

4

A

What present perfect or past simple? Listen to the words. Present perfect or past simple?

V clothes

P vowel sounds

Have you ever been to that shop?

What did you buy?

From rags to riches

ZARA

Have you ever been to a Zara store?



You probably have because it's one of the fastest-growing chains in the world. The person behind Zara is Amancio Ortega. He is the richest man in Spain, but very few people know his face. There are only two official photographs of him, and he rarely gives interviews. Although he is a multimillionaire businessman, he doesn't look like one – he doesn't like wearing suits or ties, and prefers to wear jeans and a shirt.

When he was young he worked as a shop assistant in a clothes store, but he always dreamed of having his own business. In 1963 he started a small company which made women's pyjamas. In 1975, at the age of 40, he opened his first clothes shop in La Coruña, a small city in north-west Spain, and named it Zara. Now you can find Zara shops all over the world, from New York to Moscow to Singapore. So why is Zara so successful?

The main reason is that Zara reacts incredibly quickly to the latest designer fashions, and produces clothes which are fashionable but inexpensive. Zara can make a new line of clothes in three weeks. Other companies normally take about nine months. The clothes also change from week to week – so customers keep coming back to see what's new. It produces 20,000 new designs a year – and none of them stay in the shops for more than a month.

So if you've seen a new jacket or skirt you like in a Zara store, hurry up and buy it, because it won't be there for long.



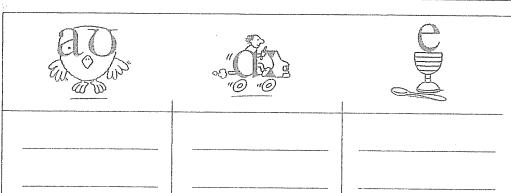
1 READING & VOCABULARY

- What's the most popular place to buy clothes in your town? Do you buy your clothes there? If not, where?
- Read the text about Zara. Then cover it and answer the questions below from memory.
 - Who is Amancio Ortega?
 - What is unusual about him?
 - What was his first job?
 - When did he open the first Zara shop?
 - Where are there Zara shops now?
 - What are the secrets of Zara's success?
- Read the text again and underline any words that are connected with clothes.
- ④ p.150 Vocabulary Bank Clothes.

2 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

- 4.1 Put two clothes words in each column. Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

belt	blouse	clothes	coat	pyjamas	scarf
shirt	shoes	skirt	suit	sweater	trousers



- Ask and answer with a partner.

What did you wear yesterday?

What are you going to wear tonight?

What were the last clothes you bought?

What's the first thing you take off when you get home?

Do you always try on clothes before you buy them?

How often do you wear a suit?

3 LISTENING

4.2 Listen to three people being interviewed about Zara. Complete the chart with their information.

	Woman 1	Woman 2	Man	Your partner
1 Have you ever been to a Zara store?				
2 When did you last go there?				
3 Where?				
4 What did you buy?				
5 Are you happy with it?				

4 GRAMMAR present perfect or past simple?

a Interview your partner about Zara (or another shop in your town) and write his / her answers in the chart.

b Look at questions 1 and 2 above.

What tense are they?

Which question refers to a specific time in the past?

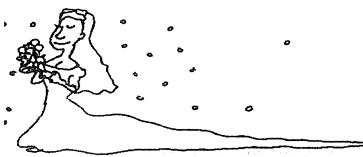
Which question is about some time in your life?

c p.132 Grammar Bank 4A. Read the rules and do the exercises.

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5 SPEAKING

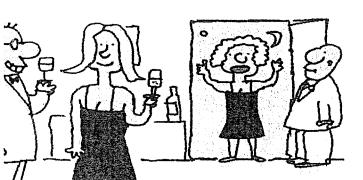
a Complete the questions with the past participle of the verb.



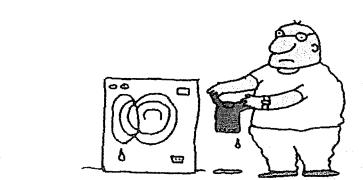
1 Have you ever worn (wear) something only once?
What? When / wear it?



2 Have you ever been (be) to a fashion show?
Where? / enjoy it?



3 Have you ever danced in very uncomfortable shoes?
Where? What / happen?



4 Have you ever worn (fancy dress)?
When? What / wear?



5 Have you ever met someone who was wearing exactly the same as you? When? How / you feel?



6 Have you ever bought (buy) something and never worn it?
What? Why / not wear it?

7 Have you ever ruined clothes in the washing machine?
What? What / happen?

8 Have you ever had (have) an argument with your family about clothes? What about?

b Interview a partner with the questions. If he / she answers 'Yes, I have', make follow-up questions in the past simple.

Have you ever worn something only once?

Yes I have. A suit.

When did you wear it?

For an interview for a job.

6 4.3 SONG □ True Blue

2A past simple regular and irregular

+

-

I You He She It We They	stayed in a hotel. went on holiday.	didn't stay in a hotel. didn't go on holiday.
✓ ✗ ?	Did you stay in a hotel? Yes I did. Did you go on holiday? No, I didn't.	

- Use the past simple to talk about finished actions in the past.
- The past simple is the same for all persons.
- Use the infinitive after *Did...?* and *didn't* for negatives and questions.

infinitive	past
work	worked
stay	stayed
like	liked (just add <i>d</i> if verb finishes in <i>e</i>)
study	studied (<i>y>i</i> after a consonant)
stop	stopped (if verb finishes in consonant–vowel–consonant, double the final consonant)

- To make the past simple of regular verbs add *-ed*. Remember the spelling rules.
- Many common verbs are irregular in past simple, for example *go>went*. See the Irregular verb list on p.155.

2B past continuous: *was / were + verb + ing*

+	I He was working She It	You We were working They
-	I He wasn't working She It	You We weren't working They
? ✓ ✗	Was he working? Yes, he was. Were they working? Yes, they were.	No, he wasn't. No, they weren't.

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at a specific moment in the past.
At six o'clock last night I was driving home.
On April 1st I was staying with some friends in the country.

past simple or past continuous?

When I took the photo, they were writing a song.
I was sitting at home when I saw the news on TV.

- Use the past simple for a completed action.
I took the photo. / I saw the news.
- Use the past continuous for an action in progress.
They were writing a song. / I was sitting at home.

2C questions with and without auxiliaries

Questions with an auxiliary

Question	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive
What music	do	you	like?
Which CD	did	he	buy?
Who	did	you	go with?

- To make questions in the past and present simple, we normally use the auxiliary verbs *do / does / did* + the infinitive.
What music do you like? NOT *What music you like?*
- The normal order for questions in the present and past is QUASI (See p.126 1A).

Questions without an auxiliary

Subject	Verb	
What	happened	after the concert?
Which country	won	the Eurovision Song Contest?
Who	writes	their songs?

- When the question word (*Who? What? Which? How many?*) is the subject of the verb in the question, we do not use an auxiliary (*do, does, did*) and the verb is in the third person.
Who writes their songs? NOT *Who does write their songs?*

2D so, because, but, although

because and so

She was driving fast because she was in a hurry. (reason)
She was in a hurry so she was driving fast. (result)

Hannah spoke to the DJ because they didn't like the music. (reason)
They didn't like the music so Hannah spoke to the DJ. (result)

- Use *because* to express a reason.
- Use *so* to express a result.

but and although

She tried to stop but she hit the man.
Although she tried to stop, she hit the man.
It was late but she couldn't sleep.
She couldn't sleep **although** it was late.

- Use *but* and *although* to show a contrast.
- Although* can go at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

2A

1 Put the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Two summers ago we had (have) a holiday in Scotland. We 1 (drive) there from London, but our car 2 (break) down on the motorway and we 3 (spend) the first night in Birmingham. When we 4 (get) to Edinburgh we 5 (not can) find a good hotel – they 6 (be) all full. We 7 (not know) what to do but in the end we 8 (find) a bed and breakfast and we 9 (stay) there for the week. We 10 (see) the castle, 11 (go) to the Arts Festival, and we 12 (buy) a lot of souvenirs. We 13 (want) to go to Loch Ness but we 14 (not have) much time and it 15 (be) quite far away. The weather 16 (be) good, but it 17 (start) raining the day we 18 (leave).

b Re-order the words to make questions.

Where did you go on holiday? go where holiday you on did?
Vancouver

1 ? time did have you good a?
Yes, it was great.

2 ? with did who go you?
With some friends.

3 ? stay where did you?
In a hotel.

4 ? you it why didn't like?
Because it was very modern and quite expensive.

5 ? how did cost plane much the ticket?
£500.



2B

Complete with a verb in the past continuous.

- 1 He met his wife when he in Japan. (work)
- 2 They for us when we arrived. (wait)
- 3 she a coat when she went out? (wear)
- 4 What you at 7.30 last night? (do)
- 5 I when you gave the instructions. (not listen)
- 6 I when you phoned me. (drive)
- 7 It when I woke up this morning. (not rain)

b Put the verbs into the past simple or past continuous.

She *arrived* when we *were having* dinner. (arrive, have)

1 I my arm when I football. (break, play)

2 you fast when the police you? (drive, stop)

3 It when we the pub. (snow, leave)

4 I the match because I . (not see, work)

5 When you me, I to my boss. (call, talk)

C

Cross out the wrong question.

What **you did / did you** do last night?

- 1 What **happened / did happen** to you?
- 2 What **means this word / does this word mean?**
- 3 How many people **came / did come** to this class?
- 4 Which bus **goes / does go** to the airport?
- 5 Which actor **won / did win** the Oscar this year?
- 6 What **said the teacher / did the teacher say?**

b Write the questions. Do you know the answers?

Who *said* ‘Hasta la vista, baby’? (say)

1 How many Formula 1 world championships ? (Ayrton Senna / win)

2 Which US president the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990? (win)

3 Who the film *Reservoir Dogs*? (direct)

4 When president of South Africa? (Nelson Mandela / become)

5 Who *The Lord of the Rings*? (write)

6 What before he became a singer? (Sting / do)

D

Complete with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

We couldn't find a taxi so we walked home.

- 1 it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.
- 2 I woke up in the night there was a noise.
- 3 I called him his mobile was turned off.
- 4 she's very nice, she doesn't have many friends.
- 5 There was nothing on TV I went to bed.
- 6 All the cafés were full it was a public holiday.
- 7 She wanted to be a doctor she failed her exams.

b Match the sentence halves and complete with *so*, *because*, *but*, or *although*.

1 I was tired last night so _____

2 She drove quite fast

3 His English isn't very good

4 I phoned him at his office

5 She's not feeling very well

6 I didn't write to you

7 He called the hotel

8 I took her to a restaurant

E A I lost your e-mail address.

B it was her birthday.

C they didn't have any rooms.

D he lived in the UK for two years.

E I went to bed early.

F she was in a hurry.

G he was in a meeting.

H she can't go to class tonight.

4A present perfect (experience) + ever, never

[+]	[-]
I've (I have) You've (You have) He's (He has) She's (She has) It's (It has) We've (We have) They've (They have)	been to London.
	I haven't You haven't He hasn't She hasn't It hasn't We haven't They haven't
	worked in a bank.
?	✓
Have you worked in a bank? Has he been to London?	Yes, I have. Yes, he has. No, I haven't. No, he hasn't.

- Use the present perfect to talk about past experiences when you don't say exactly when they happened.
I've been to London. NOT *I've been to London last year.*
My brother has worked abroad.
- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ed). For Irregular verbs see p.155.
- We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= in your life until now) and *never*.
Have you ever been to London? No, I've never been there.

▲ Compare the present perfect of *go* and *be*.

He's gone to Paris. = He's in Paris now.

He's been to Paris. = He went to Paris and came back.

present perfect or past simple?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| A Have you ever been to Mexico? | B Yes, I have. |
| A When did you go there? | B I went last year. |

- Conversations often begin in the present perfect (with a general question) and then change to the past simple (with questions asking for specific details, *when*, *where*, *who with*, etc.)
- Use the past simple to ask / say exactly when something happened.

4B present perfect + yet, just, already

yet

- A Have you finished your homework yet?
B No, not yet. I haven't finished yet.

- Use *yet* + the present perfect in [-] and [?] sentences to ask if something that you think is going to happen has happened.
- Put *yet* at the end of the sentence.

just

- A Would you like a coffee?
B No thanks. I've just had one.
My sister's just started a new job.

- Use *just* in [+]-sentences to say that something happened very recently.
- Put *just* before the main verb.

already

- A Do you want to see this film?
B No, I've already seen it three times.
A Shall I buy a newspaper?
B No, I've already bought one.

- Use *already* in [+]-sentences to say that something happened before now or earlier than expected.
- Put *already* before the main verb.

4C comparative adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	
short	shorter	one syllable: +er
big	bigger	one vowel + one consonant: double final consonant
busy	busier	consonant + y: y + ier
relaxed	more relaxed	two or more syllables: more + adjective
good	better	Irregular
bad	worse	
far	further	

comparative adverbs

Adverb	Comparative	Adverb	Comparative
Regular quickly slowly	more quickly less slowly	Irregular hard well badly	harder better worse

- Use comparative adjectives to compare people and things.
My brother's taller than me.
- Use comparative adverbs to compare actions.
He drives more slowly than me.
- You can also use (*not*) *as* + (adjective / adverb) + *as*.
I'm not as tall as my brother.
He doesn't drive as fast as me.

4D superlatives (+ ever + present perfect)

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
cold	colder	the coldest
hot	hotter	the hottest
pretty	prettier	the prettiest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

- Use *the* + superlative adjectives to say which is the biggest, etc. in a group.
It's the highest mountain in Europe. She's the best in the class.
- We often use a superlative with the present perfect.
Russia is the coldest place we've ever been to.
It's the most beautiful church I've ever seen.

4A

- a Write sentences or questions with the present perfect.

he / ever / be there? *Has he ever been there?*
 1 you / ever buy / clothes from that shop?
 2 I / not read / the newspaper today.
 3 We / never be / to the new shopping centre.
 4 your brother / live abroad / all his life?
 5 They / go / to live in South America.
 6 She / never fly / before.
 7 He / not meet / his wife's family.
 8 you / eat / in this restaurant before?

- b Right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong sentences.

He's got up late this morning. ✗ *He got up late this morning.*

1 We've been to Ireland last year.

2 Have you ever gone to Paris?

3 Jane's gone to the bank. She'll be back soon.

4 I like your shoes. Where did you buy them?

5 I've seen that film last week.

6 I spoke to him a minute ago.

7 My sister's a writer. She's written five novels.

8 World War II has ended in 1945.

4B

- a Order the words to make sentences.

1 made have you yet your bed?
 2 gone already to work she's.
 3 just we've a cup of coffee had.
 4 I found a job haven't yet.
 5 sent me just an he's e-mail.
 6 house already sold they've their.

- b Write sentences or questions with *already*, *just*, or *yet*.

he / arrive (already) *He's already arrived.*

1 I / have / breakfast (just)

2 you / finish your homework? (yet)

3 the film / start (already)

4 I / not meet / his girlfriend (yet)

5 they / get married (just)

6 You're too late. He / go home (already)

7 you / speak to him? (yet)

8 I / not read his new book (yet)

4C

- a Write comparative sentences.

London is / expensive / Manchester.
London is more expensive than Manchester.

1 my sister is / thin / me.
 2 I'm / busy / this week / last week.
 3 Cambridge is / far from London / Oxford.
 4 I did the second exam / bad / the first.
 5 Chelsea played / well / Arsenal.
 6 the men in my office work / hard / the women.
 7 my new job is / boring / my old one.

- b Rewrite the sentences so they mean the same. Use *as... as*.

Mike is stronger than Jim. Jim isn't *as strong as Mike.*

1 Cindy is taller than Kelly.

Kelly isn't _____.

2 Your case is heavier than mine.

My case isn't _____.

3 Mexico City is bigger than London.

London isn't _____.

4 Football is more popular
than tennis.

Tennis isn't _____.

5 Children learn languages faster
than adults.

Adults don't _____.

6 You work harder than me.

I don't _____.

7 France played better than England.

England didn't _____.

4D

- a Complete the sentences with a superlative.

Is this *the noisiest* city in the world? (noisy)

1 Yesterday was _____ day of the year. (hot)

2 This is _____ time to drive through the city centre. (bad)

3 She's _____ person in the class. (friendly)

4 This is _____ part of the exam. (important)

5 The _____ month to visit is September. (good)

6 It's _____ city in the world. (polluted)

7 The _____ I've ever flown is to Australia. (far)

- b Write sentences with *ever*.

it / hot country / I be to

It's the hottest country I've ever been to.

1 it / good film / I / see

2 he / unfriendly person / I / meet

3 it / hard exam / he / do

4 they / expensive shoes / she / buy

5 it / long book / I / read

6 she / beautiful girl / I / see

7 it / bad meal / I / have

Music can change the world because it can change people.

Bono, lead singer of U2

VOCABULARY music, question words

Match the type of music to the dictionary definitions. How do you pronounce them?

rap opera jazz punk
heavy metal blues

1 *punk* /pʌŋk/ n Rock music that is played in a fast, loud, and aggressive way. It was very popular in the late 1970s.

2 /dʒæz/ n A style of music invented by black American musicians in the early part of the twentieth century. It has a strong rhythm and often involves improvisation. Famous musicians include Louis Armstrong, Billie Holiday, and Miles Davis.

3 /ræp/ n A type of music in which singers don't sing but speak the words quickly, in a rhythmic way.

4 /oprə/ It's like a play in the theatre, but people sing the words.

5 /hevi metl/ A type of very loud rock music, with lots of guitars and a strong beat.

6 /bluz/ A type of music developed by black American musicians in the southern United States. It is slow, often sad, and with a strong rhythm.

b Complete the questions with these question words.

Why Where Which When How many Who
What (x2) Whose How long



1 *Where* was Queen's first concert?

In London.

2 was it?

In 1972.

3 was in the band?

Freddie Mercury, Roger Taylor, John Deacon, and Brian May.

4 real name was Farrokh Bulsara?

Freddie Mercury's.

5 member of the band was most famous?

Freddie Mercury, the lead singer.

6 top ten hits did they have?

Twenty-four.

7 did they stay together?

Twenty years, from 1971 to 1991.

8 was their biggest hit?

Bohemian Rhapsody.

9 happened in 1991?

Freddie Mercury died.

10 is their music still popular?

Because Queen wrote good rock songs.

4

A

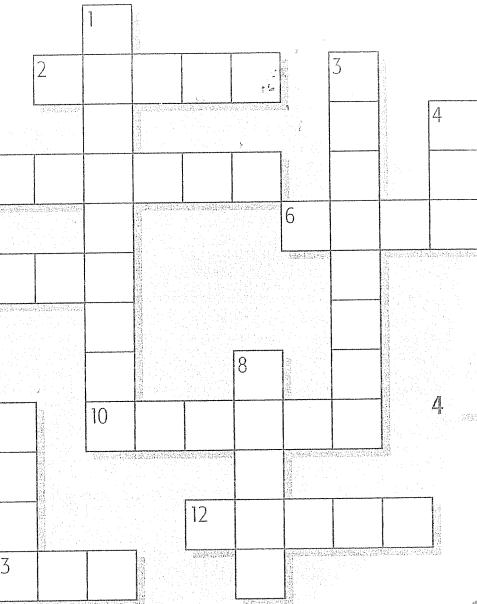
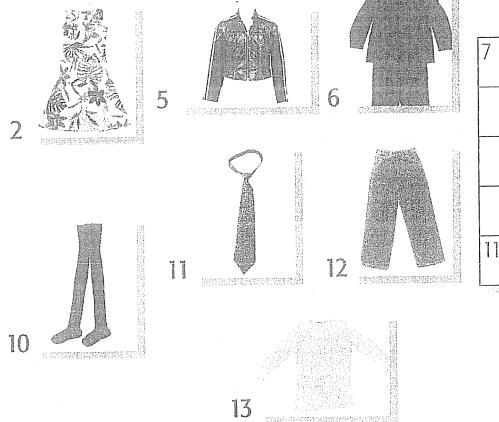
Fashion designer

I don't design clothes, I design dreams.
Ralph Lauren, American fashion designer

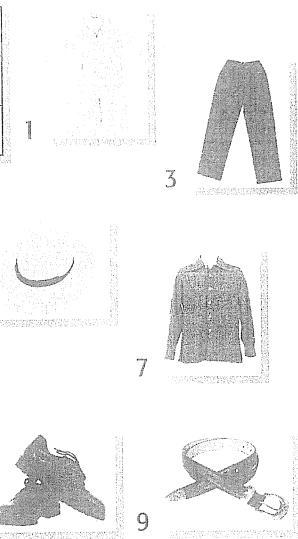
1 VOCABULARY clothes

a Complete the crossword.

Clues across →



Clues down ↓



b Complete the sentences with these verbs.

try on wear gets dressed put on take off

- 1 She always gets dressed before she has breakfast in the morning.
- 2 What dress did you _____ to go to the party?
- 3 I always _____ clothes in a shop before I buy them.
- 4 I'm cold. I'm going to _____ a sweater.
- 5 It's very hot here. _____ your coat.

Study Link Student's Book p.150 Vocabulary Bank

2 PRONUNCIATION consonant sounds

Write the words in the chart.

cap shoes tie coat top dress shorts suit

shirt	trousers	socks	skirt

3 GRAMMAR present perfect or past simple?

a Write sentences and questions with the present perfect. Use contractions.

1 he / be / London

He hasn't been to London.

2 she / break / her leg

3 they / eat / there before

4 you / try / ice-skating

5 I / see / this film

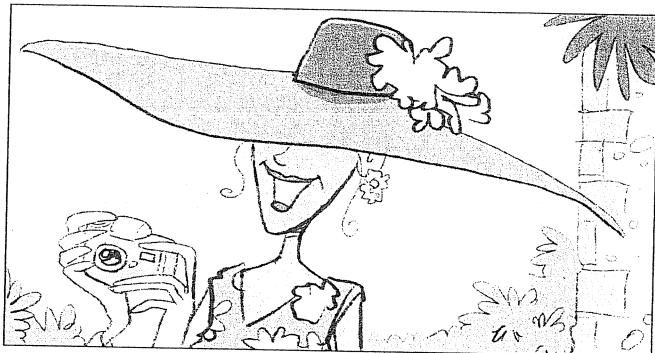
6 we / have / an argument

7 you / ever / lose / your ID card

8 he / meet / her parents

- b Complete the sentences with *ever* or *never*.
- 1 I've never been to Ireland.
 - 2 Have you _____ flown before?
 - 3 The children have _____ been to Disneyworld.
 - 4 Have we _____ met Simon's wife? I can't remember.
 - 5 She has _____ done this before.
 - 6 Have I _____ told you about my first boyfriend?
 - 7 Has your boss _____ shouted at you?
 - 8 It has _____ snowed here before.

- c Complete the dialogues.



- 1 A Have you ever worn (you / ever / wear) a big hat?
B Yes, I _____.
A When _____ (you / wear) it?
B When I _____ (go) to a wedding last summer.
- 2 A _____ (you / ever / borrow) your father's clothes?
B Yes, I _____.
A What _____ (you / borrow)?
B A tie. I _____ (need) one for an interview.
- 3 A _____ (you / ever / meet) a fashion model?
B No, I _____.
4 A _____ (you / ever / buy) any second-hand clothes?
B Yes, I _____. I _____ (buy) a beautiful white shirt for £1.50 in a market.
- 5 A _____ (you / ever / have) an argument about clothes?
B Yes, I _____. My brother _____ (take) my best sweater to the beach and _____ (ruin) it.

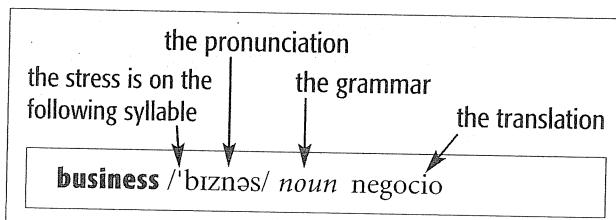
More Words to Learn

Write translations and try to remember the words.

Word	Pronunciation	Translation
<u>business</u> noun	/'bɪznəs/	
<u>chain</u> noun	/tʃeɪn/	
<u>company</u> noun	/'kʌmpəni/	
<u>store</u> noun	/stɔ:/	
<u>washing machine</u> noun	/'wɔʃɪŋ mə'ʃɪn/	
<u>fashionable</u> adjective	/'fæʃnəbl/	
(un) <u>comfortable</u> adjective	/'kʌmftəbl/	
<u>exactly</u> the same	/ɪg'zæktli ðe seim/	
<u>have an argument</u>	/hæv ən 'a:gjumənt/	
<u>the main reason</u>	/ðə meɪn 'ri:zn/	

Study idea

- 1 You can use your dictionary to learn the grammar and pronunciation of new words, as well as the meaning.



- 2 Look at the Pronunciation column above. Say the words two or three times.

Business ... business ... business.

QUESTION TIME

Can you answer these questions?

- ❑ Have you ever read a book in English?
- ❑ Have you ever written an e-mail in English?
- ❑ What are the most expensive clothes you've ever bought?
- ❑ Have you ever been abroad?
- ❑ Have you ever sung in public?

Study Link **MultiROM**