

2


CLOTHES AND APPEARANCE

LESSON A ► The way we dress

Eng

1 STARTING POINT Fashion sense

A What's your approach to fashion? Complete this survey.

Clothing Survey		Agree	Disagree
	1 When I choose clothes, I tend to think of comfort first and appearance second.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2 I hate choosing my outfits in the morning. I just put on anything I can find.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3 Celebrities sometimes inspire me to change the way I look.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4 Companies should discourage employees from wearing casual clothes to work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5 I don't like to draw attention to myself, so I wear pretty conventional clothes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6 I enjoy shopping for clothes. I don't mind spending hours in clothing stores.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7 High prices rarely prevent me from buying quality clothing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8 Peer pressure sometimes compels me to wear brand-name clothing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B Group work Discuss your answers to the survey.

"I tend to think of comfort first when I choose clothes. When I'm comfortable, I feel good, and that's more important to me than looking good."

2 DISCUSSION Judging by appearances

A Pair work Read these famous quotations. In your own words, explain to a partner what they mean. Do you agree with the quotations?

It's always the badly dressed people who are the most interesting.
– Jean Paul Gaultier

You're never fully dressed without a smile.
– Martin Charnin

Three-tenths of good looks are due to nature; seven-tenths to dress.
– Chinese proverb

"I think the first one means interesting people focus on more meaningful things than clothes. I think it's often true. For example, scientists and inventors don't always dress very well."

B Group work Discuss these questions. Explain your answers.

1. Do you think it's fair for people to judge you by the way you dress?
2. If you had an unlimited clothing budget, would you change your style?
3. Would you change the way you dress to please someone else?

3 GRAMMAR

Review of verb patterns

Study the following common verb patterns.

a. verb + infinitive

When I choose clothes, I **tend to think** of comfort first and appearance second.

b. verb + object + infinitive

Celebrities sometimes **inspire me to change** the way I look.

c. verb + gerund

I **hate choosing** my outfits in the morning.

d. verb + object + preposition + gerund

High prices rarely **prevent me from buying** quality clothing.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 108

A Look at the Starting Point on page 10 again. Can you find another example of each verb pattern above?

B Pair work Which verb patterns from the box do these sentences follow? Write a, b, c, or d.

- c 1. I enjoy making a statement with my clothes.
- a 2. I like to wear unusual color combinations.
- a 3. I refuse to shop with my friends.
- c 4. I can't help being critical of what others wear.
- b 5. Parents should allow their children to wear whatever they want.
- d 6. My friends usually advise me against spending too much on clothes.
- d 7. My parents have always discouraged me from wearing sloppy clothes.
- b 8. Advertising definitely convinces me to buy certain articles of clothing.

C Pair work Which statements above are true for you? Explain and give examples.

D Pair work Complete each sentence with a verb from the box and your own ideas. Then add a follow-up comment, and compare with a partner.

advise	discourage	encourage	require	tend
allow	don't mind	permit	seem	try

1. Some schools require students to wear school uniforms.
They think that students will spend more time studying and less time thinking about clothes.
2. Parents often _____ their children from _____.
3. Some restaurants don't _____ customers to _____.
4. I _____ to wear clothes that _____.
5. Experts _____ people against wearing _____.
6. My clothes always _____ to make me look _____.
7. I _____ buying expensive _____.
8. Young people _____ to be concerned about _____.



1B Gerund and infinitive constructions

The verbs *forget*, *mean*, and *regret* can be followed by either an infinitive or a gerund. However, the meaning is significantly different in each case.

Forget followed by an infinitive refers to something you didn't actually do. **Forget followed by a gerund** refers to an action that you in fact did earlier.

Marcello **forgot to meet** his best friend at the train station.

Marcello never **forgot meeting** his favorite actor.

Mean followed by an infinitive means "intend." In this case, *mean* is usually used in the negative or in the past tense. **Mean followed by a gerund** means "involve or necessitate."

I **meant to visit** Sheila while I was in Hawaii, but I didn't have the chance.

Inviting Emile to the party **means inviting** Eva, too. She'd be so insulted if we didn't.

Regret followed by infinitives such as *inform*, *announce*, and *say* is a polite way of introducing bad news in official communication. **Regret followed by a gerund** means "be sorry for/about."

The corporation **regrets to inform** you that all job vacancies have been filled.

Donna really **regretted missing** her best friend's wedding.

Be + adjective expressions are often followed by an infinitive.

be amazed	be determined	be happy	be lucky
be ashamed	be eager	be hesitant	be ready

Be + adjective + preposition and verb + preposition expressions are often followed by a gerund.

be bored with	be convinced of	be good at	be used to	be worried about
apologize for	complain about	object to	participate in	take part in
			think of	

1 Choose the correct form of the verb.

- Manny forgot *to do* / *doing* his homework for English class because he had completed it over a month ago.
- Mina didn't mean *to frighten* / *frightening* the baby with the doll.
- Though she didn't have much, Wendy never regretted *to spend* / *spending* money on her friends.
- I always forget *to call* / *calling* my parents, and they get really mad at me.
- Attending my high school reunion means *to see* / *seeing* old friends as well as people I didn't like very much.
- We regret *to announce* / *announcing* that Flight 54 has been delayed.

2 Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund form of the verb in parentheses.

- Gil is really eager to rekindle (rekindle) his relationship with Lana.
- I've been worried about _____ (meet) my new college roommate.
- I think you're really lucky _____ (have) so many close friends.
- Have you thought of _____ (send) an e-card instead of mailing a card?
- I'm ashamed _____ (say) that my college roommate and I never reconnected.
- I would like to apologize for _____ (rehash) all these old issues.

1. Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

A wolf in sheep's clothing is a mean or cruel person who pretends to be nice and caring.

Example:

The grandmother is a wolf in sheep's clothing. Inside her home, she verbally abuses her household members. Outside her home, she religiously hears mass.

2. With Hat in Hand

With hat in hand is an idiom that means "with meekness and without a trace of arrogance."

Example:

With hat in hand, the man asked the girl's parents for her hand in marriage.

3. Wear the Pants in One's Family

A woman wears the pants in her family if she is the breadwinner and is able to order family members around.

Example:

The wife clearly wears the pants in her family. She earns much more than her husband and tells him what to do all the time.

4. Wear One's Heart on One's Sleeve

To show one's emotions publicly and without discretion is to wear one's heart on one's sleeves.

Example:

He wore his heart on his sleeves and told everyone he was madly in love with her.

5. Tighten One's Belt

To tighten one's belt means to manage to get by with very little money.

Example:

I tighten my belt and live below my means so I can keep money aside for emergencies.

6. Roll up One's Sleeves

When somebody rolls up his or her sleeves, then he or she is getting ready to do a tough task or an important assignment.

Example:

Kelley rolled up her sleeves and began to work on her new business plans.

7. Put on One's Thinking Cap

To put on one's thinking cap means to think deeply and to analyze something from all possible aspects.

Example:

When we have a problem, we should put on our thinking cap so we can come up with clever solutions.

8. Play One's Cards Close to One's Chest

Being extremely careful and guarded is to play one's cards close to one's chest.

This idiomatic expression also means to not let others know about one's plans and thoughts.

Example:

The negotiators are cunning. They play their cards close to their chest to hide their real intentions.

9. Out of Pocket

Out of pocket refers to money that one directly spends for personal use usually during business trips. It is oftentimes small in amount.

Example:

The manager tries to keep his out of pocket low during business trips. He does not want his company's auditors to question him about unnecessary expenses.

10. On a Shoestring OR Get along on a Shoestring

On a shoestring means on limited budget. Get along on a shoestring means to survive on limited budget.

Example:

Living below her means, she gets along on a shoestring.

11. Old Hat

Something is an old hat if it is not new and has been used for a long time.

Example:

I've been using my red wallet for many years now. It is an old hat and a lucky one at that.

12. Line One's Own Pockets

Somebody lines his or her own pockets if he or she is earning money from shady deals.

Example:

The politician lined his own pockets with bribery from people who want to win big-ticket government projects.

13. Hit One below the Belt

To hit one below the belt means to attack someone in an unjust manner.

Example:

Unable to find any flaws in her cousin, Dina hit her below the belt and spread rumors about her.

14. Have an Ace/a Card up One's Sleeve

Have an ace/a card up one's sleeve means to have a secret plan, which one can carry out during dire situations.

Recommended for You



**Murderous
Children: 11-
Year-Old Serial
Killer Mary Bell**



**20 Money
Idioms
Explained to
English as a
Second
Language
Learners**



**25 Religion
Idioms
Explained to
English as a
Second
Language
Learners**

It can also refer to a secret weapon that can give a person a clear advantage over the others.

Example:

The recruiters had an ace up their sleeve. They offered their recruits attractive compensation packages when they were about to sign up for a competing company.

15. A Hand-Me-Down

A hand-me-down is an old and used piece of clothing that one person gets from another.

Example:

The young kid was given hand-me-downs by her older sister.

16. Get All Dolled Up

Get all dolled up means to get fashionably dressed.

Example:

Many women love to get all dolled up for Friday night parties.

17. Feather in One's Cap

A feather in one's cap is an accomplishment or a recognition that one can be proud of.

Example:

She is a veteran businesswoman, social worker, and mother with many feathers in her cap.

18. Emperor's New Clothes

The idiom emperor's new clothes is used to refer to a situation where a person keeps from criticizing another person because he or she thinks that everyone else does not want to make any criticisms.

This idiom can also be used to refer to a situation where a person believes something to be true when in fact that thing is false.

Example:

It was clearly like emperor's new clothes. The students did not speak about the abuses of the soft-spoken coach.

19. Dressed to the Nines OR Dressed to the Teeth

To be dressed to the nines or dressed to the teeth means to be stylishly or pleasingly clothed.

Example:

It was the red carpet premiere of the movie so all the guests were dressed to the nines.

20. Down-at-the-Heels

Somebody is down-at-the-heels if he or she wears worn-out clothes that look shabby or unkempt.

Example:

She appeared down-at-the-heels after her breakup with her long-time partner.

21. Cloak-and-Dagger

Something is cloak-and-dagger if it is dubious and covert.

Example:

Strangely, the old woman is involved in cloak-and-dagger operations. She is an operative of the spy agency.

22. Burst at the Seams

Something does burst at the seams if it is too tight or full.

Example:

The buses burst at the seams during morning rush hours when many people hurriedly go to work.

23. Burn a Hole in One's Pocket

To burn a hole in one's pocket means to spend money hastily and without much thought.

Example:

Money burns a hole in her pocket. As soon as she gets her monthly pay, she goes shopping for make-up.

24. At the Drop of a Hat

At the drop of a hat is an idiom that means right away, with no hesitation, and without waiting.

Example:

Her best friend would help her at the drop of a hat.

25. Air One's Dirty Linen in Public

To air one's dirty linen in public means to discuss personal or confidential issues in public.

