

MATURITA FOCUS


GLOBAL SCALE
of English

STUDENTS' BOOK

SUE KAY | VAUGHAN JONES | DANIEL BRAYSHAW | BARTOSZ MICHAŁOWSKI | JOANNA JAGIELŁO
CONSULTANTS: JITKA VAŇKOVÁ | HANA ZADRAŽILOVÁ

3

ALWAYS LEARNING

PEARSON

FOCUS ON MATURITA 1

EXAM PRACTICE

- 1 Complete the Vocabulary Booster with your own ideas. Use the Wordlist on page 128 and Word Store 1.

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

DESCRIBING A PERSON

Appearance and age	Age	Build	General appearance	Hair, face and eyes	Special features
	middle-aged, in his/her (early/late) thirties, in his/her teens	medium height, well-built, a bit plump/ overweight, slim/skinny	extremely attractive/ handsome/ awesome, rather unattractive	red-haired, pale-skinned, brown-eyed, frowning, wrinkled, messy	a tattoo, pierced nose/ eyebrow, scar
Clothes	General	Pattern	Material	Specific	Jewellery/ Accessories
	casual/sports, formal/smart, vintage, designer	plain, checked, patterned, striped, polka dot	cotton, woollen, silk, leather, denim	sweatshirt, waistcoat, tracksuit	high-heels, long earrings, silver necklace
Personality	Positive	Negative			
	imaginative, reliable, charming	arrogant, mischievous, selfish			

I'd like to describe ... He/She's **quite** tall / **rather** unattractive / **absolutely** gorgeous ...

I/Some people **find him/her** immature **because** ...

For example, he/she **tends to** ...

CLOTHES AND FASHION

I **usually wear** / **tend to wear** / **choose** (sports) clothes.

My **wardrobe** is full of _____. My **favourite garment** is _____.

I **never put on** _____.

I'm really **keen on** / **(not) much into** fashion. / I **follow fashion trends**.

I **believe fashion is art** / a way of making people spend more money. / I'd **rather wear** vintage/hand-made clothes because they are original/unique/ _____.

She likes wearing designer items / bright colours / unusual accessories. I like the way she mixes the colours.

- 2 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask each other questions 1–8. Answer the questions in as much detail as possible. Use the Vocabulary Booster.

- Describe a person you admire. What does he/she look like? What clothes does he/she usually wear? What is he/she like?
- Describe a book/film character that you find nasty or unpleasant. What does he/she look like? What clothes does he/she usually wear? What is he/she like?
- Who do you take after in your family in terms of looks? What exactly?
- Who are you like in your family in terms of personality, talents and interests? What do you have in common?
- What clothes do you usually wear for the different seasons of the year? What clothes do you wear at home?
- What clothes do you dislike wearing? What would you never wear at school, at a house party or on a night out?
- Do you follow the latest fashion trends? Why? / Why not?
- Do you think fashion is an art form or a business? Why?

- 3 Read the text and answer the questions.

Does what you wear say something about who you are?



You can buy a pair of Converse sneakers for \$60, a very similar pair but with no All Star logo in one of the chain shops for about \$15–20 or no-brand sneakers at an open-air market for \$10. Regardless of their price, all of them will probably be produced in **developing countries** like Vietnam or Bangladesh. People trust the brands believing they deliver a better quality product or because of **peer pressure**. 'I love sneakers,' says 21-year-old Carolyn. 'I love Converse shops and I look for special offers, but the sneakers that have lasted the longest were bought in a little shop for the price of a sandwich!'

Well, some teenagers would never buy a pair of cheap sneakers. They would be afraid of being **rejected** by their peer group. Anne has been a teacher for ten years. 'I've noticed,' she says, 'that peer pressure to get brand name clothes, especially shoes, is much stronger in poorer areas. That might seem a paradox but richer kids don't need to **show off**: it's much more trendy to get vintage clothes than the world's brands.'

Peer pressure might force you to make certain choices, but are they ethical? In April 2013, an eight-storey clothing factory **collapsed** in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing over 1,100 workers and **wounding** 2,200 more. After that, the world started to look at the fast fashion industry from a different perspective. People who grow cotton in China and India or who **sew clothes** in Bangladesh earn about two dollars a day. If you buy a pair of jeans for ten dollars you can be pretty sure the low price is a result of **labour violations** including working overtime, low security and **child labour**. Obviously, it's not only about the world of fashion. Have you seen the video on YouTube showing cocoa farmers on Ivory Coast who taste chocolate for the first time in their lives because they normally can't **afford** it?

What are the **ethical** alternatives? Well, there are a few. One of them is looking for the Fairtrade mark. It is given by fair trade

- Why do some people prefer to buy brand name clothes even if they are more expensive?
- What ethical choices can customers make?
- What do you take into consideration most when you go shopping? Brands? Price? Ethics?

READ MORE ABOUT

March 25, 1911: Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire in New York City; November 23, 1984: MESIT factory collapse in Uherské Hradiště, Czechoslovakia; September 11, 2012: Ali Enterprises garment factory fire, Karachi, Pakistan

certifiers. Thanks to this we know that we can buy a given product without **feeling guilty**. Another option is to buy second hand: you fight not only against unfair labour, but you are also **environmentally conscious**. Local brands are also a great option. Now, is it better to buy from a more expensive or a cheaper company? It depends. Both might be quite similar in terms of their **environmental policy** and **labour conditions**. So, one question is how conscious and sensitive you are, another is what you can afford. And whether you can agree to pay not for the product but for the logo.

4 Work in pairs. Look at pictures A and B. The pictures show two situations in which people are buying clothes.



Student A: Choose one picture (A or B) and describe it.

Student B: Describe the other picture.

You may use the following ideas:

- Place
- People
- Items on sale
- Atmosphere
- Other

The following questions may help you:

- 1 Who can you see in the picture? Where are the people?
- 2 What can you say about the place?
- 3 What are the people doing / going to do?
- 4 What feelings/emotions do they show?
- 5 What else can you say about the people? Make some guesses.

5 Work in pairs. Look at pictures A and B again and compare them. Say what is similar / the same / different. Take turns to answer the questions.

Questions:

- 1 What shopping situations do the pictures show?
- 2 Who are the people in the pictures? What is similar and what is different?
- 3 What are the similarities and differences between these two ways of shopping?
- 4 Which way appeals to you more? Why?

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Both pictures show/present ... **However**, in the first picture the customer probably ... **whereas** in the second picture ...

The main similarity/difference between the two kinds of shopping is ... **I guess** ...

I prefer the kind of shopping shown in picture A/B because ...

6 Before you do Exercise 7, read the online article below and some comments on it.

Safari File Edit View History Bookmarks Window Help

Prince Harry hates selfies

Buying expensive clothes is an example of vanity – another example is definitely taking selfies. During the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, Prince Harry did not agree to a selfie with him being taken by a teenage girl. He said that he hates selfies and that selfies are bad. The selfie phenomenon spread rapidly in 2013, when they started to dominate social media. People took photos of themselves in **different poses** – traditionally or with a **selfie-stick**.

[Comments \(234\)](#)

I definitely agree with Prince Harry. To me **selfie-obsession** isn't innocent. It's about **vanity** and a growing ego, a symbol of a **narcissistic age**. [James, 30](#)

I totally disagree. What about **self-portraits** by famous artists like van Gogh? Were they a sign of narcissism as well? [Anne, 28](#)

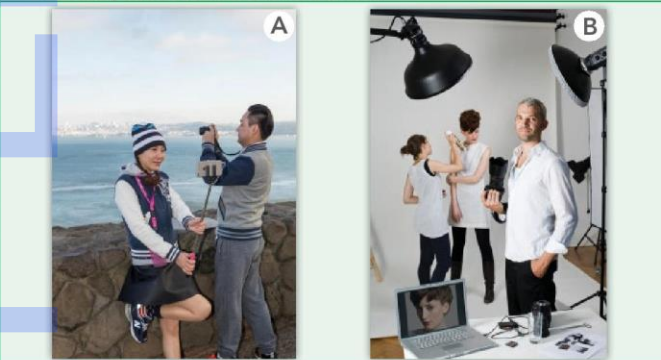
I hate selfies, but for a different reason. I'm a professional photographer and I can tell you it's worth having one proper photo session than taking thousands of selfies on which all the girls look like frightened fish. [Jonathan, 24](#)

Nobody says much about cyber safety and to me this is the **key issue**. **Posting a selfie** might help people find your location, **reveal personal or family information** and it instantly sends a message that you're not at home. [Pamela, 25](#)

7 Work in pairs. Talk about taking selfies and posting them on social media, using the vocabulary in exercise 6.

EXAM TIME

1 Look at pictures A and B. The pictures show two situations connected with taking photos. Choose one of the pictures and describe it.



You may use the following ideas:

- Location and situation
- People
- Kinds of photos
- Techniques of taking photos
- Atmosphere/Feelings/Emotions
- Other

2 Look at pictures A and B again and compare them.

Say what is similar / the same / different.

3 Present your opinion on how the choices we make as customers can influence the world.

MATURITA TIP

Here you can talk e.g. about the different choices we make when buying brand name clothes / second-hand clothes / clothes sold by local producers. You can talk about the influence of our choices on different people (factory owners/ workers / fashion designers/companies / customers) as well as on the environment, economy and society.