ILLUSTRATED UNIT - ENGLISH 2AC - SEMESTER 2

Clothes and shopping (Spotlight 2, Unit 5)

Those are cool shoes! Are they comfortable? This English 2AC lesson covers the language of English Spotlight 2, Unit 5 (Those are cool shoes!): clothes and accessories, describing what people are wearing with the present continuous and have on, the order of adjectives, types of shops, useful questions in a clothes shop, and comparatives to choose between two items. It also shows how to give old clothes a new life.

Moroccan 2AC · English Spotlight 2, Unit 5 · Original lesson - Updated 7 November 2026

By the end of this lesson, you can

- Name clothes, shoes and accessories, including words that are always plural
- Describe what someone is wearing with I'm wearing and he has on
- Choose the present simple for habits and the present continuous for now
- Put two or three adjectives in the right order before a noun
- Ask and answer questions in a clothes shop, from size to payment
- Compare two items with -er than, more … than, better and worse

Before you start

Present simple and present continuous forms; Colours, numbers and prices in dirhams.

1. Which clothes and accessories should you know?



Trousers, jeans and trainers are plural words: these trousers are comfortable, and a pair of trainers costs more than a cap.

Group	Words
Tops	shirt, T-shirt, blouse, sweater, sweatshirt
Trousers and skirts	trousers (pants), jeans, shorts, skirt
Long clothes	dress, coat, jacket, djellaba, kaftan
Shoes	shoes, trainers (sneakers), boots, sandals, babouches
Accessories	cap, hat, scarf, head scarf, gloves, belt, watch, glasses, sunglasses, backpack, umbrella, socks
Jewellery	ring, bracelet, necklace, earrings

Trousers, jeans, shorts and pyjamas are plural words, even for one item: These jeans are new. To count them, say a pair of: a pair of jeans, two pairs of trousers. Shoes, trainers, boots, socks and gloves come in pairs too. British and American English sometimes use different words: trousers and pants, trainers and sneakers.

The djellaba and the kaftan are traditional Moroccan clothes that many people wear for Eid, weddings and other celebrations, and babouches are traditional leather slippers. They follow the same grammar as other clothes words: He is wearing a white djellaba. These babouches are comfortable.

2. How do you describe what someone is wearing?

Meaning	Pattern	Example
now, at this moment	am / is / are + wearing	I'm wearing a blue jacket today.
now, at this moment	have on / has on	He has on a black cap.
a habit or routine	wear / wears	She usually wears trainers to school.
a question about now	What are you wearing?	I'm wearing my school uniform.
a question about a habit	What do you wear to school?	I wear a white shirt and grey trousers.

Use the present continuous for clothes you have on now: Today Omar is wearing his sports jacket. Use the present simple for a habit: On Fridays he usually wears a djellaba. Have on means the same as be wearing, but it stays in the simple form: She has on a scarf. Do not say She is having on a scarf.

The present continuous can also describe a plan for a near future time: I'm wearing my new jacket to the party tonight. A time word such as tonight or on Saturday shows that it is a plan, not an action happening now.

Today or usually?

Ilyas usually wears black shoes to school, but today he is wearing his new trainers because it is sports day. He has on a red cap too.

- Usually + wears describes a habit.
- Today + is wearing describes the situation now.
- Has on also describes now, without -ing.

3. Which adjectives describe clothes?

Type of adjective	Examples
Opinion	nice, beautiful, cool, cute, ugly, comfortable, uncomfortable
Size and length	small, medium, large, big, long, short
Fit	tight, loose, baggy, fitted; it fits well
Colour	red, dark blue, light green
Pattern	striped, floral (flowered), plain (solid)
Material	cotton, wool, leather
Style and price	casual, formal, warm, cheap, expensive
Sleeves	long-sleeved, short-sleeved, sleeveless

Casual clothes are for everyday life and free time; formal clothes are for special or official occasions. Tight clothes are too small around the body, and loose or baggy clothes are wide. A striped shirt has lines, a floral scarf has flowers and a plain jacket has one colour with no pattern.

3.1 In which order do adjectives go?



Adjectives usually follow the order opinion, size, colour, pattern, material: a comfortable long blue jacket.

When you use two or more adjectives before a noun, they usually follow this order: opinion, size, colour, pattern, material, then the noun. Say a nice long blue scarf and a comfortable grey cotton sweatshirt. After be, adjectives come after the noun and are joined with and: The scarf is long and blue.

Remember

Adjectives do not take s in English: two blue shirts, not two blues shirts. The adjective goes before the noun: a red dress, not a dress red.

4. Which shops sell clothes and accessories?

Shop	What you can buy there
clothes shop	shirts, trousers, dresses and jackets
shoe store	shoes, trainers and boots
department store	many sections: clothes, shoes, toys and electronics
sporting goods store	sports clothes, trainers and equipment
accessory store / jewellery store	bags, belts, watches, rings and necklaces
outdoor market / souq	traditional clothes, babouches, scarves and many other things
shopping mall	a large building with many different shops

A salesperson helps customers in a shop. Something on sale costs less than its usual price. In a souq, you can often ask for a lower price politely: Can you give me a better price, please? Shop and store mean the same thing; store is more common in American English.

5. What do you say in a clothes shop?

Purpose	Customer	Salesperson
Start	I'm looking for a jacket.	Can I help you?
Size	Do you have this in medium?	What size are you?
Colour	Do you have these shoes in blue?	Yes, here you are.
Trying on	Can I try it on? / Where can I try these on?	The fitting room is over there.
Fit	It doesn't fit. It's too small.	Try a large one.
Price	How much does it cost? / Is it on sale?	It's two hundred and fifty dirhams.
Paying	I'll take it.	How would you like to pay? In cash or by card?

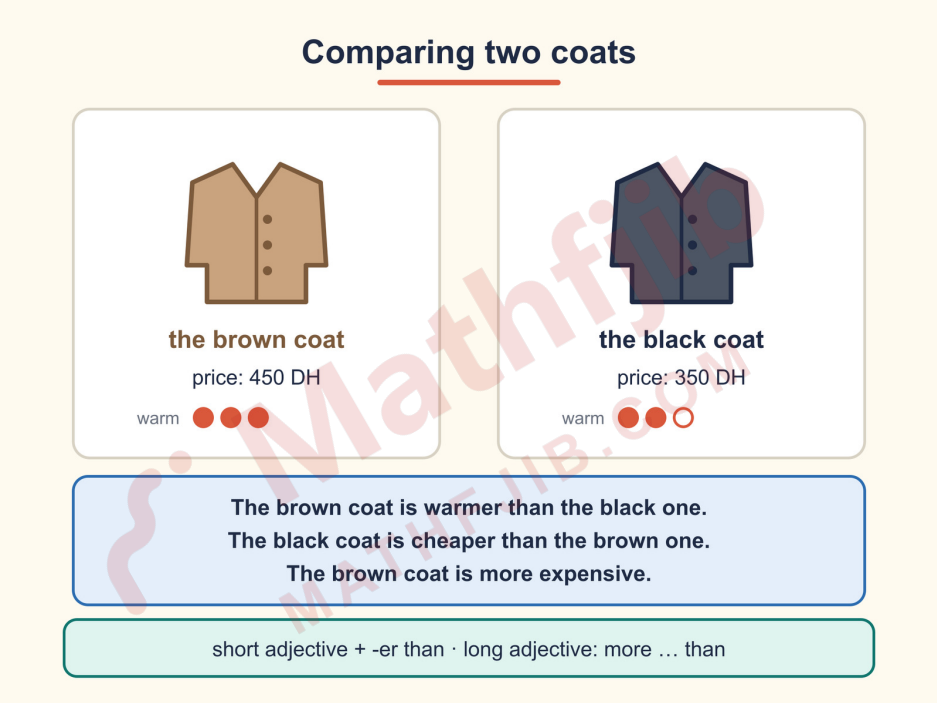
Use it for one item and them for a plural item: Can I try it on? Can I try them on? With trousers, jeans and shoes, say these or those: How much are these jeans? Too + adjective means more than you want: It's too big. It's too expensive.

At the shoe store

Salesperson: Hello! Can I help you? Karim: Yes, I'm looking for trainers. Do you have these in size 40? Salesperson: Yes, here you are. Karim: Can I try them on? Salesperson: Of course. Karim: They fit well. How much are they? Salesperson: They're three hundred dirhams. Karim: I'll take them. Salesperson: How would you like to pay? Karim: In cash, please.

- Trainers are plural, so Karim says these, them and are.
- They fit well is a good reason to buy.
- I'll take it or I'll take them means I want to buy it.

6. How do you compare two items?



Compare two items with -er than or more ... than: the brown coat is warmer than the black one, but it is more expensive.

Adjective	Comparative	Example
cheap	cheaper	The black coat is cheaper than the brown one.
warm	warmer	The brown coat is warmer than the black one.
big	bigger	These shoes are bigger than those ones.
pretty	prettier	This scarf is prettier than that one.
comfortable	more comfortable	Trainers are more comfortable than boots.
expensive	more expensive	The leather bag is more expensive.
good	better	This jacket is better than that one.
bad	worse	The weather is worse today, so wear a coat.

Add -er to a short adjective and use than before the second item. Double the final consonant after a short vowel, big → bigger, and change y to i, pretty → prettier. Use more before a long adjective: more comfortable, more expensive. Good and bad are irregular: better, worse. One and ones replace a noun you have already said: the brown coat and the black one.

7. Reading: Hamza chooses a winter jacket

It is very cold in Ifrane in winter, so Hamza needs a new jacket. On Saturday he goes to a sporting goods store with his father. He usually wears a light grey sweatshirt, but today he is wearing his old blue coat because it is snowing. The salesperson shows him two jackets. The green jacket is 400 dirhams and it is very warm. The black jacket is cheaper, only 300 dirhams, but it is thinner. Hamza tries them on. The green one fits better, so he chooses it. His father pays by card.

Step by step: Compare and decide when you read

1. Find the two items being compared.
2. Underline each comparative: cheaper, thinner, better.
3. Write the facts in a small table: price, warmth, fit.
4. Check which reason the text gives for the final choice.

8. Writing: describe an outfit for a special day

For Eid, I'm going to wear a long white djellaba and yellow babouches. My djellaba is made of cotton and it is very comfortable. I usually wear jeans and trainers, but on Eid I prefer traditional clothes. My little brother has on a small grey djellaba today. He looks smart! I think traditional clothes are more beautiful than everyday clothes.

The model uses be going to for a plan, a present simple sentence for a habit, has on for now, adjectives in the right order and a comparative. Write 50 to 70 words about clothes for a special day, a school trip or sports day, and use the same five language points.

9. Global citizens: what is upcycling?

Upcycling means making something new and useful from old things. An old T-shirt can become a shopping bag, and old jeans can become a pencil case. You can also repair clothes, give clothes that are too small to someone who needs them, or swap clothes with your cousins. Upcycling reduces waste and helps protect the environment. With a partner, choose one old item and explain how you can upcycle it.

Key points

- Trousers, jeans, shorts and trainers are plural: these jeans, a pair of trainers.
- Use am/is/are wearing or has on for clothes now, and wear/wears for a habit.
- Adjectives usually follow the order opinion, size, colour, pattern, material: a nice long blue scarf.
- Adjectives never take s and go before the noun: two red dresses.
- In a shop, ask What size are you?, Can I try it on? and How much does it cost?
- Compare two items with -er than or more … than; good becomes better and bad becomes worse.
- Upcycling turns old clothes into something new and reduces waste.

Exercises - Try before checking

Write your answers in your notebook. Use the lesson and write complete sentences before you read the corrections.

Exercise 1. Sort the words

Easy

Sort into clothes, shoes and accessories: jacket, boots, cap, skirt, trainers, scarf, jeans, watch.

Exercise 2. This or these?

Easy

Complete: … jeans are new. … jacket is warm. … trainers are comfortable. … scarf is striped.

Exercise 3. A pair of

Easy

Complete: one pair of trousers, two … of shoes, three … of socks, a … of gloves.

Exercise 4. Wearing or has on?

Easy

Complete: Today Aya … a green scarf. (wear, now) Omar … a black cap. (have on, now) They usually … uniforms. (wear, habit)

Exercise 5. Match the opposites

Easy

Match each adjective with its opposite: tight, cheap, long, formal. Choose from short, casual, loose and expensive.

Exercise 6. Present simple or continuous?

Intermediate

Choose: Look! He wears / is wearing a new jacket. She usually wears / is wearing trainers to school. Today I wear / am wearing my uniform. On Fridays they wear / are wearing djellabas.

Exercise 7. Order the adjectives

Intermediate

Put the adjectives in order: a (blue / nice) jacket; a (cotton / white / long) djellaba; (striped / small / red) socks.

Exercise 8. Questions in a shop

Intermediate

Write the question for each answer: I'm medium. Yes, the fitting room is over there. It's two hundred dirhams. By card, please.

Exercise 9. Use too

Intermediate

Rewrite with too: The shoes are smaller than my feet. The coat costs more money than I want to pay. The jeans are wider than I like.

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Exercise 10. Make comparatives

Intermediate

Write the comparative of cheap, warm, big, pretty, comfortable, good and bad.

Exercise 11. Read about Hamza

Intermediate

Why does Hamza need a jacket? How much is the black jacket? Which jacket is warmer? Why does he choose the green one?

Exercise 12. Compare two pairs of trainers

Challenge

Use these facts: blue trainers, 300 dirhams, light and very comfortable; white trainers, 250 dirhams, heavy and comfortable. Write four sentences with than.

Exercise 13. Correct the mistakes

Challenge

Correct: She is having on a red scarf. These jeans is too tight. I want a dress red. This coat is more warm than that one. How much is these shoes?

Exercise 14. Write a shop dialogue

Challenge

Write 8 to 10 lines between a customer and a salesperson. Include what the customer is looking for, the size, the colour, trying on, the fit, the price and the payment.

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Explained answers to the exercises

Exercise 1. Sort the words

Clothes: jacket, skirt, jeans. Shoes: boots, trainers. Accessories: cap, scarf, watch. A cap and a scarf complete an outfit but are not main clothes.

Exercise 2. This or these?

These jeans are new. This jacket is warm. These trainers are comfortable. This scarf is striped. Jeans and trainers are plural, so they take these and are.

Exercise 3. A pair of

Two pairs of shoes, three pairs of socks, a pair of gloves. Pair becomes pairs after a number bigger than one; the clothes word stays plural.

Exercise 4. Wearing or has on?

Today Aya is wearing a green scarf. Omar has on a black cap. They usually wear uniforms. Is wearing and has on describe now; wear describes a habit.

Exercise 5. Match the opposites

Tight and loose; cheap and expensive; long and short; formal and casual. Learning opposites in pairs helps you describe and compare clothes.

Exercise 6. Present simple or continuous?

He is wearing a new jacket. She usually wears trainers to school. Today I am wearing my uniform. On Fridays they wear djellabas. Look and today show now; usually and on Fridays show a habit.

Exercise 7. Order the adjectives

A nice blue jacket; a long white cotton djellaba; small red striped socks. The order is opinion, size, colour, pattern, material, then the noun.

Exercise 8. Questions in a shop

What size are you? Can I try it on? How much does it cost? How would you like to pay? Each question matches a stage of the shopping conversation.

Exercise 9. Use too

The shoes are too small. The coat is too expensive. The jeans are too baggy. Too + adjective shows a problem, so the customer does not buy the item.

Exercise 10. Make comparatives

Cheaper, warmer, bigger, prettier, more comfortable, better, worse. Double g in bigger, change y to i in prettier and use more with the long adjective comfortable.

Exercise 11. Read about Hamza

It is very cold in Ifrane in winter. The black jacket is 300 dirhams. The green jacket is warmer, because the text says it is very warm and the black one is thinner. He chooses the green one because it fits better.

Exercise 12. Compare two pairs of trainers

The white trainers are cheaper than the blue ones. The blue trainers are more expensive than the white ones. The blue trainers are lighter than the white ones. The blue trainers are more comfortable than the white ones.

Other true comparisons are acceptable, such as The white trainers are heavier. Check -er or more, than, the plural verb are and ones to avoid repeating trainers.

Exercise 13. Correct the mistakes

She has on a red scarf. These jeans are too tight. I want a red dress. This coat is warmer than that one. How much are these shoes? Have on stays simple, plural clothes take are and the adjective goes before the noun.

Exercise 14. Write a shop dialogue

Model: Salesperson: Can I help you? Customer: Yes, I'm looking for a sweatshirt. Salesperson: What size are you? Customer: Medium. Do you have this one in blue? Salesperson: Yes, here you are. Customer: Can I try it on? Salesperson: The fitting room is over there. Customer: It fits well. How much does it cost? Salesperson: It's one hundred and eighty dirhams. Customer: I'll take it. Salesperson: How would you like to pay? Customer: In cash, please.

Other dialogues are acceptable. Check the seven stages, it for one item and them for a plural item, and polite forms such as please and Can I…?

Frequently asked questions

What does Spotlight 2 Unit 5 cover in English 2AC?

Unit 5, Those are cool shoes!, covers clothes and accessories, describing what people are wearing, the present simple and the present continuous, have on, the order of adjectives, types of shops, questions when shopping and comparatives. This lesson explains every point with examples and corrected exercises.

Why do we say these jeans are, not this jeans is?

Jeans, trousers, shorts and pyjamas are plural nouns in English, even for one item. Use these or those and are: These jeans are new. To count them, say a pair of jeans.

What is the difference between I wear and I'm wearing?

I wear describes a habit: I wear a uniform to school. I'm wearing describes clothes you have on now: Today I'm wearing a sports jacket. Has on also means now: She has on a scarf.

What is the order of adjectives in English?

Before a noun, adjectives usually go in this order: opinion, size, colour, pattern, material. Say a nice long blue cotton scarf. In everyday English, two or three adjectives before a noun are enough.

What can you say in a clothes shop in English?

Useful questions are What size are you?, Do you have this in blue?, Can I try it on?, How much does it cost?, Is it on sale? and How would you like to pay? Say I'll take it when you decide to buy.

How do you compare two clothes in English?

Use a short adjective + -er + than, The brown coat is warmer than the black one, or more + a long adjective + than, These trainers are more comfortable than those boots. Good becomes better and bad becomes worse.

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Follow your teacher's sequence and instructions.
Find the lesson, the pictures and the activities online.