# 3A Fashion statements

#### READING

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the people in the photos and discuss the questions.
- · What kind of music do they like?
- What other interests do they have?
- · Where do they go and what do they do in the evenings and at the weekend?
- What are their homes like?
- · Judging from their appearance, what do you think these people believe is important in life?
- 2 Read the article and explain the title.
- 3 Match the youth cultures A-D in the text to the words 1-14. Read the article again as quickly as possible to find the answers.

  - I beards 8 horror films
  - 2 black
- 9 leather jackets
- 3 death 10 make-up
- 4 drugs
- 11 racism
- 5 the East 12 slogans
- 6 fighting 13 the US
- 7 hair grease 14 the working class
- 4 Read the article again and match the highlighted words or phrases to the photos A-G.
- 5 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
- What youth cultures exist in your country?
- How is youth culture different now from ten years ago?



### VOCABULARY: compound adjectives

- 1 Complete the beginnings of the compound adjectives 1-7 in column A with an ending a-g in column B.
  - clean a -aged 2 easy b -going 3 middle -hand 4 second d -lived
  - 5 worn 6 well
  - 7 short g -shaven
- 2 Match the compound adjectives in exercise 1 to the definitions a-g.
- a already used by someone else
- e relaxed and calm
- b between 40 and 60 years of age
- rich
- c in poor condition because it's old
- g with no beard or moustache
- d lasting for a short period of time
- Complete the sentences with the compound adjectives from exercise 1.
- 1 I often buy things in \_\_\_ \_ clothes shops.
- 2 I don't mind wearing clothes that are a bit \_\_\_\_ \_ if I feel comfortable in them.
- 3 I think that \_\_\_\_\_\_ people who wear the latest youth fashions look
- 4 I hate beards and moustaches: \_\_\_ men look much better.
- 5 Most fashions are so that I can't be bothered to follow them.
- 6 Clothes don't matter much to me and I'm very about what I wear.
- 7 I'd love to be \_\_\_\_\_ so that I could spend what I like on my clothes.
- 4 Work in pairs. Are the sentences in exercise 3 true for you?

#### SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Discuss this question.
  - What should parents do when their teenage children adopt an extreme fashion style?
- Read the situation and decide what you would say.

Your teenage daughter comes home late one day. She is wearing black lipstick, heavy black make-up, she has a stud in her tongue and she has dyed her hair black and purple. She is wearing a long, ankle-length, ripped black skirt and a tight, black T-shirt with the word 'Lost' in blood-red letters. She says that she wants to go to a Goth festival in the school holidays. You are worried that she is putting her future in danger.

3 Compare your ideas with the rest of the class.



# **3B** The right look

#### SPEAKING

- 1 Interview other members of your class. Find out how many times in the last three months they have ...
- · bought new clothes or shoes.
- · bought make-up.
- · bought perfume or aftershave.
- · been to the hairdresser.
- · used a sunbed or been sunbathing.
- thought about having cosmetic surgery.
- Work in pairs. Compare what you have learnt in exercise 1 and report back to the class.
- 3 Which of these quotations do you agree with most?

You can't judge a book by looking at the cover. (Blues songwriter, Willie Dixon)

It is only the shallow people who do not judge by appearances. (19th-century novelist, Oscar Wilde)

#### LISTENING

- 1 9 1.15-1.16 Listen to two conversations and complete the summaries.
- 1 A woman is unhappy about her husband's (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and she persuades him to (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_. However, he insists on wearing (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that evening.
- 2 A man suggests to his wife that they (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

  He wants her to buy (5) \_\_\_\_\_ but she is not interested.

  In the end, she decides to (6) \_\_\_\_ with a friend.
- 2 @ 1.15-1.16 Listen again and answer the questions.

#### Conversation 1

- 1 Why does the woman want her partner to look smart that evening?
- 2 How long has the man had his fleece?
- 3 Which colour does the man not like?

#### Conversation 2

- 1 Why is the woman surprised by the man's suggestion?
- 2 What has the woman seen in the shop window?
- 3 Why does she not want to buy a skirt?
- 3 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
- Do you know anyone who is not interested in clothes?
- · Has anyone ever tried to influence what you wear?
- Do you prefer to go shopping for clothes (a) alone
   (b) with a friend (c) with your partner?

### VOCABULARY: expressions with look

- 1 Look at the underlined words in the conversation extracts. Which sentences are about (a) appearance and which are about (b) eye movement?
- 1 You could try to look your best for once.
- 2 I just don't like the <u>looks</u> we get when we're in a posh restaurant.
- 3 By the <u>look</u> of it, it could have been about ten years ago.
- 4 It'll only take a minute to look through.
- 5 I was having a <u>look</u> in the window of Next the other day.
- 6 You could wear something a bit more feminine-looking, maybe.
- 7 You want me to go for the Desperate Housewives look?
- 2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.
- 1 When do you look your best?
- 2 Can you think of a time when you exchanged looks with a friend instead of speaking?
- 3 Do people ever misjudge you by your look?
- 4 Do you have a look at the price of clothes before trying them on?
- 5 Do you ever look through fashion magazines for ideas?
- 6 Who is the most stylish-looking person you know?
- 7 What kind of look attracts you in other people?



### GRAMMAR: defining & non-defining relative clauses

#### Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses identify the person or thing that is being talked about.

- · Use the relative pronouns who and that to refer to people.
  - You're the only one who gets upset about it.
- Use that or which to refer to things. There's some stuff that you'll really like.
- · Use that after superlatives and words like something, someone, anyone and everything. There's bound to be something that you like.
- · The relative pronoun can refer to the subject or the object of the relative clause.
  - A pair of trousers that would go well with my white jacket. (subject)
  - The one which you gave me on my birthday. (object)
- You can omit the pronoun if it refers to the object. The one which you gave me on my birthday.

#### Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses give additional information about the person or thing that is being talked about. This information is not central to the main meaning of the sentence.

That one's brown, which is probably my least favourite colour.

- Never omit the pronoun.
- · Use a comma before the relative pronoun.
- · Use which (not that) to refer to things.
- SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 34

	information above to help you.
1	Can't you wear something is a bit smarter?
2	You're the only person I know with only one pair of trainers.
3	She offered to buy him the black jacket, only costs £70.
4	That colour only looks good on people have got brown hair.
5	That's the sixth time you've worn that fleece

He's having a meal with his parents-in-law,

attach a lot of importance to looks.

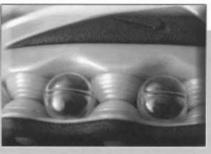
1 Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun. Use the

- 2 Which sentences in exercise 1 contain defining relative clauses? In which sentences can you omit the relative pronoun?
- 3 Use your own ideas to complete the sentences with a defining or non-defining relative clause.
- 1 The best clothes shops are in the town centre, which
- 2 I usually look best in clothes that \_
- 3 I'd never wear anything which \_
- 4 My parents used to buy me clothes that
- 5 I'd never go out with someone who
- 6 I have lots of shoes in the back of my wardrobe
- I love expensive designer clothes, which
- 8 I got a yellow scarf for my birthday, which
- 4 Work in pairs. Read aloud, in a different order, the relative clauses that you wrote for exercise 3. Your partner must guess which sentence they belong to.

#### DID YOU KNOW?

1 Work in pairs. Read the information and discuss the questions.

Nike, the world's most famous brand of trainers, is an American company that is named after



the Greek goddess of victory. Nike succeeded in transforming the sports shoe into an essential fashion accessory. Now a global business with sales of over \$13 billion, its first store opened in California in 1966. Over its history, Nike has signed contracts with many of the world's top stars - ranging from golf legend, Tiger Woods, to the Brazilian national football team. Its advertisements, with their slogan 'Just do it', have become almost as famous as the shoes they sell.

- What trainers do you own? Which do you prefer and why?
- When is it not appropriate to wear trainers?
- What are the most and the least fashionable trainers at the moment?
- What do you think of people who spend over \$500 on a pair of trainers?

# 3c Mirror images

#### READING

 Work in pairs. Look at the photos and discuss this question.

Why do people think the women in the photos are so attractive?

- 2 Read the article and answer the questions.
- 1 What is Imagined Ugly Syndrome?
- 2 Who suffers from it?
- 3 Why do they suffer from it?
- 3 Read the article again and complete the sentences below with the appropriate name, Gerri (G), Glenn (Gl), Liz (L), Uma (U) or Winona (W).
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ has recently had a baby.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ says that being beautiful and famous can be stressful.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ says that famous people often feel they've got something to prove.
- 4 \_\_\_\_ has worked with a lot of celebrities.
- 5 \_\_\_\_ felt she looked different to the other kids at school.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ thinks that teenage stars are particularly at risk.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ says that normal people don't really understand the problem.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ thought that losing weight and keeping fit are the answer to the problem.
- 4 Match the words and phrases highlighted in the text to the definitions 1–8.
- 1 being filmed
- 2 clothes
- 3 an imperfection
- 4 likely to suffer from
- 5 make them want to become famous
- 6 makes it difficult for them to think clearly
- 7 medical conditions such as anorexia
- 8 have secret reasons
- 5 Work in pairs. Discuss this question.

Do you think this is a serious medical problem and that governments should pay for research into it?

# Imagined Ugly Syndrome

These women think they're ugly



Why do some of the world's most beautiful women think they're unattractive? Heat looks at the syndrome clouding their judgement.

ast month, stunning actress Uma Thurman surprised her fans when she confessed that she thinks she's fat and ugly. 'Ever since I had my baby I've had that Body Dysmorphic Disorder,' she told an interviewer. 'I see myself as fat.' She has felt insecure about her looks since her school days. 'I didn't fit in,' she said. 'Nor would you if you were about a foot too tall and you had one eye on each side of your head, an extremely large nose and big thick lips in the middle.'

The Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) Uma refers to is the medical term for

Imagined Ugly Syndrome. This syndrome causes
people normally thought of as being extremely
attractive to look in the mirror and see faults in
their faces and figures that no one else can see.
People suffering from the syndrome become
obsessed with these imaginary physical

defects and will do anything to hide them or compensate for them.

Geri Halliwell, formerly known as Ginger Spice, has spoken at length about the eating disorders and deep-rooted

- 20 insecurities suffered by victims of BDD. 'I have never liked myself and I have always had self-doubt so I thought that if I am as fit as I can be – and thin – then maybe I'll be good enough.'
- And being beautiful is no defence against Imagined Ugly Syndrome, quite the opposite. Think about it,' says celebrity psychologist Glenn Wilson. 'A minor imperfection stands out more on a beautiful person. You're more likely to notice a blemish on perfect skin and when you're in the public eye, everyone from tabloid

journalists to make-up artists inspects and comments on every aspect of your face and body."



Winona Ryder, another celebrity sufferer, blames her dysmorphia on the abnormal pressures of life she had to suffer as a teenage movie star. I basically went through puberty on-screen. It's a situation where if you're on a set and you have a pimple, they have to switch the lighting. You shouldn't have to deal with that kind of pressure at

And apparently it's a pressure that's incomprehensible to ordinary people living their normal lives. As Elizabeth Hurley, paid three million pounds a year to be the face of beauty label Estée Lauder, told a friend, 'You wouldn't understand. You're a civilian.' Liz admits that she has fought a constant battle with her appearance since she became famous. I threw away two-thirds of my wardrobe and lost fifteen pounds after I first saw paparazzi pictures of myself."

But if these women really believe they are so ugly, why do they put themselves through the constant stress and pressure of appearing on screen and in magazines?

'Often the insecurities that leave celebrities susceptible to Imagined Ugly Syndrome are the same ones that drive them into the spotlight," explains Glenn Wilson. "People who crave attention, fame and success often have hidden agendas, they want to show the school bully how far they've come, they want to make their estranged father proud of them, they want to show the world they've conquered the eating disorder."



# GRAMMAR: participle clauses

We can make participle clauses with -ing participles and -ed participles.

- Use -ing participle clauses to replace relative clauses with active verbs.
  - People suffering from the syndrome ( = who are suffering from the syndrome) become obsessed.
  - It's incomprehensible to ordinary people living their normal lives ( = who live normal lives).
- Use -ed participle clauses to replace relative clauses with passive verbs.
  - She has spoken about the deep-rooted insecurities suffered by (= which are suffered by) victims of BDD. Elizabeth Hurley, paid 3 million pounds a year to be the face of beauty label Estée Lauder, told a friend ...
- You can add adverbs at the beginning of the clause. Geri Halliwell, formerly known as Ginger Spice, has spoken ...

It causes people normally thought of as being extremely attractive to look in the mirror.

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 34

1 Choose the correct participles to complete the text.

Body Dysmorphic Disorder, most commonly (1) associated / associating with famous actresses, also affects men. In men, it can take the special form of muscle dysmorphia, a syndrome (2) driven / driving more and more men to compulsive exercising. Men (3) suffered / suffering from muscle dysmorphia think they are weak and thin even when everyone else thinks they look fit and muscular.

For both men and women, BDD can lead to an addiction to cosmetic surgery, (4) seen / seeing as the easy solution to all their problems. Often the operation just makes things worse and the patients, now (5) thought / thinking they're even uglier, go back for more. Some cosmetic surgeons advise clients (6) asked / asking for repeat cosmetic surgery to seek psychiatric help instead.

- 2 Rewrite the phrases in italics using participle
  - 1 Magazines which feature top models on their cover pages sell millions of copies.
  - 2 Celebrities who are always dressed in designer clothes must spend a fortune every month.
  - 3 Movies which star skinny, young blondes give the wrong message to young people.
  - 4 TV stars who are dropped for putting on weight often suffer greatly.
  - 5 Pop idols who are chosen for their looks and not their talent often don't last long.
  - 6 Adverts which sell images of youth and happiness are very common on TV.
- 3 Look at the list in exercise 2 again.

Which magazines/celebrities/TV stars/pop idols have the most powerful influence on our lives and ideas of beauty these days?

#### SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Turn to page 145. Look at a photo of a man who is thinking of having a complete makeover. What do you think he will want to change?
- 2 Turn to page 147. Look at another photo of the same man. Discuss the changes he has made. Are they an improvement? Why or why not?

# 3D Model behaviour

#### LISTENING

- 1 Work in pairs. Discuss these topics.
- ☐ The different kinds of work that a model can do
- ☐ The best things about being a model
- ☐ The worst things about being a model
- ☐ Becoming a model
- ☐ The impressions that models have of themselves
- ☐ The attitudes of other people towards models
- 2 S 1.17 Listen to an interview with a model. Put the six topics in exercise 1 in the order in which she discusses them.
- 3 Solution 1.17 Listen to the interview again. Write down the most important words (four maximum) in the model's answer to each question.
- 4 Work in pairs. Compare your notes from exercise 3 and use them to talk about the topics in exercise 1.
- 5 Do you think that supermodels deserve the high salaries they



### VOCABULARY: slang

1 Replace the words in italics in sentences 1–8 with a slang expression from the box.

airhead beat blow a drag dumb grand nuts psyched up

- You have to be mentally prepared to do catwalk work.
- 2 Sometimes, she could make two or three thousand dollars in one week.
- 3 She used to spend all the money.
- 4 She thought the photographer's idea was stupid.
- 5 The photographer went *crazy* when she disagreed with him.
- 6 Some of the photographers can be boring or annoying.
- 7 Some people treated her like an idiot.
- 8 She was feeling very tired because she'd been working non-stop.

Check your answers in tapescript 1.17 on page 152.

What other English slang words or expressions do you know?

#### FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: addition

 Use the following expressions at the beginning of a clause or sentence to show that you are going to add extra information: Besides, ...

What's more, ...
On top of that, ...

In addition, ...

 Use the following expressions to join two or more pieces of information in one sentence:

besides + noun/gerund in addition to + noun/gerund as well as + noun/gerund

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 34

- 1 Choose the correct linker to complete the sentences.
- 1 She was very shy and, in addition / in addition to, she was too short for the catwalk.
- 2 Besides / What's more her work in New York, she travelled to Greece and Italy.
- 3 Besides / In addition her own apartment, she also had a lot of independence.
- 4 Some photographers were very demanding. As well as / What's more, some of their ideas were stupid.
- As well as / On top of that being very curious, some people thought she was very strange.
- 6 Her hair was dirty. In addition to / On top of that, she had a spot on her chin.
- 2 Use linkers and the information below to write a short paragraph.

. . . . . . . . . . . . .

### Becoming a model

- . The first requirement, of course, is to have a beautiful or interesting face.
- You must be able to change your facial expression very quickly.
- · You need to be extremely slim.
- · You need to be quite tall.
- · You should be under 30, or at least look as
- You are never allowed to have spots or look. tired. You must do exactly as you are told.
- You must be very tolerant of the people around you.
- 3 Choose one of the topics below. You are going to talk about it for one minute. First, spend a few minutes planning what you want to say. Think of at least five things to say.

. . . . . . . . . . . . .

- Your favourite clothes shop
- How you decide what to wear in the morning
- The clothes that you take with you on holiday
- Should we judge people by their appearance?

Work in groups and take it in turns to talk for one minute.

#### Useful language

Oh, I nearly forgot, ... What else? Oh, and another thing, ... Now I come to think of it, ...

#### PRONUNCIATION: consonant clusters

1 Complete the words with the missing letters c, k, p, r, h, l or t.

7 s \_\_\_ ot

5 s \_\_\_\_\_ een 1 s \_\_\_\_ ar

2 s \_\_\_\_ ess 6 s \_\_\_\_ oken

4 s \_\_\_\_ in 8 s \_\_\_\_ ay

- 2 S 1.18 Listen to the recording to check your answers. Did you have the same words as those on the recording, or different ones?
- 3 How many other English words can you think of which begin with the same combination of consonants?
- 4 Work in pairs. You are going to play a game. Turn to page 149 for the instructions.

#### SPEAKING

3 s hool

1 Work in pairs. Put the following characteristics in order of importance in determining how good-looking a man is.

above-average height

attractive hair

fashionable clothes

interesting facial structure

kind or intelligent eyes

muscular physique

tanned, healthy complexion

warm smile

- 2 1.19 Listen to the recording then work in pairs.
- What can you remember about the topics in exercise 1?
- Is it more important for a man or for a woman to be good-looking?



# 3 | Language reference

#### GRAMMAR

### Defining & non-defining relative clauses

We use relative clauses to give information about a noun (a person or thing). We put the relative clause immediately after the noun. Relative clauses often begin with a relative pronoun:

that, who, which

used to refer to people and things (see notes below)

whose

possessive pronoun (used to

when, where

replace her, his, their, etc) used to refer to times and

places

### Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses identify the person or thing that is being talked about.

We use the relative pronouns who and that to refer to people.

She has a boyfriend **who** plays in a band. We use that or which to refer to things.

It's a photo that was taken in the 1980s. We use that after superlatives and words like something, someone, anyone, everything.

We invited everyone that we knew.

We do not use a comma between the noun and the relative clause.

# Omitting the relative pronoun

The relative pronoun can refer to the subject or the object of the relative clause

I bought some trainers that were very expensive. (that is the subject of were)

I lost the trainers that I bought last week. (that refers to the object of bought - the subject is I)

We can omit the pronoun if it refers to the object.

I lost the trainers (that) I bought last week.

# Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses give additional information about the person or thing that is being talked about. This information is not central to the main meaning of the sentence.

The jacket, which he has had for years, is covered in studs.

His wife, who rides a Harley Davidson, also wears leather.

We never omit the pronoun in non-defining clauses. We use a comma before the relative pronoun. We usually use *which* (not *that*) to refer to things.

We can also use *which* to refer to an entire clause. We often use this structure to make a comment.

They were very well-off, which we found very surprising.

She kept her cool, which is more than I can say for myself.

#### Participle clauses

We can use participle clauses in place of some relative clauses. We make participle clauses with present participles (-ing) and past participles (-ed).

We use -ing participle clauses to replace relative clauses that contain active verbs.

No entry to people wearing (= who are wearing jeans) jeans.

She wants to be a top model earning (= who earns/ is earning) millions of dollars.

We use *-ed* participle clauses to replace relative clauses that contain passive verbs.

I don't want anything made (= that has been/is made of) of artificial fibres.

His first song, called (= which was called) 'No Future', became an instant hit.

# **FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE**

#### Addition

We use the following expressions at the beginning of a clause or sentence to show that we are going to add extra information: besides, what's more, on top of that, in addition.

He's a punk. On top of that, he's got a criminal record.

What's more is used in spoken language and is the most informal of these expressions.

We use the following expressions to join two or more pieces of information in one sentence:

besides + noun/gerund in addition to + noun/gerund as well as + noun/gerund

Besides being a punk, he's got a criminal record.

In addition to his appearance, he's got a criminal record.

#### WORD LIST

# Compound adjectives

clean-shaven easy-going middle-aged second-hand \*\* short-lived well-off

worn-out

/klim'fervn/ /i:zi'gəuŋ/ /midl'eid3d/ /sekənd'hænd/ /fort'lrvd/ /wel'of/ /wom'aut/

# Expressions with look

by the look of it feminine-looking have a look look your best look through looks n pl the (sth) look

/har do 'luk ov rt/ /femonin.lokin/ /hæv ə 'luk/ /luk jo 'best/ /lok 'Oru:/ /luks/ /ða 'luk/

# Slang

airhead n C beat adi blow n C a drag n s dumb adj grand n C nuts adj psyched up adj /ea.hed/ /bi:t/ /blau/ /ə 'dræg/ /dam/ /grænd/ /nats/ /saikt 'Ap/

### Other words & phrases

/æb'nə:ml/

/ak'sesari/

/a:ftə,[erv/

/bead/

/bleim/

/blemif/

/boöad/

/brænd/

/brændi/

/kætwo:k/

/buli/

/ænə'reksiə/

/big ,mau0/

/baund tə/

abnormal adj \* accessory n C \*\* aftershave n C/U anorexia n U beard n C . big mouth n C blame v \*\*\* blemish n C bothered adj bound to brand n C \*\* brandy n C \* bully n C " catwalk n C chuck v commune n C compensate v \*\* complexion n C \* compulsive adj conquer v ' corporate adj \*\*\* counterpart n C \*\* crave v cvnical adj " dare v \*\* deep-rooted adi defect n C \* denim n U disapproval n U disillusioned adj dysmorphia n U estranged adj ethnic adj \* fit in v flared adj fleece n C formerly adv \*\* frustrated adj \* Goth n C grease n U heritage n U \*\* incomprehensible adj

insecure adj inspire v \* involvement n U \*\*\* keep your cool linen n U \* lipstick n C loose adj \*\* manifestation n C \* never-ending adv pearl n C/U \* phase n C \*\*\* photo shoot n C photogenic adj piercing n C pimple n C ponytail n C portrayal n C posh adj provocative adj

/t[Ak/ /komium/ /kompon.sert/ /kəm'plek[n/ /kəm'palsıv/ /konka/ /ko:p(a)rat/ /kaunta.part/ /kreiv/ /smikl/ Ideal. /di:p'ru:tid/ /di:fekt/ /denim/ /disə'pru:vl/ /disrlugad/ /dai/ /dis'mo:fia/ /rstremd3d/ /e0nrk/ /fit 'm/ /flead/ /fli:s/ /formali/ /fra'streitid/ /gp0/ /gri:s/ /heritid3/ /mkomprihensabl/ /insrkjuə/ /m'sparə/ /m'volvment/ /ki:p jo 'ku:l/ /lmm/ /lip.stik/ /hu:s/ /mænife'stei[n/ /nevelendin/ /ps:1/ /feiz/ /fautau .fu:t/ /fautau/daenik/ /piasin/ /pimpl/ /pounites!/ /po:treial/ /pof/ /pra'vokativ/

psychedelic adj puberty n U punk n C quiff n C range v \*\* rejection n C/U \*\* requirement n C \*\*\* riot n C \*\* rough adj \*\*\* safety pin n C scruffy adj skinny adj slogan n C \* sneer v spot n C \*\*\* spotlight n stream n C \*\* stud n C \* studded adj stunning adj susceptible to adj swear p \*\* syndrome n C \* tabloid n C tanned adj tight adj +\* treat v \*\* tribe n C \*\* velvet n U waistcoat n C wide-collared adj worship v worship n U =

/sarkə'delik/ /pju:bəti/ /pank/ /kwrf/ /remds/ /rr'd3ek[ən/ /rr/kwarəmənt/ /raiət/ /raf/ /serfti\_pm/ /skrafi/ /skmi/ /slaugan/ /sniə/ /spot/ /spotlant/ /stri:m/ /stad/ /stadid/ /stanin/ /səˈseptəbl tu:/ /swea/ /sindraom/ /tæbloid/ /tsend/ /tart/ /tri:t/ /traib/ /velvit/ /weistkout/ /waid'kolod/ /ws:[ip/ /qi]:ew/