

Help box

free spirit, freedom, limit(s), easy choice, competition, difference(s), duty, role, better quality, rule(s), responsibility

alike, creative, individual, free, convenient, comfortable, dull, serious, strict, relaxed, exciting-looking, cheaper, more expensive

to develop style, to distract, to look cute, to show off, to experiment, to be proud of, to be expected to do smth, to be bullied

5a. Work in two groups: Supporters and Opponents of school uniform. You have five minutes to make a list of all arguments for or against the idea.


5b. In turn, each group say their arguments one by one. Every time use opinion/agreement/disagreement phrases. The group that says the last argument wins.

6.  Write your own entry to the forum. Explain your opinion.

Lesson 8. 911 or how to develop your personal style

1. Read the proverbs. What do they mean? Which of them do you agree with?

1. Don't judge a book by its cover.
2. Good clothes open all doors.
3. Clothes make the man.
4. The suit is best that best fits me.

2a.  Listen, read the style tips and group them into four categories: 1) Proportions and silhouette; 2) Colours and patterns; 3) Accessories [ək'sesəriz]; 4) Dress code.

Style tip 1.

Proportion for clothes is very important. Wearing a big sweater with thick, baggy trousers will make you look very big.

Putting together a narrow skirt with a tight T-shirt may make you look like you've grown out of your childhood clothes. The general rule of fashion proportion is that a big top needs a small bottom part, and vice versa¹.

Style tip 2.

People often dress either in neutral tones or in all the colours of the rainbow. One colour is boring, many colours may be too many. What to do? Find the balance! If you wear a one-colour outfit, add a little splash of colour with accessories and see how much it will change the way you look!

Style tip 3.

Black colour goes with everything and gives you a slimming effect. Go all black or pair it with any colour.

Style tip 4.

Never overdo² on a single fabric. For example, in case of denim, you should not wear it from top to bottom, it will only make you look like a cowboy.

Style tip 5.

The common mistake is that patterned clothes make short people look shorter and fat people look fatter. A pattern can look stylish on people of all shapes and sizes. Just remember, the less is better.

Style tip 6.

Accessories are as much a part of your outfit as your shoes or your skirt. So don't forget about balance and proportion when you choose which earrings to wear or what handbag

¹ **vice versa** [ˌvaɪsɪˈvɜːsə] – наоборот

² **overdo** – перестараться

to use. The size, shape and material of your accessories should match that of the clothes you're wearing. For example, a bulky handbag is too much for a pretty, summery dress, whereas it's perfect for a thick trouser suit.

Style tip 7.

As for sunglasses, they are a great fashion accessory in the summer time but if the sun's away, put your sunglasses away. And don't keep them on when you're indoors. You may think you look cool but nobody else will.

Style tip 8.

One of the most important things is to look neat and clean and always have fitting clothes.

Style tip 9.

In different places, we need to wear different clothes. For example, attending a formal meeting, you should look elegant and conservative. For women, the best way to dress is to wear a suit, matched with a white shirt and high-heeled shoes. Men's outfit includes a smart suit with a tie, dark socks and dress shoes, not trainers! At informal events, for example, meeting friends, we should choose some casual, comfortable clothes. For a picnic, put on shorts or jeans and a T-shirt, but leave them at home when you go to the theatre.

2b. Work in pairs. Which tips do you find useful? Which tips cannot you agree with?

2c. Add more style tips. Discuss them in groups of three.

3a. Prepare for the project 'Fashion verdict', a talk show that reminds of a courtroom¹. Read what happens in the studio and fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

¹ courtroom – суд



A. the judge (судья), B. the defendant (подзащитный), C. the prosecutor (прокурор), D. the defence lawyer (защитник), E. a witness for prosecution (свидетель обвинения), F. a defence witness (свидетель защиты), G. an independent expert

1. The...’s clothes are brought into the studio.
2. The... brings the case to the court: the defendant wears clothes that don’t fit and don’t suit him / her.
3. The... explains his / her choice of clothes.
4. The judge asks the defence ... to comment on the defendant’s clothes.
5. The... comments on them too.
6. The outfits are commented on by the... and
7. The... says the final word.
8. The... listens to everyone in the courtroom and makes a decision.

3b. Distribute the roles.

1. Decide who takes which role.
2. For the defendant you can choose a celebrity, for example, Lady Gaga or a film character, for example, Johnny Depp as Jack Sparrow in *The Pirates of the Caribbean*. The student taking the role of the defendant should dress up and make-up like the chosen celebrity.
3. Three students choose the roles of the judge, the prosecutor and the defence lawyer. The rest of the students will be witnesses for prosecution and defence witnesses.

3c. Write your speech and be ready to explain your point of view in the studio. Remember you don't have to be very serious but you are expected to give professional advice on style and fashion. You can use the proverbs and the phrases below.

Be yourself. Don't be afraid of change.
to run / take risks, to feel comfortable / relaxed / confident
to suit / fit / match / go well with

4. Get ready to present the project 'Fashion verdict'. Don't forget to bring the defendant's clothes to the studio. You can also use photos, pictures or slides.

Lesson 9. A dress for the moon

1a.  Listen, read the story and answer the questions.

1. Is it a fiction or a non-fiction story?
2. Is it prose or poetry?
3. Is it a description or a narration?
4. Is it a fairy tale, a story or a legend?
5. Who are the characters?
6. Can Madan make a dress for the moon? Explain why.

A dress for the moon

(After Indira Krishnan)

Once upon a time a young man named Madan lived in a village in northern India. Madan's father wanted him to become a farmer. But Madan wished to leave the village and find work in town. He promised to his father that he would send a part of his earnings home regularly.

In town, Madan learned to be a tailor (портной). He worked hard and soon became known for the fine clothes he made. All people in the town wanted clothes made by Madan.

