



ENGLISH

Chapter 13

5th
SECONDARY

Relative Pronouns



 **SACO OLIVEROS**

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Followers of Fashion



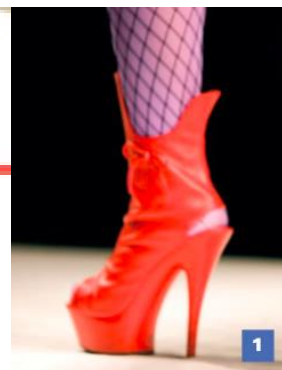
76 newby-ola

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Style Adjectives

- 1 Use your dictionary to look up the meaning of the adjectives in the box. Which can you use to describe the pictures?

The sneakers are very sporty.



casual	colorful	comfortable
conventional	fashionable	formal
glamorous	impractical	loose
old-fashioned	sporty	tight
		trendy

2

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Listen and repeat.



1

2

3

4

5

6

7



3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

- a** I don't like wearing boring black and brown clothes – I prefer _____ designs.
- b** Those plain leather shoes are very _____ – I prefer more unconventional designs.
- c** My dad isn't allowed to wear _____ clothes at work. His office is very formal, so he wears a suit.
- d** My sister always follows the latest fashions. She never wears anything _____!
- e** This skirt is too _____ – I need a smaller size.

4 Choose the correct words.

My aunt loves shoes. She has so many pairs, it's unbelievable. She buys new shoes every week. She goes to the gym every day, so she has lots of sneakers, which are all **a sporty / old-fashioned**. They're also very **b trendy / conventional** because she always buys the latest designs by famous brands. Her favorite shoes are the high heels she wears on Saturday nights – they're really **c casual / glamorous** but so **d sporty / impractical**. I tried them on and I couldn't walk! Finally, she has her work shoes. She's a businesswoman, so she wears very **e formal / cool** shoes. She has to stand up a lot at work, so her shoes are **f comfortable / uncomfortable** – they can't be too **g conventional / tight**. What does she do? She owns a shoe store, of course!



READING 1

1 Read the text quickly and choose the best title.

a

A short history of shoes

b



FASHIONABLE FEET!

c

High heels are bad for you

Look at the people around you.

Now look at their feet. What type of shoes are they wearing? What do the shoes have in common?

Color? Material? Design?

The basic design of shoes has not changed much since they were first invented. Most shoes have a sole on the bottom, a heel at the back and an upper, the piece of material that covers the foot. However, fashion designers have found many creative ways to make shoes look different.

Let's start with heels. They can be low or incredibly high. In the 1950s, Italian designers created a glamorous new shoe: the stiletto, which has a very thin pointed heel. Shoemakers around the world loved the design and stilettos are still popular today. The ultimate pair must be the 40.5cm high stilettos produced by LadyBWear in the UK. Heels don't have to be thin to look different though: one American designer has created huge heels filled with water and toy goldfish! Of course, Lady Gaga is famous for wearing the 'heelless shoes' made for her by Noritaka Tatehana of Tokyo. These shoes have a high sole but no heel, so they're very difficult to walk in.

Shoe designers have also had creative ideas for soles.

Platform boots became trendy in the 1970s when lots of glam rock bands such as Kiss began to wear them. Recently, shoe designer Christian Louboutin famously decided to paint the soles

of all his shoes bright red to make them instantly recognizable and extremely glamorous. Soles can also be made to look unusual. What about a pair of grass flip-flops? The grass is real and you have to water it!

Finally, designers can make the uppers fashionable.

Sports brand Nike has produced shoes that look like human feet. Then there are sneakers that look like melting ice cream! But if you want something really original, some websites allow you to design your own shoes.

With all these creative fashion ideas for shoes, it's not surprising that people begin to collect them.

Well-known shoe collectors include Madonna and Sarah Jessica Parker. But no one has a bigger shoe collection than the woman who owned around 3,000 pairs: Imelda Marcos, the wife of a former president of the Philippines. She had so many shoes that she even opened a shoe museum in Manila! Many of the shoes in the exhibitions have never even been worn – it would have taken her over seven years to wear all her shoes!

READING STRATEGY

Notice how texts are structured to identify their *genre*. This helps you access previous knowledge about similar texts to predict the content and make the reading process more meaningful.

2 How is the information organized in the text above?

- a** It consists of a title, extensive data and a deep analysis in formal language.
- b** It contains a headline, a lead, topics, and the language is relatively informal.

3 What text genre does it illustrate?

- a** a newspaper / magazine / blog article
- b** a scientific journal article

4



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Read and listen to the text. Then write T for *true* or F for *false*. Correct the false sentences.

- a ☐ Designers try to make shoes that are unusual.

- b ☐ Stilettos have only recently become popular.

- c ☐ Noritaka Tatehana makes shoes for Lady Gaga.

- d ☐ Nike makes shoes that look like human hands.



5 Scan the text and answer the questions.

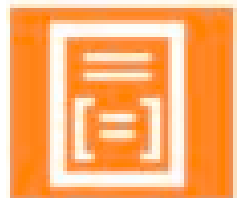
a What is an upper?

b How high are the world's highest stilettos?

c Why are Noritaka Tatehana's shoes difficult to walk in?

d Where can you design your own shoes?

e Why do people collect shoes?



GRAMMAR 1

Relative Pronouns

- 1 Read the sentences below. Write if the words in **bold** refer to people (P), things (T), locations (L) or time (TI). Then write the words they refer to.

T the stiletto In the 1950s, Italian designers created the stiletto, **which** has a very thin pointed heel.

a ☐ _____ Sports brand Nike has produced shoes **that** look like human feet.

b ☐ _____ No one has a bigger shoe collection than the woman **who** owned around 3,000 pairs.

c ☐ _____ Italy is the country **where** fashion is a must.

d ☐ _____ Trendsetters **that** wear heelless shoes find them difficult to walk in.

e ☐ _____ Platform boots became trendy in the 1970s **when** rock bands began to wear them.

2 Based on the rules below, complete the chart.

- a Relative pronouns are used to connect sentences. They refer to nouns (people, places, things mentioned previously).
- b When we talk about people we can use *who* or *that*.
- c When we talk about things we can use *which* or *that*.
- d When we talk about places / locations, we use *where*.
- e When we talk about time, we use *when*.

people

The woman _____ lives in that house owns a shoe store.

things

Chinese factories produce a lot of clothes
_____ are sold in Europe.

time

An engineer invented the bikini in 1946,
_____ Americans were testing atom bombs in the Bikini Atoll.

place

Milan is a city _____ many glamorous shoes are made.

3 Choose the correct words.

- a** Noritaka Tatehana is the man **who / which** designs shoes for Lady Gaga.
- b** The 1950s is **that / when** stiletto shoes became fashionable.
- c** The jackets **which / when** my brother bought were really expensive.
- d** She's the girl **that / which** I met at the party.
- e** Where's the scarf **who / that** I lent you last night?
- f** San Francisco is **that / where** my cousins live.

4 Match the columns to make sentences.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a That's the store | <input type="checkbox"/> | that cost you \$100? |
| b I'm the person | <input type="checkbox"/> | where I bought my suit. |
| c New Year's was | <input type="checkbox"/> | which bit me. |
| d Is that the dress | <input type="checkbox"/> | when I last saw him. |
| e He's the man | <input type="checkbox"/> | who called you
yesterday. |
| f That's the dog | <input type="checkbox"/> | that emailed me last
week. |

5 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, *where* or *when*.



Erling Persson is the man who started the company. Västerås in Sweden is **a** _____ the first store opened. 1947 is **b** _____ Persson opened his first store. There are now over 160,000 employees **c** _____ work for the company. H&M employs 100 designers **d** _____ work on the clothes. 4,553 is the number of stores **e** _____ the company owns. The things **f** _____ the company sells include clothes, shoes and cosmetics.

TIP

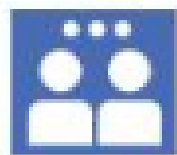
- In informal language, we can omit *which*, *who* or *that* when the pronoun refers to the **object** of the sentence.
The shoes they are wearing have a basic design. (Notice that the shoes are the **object** of the verb 'wear'; in this case, we don't need to use *that* or *which*.)
- *Which*, *who* or *that* can never be omitted when they refer to the **subject** of a sentence.
It was Lady Gaga who / that first wore 'heelless shoes'. (In this case, Lady Gaga is the **subject** of the verb 'wear,' so *who* / *that* cannot be omitted.)
- *Whose* is used to indicate possession.
Boots whose platform soles became trendy in the 1970s can be seen in lots of different styles.

- 6 Read the text about fashion for teens and underline the appropriate relative pronouns. X refers to omission of the pronoun.
-

If your teen doesn't like the clothes **a that / X** are perfect for them in your opinion, you are not alone. He or she is not the only adolescent **b which / who** thinks you don't have a clue about fashion. Don't worry! As teens grow, fashion is one of the ways **c X / where** they use to express their feelings and show how they see the world. Teens **d who / X** undergo 'style-change' are just trying to express themselves.



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INTERFACE

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions using relative pronouns.

What's a food that you really don't like?
What's the name of a person who makes you laugh?

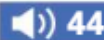


LISTENING

A Famous Designer

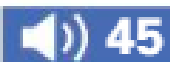
- 1 Look at the pictures. Who is the woman in the picture on the left?
What is her job?



- 2  44 Listen to the first part of the interview. Check your answers.



3



Listen to the second part of the interview and answer the questions.

a Where did she grow up?

1 in London

2 near London

b What sort of school did she go to?

1 an expensive private school

2 the local state school

c When did she become interested in fashion?

1 as a teenager

2 as a grown-up



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- SACO OLIVEROS**