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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>casual</th>
<th>designers</th>
<th>dressy</th>
<th>expensive</th>
<th>name brand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>(to) dress up</td>
<td>elegant</td>
<td>get dressed</td>
<td>stylish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 wear
- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Do you look at movie stars’ clothes in magazines such as US and People?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>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)?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Do you pay attention to what your classmates and your professors wear to class?</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Do you care about what you look like when you come to school or go out in public?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Do you feel better when you wear expensive clothes or shoes?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Do you look at what politicians or professional athletes are wearing? Does the way they dress influence your opinion about them?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Do you look closely at what other people are wearing?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Do you wish that you could change the way someone dresses?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Do you like to give advice to other people about their clothes?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Explanation:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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...
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.

**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

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

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**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.

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**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:*

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**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.