

1x KORN PLD KAZDEHU

11B

Fashion victim

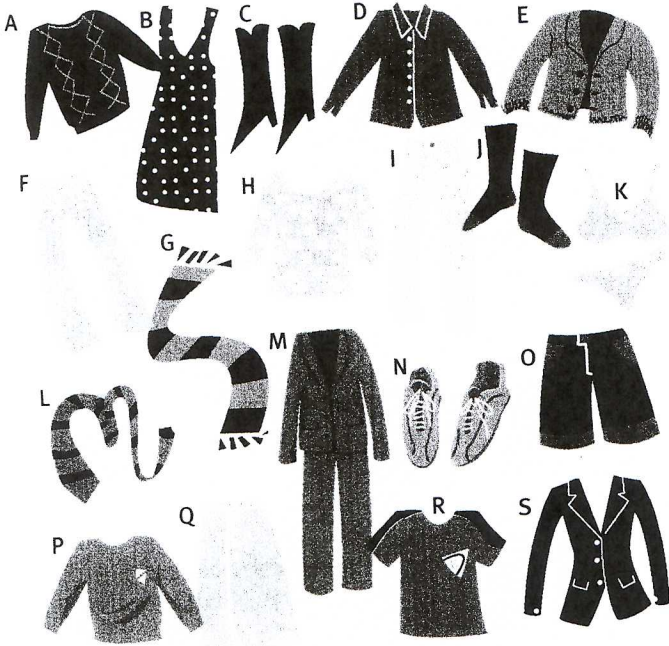
SPEAKING

- 1 Work in groups. Discuss these statements.
 - You can judge a person's personality by their clothes.
 - Clothes are more important for women than for men.
 - It's important to look smart at work and when you go out.
 - Young people are more fashionable than their parents.

VOCABULARY: clothes

1 Match the pictures A-S with the words in the box.

boots cardigan dress jacket jeans jersey
 scarf shirt shorts skirt socks suit
 sweatshirt tie top trainers trousers
 T-shirt underwear



- 2 In exercise 1, which word(s):
 - is always singular/uncountable? _____
 - are always plural? _____
- 3 Work in pairs. How much can you remember about the other students in your class? What were they wearing in the last lesson?

READING

- 1 Look at the newspaper headline and photo. Why do you think the man on the right is wearing those clothes?

Read the article to find out if you were right.

Office Worker Flip Flops Out of a Job



'You can't wear those here!' It was a hot summer day, and instead of the usual 'Good morning' from his boss, Philip Dale was told to go home and change out of his casual shorts and flip flops. He refused and, by the end of the morning, he was out of a job. 'I work in an office and we don't have to meet clients. Why can't I wear what I want?' said Mr Dale. 'It's sexual discrimination. Women can wear skirts and shorts. Why do men have to wear hot trousers and ties?' But the company disagreed. 'This is work, not a holiday on the beach,' said a company spokeswoman. 'It is true that Mr Dale does not have to work with customers, but he has to go in and out of the building and we must think about our image. What is more, Mr Dale's contract says very clearly "Employees must wear suitable clothes in the workplace." It's a question of professionalism. Shorts and flip flops are not formal enough.' However, Mr Dale's lawyer said: 'This is a question of human rights. Companies cannot tell their employees what to wear. Of course, employees should wear clothes that are suitable for their work, but there is nothing wrong with shorts in the summer. We're talking here about a very old-fashioned company. In a modern company, like Adidas, for example, employees can wear what they want. But the really important question here is the question of sexual discrimination. If they must have rules about clothes, they cannot have some rules for men and others for women. It's very simple, really.' The case continues.



2 Read the article again and say if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Mr Dale's boss told him to change his clothes.
- 2 Mr Dale didn't want to change his clothes.
- 3 He went home to change into different clothes.
- 4 He often takes his clients out to dinner.
- 5 There are different rules in the company for men and women.
- 6 The company thinks that Mr Dale's clothes are too casual.
- 7 The employees of some companies can choose what they wear.
- 8 Mr Dale's lawyer thinks that the question of sexual discrimination is very complicated.

3 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Do you agree with Mr Dale or his company?
- What do you think are the most suitable clothes for work in an office?
- Are there any rules in your country about what you can wear to work?

GRAMMAR: modals of obligation (present time)

We use *must* or *have to* to talk about rules and things that are necessary.

Employees must wear suitable clothes.

Mr Dale has to go in and out of the building.

We use *don't have to* to say that something is not necessary (but it is possible or allowed).

We don't have to meet the clients.

When we ask about rules, we usually use *have to*, not *must*.

Why do men have to wear trousers?

We use *can* to say that something is possible or allowed.

Women can wear skirts and shorts.

We use *can't* to say that something is not possible or not allowed.

You can't wear those here.

1 Complete the texts with the correct verb form.

Most men in London's financial offices (1) *can't / have to* wear dark suits to work, but on Fridays everything is different. 23% of companies have a 'dress down' day, when they (2) *do not have to / must* put on their usual suit. Most of them are happy that they (3) *can / can't* wear anything they like at the end of the week.

(4) *Do children in your country have / Have children in your country* to wear a uniform to school? At most private schools in England, children (5) *can't / have to* wear a uniform. In most state schools, children (6) *have to / can't* wear a school sweatshirt, but they (7) *can / don't have to* choose their own trousers or skirt.

Students at the very traditional Oxford University (8) *don't have to / must* wear black gowns when they take their exams. At some colleges, they also (9) *can't / have to* wear the gowns at dinner. At Cambridge, on the other hand, students (10) *can / must* wear normal clothes.

2 Work in pairs. Discuss the rules in the place where you work or study. Talk about the topics in the box.

clothes times of work/study days off
responsibilities other rules

3 Think about what you discussed with your partner in exercise 2 and try to complete all of the sentences below. If necessary, speak to your partner from exercise 2 again.

1 *I can leave work at 5 o'clock on Fridays and she can, too.*

1 I can _____ and she/he can, too.

2 I can't _____, but she/he can.

3 She/He can _____, but I can't.

4 I have to _____ and she/he has to, too.

5 I have to _____, but she/he doesn't.

6 She/He doesn't have to _____, but I do.