







Unidade 8 - Aprofundamento

# Clothes



necklace 	bag 	balaclava 	glasses 	slippers 
brooch  bracelet 	bumbag 	belt 	sunglasses 	sandals 
ring  earrings 	hat cap 	coat 	a pair of gloves 	trainers 
blouse 	braces 	raincoat 	a pair of mittens 	high heel shoes 
skirt 	tights 	Wellington boots 	a pair of socks 	hoodie 
shirt 	pyjamas 	bow tie 	dress 	swimsuit 
shorts 	rucksack backpack 	tie 	trousers 	bathrobe 
T-shirt 	jacket 	tracksuit 	scarf 	cowboy boots 
sweatshirt 	sweater jumper 	(business) suit 	wallet 	boots 



- |                                  |                   |                 |                  |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. tee shirt                     | 9. leotard        | 18. parka       | 27. hat          |
| 2. tank top                      | 10. tights        | 19. down jacket | 28. cap          |
| 3. sweatshirt                    | 11. sweatband     | 20. down vest   | 29. baseball cap |
| 4. sweat pants                   | 12. coat          | 21. raincoat    | 30. beret        |
| 5. running shorts                | 13. overcoat      | 22. poncho      | 31. rain hat     |
| 6. tennis shorts                 | 14. jacket        | 23. trenchcoat  | 32. ski hat      |
| 7. lycra shorts                  | 15. windbreaker   | 24. rubbers     | 33. ski mask     |
| 8. jogging suit/<br>running suit | 16. ski jacket    | 25. gloves      | 34. ear muffs    |
|                                  | 17. bomber jacket | 26. mittens     | 35. scarf        |



A. I think I'll wear my new **shirt** today.  
B. Good idea!



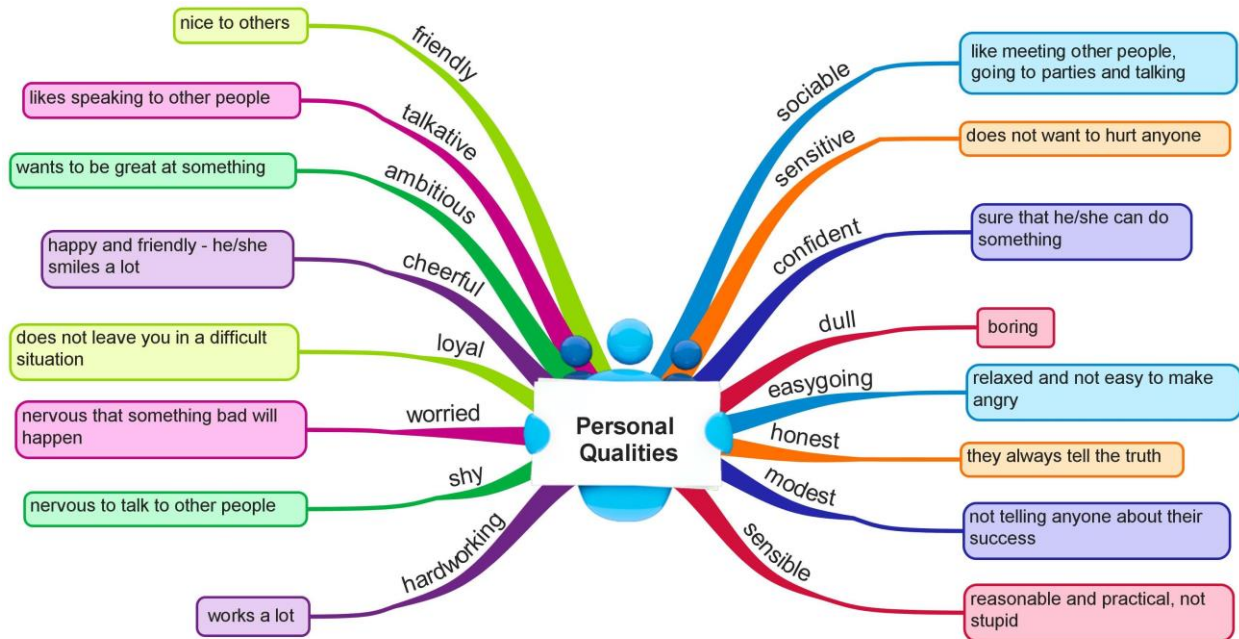
1. shirt/  
long-sleeved shirt
2. short-sleeved shirt
3. dress shirt
4. sport shirt
5. polo shirt/jersey/  
sport shirt
6. flannel shirt

7. blouse
8. turtleneck
9. pants/slacks
10. (blue) jeans
11. corduroy pants/  
corduroys
12. skirt
13. dress
14. jumpsuit

15. shorts
16. sweater
17. V-neck sweater
18. cardigan sweater
19. overalls
20. uniform
21. jacket/sports jacket/  
sports coat

22. jacket
23. blazer
24. suit
25. three-piece suit
26. vest
27. tie/necktie
28. bowtie
29. tuxedo
30. (evening) gown

# Personal qualities



Sincere	Friendly	Companionable	Smart
Honest	Kind-Hearted	Likable	Forgiving
Understanding	Happy	Trusting	Sharp-Witted
Loyal	Clean	Clever	Well-Read
Truthful	Interesting	Pleasant	Ambitious
Trustworthy	Unselfish	Courteous	Bright
Intelligent	Good-Humored	Quick-Witted	Respectful
Dependable	Honorable	Tactful	Efficient
Open-Minded	Humorous	Helpful	Good-Tempered
Thoughtful	Responsible	Appreciative	Grateful
Wise	Cheerful	Imaginative	Conscientious
Considerate	Trustful	Outstanding	Resourceful
Good-Natured	Warm-Hearted	Self-Disciplined	Alert
Reliable	Broad-Minded	Brilliant	Good
Mature	Gentle	Enthusiastic	Witty
Warm	Well-Spoken	Level-Headed	Clear-Headed
Earnest	Educated	Polite	Kindly
Kind	Reasonable	Original	Admirable

# Character Traits



active	considerate	grouchy	mysterious	silly
adventurous	cooperative	happy-go-	nervous	sincere
affectionate	courageous	lucky	noisy	skillful
afraid	cowardly	hateful	obedient	sly
ambitious	critical	hopeful	obnoxious	smart
anxious	cruel	hopeless	observant	sneaky
argumentative	curious	humorous	optimistic	snobbish
bewildered	daring	ignorant	peaceful	sociable
bossy	dependable	imaginative	persistent	stingy
brave	determined	immature	pessimistic	strict
brilliant	dishonest	impatient	picky	stubborn
calm	disrespectful	impolite	pleasant	studious
bully	eager	impulsive	polite	sweet
capable	easy-going	independent	proud	talented
careful	efficient	insistent	puzzled	talkative
caring	energetic	intelligent	quick	thoughtful
charismatic	enthusiastic	jealous	quiet	thoughtless
charming	fair	jovial	reliable	timid
childish	faithful	lazy	respectful	trusting
clever	fidgety	logical	responsible	trustworthy
clumsy	fierce	lonely	restless	unfriendly
cold-hearted	foolish	lovable	rowdy	versatile
compassionate	friendly	loving	rude	warm-hearted
competitive	funny	loyal	sarcastic	wise
conceited	generous	lucky	secretive	witty
concerned	gentle	mature	selfish	worried
confident	gloomy	mean	self-reliant	_____
conscientious	greedy	moody	sensitive	_____

## Negatives Personal qualities

Cunning	Unpopular	Unhappy	Purposeless
Daydreamer	Timid	Indifferent	Moody
Rebellious	Spendthrift	Uncultured	Unwise
Dependent	Temperamental	Clumsy	Boisterous
Unsystematic	Gullible	Insecure	Inefficient
Anxious	Indecisive	Imitative	Reckless
Conforming	Silly	Melancholy	Pompous
Dissatisfied	Submissive	Obstinate	Uncongenial
Troubled	Fearful	Nervous	Untidy
Irreligious	Unromantic	Stubborn	Noisy
Ungraceful	Absent-Minded	Unimaginative	Squeamish
Withdrawing	Impractical	Down-Hearted	Cynical
Forgetful	Unsociable	Unobservant	Angry
Unskilled	Sarcastic	Inconsistent	Listless
Passive	Depressed	Disturbed	Uninspiring
Immodest	Unemotional	Superstitious	Unintelligent
Jumpy	Neglectful	Unenthusiastic	Domineering
Illogical	Frustrated	Inaccurate	Depressed

## Fazendo compras: shopping in English



When we go abroad to a country where a different language is spoken, there's that little bit of fun going shopping, of trying to make ourselves understood whether it is for the piece of local jewellery that has caught our eye, or as we look in the supermarket for the sugar.

But when we live fully in a country, but are still learning the language, the fun wears off quickly, and shopping can become a big hassle. When we **learn English online**, we can take our time absorbing the important vocabulary we need to know, and also the phrases that we are likely to hear, or will want to use.

This article will help you to gain the understanding and language you need to go shopping in English with confidence.

### Types of Shops in English

Other words that can be used for '**shop**': **store, superstore, outlet, retail outlet, retail park** (*a collection of large shops, usually away from a town centre*).

- **Bakers** – a shop selling bread and cakes.
- **Boutique** – A shop selling fashionable items, usually clothes.
- **Butchers** – a shop selling meat.
- **Cash and Carry** – A shop like a supermarket, where items are cheaper, although the range will be less. You normally have to become a 'member' to use a cash and carry.
- **Charity Shop** – A shop selling usually second-hand goods (ones that have been owned before) such as clothes, books, ornaments and toys, where the money raised goes to charity.
- **Chemist** – a shop selling medicines and toiletries (such as soap and shampoo).
- **Corner shop** – a small, local shop, that sells food and often a range of other useful goods.
- **Dairy** – a shop selling milk products.
- **Deli** – a shop that sells foods, often from other countries, that are often not found in supermarkets.
- **Department Store** – A large shop, usually in a town or city centre, selling a wide range of goods, from electrical to clothing to toys.
- **Drycleaners** – a shop to clean suits, dresses and items you cannot wash at home.
- **Grocers** – a shop, usually small, selling food and household goods.
- **Greengrocers** – a small shop selling fresh fruit and vegetables.
- **Hardware Shop** – A shop selling goods we use in the home, such as washing up bowls, hammers and nails and often cleaning products.
- **Newsagents** – A shop selling newspapers, cards and stationery goods such as pens and pencils.
- **Off Licence** – A small store selling alcohol and soft drinks.
- **Supermarket** – A large shop selling a wide range of goods. Mostly foodstuff and household goods; many larger stores also sell clothes and electrical goods.

### Online Shopping

This is a useful service most larger shops now offer. There are many advantages to a person who is still learning to speak English. There is a picture of the product you want to buy, and the process of buying is usually simple to follow.

### How to ask for something in English, and the replies you might receive

There is a traditional way to do this in Britain. In large shops, assistants will usually wear some kind of uniform.

Approach an assistant:

- ***Excuse me, do you sell (washing up liquid)? or Excuse me, I am looking for (washing up liquid).***

If the shop is large, such as a supermarket, and they do sell it, these are some of the words you may hear in response:

- ***Aisle*** (pronounced 'l-yull) – This is one of the long lines of shelving on which items are stacked. (Example: 'It's in Aisle 12.').
- ***Counter*** – The long shelf on which the till is based.
- ***Department*** – a part of a larger shop which sells items of a particular kind, such as the television department.
- ***Display*** – A collection of items shown in a way to make you want to buy them, such as a plastic model of a human (called a mannequin) wearing a suit, shirt and tie so that you can see what they look like when worn.
- ***Window Display*** – A display in a window of a shop.

### Phrases an Assistant or Sales Person Might Use

If you are browsing (looking at the goods in a shop) an assistant might approach you.

- ***Can I help you? or Are you looking for something in particular?*** are the sort of phrases they will use. They are hoping to start a conversation that will lead to a sale.

If you would like help, then the sort of responses you can give are:

- ***Yes please, I am looking for... or Yes please, how much are...?*** (if you wish to know the cost of an item).

If you do not want their help, then a polite way of sending them away is to say:

- ***I'm fine thanks, just browsing.*** Some sales people find it hard to give up a chance of a sale.

Another phrase that can be used to send them away is:

- *I'm only looking today.*

### Conversation Endings

In most smaller shops, the shopkeeper will often make conversation as they deal with your purchase. Often, this will be about the goods you are buying.

- *We sell a lot of these.*
- *A good choice.*
- *Is this a present for someone?*

This is called 'small talk' and is not usually that important. A smile and a nod are good responses to small talk.

Once your purchases are complete, there are a number of questions that you may be asked.

- *Would you like a bag?* – Usually, a charge of five to ten pence (depending on the bag size) is made for this.
- *Would you like a receipt?* – Unless it is just for a bar of chocolate or cup of coffee, it is best to take a receipt in case there is a problem with your purchases. The *receipt* (reeseet) is the piece of paper that comes with the purchase. See below for more details on this.

Most conversation endings, though, are just made up of a polite remark.

- *Take care.*
- *Hope you have a good day.*
- *See you later.* Which doesn't necessarily mean that they will!
- *Thanks, Thank you* or *Goodbye.*

### Your rights

In the case of new items, the goods you buy must be suitable for the task they are designed to do, and be in good working order. If they are not, you are entitled to your money back, or a replacement. With larger items, such as a car, you have to give the seller a chance to fix the problem.

These are called your **statutory rights**. Most electrical and mechanical items usually come with a guarantee as well. The receipt you receive is often the guarantee.

If you do have a problem with something you buy, you should take it back to the shop from which you purchased it. Bigger stores will have a returns or customer service desk.

- *Excuse me, the kettle I purchased doesn't work.*
- *Excuse me, this shirt has a tear in it.*

- *Excuse me, I bought these shoes a week ago and the bottom (or sole) is coming off.*

Then hand over the goods and the receipt proving that you purchased them. The shop will then exchange or offer a refund. If you have a problem, and cannot find the words to take the argument further, then most towns have a 'Citizens Advice Bureau' who will help you out.

## Grammar

### Can / Could for Polite Requests

<b>Can</b> I try it on, please?	<b>Could</b> you pass the salt, please?
<b>Can</b> you repeat that?	<b>Could</b> you say that again?
<b>Can</b> I help you?	<b>Could</b> you show me another?
<b>Can</b> I have the sugar, please?	<b>Could</b> you call me a taxi, please?

\*You can use *can* or *could* for polite requests. *Could* is more formal than *can*.

\*In English, we often add "please" at the end of the request because it is more polite.

\**Can* and *could* are modal verbs. Do not use the auxiliary verb *do* with modal verbs in questions:

*Can you repeat that, please?* ✓

~~*Do you can repeat that, please?*~~ ✗

### Affirmative Response

Of course.  
Yes.  
Sure.

### Negative Response

I'm sorry, but... (give reason).  
I'm afraid that... (give reason).

## What are object pronouns

An **object pronoun**, also called **objective pronoun**, functions as the object of a verb or preposition, as distinguished from a subject or subjective pronoun, which is the subject of a verb.

Examples:

- He begged **her** to live with **him**. (**her** is the object of the verb *begged* and **him** is the object of the preposition *with*)
- She told **them** the truth. (**them** is the object of the verb *told*)

Object pronouns are used instead of object nouns, usually because we already know what the object is.

- She's my friend. I really enjoy being with **her**.
- I like this film. I saw **it** last week.

## Object Pronouns

Object pronouns in English are the following:

**me, you, him, her, it, us, them**

Object pronouns come after either a verb (e.g "like") or a preposition (e.g "to").

Examples:

- I like **you** but you don't like **me**.
- Do you really hate **her**?
- She loves sitting next to **him**.
- She always writes e-mails to **us**.
- He's talking to **her** about **it**.

Object pronouns differ from:

- Subject pronouns,
- possessive adjectives,
- possessive pronouns,
- and reflexive pronouns.

Object Pronouns		
Subject Pronoun	Verb	Object Pronoun
I		<b>me.</b>
You	love(s)	<b>you.</b>
He	like(s)	<b>him.</b>
She	(don't /	<b>her.</b>
It	doesn't) like	<b>it.</b>
We	hate(s)	<b>us.</b>
They		<b>them.</b>
*Object pronouns come after the verb and replace a noun: <i>I like <b>pizza</b>. → I like <b>it</b>.</i> <i>Bill loves <b>Gill</b>. → Bill loves <b>her</b>.</i> <i>He works with <b>Chen and Joan</b>. → He works with <b>them</b>.</i> <i>Can you help <b>me and my friend</b>? → Can you help <b>us</b>?</i> <i>Do you like <b>Rafael</b>? → Do you like <b>him</b>?</i>		

## Lesson A: *Can / Could* for Polite Requests

A

Unscramble the polite requests.

1. try / on / can / the / jackets / red / I Can I try on the red jacket?
2. I / buy / blue / can / the / please / hat, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. yellow / the / could / I / skirt / try / on \_\_\_\_\_?
4. you / I / can / help \_\_\_\_\_?
5. me, / you / can / please / help \_\_\_\_\_?

B

Match the parts of the polite requests.

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Can you help me <u>e</u>             | a. this dress, please? |
| 2. Can I pay for the sweater with _____ | b. black pants?        |
| 3. Could I try on _____                 | c. a credit card?      |
| 4. Could you bring the _____            | d. size 8?             |
| 5. Can I see a _____                    | e. , please?           |

C

Write the polite requests using *can / could*.

1. You want to try on the red coat. Can / Could I try on the red coat, please?
2. You want to see some blue ties. \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You want to try on the black jacket. \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You want the sales assistant to bring you a size 10. \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You want to pay by credit card. \_\_\_\_\_?

D

Write polite requests using *can / could* and the words below.

1. try on / blue dress Can / Could I try on the blue dress?
2. pay by / credit card \_\_\_\_\_?
3. you / help me \_\_\_\_\_??

4. you / bring / red shirt \_\_\_\_\_?

5. try on / size 7 \_\_\_\_\_?

## Lesson C: Object Pronouns

Name	Love 😊😊	Like 😊	Don't like 😞	Hate 😞😞
Jackie	new clothes	red socks	brown shoes	black clothes
Ai	books	the color pink	white jackets	volleyball
Ridwan	hats	T-shirts	the color orange	credit cards
Paulo	soccer	jeans	ties	white socks

**A** Look at the chart. Complete the sentences.

1. Jackie doesn't like brown shoes.
2. Ridwan \_\_\_\_\_ hats.
3. Paulo \_\_\_\_\_ jeans.
4. Ai \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball.
5. Ridwan \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirts.

**B** Look at the chart. Complete the conversations.

1. **Ai:** Jackie, do you like new clothes?  
**Jackie:** Yes, I love new clothes!
2. **Ridwan:** Paulo, do you like soccer?  
**Paulo:** Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. **Jackie:** What clothes do you like, Ridwan?  
**Ridwan:** I \_\_\_\_\_ T-shirts.
4. **Paulo:** Ai, do you like volleyball?  
**Ai:** No, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

# Gabarito

## Lesson A

**A.** 2. Can I buy the blue hat, please? 3. Could I try on the yellow skirt? 4. Can I help you? 5. Can you help me, please?

**B.** 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. D

**C.** 2. Can / Could I see some blue ties, please? 3. Can / Could I try on the black jacket, please? 4. Can / Could you bring a size 10, please? 5. Can / Could I pay by credit card, please?

**D.** 2. Can / Could I pay by credit card? 3. Can / Could you help me? 4. Can / Could you bring a red shirt, please? 5. Can / Could I try on a size 7, please?

## Lesson C

**A.** 2. loves 3. likes 4. hates 5. Likes

**B.** 2. love 3. like 4. hate 5. don't like

**C.** 2. Yes, I like it. or Yes, I like speaking English. 3. No, I don't like them. or No, I don't like skirts. 4. No, I hate them. or No, I hate hats. 5. No, I don't like them. or No, I don't like white clothes.