t**ie** |  |
| * 1. tree /i/   + str**i**ped   + j**ea**ns   + sl**ee**veless |  |
| * 1. egg /ɛ/   + v**e**lvet   + sl**i**ppers   + l**ea**ther |  |
| * 1. bull /ʊ/   + sh**o**es   + w**oo**l   + h**oo**ded |  |
| * 1. boot /u/   + sk**i**rt   + l**oo**se   + s**ui**t |  |

**Getting older: Activity 1**

Listen to a radio program about old age. Check the topics that are discussed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * being alone * clothes * crime * health * money * mood * resources * retirement * sleep * travel |  |



**Getting older: Activity 2**

Listen again. Choose *True* or *False*. You can read the audio script to help you.



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. The elderly tend to be miserable.   + True   + False   1. Our future health is programmed entirely by our genes.   + True   + False   1. Some people lead busy lives when they reach old age.   + True   + False   1. The increase in the number of old people contributes to overpopulation.   + True   + False   1. The elderly will be lonely in the future.   + True   + False |  |