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A

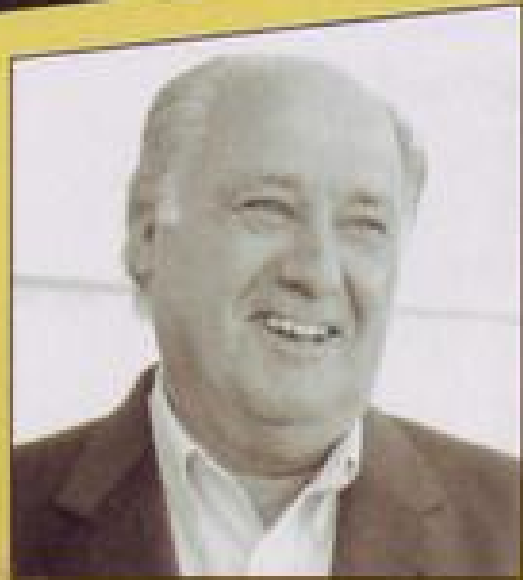
G present perfect (experience) + ever, never; present perfect or past simple?

V clothes

P vowel sounds

Have you ever been to that shop?
What did you buy?

From rags to riches



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

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

2 PRONUNCIATION vowel sounds

- a 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

- b 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 <i>Zara</i> 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.

5 SPEAKING

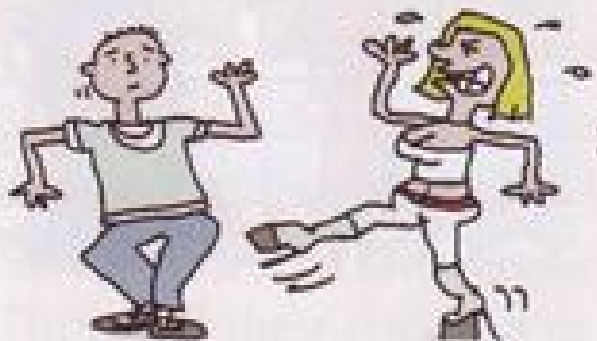
a Complete the questions with the past participle of the verb.



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



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



3 Have you ever _____ (dance) in very uncomfortable shoes?
Where? What / happen?



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



5 Have you ever _____ (meet) someone who was wearing exactly the same as you? When? How / you feel?



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



7 Have you ever _____ (ruin) clothes in the washing machine?
What? What / happen?



8 Have you ever _____ (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

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? | Yes, I have. | No, I haven't. |
| Has he been to London? | Yes, he has. | 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 bad far | better worse further | Irregular |

comparative adverbs

| Adjective | Comparative | Adjective | Comparative |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Regular | | Irregular | |
| quickly | more quickly | hard | harder |
| slowly | less slowly | well | better |
| | | badly | 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) | 5 they / get married (just) |
| 2 you / finish your homework? (yet) | 6 You're too late. He / go home (already) |
| 3 the film / start (already) | 7 you / speak to him? (yet) |
| 4 I / not meet / his girlfriend (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.
 - 5 the men in my office work / hard / the women.
 - 6 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

Clothes

a Match the words and pictures.

Singular clothes

- a dress
- a top
- a skirt /skɜ:t/
- a shirt
- a belt
- a T-shirt
- a sweater /'swetə/
- a suit /su:t/
- a coat /kəʊt/
- a tie /taɪ/
- a scarf
- a tracksuit
- a jacket
- a hat
- a cap
- a blouse



Plural clothes

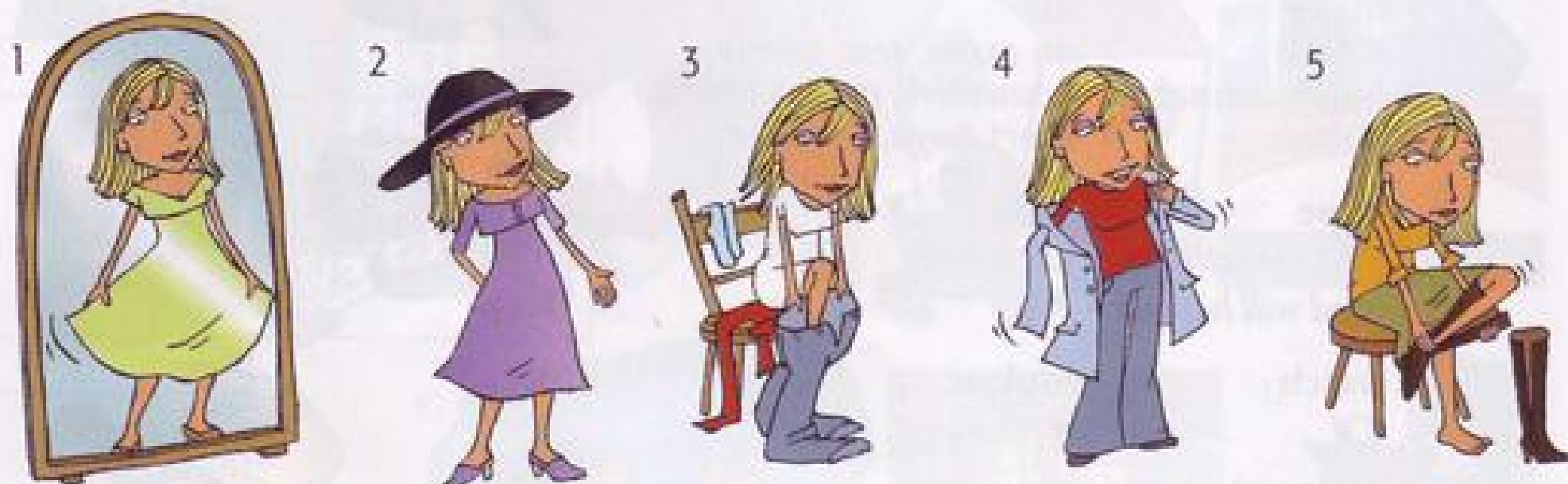
- pyjamas /pə'dʒɑ:məz/
- trousers
- jeans
- shorts
- shoes /ʃu:z/
- boots
- trainers
- socks
- tights

b Cover the words and look at the pictures. Test yourself or a partner.

Verbs used with clothes

a Match the phrases and pictures.

- get dressed
- wear (a black hat)
- take off (her boots)
- try on (a dress)
- put on (her coat)



b Cover the phrases. What is she doing in each picture?

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