

J. ANGIELSKI – SEMESTR 3ALO- 31.03-08.04 2020.

KATARZYNA KWINTAL-ŚLIŃSKA

FASHION VICTIMS str.64,65.

ZAD.1. Zanim przeczytasz tekst odpowiedz na pytania.

ZAD.2. Wg.polecenia.

ZAD.3. Znajdź w tekście słowa związane z podanymi hasłami.

ZAD.4. Odpowiedz na pytania.

Zapoznaj się z tabelą GRAMMAR: MAKE, LET, ALLOW.

ZAD.5. Przeczytaj zdanie a i b. Które ze zdań opisuje:

- Pozwolenie?
- Zakaz?

ZAD.6. Przeczytaj zdanie a i b. W który zdanie MADE oznacza:

- zmuszony?
- Stworzyli/wykonali?

ZDA.7. Przeczytaj zdanie a i b. Które

- Jest sugestią?
- Mówi o pozwoleniu?

ZAD.8. Wyobraź sobie, że jesteś jedną z osób biorących udział w eksperymencie. Odpowiedz na pytania używając LET, MAKE, ALLOW i wskazówek na końcu odpowiedzi.

ZAD.9. Wg. Polecenia.

LOOKING FOR WORK str.66

ZAD.1. Uzupełnij zdania słowami z tabelki.

ZAD.2. Przeczytaj ogłoszenie i odpowiedz na pytanie.

ZAD.5. Wg.polecenia.

WRITING: AN INFORMAL LETTER str.67

ZAD.6. Julia szuka pracy w hotelu w Brighton na wakacje. Przeczytaj jej list do przyjaciółki.
Który paragraf (1-3)...

ZAD.7. Zastąp podkreślone słowa tymi z tabeli USEFUL EXPRESSIONS.

ZAD.9. wg.polecenia.

5B Fashion victims

Reading

1 'Cheap fashions' are low-cost clothes. Before you read the text, discuss the questions.

- How popular are cheap fashions in Poland?
- Have you ever heard about factories that rely on cheap labour?
- What do you think about the employment of very young children in fashion industry?
- Do you think a workday lasting anything between 10-12 hours in a sweatshop is a form of modern-day slavery?

The Real Price of Fashion

A group of young English women (1) ... in an interesting **social experiment** for the BBC. All of them were fans of the **cheap clothes** that you can buy in any **shopping mall**. The young women went to India for four weeks


(2) ... in the factories that **produced the fashions** they liked to wear. Mark Rubens, the programme's producer, said that as clothes have become cheaper, people buy more and more **items** and throw them away without thinking. We wanted them to see how their clothes were made and what it is like to make them.

They **earned** less than £2 a day – the same **pay** as their Indian colleagues. Their employers made them work up to 18 (3) ..., six days a week. They did not allow them to leave their **machines**, even if they wanted to go to the toilet. Georgina Briers was (4) ... at all her tasks, so they gave her more and more basic and **less demanding jobs**. **Sewing** was too difficult, so she had to **do ironing**. It was impossible for her to iron fifty shirts an hour and she got the **lowest position** in the factory – **putting buttons on shirts**.

As part of the experiment they (5) ... on the factory floor, and even went to **pick the cotton** used to make the clothes under a hot sun. Stacey Dooley (21, a shop assistant) went to a **sweatshop** in Mumbai, whose **low-paid workers** included many children.

For Georgina, the turning point was when she met a worker who described how hard he had to work

Wielokrotny wybór


2  Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz właściwą tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst.

- A was a part B have taken place
C have taken part
- A to work B to enjoy themselves
C to buy clothes
- A days a month B hours a week
C hours a day
- A too fast B too slow
C too lazy
- A had to sleep B must work
C must sleep
- A to buy B to support
C to feed

(6) ... his family on the **salary** he made. She realised how **selfish** her behaviour back home in Britain was. 'Before, I was worried about how I looked all the time. Now I **owe** it to them to work hard and make something of myself'. Now she also writes to high-street stores to learn where and how the clothes they sell are made. These days she is more interested in **fair trade** than in finding a **bargain**. Georgina says that she had a life-changing experience in India.



Vocabulary

- 3  Go through the text again and find words associated with ...

- making clothes
- money.

- 4 In groups or as a class, discuss the questions.

- 1 What do you think of the experiment?
- 2 Was it a life-changing experience for the girls? Why?
- 3 Do you know who makes your clothes?

Grammar: *make, let and allow*

• Make / Let somebody do something

Make means 'to force'

They **made** them **work** up to 18 hours a day.

Let means 'to permit'

My parents **didn't let** me **work** in the summer.

• Allow somebody to do something

Allow means 'to permit'

They **allowed** Jane **to go** to India.

- 5 Look at sentences *a* and *b*. Which sentence describes:

- 1 permission?

a The mother **didn't allow** her daughter **to work** in a shoe shop.

- 2 prohibition?

b Jane's parents **allowed** her **to go** to Japan during the summer.

- 6 Study sentences *a* and *b*. In which sentence does **made** mean ...

- 1 forced / obliged?

a They **made** clothes in a factory.

- 2 created?

b They **made** them **work** 18 hours a day.


- 7 Study sentences *a* and *b*. Which one ...

- 1 is a suggestion?

a They **didn't let** them **leave** their machines.

- 2 talks about permission? *b* **Let's watch** TV.

➔ See Grammar Reference, page 193.

- 8  Imagine that you are Georgina or one of the other teenagers who took part in the experiment. Answer these questions using *make, let* and *allow*, and the prompts at the end of the answers. Act out the interview in pairs.

I = Interviewer, Y = you

- 1 I: How many hours a day did they make you work?

Y: It was hard. They **...** work 18 hours / day.

- 2 I: Did you get lots of tea breaks?

Y: The supervisor was really strict. She didn't even **...** go / toilet.

- 3 I: Did you stay in a nice hotel?

Y: A nice hotel! They **...** sleep / floor by our machines.

- 4 I: Did they allow you to do more interesting jobs?

Y: Quite the opposite. They didn't **...** us do anything difficult.

- 5 I: Did you enjoy going to pick the cotton?

Y: You must be joking! They **...** work under a hot sun!

Speaking

Wypowiedź ustna

- 9 Rozmawiasz o swoim dzieciństwie z kolegą/koleżanką spotkanym/spotkaną na wakacjach. Poniżej podane są cztery kwestie, które musisz poruszyć w rozmowie.

Rodzinne posiłki
i spotkania

Ubrania i moda

Szkoła i dodatkowe
zajęcia

Spotkania
z kolegami



Women working in an Indian clothes factory.



Watch a video about weavers in Peru. Look at page 114 in the Workbook.

5C Looking for work

Vocabulary

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. Use your dictionary to help you.

covering letter candidate
interviews qualifications apply for
recruit references CV
application form vacancy

- 1 She went for three ... before she got the job.
- 2 We have a ... for a student this summer.
- 3 You don't need lots of ... for this job – personality is more important.
- 4 You can't even ... this job without lots of experience.
- 5 Have you got a recent ... you could send us?
- 6 Some businesses like the ... to be written by hand.
- 7 Please fill in the ... on our website.
- 8 We generally ... and train fifty school-leavers every autumn.
- 9 We always check ... before we make a job offer to a ...

Speaking

- 2 Look at the advertisement. Would this kind of opportunity interest you?

Blunt's department store
is recruiting shop staff for the January sales.
We also have vacancies for storeroom assistants.
Candidates do not need previous experience.
Please call us for further information
and an application form on
01207 876998.

Listening

- 3 Bernadette Miller is calling Blunt's for more information. Listen to her first call in part A. Why can't Bernadette speak to anyone? What does the receptionist give her?

- 4 Bernadette is speaking to Mark Dean from Human Resources. Listen to part B and answer the questions.

- 1 What does Bernadette hope to do next year?
- 2 Where would she prefer to work?
- 3 What experience does she have?
- 4 What does she need to do now?



Środki językowe

- 5 Spośród opcji (A–C) wybierz tę, która może najlepiej zastąpić zaznaczony fragment.

Useful expressions: phoning about a job

- 1 Good morning, Bernadette Miller speaking.
I'm phoning about your advertisement in yesterday's newspaper.
A I'd like to learn
B I'm calling about
C I'd like to talk about
- 2 I'm afraid that Dean Smith is out. **Would you like to leave a message?**
A Would you like to talk to him?
B I can't put you through.
C Can I take a message?
- 3 X: Hello, I would like to talk to Jane Nelson.
Y: Hold on, please. **I'm afraid there's no one at the office to take your call.**
A Maybe she is in another room.
B I'm afraid she is on holiday.
C I'm sorry – there's no answer.
- 4 X: My name is Audrey Green. Could I talk to Mary Right?
Y: I'm afraid she is out.
X: All right. **I'll call back later.**
A I'll try again later.
B No problem.
C When will she be back?

Writing: an informal letter

- 6 Julia is looking for work in a hotel in Brighton over the summer. Read her letter to a friend. Which paragraph (1–3) ...

- a describes her experience?
- b explains why she hasn't been in touch for some time?
- c says what she can offer an employer?
- d talks about her news?

Hi Susan,

1 How are you? I hope everything is all right with you. I am sorry I haven't written for so long but I was very busy with my work at school. I thought I'd drop you a line and let you know that I applied for a job in the Pavilion Hotel.

2 Yesterday I saw an advertisement about vacancies for summer staff and I decided to apply.

3 As you know I already have some experience of the hotel business. I worked as a waitress and a chambermaid in my aunt's guest house and restaurant at the ski resort in Zakopane. And my English is pretty good. I also mentioned that I hold a certificate in first aid, which could be useful in a busy tourist season.

I hope I will get this job. Keep your fingers crossed ☺

That's all my news for now. Hope to hear from you soon.

Lots of love,
Julia

- 7 Replace the underlined words with the ones from the *Useful expressions* box.

(1) Hi Lucy,

(2) What are you doing these days? (3) Sorry it has taken me so long to write to you but I have been very busy with my school project.

(4) I am writing to tell you that I saw an advertisement for a summer job in yesterday's newspaper. Are you still interested? I think we could apply for this job. It is in Heide Park (it is a theme park) near Soltau in Germany. We could practise our German there and I think the work will be fun.

(5) That's all for now. (6) Hope to hear from you soon.

(7) Love from
Robert

Useful expressions: an informal letter

- Dear John,
- Hi / Hello Susan,
- How are you?
- What are you doing these days?
- I am sorry I haven't written for so long.
- Sorry it has taken me so long to write to you.
- I am writing to tell you that ...
- I am writing to let you know that ...
- I thought I'd write and let you know that ...
- I thought I'd drop you a line to tell you that ...
- That's all my news for now.
- Write back soon.
- Keep in touch.
- Hope to hear from you soon.
- Lots of love, / Love from
- Best wishes,

- 8 Julia begins her letter with *Hi* and ends with *Lots of love*. What other expressions can she use?

List prywatny

- 9 Masz zamiar napisać podanie o pracę wakacyjną, ale najpierw chcesz poinformować o tym swojego kolegę, który może być nią też zainteresowany. W liście (80–130 słów):

- przeproś, że długo nie kontaktowałeś/ kontaktowałaś się, ale byłeś/byłaś bardzo zajęty/zajęta,
- napisz, że znalazłeś/znalazłaś ogłoszenie o pracy w wakacje,
- zapytaj, czy kolega nadal jest zainteresowany taką pracą,
- napisz, dlaczego myślisz, że ta praca może być interesująca.