

In Style

In this section you will:

- Learn new vocabulary related to style and fashion
- Read a new version of a familiar fable
- Practice identifying different types of simple sentences
- Practice making inferences
- Learn specific literary terms that will help you analyze fiction





Theme Study: Pre-Reading Exercises

Previewing the Vocabulary

casual designers dressy expensive name brand
comfortable (to) dress up elegant get dressed stylish

These word and phrases appear in Reading 2.1. Circle any you already know or have seen before. Using what you know and the meaning of each sentence, fill in each blank with the word or phrase.

1. I don't like to wear dressy clothes. I like to wear jeans and a polo shirt. I like _____ clothes.
2. Tommy Hilfiger, Ralph Lauren, and Giorgio Armani are clothes _____.
_____.
3. After wearing high heels and dancing for hours, Rosa couldn't wait to put on a _____ pair of slippers. An old pair of pants, three-year-old boots, and a sweatshirt are the most _____ clothes I have.

4. Since I don't have a high salary, shoes that cost more than \$200 a pair are too _____ for me.
5. My friend loves to _____, so she likes going to weddings and fancy parties.

6. Every time she goes to a dinner, she wears very _____ suits.

7. The clothes that she wears look like she found them in a recent fashion magazine. They are always _____.

8. Those clothes are too _____ for the party. Everyone is wearing casual clothes.

9. Hurry up! We have to leave in 15 minutes. Take a shower and _____.

10. Henrietta loves _____ clothes. She is happy when everyone can see the designer's name.

Other helpful phrases on the theme of style include:

to have something on
to try something on
to take something off
to wear

to change (my, his, her) clothes
to put on
to get undressed
to get dressed

Write your own sentences using these phrases.

1. to try something on

_____.

2. to wear

_____.

3. to put on

_____.

4. to get dressed

_____.

5. to have something on

_____.

6. to take something off

_____.

7. to change (my, his, her) clothes

_____.

8. to get undressed

_____.

Building Background Knowledge

To see how much you already know about style and fashion, fill out the questionnaire.

Question	Response (1 = very much; 2 = somewhat; 3 = not at all)
1. Do you look at movie stars' clothes in magazines such as <i>US</i> and <i>People</i> ?	
2. Do you pay close attention to what people are wearing at awards shows such as the Academy Awards (movies), the Emmy Awards (television), or the Grammy Awards (music)?	
3. Do you pay attention to what your classmates and your professors wear to class?	
4. Do you care about what you look like when you come to school or go out in public?	
5. Do you feel better when you wear expensive clothes or shoes?	
6. Do you look at what politicians or professional athletes are wearing? Does the way they dress influence your opinion about them?	
7. Do you look closely at what other people are wearing?	
8. Do you wish that you could change the way someone dresses?	
9. Do you like to give advice to other people about their clothes?	
10. What article of clothing do you think tells the most about a person (personality, social status, taste)? Circle one and explain your answer. a. shoes b. pants or skirt c. shirt or blouse d. jacket e. other	Explanation:

Talking about the Ideas in the Reading

Work in groups to discuss your answers to the questionnaire. Then talk about the group's answers with the whole class.

Reading 2.1

The reading is followed by some exercises that test whether you have understood the reading. The exercises will also ask you to find specific details in the text. Read the passage as many times as you need to understand it fully and then do the exercises.

Style in America



The election of John F. Kennedy as President of the United States in 1961 introduced many changes in America. First, Kennedy was the youngest person to be elected President in history, only 43 years old. People looked at this young, handsome man and felt good about the future of America. The people also noticed something different about his head. He was not wearing a hat. He had a full head of hair and did not cover it with a hat. He was the first President in many years to attend his inauguration* without a formal headpiece.

The new First Lady* was Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy. She was even younger than the President, just 31 years old. She and her husband had two very young children. Caroline was three years old, and John

was a two-month-old baby. Jackie Kennedy was slim and beautiful and wore an elegant dress from a famous French designer. American women watched Mrs. Kennedy and loved her stylish clothes. As a younger woman (most First Ladies had been in their 50s and 60s), she could wear different types of clothes. It was the beginning of a new era in the United States and not just in politics. At that time, Americans' interest in new clothes styles also changed.

***inauguration—**
the ceremony during which the President is sworn into office
***First Lady—the**
wife of the President of the United States

Because of the new First Lady, Americans in general, and American women in particular, looked to Europe to see what was in style. One fashion magazine, published in France, *Vogue*, showed all the latest styles. If a dress or suit was “in vogue” (in the magazine), it meant that it was “in style.” The women shown wearing the elegant clothes became famous as fashion models. The most famous designers were French (Yves St. Laurent, Chanel, Givenchy, Christine Dior) and a little later Italian (Gucci, Armani, Versace). It became very important for Americans to be wearing the latest styles of clothes. Last year’s clothes quickly went “out of style.” These clothes were sold at discount stores.

John and Jacqueline Kennedy helped change the way Americans dressed. Americans began to wear designer clothes. Designer clothes are expensive. Generally, they are very different than more casual clothes. Americans usually wear jeans, T-shirts, sweatshirts, and sneakers. Men wear baseball hats.

People who work outside, and in more manual jobs, are called blue-collar workers because of the denim shirt that many of them wear. On the other hand, people who work in an office have what are called white-collar jobs. A collar is the top of the shirt. Blue is the traditional color of jeans and denim, so this is the shirt worn by construction workers and other blue-collar men and women. Men who wear suits to the office often wear white shirts (dress shirts). The term *white-collar job*, though, also applies to women who work in offices.

Designer clothes are sold at upscale department stores and small boutiques.* Department stores such as Nordstrom, Bloomingdales, and Saks Fifth Avenue also sell imported French and Italian clothes at very high prices. These clothes are also available in the small shops, or boutiques, in such famous shopping districts as Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue in New York City, Michigan Avenue in Chicago, and Rodeo Drive in Los Angeles.

Today, many famous designers are American. Bill Blass, Donna Karan, Calvin Klein, Tommy Hilfiger, Ralph Lauren, Anne Klein, and Ann Taylor

***boutiques**—small stores that sell expensive items such as clothing and jewelry

are among the leading trend-setters.* Their clothes can sometimes be found at discount stores or on sale, enabling more Americans to buy clothes made by designers. As a result, Americans are moving away from the baseball hat and jeans look to the casual style of button-down shirts, khakis, and little black dresses, also made by the designers.

***trend-setter—**
someone who
seems to set
the bar on new
fashions



Skill Study

Understanding the Reading

Circle the letter that best answers each question, according to the information in the reading.

1. The dress that Jackie Kennedy wore to the inauguration was designed in
 - a. Italy
 - b. the United States
 - c. France
 - d. Mexico

2. The one piece of clothing that John F. Kennedy did not wear to the inauguration was
 - a. a suit
 - b. a hat
 - c. a tie
 - d. a coat

3. Clothes that most stylish people no longer wear are:
 - a. in style
 - b. out of style
 - c. in vogue
 - d. casual
4. According to the reading, many famous designers in the 1960s were
 - a. French and Italian
 - b. French and German
 - c. Italian and American
 - d. French and British
5. On Madison Avenue in New York and on Michigan Avenue in Chicago, there are many:
 - a. discount stores
 - b. boutiques
 - c. German clothes stores
 - d. malls

Reading for Details

True or false. Write (T) or (F) before each sentence. If the sentence is false, change the wrong parts to make it true.

1. ____ Nordstrom and Bloomingdales are boutiques.
2. ____ Nordstrom and Bloomingdales are upscale department stores.
3. ____ President Kennedy looked very handsome in his hat on inauguration day.

4. _____ Jacqueline Kennedy dressed like other previous first ladies.
5. _____ *Vogue* is a famous fashion magazine.
6. _____ Boutiques often sell designer clothes.
7. _____ Out-of-style clothes cost more than in-style clothes.
8. _____ The words *elegant* and *dressy* have similar meanings.

Making Inferences

When you make conclusions based on information that you see, hear, or read, you are making an **inference**. For example, if a classmate runs into the room and her hair and coat are wet, you can **infer** that it is raining. Or if your brother is crying when you get home, and he is holding a letter from his girlfriend, you can **infer** that she ended the relationship. In reading, you can **infer** the opinion of the writer, the perspective bias of the writer, the main idea of the passage, the conclusion, or the moral of the story. You can also infer the writer's tone and the mood of the passage. When reading fiction, you can infer the reasons why the characters are acting as they are. To make inferences when reading:

1. Reread the text related to the question.
2. Look for names, statistics, dates, or other information.
3. Underline or highlight any hints or clues.
4. Pay close attention to the adjectives that describe characters or people, and circle the adjectives.
5. Make your best guess based on the information that is provided.

Using Reading 2.1, *Style in America*, make inferences by identifying the hint or clue that helped you.

1. We can infer that the Presidents before John F. Kennedy were all
 - a. younger
 - b. more handsome
 - c. more stylish
 - d. older

Hints or clues from the reading:

2. We can infer that many Americans
 - a. were interested in foreign clothes styles before Kennedy
 - b. were not very interested in foreign clothes styles before Kennedy and his wife
 - c. wore French clothes all the time in 1960
 - d. did not vote for Kennedy

Hints or clues from the reading:

3. We can infer that before Kennedy's inauguration
 - a. hats were an important part of men's clothing
 - b. no one wore hats
 - c. men only wore hats to work
 - d. men only wore hats on Sunday

Hints or clues from the reading:

4. In terms of style, we can infer that
 - a. people don't usually follow what one person wears
 - b. clothing styles never change
 - c. people follow what famous people wear
 - d. all styles come from Paris

Hints or clues from the reading:

Reflecting on What You've Read

Answer the questions based on your understanding of the reading. Then be ready to participate in a classroom discussion.

1. Are clothes very important to you? Do you follow the latest styles in clothes?
2. How many pairs of shoes do you own?
3. When you have to dress up for a party, what do you wear?
4. Do you read fashion magazines such as *Vogue*, *Glamour*, *Cosmopolitan*, and *Mirabella*? Why do you read them or why don't you read them?

5. What are your favorite colors in clothes? Do you wear a certain color according to the way you feel? What color do you wear when you are in a good mood? On a special date? Going to a funeral? To go dancing? When you want to attract attention? What color looks terrible on you?
6. Do you think about what you are going to wear the night before? That is, do you plan in advance how you will look?
7. Do you care about what other people think of your clothes, or do you just want to be comfortable?
8. How do you dress for school?
9. When you were in elementary school and high school, what did you wear to school? If everyone wears a uniform, is this a good thing? Why?
10. Do you feel that when people wear “designer clothes,” they are more confident and more handsome or beautiful?



Grammar in Context: Simple Sentences

There are four types of simple sentences.

1. Subject + verb (SV)

Terrence eats pizza for dinner every night.

My sister has two ex-husbands.

The writer is reading two articles at the same time.

2. Subject + verb + verb (SVV)

My brother cooks and **serves** delicious meals.

The teacher lectures and **answers** questions.

Won Bin sings and **dances** at a hip-hop club.

3. Subject + subject + verb (SSV)

Nigella and **her husband** are from Italy.

My uncle and **aunt live** in Thailand.

The soccer player and **the coach yelled** at each other.

4. Subject + subject + verb + verb (SSVV)

The actors and **producers ate** dinner and **discussed** the play.

President Bush and **his father traveled** to Texas and **went** to their home.

The cook and **the waiter drove** to the restaurant and **worked** for six hours.

Grammar Practice

Analyze the sentences in the first two paragraphs of Reading 2.1, *Style in America*. First, highlight all the verbs. Then circle all the subjects. Finally, tell what type of sentences they are: (1) SV, (2) SVV, (3) SSV, or (4) SSVV. The first one has been done for you.

1. Type SV

The election of John F. Kennedy as President of the United States in 1961 introduced many changes in America.

2. Type _____

First, Kennedy was the youngest person to be elected President in history, only 43 years old.

3. Type _____

People looked at this young, handsome man and felt good about the future of America.

4. Type _____

The people also noticed something different about his head.

5. Type _____

He was not wearing a hat.

6. Type _____

He had a full head of hair and did not cover it with a hat.

7. Type _____

He was the first President in many years to attend his inauguration without a formal headpiece.

8. Type _____

She was even younger than the President, just 31 years old.

9. Type _____

She and her husband had two very young children.

10. Type _____

Caroline was three years old, and John was a two-month-old baby.

11. Type _____

Jackie Kennedy was slim and beautiful and wore an elegant dress from a famous French designer.

12. Type _____

American women watched Mrs. Kennedy and loved her stylish clothes.

13. Type _____

It was the beginning of a new era in the United States and not just in politics.

14. Type _____

At that time, Americans' interest in new clothes styles also changed.