

# Vocabulary

**A** Listen and repeat.



a checked shirt



a striped shirt

## Designs - Patterns



tight jeans



baggy jeans



torn jeans



flared jeans



sparkly trainers



spotted trainers



a woolen hat

## Materials



a cotton T-shirt



a denim shirt



a silk scarf



a leather jacket

**B** Use the vocabulary in activity **A** to describe these clothes.



### NOTE

When describing something, follow the order of adjectives shown below. You do not have to use all the categories together.

NUMBER	OPINION	COLOUR	DESIGN	MATERIAL	NOUN
Two	nice	red and white	striped	cotton	T-shirts.

# Grammar

All / Both / Neither / None / Either

- **All** of my sister's clothes are in fashion, but **none** of them are my style.
- I found a red and a green jumper in the shop. I liked **both**, but **neither** of them fitted me, so I didn't buy **either**.

Complete the sentences with **all**, **both**, **neither**, **none** or **either**.

- ..... Janet and Wendy are into art, but ..... of them have ever taken part in an art competition.
- ..... the students at the school had the same design on their backpacks, but ..... of them knew who the artist was.
- ..... of my parents likes tea, so they ..... drink coffee in the morning.
- A:** Which scarf do you want to buy, the blue one or the purple one?  
**B:** I don't mind. ....  
scarf. They're ..... beautiful.

# Speak

**A** **GROUP SURVEY:**  
Do you wear...?

Go to the Speaking Activities section.

**B** Discuss in pairs or small groups.

- What are your favourite clothes at the moment?
- Are they in fashion? Are they casual or formal?
- Do you wear clothes that are out of fashion?
- Do you like to follow trends?
- Where is your favourite place to shop?
- What do you usually wear to...
  - ▶ school?
  - ▶ a party?
  - ▶ a sports game?
  - ▶ a concert?
  - ▶ your grandparents' house?



# 7b

## Read

### A Discuss.

The words below all have to do with *money*. Do you know what they mean?

coin   note   cash  
paper money   currency

# MONEY MAKES \$ THE WORLD GO ROUND

1 .....

In ancient times, money didn't exist, so people exchanged animals or things they had, such as cows, tea, spices and stones, for other things that they needed. In ancient Rome, salt was so valuable that it was used to pay soldiers for their work. The Aztecs and the Mayas used beans instead of money. In the 5th century in ancient Greece, people used black pepper, which was then called 'black gold'.

2 .....

During the 7<sup>th</sup> century CE, China created the first paper money in the world. Until then, the Chinese used copper coins. However, it was difficult for merchants to carry lots of coins with them when they travelled long distances. So, they started to use paper money, which was lighter - so light, in fact, that it was soon nicknamed 'flying money'!

3 .....

The answer is no. For example, US currency is not made of paper. Instead, it is printed on material that consists of 75% cotton and 25% linen. That makes it hard to tear. Actually, you would have to double fold a dollar about four thousand times (first forwards and then backwards) to tear it! New banknotes can also be made of polymer, which is a thin, flexible plastic. When the new five pound note came out in 2016, the UK government advertised it as 'strong' and 'long-lasting'. This made lots of people post online videos of themselves trying to destroy it!

### B Look at the questions a-e. Do you know or can you guess the answers?

- Is paper actually used to make all paper money?
- Is money dirty?
- How long do coins last?
- Where was paper money first used?
- What did people use before money as we know it today?

### C Read the facts about money and match each paragraph with the questions a-e in activity B. Then listen and check your answers.



4 .....

They usually last twenty-five to thirty years. Do you think that's not very long? Well, a note only lasts about 18 months. Do you wonder what happens to coins that are too worn out to use? They are recycled to produce new ones, of course.

5 .....

Absolutely. Lots of germs live on money. According to a study, 94% of money carries bacteria and viruses - and some of them can survive for up to 17 days. Luckily, not all of these germs can make you ill - but don't forget to wash your hands after you handle money.

### NOTE

- **1600s** (sixteen hundreds) is the century that runs between 1600 and 1699.
- We write **75%**.  
We say seventy-five per cent.



**D** Look at the highlighted words in the text and try to guess what they mean. Then match them with the meanings 1-6.

1. to damage something so badly that it is useless: .....
2. to make: .....
3. to continue to exist: .....
4. not heavy: .....
5. very useful and important: .....
6. to touch, feel or hold something: .....

**E** Scan the text and find the numbers below. Then match them with what they refer to.

**TIP!** Read the text quickly (scan) to find the specific information you need (date, number, year, etc.). Then read the sentences before and after to understand what it refers to.

- |     |                       |      |                       |
|-----|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 5th | <input type="radio"/> | 2016 | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7th | <input type="radio"/> | 18   | <input type="radio"/> |
| 75  | <input type="radio"/> | 94   | <input type="radio"/> |
| 25  | <input type="radio"/> | 17   | <input type="radio"/> |

- a. the century during which black pepper was used as currency in ancient Greece
- b. the percentage of linen that US banknotes contain
- c. the number of months a note lasts
- d. the number of days germs can survive on money
- e. the century during which paper money was invented
- f. the year the polymer £5 note came out in the UK
- g. the percentage of cotton that US banknotes contain
- h. the percentage of money that carries germs

## Grammar

▶ Portal to Grammar

### Full infinitive (to + base form of verb)

- Ted went out **to get** a chocolate bar.
- Freda has decided **to save** up money for a laptop.
- I was surprised **to find** a twenty pound note in the park.
- It's not easy **to get** a job these days.
- You're too young **to stay** out late.
- Mary isn't old enough **to get** a credit card.

### Bare infinitive (base form of verb without to)

- You should **give** back the money you borrowed from Liam.
- My brother doesn't let me **borrow** his laptop.
- I think my new haircut makes me **look** older.

**NOTE**

Mary helped me **cook / to cook** dinner.

Circle the correct options.

1. I'm not tall enough **reach / to reach** that book on the top shelf. Would you **get / to get** it for me?
2. We were so happy **see / to see** that Gina was feeling better.
3. My parents won't let me **go / to go** to Cindy's sleepover.
4. I won't **go / to go** out tonight. I've promised **stay / to stay** at home and do my homework.
5. Ask Tina for some money. She might **have / to have** some on her.
6. I think it's difficult **understand / to understand** this joke. I don't get it.
7. I want **use / to use** the computer **do / to do** research on the first coins that were used.

## Research, Write & Present

**A** How much do you know about **your country's currency**? Do research to answer some of the following questions.


- What is your country's currency?
- How many different kinds of notes and coins are there?
- Who or what is depicted on the notes?
- Are there any interesting historical facts about your currency?
- What are the notes made of?

**B** Make a poster. Write a few sentences about your country's currency. Find pictures or use real money.

**C** Present your poster to the class.



## Read

**A**  Look at the title of the article. What do you think it is about? Listen, read and check your answers.

# Going from too much to just enough: The Minimalist Family

Stay-at-home mum and blogger of *The Minimalist Family*, Nina Wye, was shocked when she first realised how untidy her house was and how much junk she and her family had collected over the years. Without wasting any more time, she organised a decluttering weekend for the whole family. That was four years ago. Since then, her blog has helped other families find ways to reduce the amount of stuff they have, and find happiness in living more simply and with less. 'Getting started is the easy part,' Nina says. 'After that, you need to avoid buying things you want but don't need.'

During that weekend, Nina, her husband Marty and their three kids gathered two carloads of stuff they **didn't** use, want, or even know they had. They donated to charity what they could and recycled the rest. Marty says that he enjoyed getting rid of so many things with the help of the kids, but when they came home, the house didn't look much different. 'That's when I realised that we still had work to do. It would be tough, but it had to be done.'

Today each member of the Wye family owns about 100 items, including their clothes, books and toys. Pretty impressive, especially since recent studies have shown that 10-year-olds in England have around 238 toys – and usually end up playing with only twelve of **them**. After the Wyes got rid of two-thirds of their things, the children seemed relaxed and enjoyed playing more. 'We were afraid they would miss their toys, but I think all the choices they had just made them fight more,' Nina says.

line 21

Instead of buying their children presents they'd soon get bored of, Marty and Nina now choose to spend their money on experiences. They take the kids horse riding, go to amusement parks, or even travel – things that they couldn't afford to do before. How are they able to do that now? Well, after years of minimalist living, the Wyes have managed to save more money. 'We hadn't realised how much money and, most importantly, how much time we used to spend on shopping for things we didn't even need,' says Nina.

'That has been the biggest gift for our family,' Nina adds. 'We spend a lot less time cleaning our home, deciding what to wear, or looking for things in piles of stuff, so we have a lot more time for doing the things we love – and for each other. I'm so glad we changed our lifestyle!'

**B** Read the first paragraph again and the question below (not the answers a, b, c).

Why did Mrs Wye organise a decluttering weekend?

- She was tired of having a messy house.
- She wanted to start a blog about minimalism.
- She wanted to show other people how to do it.

Now choose an answer (a, b or c) and answer these questions:

- Which part in paragraph 1 justifies your answer? Underline it.
- Are the exact same words used in the answer you chose and in the text?
- Why are the other two options wrong?

