

Are you getting the red shirt?

No, I prefer the green one. Green suits me better than red.

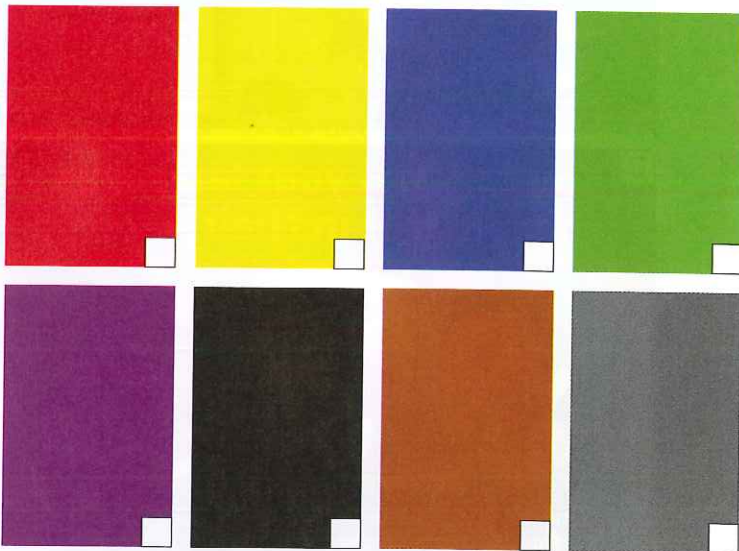
1B True colours

1 VOCABULARY adjective suffixes

- a Take the colour personality test. Then compare your colour choices with a partner.

Colour personality test

What kind of person are you? Your preferences in colour may reveal the answer! Look at the colours quickly and write 1 on the colour that immediately attracts you the most. Then number the others 2–8. Don't think about fashion or whether the colour looks good on you, only on how they make you feel.



- b ► **Communication** *Colour and personality p.104.* Read the results of the test.
- c Complete some adjectives from the colour personality test with the right ending *-y, -ive, -less, -able, -ish*. How do people who have these qualities behave?
- mood___ rest___ self___ sensit___ soci___
- d ► **p.152 Vocabulary Bank** *Adjective suffixes.*

2 PRONUNCIATION word stress

Word stress on adjectives formed with suffixes

When an adjective is formed from a root word and a suffix, the stress is always on a syllable of the root word, e.g. *re|ly* – *re|li|able*. The stress does not change when a negative prefix is added, e.g. *un|re|li|able*.

- a Underline the stressed syllable in the bold adjectives in the questions below. Remember it will never be on the prefix or suffix.
- Who is the most **glam|o|rous** person you know? What makes him / her like that?
 - Are you very **po|sse|ssive** of anything, e.g. your phone or your laptop? Why don't you like other people using it?
 - Were you a **re|be|llious** child or teenager? What kind of things did you do?
 - What are your most **com|for|ta|ble** clothes? When do you wear them?
 - Do you think you are a **cre|a|tive** person? Why (not)?
 - Have you ever been to a very **lu|xu|ri|ous** hotel or restaurant? Where? Was it worth the money?
 - Have you ever felt **en|vi|ous** of a brother or sister? Why (not)?
 - What's the most **im|pre|ssive** monument or building you've ever visited? Why did you like it so much?
 - What kind of **un|heal|thy** food do you really like eating?
 - What do you think is a **sui|ta|ble** present to take if somebody invites you for a meal in their house?
- b 14)) Listen to the adjectives and check. Then listen again and repeat them.
- c Work with a partner. A ask B questions 1–5. Then B ask A questions 6–10.

3 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a Look at the website and the photos below. What do you think colour analysis is? Do you know anyone who has tried it?



- b (15) Listen to an interview with Wendy Woodward, a woman who tried colour analysis. Answer the questions.

A



- 1 Which photo shows Wendy after she did colour analysis?
- 2 Why did she do colour analysis?
- 3 How did she feel after she had done it?

B



- c Listen again. Mark the statements T (true) or F (false).



Tip: True / False listening

- Read the questions before you listen.
- Work on one question at a time.
- Check your answers when you listen again.

- 1 A stylish colleague told Wendy about colour analysis.
 - 2 Wendy went on her own to do colour analysis.
 - 3 The colour analyst worked out her colours by making her try on a lot of different clothes.
 - 4 Wendy learned that she was a 'winter' person.
 - 5 Winter people should wear pale colours.
 - 6 Wendy very rarely wears black nowadays.
 - 7 Soon after the colour analysis she bought some cheap new clothes.
 - 8 She exchanged clothes with her friends because they were different seasons.
 - 9 People immediately told her that she looked more glamorous.
 - 10 Wendy's mother and husband have also now done colour analysis.
- d Listen again and correct the false statements in c.

- e Talk to a partner.

- 1 Would you like to try colour analysis? Why (not)?
- 2 What colours do you prefer for these things? Why?
 - clothes (e.g. T-shirts, trousers, shoes, etc.)
 - cars
 - mobile phone cases
- 3 Do you know anyone who...?
 - wears one colour almost all the time
 - drives a bright red car
 - dyes his / her hair an unusual colour
 What are they like?
- 4 What kind of colours do these words remind you of? Can you explain why?

spring autumn

summer winter

angry relax money

love holiday

4 GRAMMAR adjectives

a Complete each sentence with a word from the list.

as in more most much ones than the

- 1 According to a paint company survey, the world's _____ popular colour is blue.
- 2 White meat is healthier _____ red meat.
- 3 Black tulips are much more expensive than pink _____.
- 4 The blue whale is the largest creature _____ the world.
- 5 Insurance for a red car can be a bit _____ expensive than for other colours.
- 6 White tigers are _____ less common than ordinary tigers.
- 7 Black tea isn't as good for you _____ green tea.
- 8 According to a survey, _____ most popular car colour in Europe is black.

b **p.133 Grammar Bank 1B.** Learn more about adjectives and practise them.

c Talk to a partner. Choose two topics or two questions from each section.

Compare them!

- 1 restaurant food and home-made food
- 2 being an only child and having lots of brothers and sisters
- 3 the English and people from your country
- 4 walking or running outdoors and going to the gym
- 5 studying in the morning and studying at night
- 6 going on holiday abroad and going on holiday in your country

I think restaurant food is better than my home-made food because I'm not a very good cook, but it's much more expensive and it usually isn't as healthy...

Extremes!

- 1 What is _____ place you've ever been to? (hot)
- 2 Which sportsperson from your country do you think is _____ role model? (positive)
- 3 Which is _____ restaurant in your town? (popular)
Which is _____? (expensive)
- 4 Where are some places you often walk to? Which are _____ to and _____ from your home? (close, far)
- 5 Who is _____ person you know? (clever) Why do you think so?
- 6 Where are you _____: at home, at work, or somewhere else? Why? (stressed)

The hottest place I've ever been to was Rome in August. It was much too hot to go sightseeing...

5 READING

a Look at some names for colours from an online clothing website. What colours do you think they are? Would you use any similar words for colours in your language?

berry ivory melon mint
morning sky mushroom wine

b Look at four colours from a well-known UK paint company, Farrow & Ball. How would you describe the colours?



c With a partner, try to match the colours to their names.

Arsenic Cabbage White Dead Salmon
Monkey Puzzle

d Read the article about the paint names. Check your answers to c.





What colour is Dead Salmon?

There was a time when you could tell what colour something was by its name. Red, green, even lemon yellow or royal blue immediately told us what something would look like. But, as anyone who has recently bought clothes, a car, or even children's crayons has probably noticed, the trend for giving colours **bizarre names** is now everywhere, and the image they create in our mind does not necessarily correspond with the actual colour.

One company which may have taken this trend the furthest is the popular UK paint company Farrow & Ball. They sell **a wide range** of beautiful colours with very unusual names. It is easy to laugh at these names, but in fact many of them have stories behind them.

Dead Salmon Why did the company give this attractive brownish-pink colour such a **depressing-sounding name**? In fact, the name has been used for this colour for more than 200 years. According to Farrow & Ball, the name comes from an 1805 bill for the painting of the library of an old English country house. 'Dead' actually referred to the paint finish, in the way matt or gloss might today.

Arsenic The name of this **pleasant greenish-blue colour** may surprise people who associate the name with a poisonous chemical and think of it as a white powder. However, in the late 18th century, arsenic was used to create a colour called Paris Green, which was commonly used in paint and wallpaper. Many people became ill as a result of living in houses with Paris Green walls or wallpaper, including, it is said, Napoleon.

Monkey Puzzle This dark greyish-green colour is named after a kind of pine tree found in Chile and Argentina. The tree got its English name in the 1800s after examples were brought to London, and somebody commented that it would be very difficult to climb, even for a monkey.

Cabbage White This **subtle shade** of white, which has a **slight blueish hint**, also gets its name from nature. It is named after the Cabbage White butterfly, so-called because the caterpillars feed on cabbages.



- e Read the article again. Then cover the text and look at the colour names in c. In pairs, say what you can remember about the origin of the names.
- f Look at the **highlighted** adjective and noun phrases. With a partner, try to work out what they mean.
- g Would you use any of these colours to paint a room in your house? Are unusual colour names a trend in your country as well?

6 SPEAKING & WRITING

- a You're going to describe your favourite room in your house to a partner. Think about these things:
 - why it's your favourite room
 - the decoration and furnishing, e.g. walls, curtains, blinds, cushions
 - the furniture
 - paintings, posters
 - what else is in the room

While you listen to your partner ask questions to help you imagine what the room is like.

- b ➤ p.113 Writing *Describing a room.* Write a description of your favourite room.

