

Complete the following sentences by choosing an appropriate word from the ones on the right. Look at the example first.

A CAMERA

1 A viewfinder is part of

2 A frame is part of

3 A rafter is part of

4 A pip is part of

5 A neck is part of

6 An eye is part of

7 A petal is part of

8 A prong is part of

9 A key is part of

10 A pawn is part of

11 A twig is part of

12 A beak is part of

13 A lapel is part of

14 An arm is part of

15 A blade is part of

16 A spine is part of

17 A flue is part of

18 A barrel is part of

19 A hem is part of

20 A sole is part of

a needle

a jacket

a book

a typewriter

a shoe

a chair

a window

a bottle

a knife

a roof

a camera

a dress

a fork

a chess set

a flower

a rifle

a bird

an orange

a branch

a chimney

1 First impressions

*It is only shallow people who do not judge by appearances.
The true mystery of the world is the visible, not the invisible.*
Oscar Wilde

Fact: People form 90% of their opinion of someone in the first 90 seconds.

What conclusions can you draw from the following information?

- a A man who wears an earring in one ear.
- b A woman with an earring in her nose.

- c A man with a beard or moustache.
- d A woman who wears heavy make-up.
- e A 60-year-old man with long hair.
- f Someone who wears lots of jewellery.
- g Someone who's always laughing.
- h Someone who bites their nails.
- i Someone who has tattoos.
- j Someone with red hair.

2 Beauty and the beast



*'Beauty is in the eye
of the beholder.'*

- 1 Do you think this proverb is true or are there certain norms of beauty?
- 2 Are we born with an innate sense of beauty or do we acquire it?
- 3 Is physical attractiveness easier to identify and more important in women or men?

- 4 Do most people overestimate or underestimate their own beauty?
- 5 What influence does someone's physical appearance have on their personality? And vice versa?
- 6 Is beauty only a physical quality?
Aristotle said that beauty was a greater recommendation than any letter of introduction. Which of the following do you agree with?
If you're good-looking you're more likely to:
 - 7 have a pleasant personality and have more friends.
 - 8 study humanistic/artistic subjects.
 - 9 be treated more leniently if you're in the wrong.
 - 10 get a job with higher status.
 - 11 find a partner and get married.
 - 12 be generally happier.

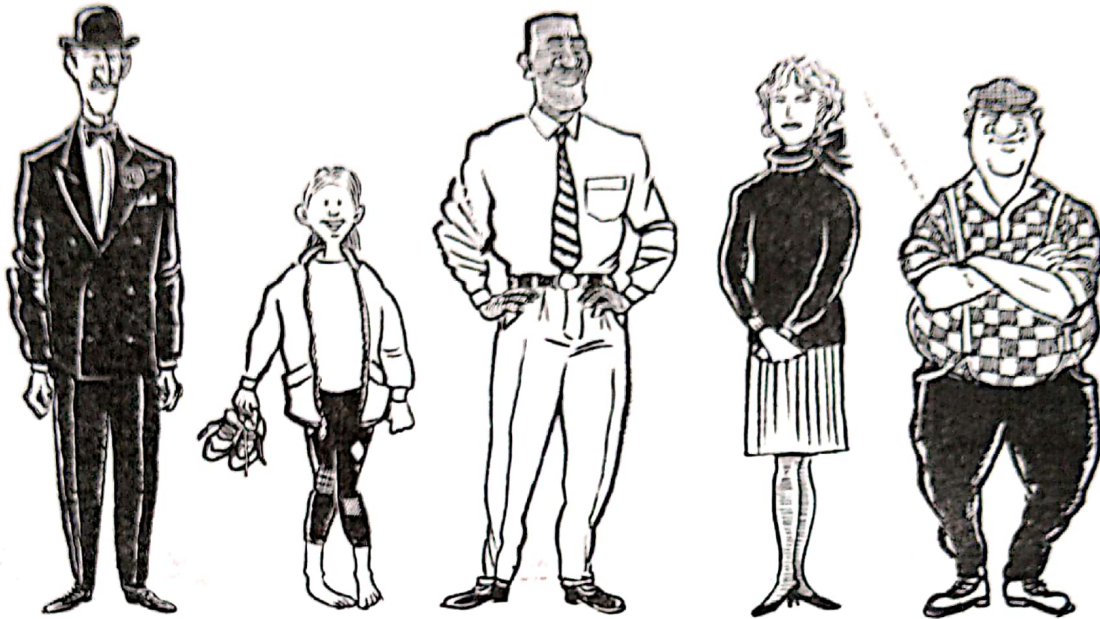
Interesting facts

- University professors often give good-looking girls better marks in exams; male students tend to overestimate the intellectual qualities of pretty female students.
- In court cases attractive people get lighter sentences, unless they made conscious use of their beauty to get their own ends, in which case they might be more severely punished.
- Attractive people are seen by others as having a better personality, higher status, more likelihood of getting married, and being happier.
- Beautiful girls rarely become scientists; they tend to choose subjects such as languages, law and medicine.
- Women who have beautiful bodies often have less self-confidence – they worry too much about keeping their body perfect.
- Short men are less likely to get jobs than tall men and they receive lower starting salaries. In US presidential elections, the taller candidate nearly always wins. There may even be a connection between height and intelligence, as it seems that the same genes are involved in both aspects.

Description

People's Appearance

Complete each passage below with the correct words from the list above it to make an accurate description of one of the people in the illustration.



- 1 cuff formally tucked lanky breast pocket
 creases button-hole double-breasted bow-tie bowler hat

He's a tall, (a) _____ man. He's wearing a (b) _____ on his head, a dark, (c) _____ suit and a black (d) _____. An inch of (e) _____ shows from each of his sleeves. He has immaculate (f) _____ in his trousers. He has a flower, in his (g) _____ and a handkerchief (h) _____ into his (i) _____. He's quite (j) _____ dressed.

- 2 grin trainers skinny plain casually
 lapels pigeon-toed slanting patched bare-footed

She's a (a) _____ little kid, with a broad (b) _____ on her face. She's wearing (c) _____ jeans and a zip-jacket with (d) _____ pockets and no (e) _____. Underneath she's wearing a (f) _____ T-shirt. From the way she's standing, she looks a bit (g) _____. She's very (h) _____ dressed. She's (i) _____ but she's carrying her shoes in her hand. They look like (j) _____.

- 3 hips waist expression buckle strongly-built
 upright closely-cropped bare-headed broad clean-shaven

He's a (a) _____ man with (b) _____ shoulders and a slim (c) _____. He has no beard or moustache; he's (d) _____. He's not wearing a hat; he's (e) _____. He has (f) _____ hair and a serious (g) _____ on his face. His trousers are held up by a belt with a large, round (h) _____. He's standing very (i) _____, with his hands on his (j) _____.

What clothes say about you

1 Discuss the following questions in pairs.

- What sort of clothes do you like?
- Do you spend a lot of money on clothes?
- Do you follow fashion or are you completely oblivious to what is currently in vogue?

2 Look at the pictures below and answer the questions.

- Do you know when these clothes were fashionable?
- Who or what do you think influenced these fashions?
- What type of person would have bought or worn these clothes?



3 Read the article quickly and match each paragraph to one of the headings:

- a) Why men and women dress differently ☐
- b) Dressing to look more attractive ☐
- c) Future changes in fashion ☐
- d) Dressing to indicate power and wealth ☐
- e) Dressing to belong to a group ☐
- f) Changes in fashion are not arbitrary ☐

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- a) Which areas other than clothes does the writer apply the term 'fashion' to?
- b) In what way can dress be described as a type of art?
- c) What is the purpose of a king's crown, a soldier's uniform or a judge's robes?
- d) Can you find examples of items used to convey wealth and power?
- e) What four examples does the writer give to describe the way fashion is linked to fundamental changes in moral or social values?
- f) How do clothes make people look more attractive?
- g) Have physical ideals for men changed as much as for women in the last 200 years?
- h) What are the three suggestions given to explain why women have traditionally worn skirts?
- i) Why have men and women's clothes become more similar in recent years?
- j) Does the writer think they are likely to remain so?

5 Discuss the following questions.

- What do today's clothes say about current physical ideals?
- What do you think about the trend for designer labels?
- Can you think of examples of people dressing to show they belong to a certain group?

1 Man's inventiveness in manipulating a length of cloth into a three-dimensional shape to cover the human body has been demonstrated with astonishing variety over the past eight centuries. The continuous desire for change in dress cannot be dismissed as arbitrary. Fashion, whether in art, architecture, furniture or dress, must rather be seen as the expression of ideas shared by a number of people at any one time, often linked to fundamental changes in moral or social values, and thus reflecting the essential characteristics of a particular period; and dress as an art form, a skilful arrangement of materials through which ideas or messages, both personal and social, are communicated.

2 Articles of clothing were first used in this way as symbols of rank, authority or occupation, a function that still survives in, for example, a king's crown, a bishop's mitre and cope, special robes for judges or men of learning, and uniforms for military or specialised services. From these specific symbols developed the use of clothes to convey less obvious or direct messages such as the superiority of one individual over another, particularly in terms of wealth (which frequently also meant power), indicated by jewels, rich fabrics and furs, or garments in which it would be difficult to undertake physical labour. Even today clothes indicating financial success may be desired.

3 The need to achieve status and win admiration is a fundamental human instinct and is reflected in our clothing. Few people are completely indifferent to the clothes they wear; even those who choose to dress 'out of fashion' in what they consider a more aesthetic manner or one that is negligent or even achieve a sense of superiority in being unconventional. But there is also a strong urge to belong; man is a social animal and needs to feel at one with the community. Fashion, particularly in the highly personal area of dress, is therefore an expression of the communal ideas or beliefs of a social group – as, for example, in the revolutionary casting-off of formality in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the restrictive, often hypocritical formality of the Victorian period, the greater emancipation of women during the mid 1920s, and the revolt against the establishment in the 1960s.

4 The desire to be admired for physical beauty also plays an important part in costume. In seeking to achieve the ideal fashionable image, dress has been used to accentuate good points and disguise shortcomings. Success in attracting the opposite sex has been consistently admired and envied, but physical ideals have varied widely, noticeably rather more so for women than men during the 19th and 20th centuries.

5 Why should men and women dress differently? The assumption since the mid 16th century that skirts are correct for women and not for men (except in certain specialised dress such as the Scottish kilt) was fairly obviously brought about by roles they were called upon to play in society, underlined by religious pressures. Feminists may claim that masculine desire for superiority or dominance caused women to be dressed in garments that hampered their movements; but it may be that such garments were originally an indication of a lady's privileged position. However, most upper- and middle-class women, forced until comparatively recently to accept marriage as the only respectable career, had for practical reasons to look for social advancement or financial stability in a husband if they had any choice at all, while men, who had greater freedom, might be attracted into marriage by beauty alone; and this may have encouraged what has been referred to as the erotic or seduction principle in women's dress, with a constant change of emphasis on different parts of the anatomy to stimulate interest and attention.

6 With less religious pressure and greater equality between the sexes in the last few decades, men and women have often worn similar clothes, so whether differentiation of the sexes by clothing will continue in the future is open to conjecture. I personally think that women's dress, like men's since the 19th century, will tend to change less dramatically and remain fairly practical; but on suitable occasions lavishly trailing skirts or robes in rich fabrics may still have a place, and perhaps convention and custom will alter to allow men also to wear such garments once again.

Conversation

1 Body collocations (1)

Complete the collocations with the words in the box.

chin	eyes	feet	hands	nails
eyebrows	face	hair	legs	nose

- sharp / polished / incredibly long / chewed
- bags under my / mad staring / bloodshot / big soulful
- skinny / hairy / long / great / fat stumpy
- bushy / thick / thin / plucked
- filthy / rough / soft / delicate
- size-13 / smelly / bare / flat / tiny
- double / stubbly / cleft
- huge / runny / pointy / flat / pierced
- wrinkled / angelic / boyish / vacant look on his
- bushy / spiky / greying / ginger / permed / wavy / tangled

Do you find any of these things really attractive or really off-putting?

How would you describe the different parts of your own body? Does your partner agree?

2 Body collocations (2)

Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be	pick	poke	tread	wax
file	pluck	raise	water	wipe

- Do you your eyebrows?
- Do you know anyone who their nose?
- Do you your nails?
- Have you ever had your legs ?
- What do you say if someone on your foot?
- When do you need to your feet?
- Have you ever yourself in the eye?
- What things could make your eyes ?
- In what jobs you on your feet all day?
- What kinds of things might a few eyebrows ?

With a partner, act out the verb collocations in the questions above. Then discuss the questions.

Can you think of any other verbs that collocate with the parts of the body in Activity 1?

3 Listening

You are going to listen to five conversations connected with hair and beauty. Match one statement with each conversation.

1. ☐ 3. ☐ 5. ☐

2. ☐ 4. ☐

- Someone regrets doing something.
- Someone is ill at the moment.
- Someone is going somewhere to be pampered.
- Someone is self-conscious about their appearance.
- Someone has changed their looks because of work.
- Someone has been lucky.
- Someone has recently had their hair dyed.
- Someone has changed a lot since they were younger.

Compare your answers with a partner and explain your choices. Listen again if you need to. Which person do you sympathise with most? Why?

4 Speaking

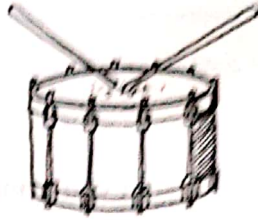
Discuss these questions with a partner.

- Do you know anyone who has had a big change of image? Why did they change?
- Do you think 13 is too young to be dyeing your hair? Did your parents ever stop you from having a particular image?
- Have you been in a situation where you felt quite self-conscious?
- Have you ever had any of the following?
a facial a manicure
a massage a pedicure
a sauna

35 Sounds

Fill in the correct words under each drawing.

the ring of
the howling of
the beat of
the report of
the crack of
the screeching of
the chime of
the murmur of
the blast of
the pealing of
the wail of
the clanking of



..... a drum



..... an explosion



..... a telephone



..... a clock



..... chains



..... a whip



..... a siren



..... the wind



..... a stream



..... bells



..... a rifle



..... brakes