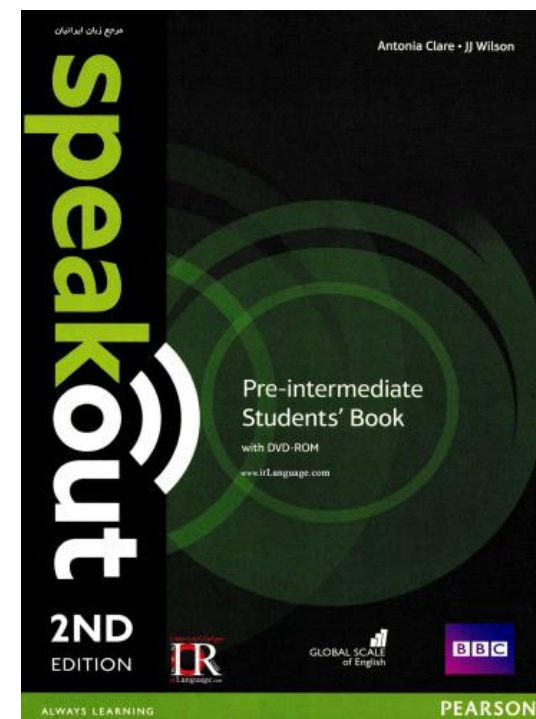


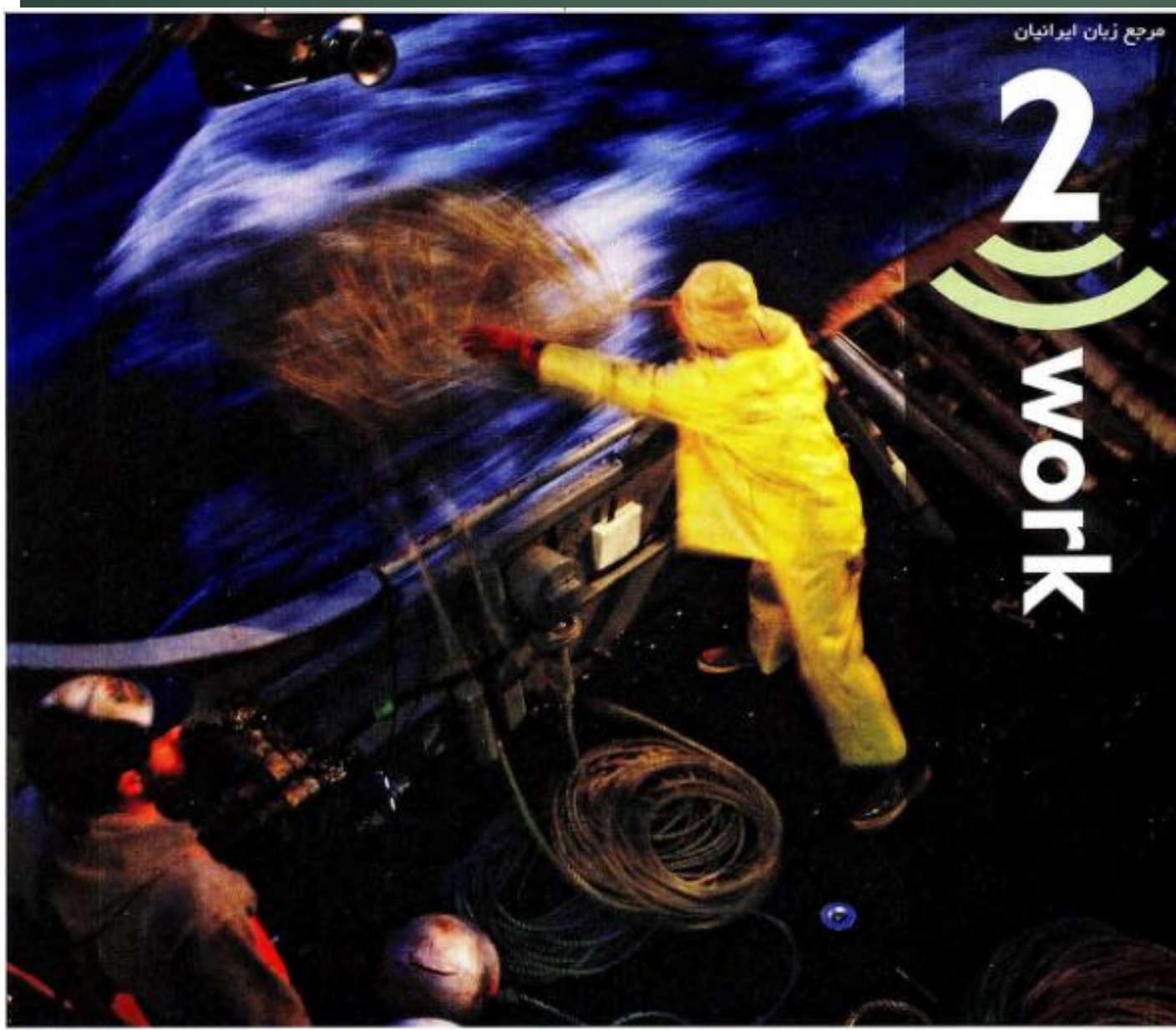


Speak out Pre-Intermediate

Unit 2

Teacher: Zahra Khayyambashi





مرجع زبان ایرانیان

2 work



A RISKY BUSINESS p20



I LIKE WORKING OUTSIDE p22



THE COMPANY 4U? p18



DREAM COMMUTERS p24

VOCABULARY

WORK

1 Discuss the questions.

- 1 What are the people doing in the photo?
- 2 What sort of company is it?
- 3 Would you like to work for a company like this? Why/Why not?

2 A Work in pairs. Match the words in the box with definitions 1–10.

company- employee salary office customer
employer staff task boss bonus

- 1 a business that makes or sells things or provides services *company*
- 2 a person who buys products or uses services
- 3 extra money given to a worker (often for especially good work)
- 4 a place where many people work at desks
- 5 a worker
- 6 a job you need to do
- 7 a person who manages the workers in the company
- 8 everyone who works in the company
- 9 a fixed, regular sum of money given to someone for doing a job
- 10 a person or business that pays workers to do a job

B  **2.1 WORD STRESS** Listen to the words and repeat.



SPEAKING

3 A Work in pairs. Discuss. What are the most important things for people who work? Number the items below in order of importance. 1 = very important. 8 = not important at all.



B Compare your ideas with other students.

Flexible: able to change to suit new conditions or situations




Chance: a possibility of something happening, especially something that you want

Develop: to gradually grow or become bigger, more advanced, stronger,

Skill: the ability to do something well

LISTENING


- 4 A**  **2.2** Listen to someone talking about how companies motivate their staff. How are the pictures (A–D) connected to the ideas?

M **mo.ti.vate** /'məʊtəveɪt \$ 'moutəveɪt/ verb to make someone want to do something: Teachers should motivate students to stay in school.

From Longman WordWise Dictionary.



B Listen and check. Which other ideas do they talk about? Which ideas do you think are the best?

- 5 A**  **2.3** Listen to three employees describing what they are doing. Tick the activities they mention.

watching a film choosing a CD fishing
studying waiting for a customer making coffee
having a massage checking emails

B Listen again. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the 'agreement' between the two shops?
- 2 What does the company pay for?
- 3 Why can the woman start work at 1p.m.?

Grammar:

Present simple:

The present tense is the **base form** of the verb:

*I **work** in London.*

But with the third person singular (*she/he/it*), we add an **-s**:

*She **works** in London*

- I **am** nineteen years old. ...
- I **play** football every weekend.
- The human body **contains** 206 bones. ...
- I sometimes **go** to the cinema. ...
- The school term **starts** next week.

We use the present simple to talk about:

◆ something that is **true** in the present (generally true):

I'm nineteen years old.

*He **lives** in London*

*I **play** tennis*

I'm a student.

◆ something that is always true:

*The human body **contains** 206 bones.*

*Light **travels** at almost 300,000 kilometres per second.*

Negative and Question forms for Present simple:

Do you **play** the piano?

Where do you live ?

Does Jack **play** football?

The player **does not** hit the ball.

Vegetarians **do not** eat meat.

I **do not** usually **wake up** at 8 o'clock

Present Continuous:

The verb in the present continuous tense is made of two parts:

1. The present tense form of verb 'to be' – is/am/are
2. 'ing' affixed to the base verb.

Sentences in the present continuous form have a specified structure:

Subject + present tense form of verb 'to be' + base verb + ing

Example: She (subject)+ is (present tense form of 'to be')+ sing (base-verb)+ing ==> She is singing.

What is the difference between present simple and present continuous?

We use the present continuous to talk about actions which are happening at the present moment, but will soon finish.

Compare these two statements:

- (present simple) I play tennis.
- (present continuous/ progressive) I am playing tennis.

(present simple) 'I play tennis' tells us that playing tennis is something the speaker always does. It is part of a routine or habit. We can call this a permanent situation.

(present continuous/ progressive) 'I am playing tennis' tells us that the speaker is playing tennis right now. Soon the game will be over. We call this a temporary situation.

With the present simple we say:

I play tennis
You play tennis
We play tennis
They play tennis
He/she/ it plays tennis.

With the present continuous we say:

I am playing tennis
You are playing tennis
We are playing tennis
They are playing tennis
He/She/it is playing tennis

Present simple

1. I write novels.
2. She works at a bank.
3. We buy vegetables from the market.
4. The boys play in the garden.
5. She writes with her left hand.
6. My mother makes delicious cookies.
7. My sister lives abroad.
8. She works hard to make a living.
9. She speaks English.
10. The river flows under the bridge.
11. Birds live in nests.
12. Doctors treat patients.

Present Continuous

1. Inovels.
2. Sheat a bank.
3. Wevegetables from the market.
4. The boysin the garden.
5. Shewith her left hand.
6. My motherdelicious cookies.
7. My sisterabroad.
8. Shehard to make a living.
9. She..... English.
10. The river..... under the bridge.
11. Birds..... in nests.
12. Doctors..... patients.

Frequency Adverbs we use with the Present Simple

With the present simple we use these frequency adverbs:

(Notice that the adverb comes before the main verb in the sentence.)

Always: *'I always read before I go to bed.'*

Often: *'Her sister often comes shopping with us.'*

Frequently: *'Michael frequently visits his family.'*

Sometimes: *'You sometimes go to the gym, don't you?'*

Occasionally: *'It occasionally rains in summer.'*

Rarely: *'He rarely goes out without his backpack.'*

Hardly ever: *'I hardly ever eat pizza.'*

Never: *'Japanese people never wear shoes inside.'*

Time Expressions we use with the Present Continuous

With the present continuous we use these time expressions:

(Notice that the time expression can come at the start or at the end of the sentence.)

At the moment: *'I'm watching TV, at the moment.'*

These days: *'Paul's living in Cardiff, these days.'*

Now: *'What are you doing, now?'*

Nowadays: *'I think you are smoking too much, nowadays.'*

Present Continuous Questions:

Present continuous sentences

- I am writing articles on different topics.
- He is reading story books.
- They are playing football now.
- She is drinking coffee.
- He is going to the library.
- We are coming for shopping in this market.

Questions

- Am I writing articles on different topics?
- Is he reading story books?
- Are they playing football now?
- Is she drinking coffee?
- Is he going to the library?
- Are we coming for shopping in this market?

Present simple Questions

~~Does~~ he eat rice every day?

Where ~~do~~ the workers have lunch?

~~Do~~ they live with you?

~~Does~~ it look good?

~~Do~~ we eat there?

Present continuous questions

→ Is he **eating** rice?

→ Where **are** the workers **having** lunch?

→ **Are** they **living** with you?

→ Is it **looking** good?

→ **Are** we **eating** there?

Do → We, You, They, I ← are, am
Does → She, He, It ← is

Exercises:

Turn the Present simple questions and present continuous sentences into present continuous questions:

- I am not going with you.
- I am helping him to do the task.
- Do you study every night?
- My mom is cooking beef with cabbage.
- Does he come to London often?
- Are you watching football on television?
- Do they work late?
- He is playing tennis now.
- They aren't coming to the part tomorrow.
- Does he eat rice everyday?

PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

6 A Read sentences a) and b). Answer the questions.

- a) This is the clothes shop.
- b) I'm having a break.

- 1 Which sentence describes something that is always true?
- 2 Which sentence describes a temporary situation?
- 3 Which sentence uses the present simple?
- 4 Which sentence uses the present continuous?

B Read sentences a)–d). Answer the questions.

- a) I'm choosing my free CD for the week.
- b) I'm checking my emails.
- c) I'm studying history.
- d) Six of us are doing online courses.

- 1 Which two sentences refer to this exact moment?
- 2 Which two sentences refer to the general present, but not to this moment?

▶ page 130 **LANGUAGEBANK**

7 Make two sentences or questions with the prompts. Use the present simple and present continuous.

- 1 you / work** on a special task at the moment?
on Saturdays?

*Are you working on a special task at the moment?
Do you work on Saturdays?*

- 2 I / look** for a job at the moment
at my emails when I get to work

- 3 I / not / use** English for my job
the photocopier at the moment
- 4 you / watch** the news on TV every day?
TV right now?

- 5 I / not / read** any good books at the moment
a newspaper every morning

- 6 you / have** a good time at this party?
a company car?

- 7 I / sell** my house
IT products to companies in Asia

8 A Make *you* questions with the prompts. Use the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 think / your salary / good?
Do you think your salary is good?
- 2 speak / any other languages?
- 3 why / learn English?
- 4 study for / an exam / now?
- 5 work on / a special project / at the moment?
- 6 have / your own / office?
- 7 like / your / boss?

GRAMMAR

2.1 present simple and continuous

	present simple	present continuous
+	I work at home. He watches TV.	I'm working at home. He's watching TV.
-	She doesn't study now. We don't text in class.	She isn't studying now. We're not texting in class.
?	Does he live with you? Where do the workers have lunch?	Is he living with you? Where are the workers having lunch?

Use the present simple to describe something that is always or generally true.

It is common to use these words with the present simple: *sometimes, usually, every day, often.*

I usually get up at 7a.m.

Use the present continuous to talk about:

- an activity happening right now, at the time of speaking.
- a temporary activity happening around now (maybe at the moment, but maybe not).

spelling with <i>-ing</i> forms		
verbs ending in:	rule	example
-e	-e + <i>-ing</i>	take – taking
vowel + consonant	double the consonant + <i>-ing</i>	run – running
-ie	-ie + <i>-y</i>	die – dying
-y	+ <i>-ing</i>	study – studying

Form the present continuous with the verb *be* + the *-ing* form of the verb.

It is common to use these words with the present continuous: *now, at the moment, currently, this month.*

I'm living with my parents at the moment.

Some verbs are not usually used with continuous tenses: *be, know, like, love, understand, want*, etc. These are called 'state verbs'.

I want to go to bed now. NOT
I am wanting to go to bed now.

2.1

A Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use the present simple or present continuous.

eat be wait know work wear play

- A: It takes him ten minutes to get to work.
B: I know. His house _____ far from the office.
- A: Isn't your son an actor?
B: Yes, but at the moment he _____ in a restaurant.
- A: What is all that noise? I'm trying to work!
B: I _____ with the children.
- A: What _____ you _____ about the new software program?
B: The new software program? Absolutely nothing.
- A: Why _____ you _____ that jacket in the office? It's really warm!
B: Because I'm cold!
- A: Would you like some beef?
B: No, thanks. I _____ meat. I'm a vegetarian.
- A: Why are you standing there?
B: I _____ for a taxi.

B Find and correct the mistakes. There is a mistake in five of the sentences.

- John works in sales and he is going to the office every day at 8a.m.
- The new employee says she's eighteen, but I'm not believing it.
- At the moment, I'm doing a task for my boss.
- Don't buy a bottle of wine for her. She isn't drinking alcohol.
- I can't speak Chinese, but my friend teaches me.
- Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?
- I'm taking art classes this term.
- Hey! What do you do with that knife?

WRITING

STARTING/ENDING AN EMAIL

9 A Look at the phrases below. Which are formal (F) and which are informal (I)?

Starting an email

Dear colleagues F
Dear Sir Hi Dear Dr Bryce Hello
Dear All Hi everyone

Introducing the main topic

I am writing about ... It's about ... Regarding ...

Ending an email

See you soon Best wishes Bye for now
I look forward to hearing from you Best regards
Speak soon Take care Cheers Love
Yours sincerely

B Read the email. What work does Vanessa do?

Dear Mr Shaw,

I am writing to apply for the position at your company advertised in JSI. I believe my personal qualities and my experience make me a good candidate for this job.

I worked for Seng Tech for three years, producing designs for apps. Our customers included Sherring Inc. and BTZ Co. I am currently developing mobile apps for two other companies.

I am very motivated by interesting tasks and I am looking for a chance to develop my skills in a bigger company.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Vanessa Chiarollo

Introduction

Body

Final invitation

Conclusion

Final invitation

- I look forward to hearing from you soon
- Thank you in advance
- For further information, please do not hesitate to contact me
- Please let me know if you have any questions
- Thanks for your attention

C Read the advert and write to BES. Use the prompts below and phrases from Exercise 9A.

- 1 Say why you're writing and introduce yourself.
- 2 Say what you're doing now (studying English, etc.).
- 3 Ask for information about BES's work experience programme.
- 4 End the email.

BES is an international furniture design company. Based in Ankara, we design and produce household furniture in 15 countries. We are looking for people who want work experience in design, sales and other areas.

Write to Hakan Balik at hbalik@BES.nett.



VOCABULARY

JOBS

1 A Work in pairs. Discuss. Which are the best/worst jobs? Think about:

- meeting people
- opportunities to travel
- problems to deal with
- tasks
- hours of work
- salary

B Match the jobs with photos A–G.

sales rep fashion designer IT consultant
foreign correspondent personal trainer
rescue worker motorcycle courier

IT consultant: /kən'sʌltənt/

a person who knows a lot about a particular subject and is employed to give advice about it to other people.

Foreign correspondent: /,kɒrə'spɒndənt/

a person who reports news from a particular country or on a particular subject for a newspaper or a television or radio station

Sales representative: /'seɪlz rep/

an employee of a company who travels around a particular area selling the company's goods to shops and other businesses

(representative: a person who has been chosen to speak or vote for somebody else or for a group of people, or to take the place of somebody else)

Motorcycle courier: /'kʊriə(r)/

a person or company whose job is to take packages or important papers somewhere with a motorcycle



2 A Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

work deal with risk get

- 1 _____ a good salary/long holidays
- 2 _____ in a team/under pressure
- 3 _____ their lives/your health
- 4 _____ problems/customers

B Use the phrases to talk about the jobs in Exercise 1.

IT consultants get a good salary.

3 A Complete sentences 1–6 with the words in the box.

get team under deal holidays risk

- 1 People are more motivated when they _____ a good salary.
- 2 People work better _____ a lot of pressure.
- 3 It's important that employees get long _____.
- 4 People who _____ their lives at work should get more money.
- 5 It's more enjoyable to work in a _____ than alone.
- 6 These days, people usually _____ with their own IT problems.

B Work in pairs. Discuss. Which of the sentences above do you agree/disagree with? Why?

Exercise:

▶ page 152 **PHOTOBANK**

Danger Rating

6/10

Up in the mountains, the view is beautiful. But not for emergency doctor Martin Schmidt, paramedic Marius Adler and helicopter pilot Klaus Hartmann. Their job is to find and rescue people in trouble: climbers caught in an avalanche, injured skiers, even lost walkers. Reporter Lucy Rose met the team and asked them about their work.

Adler says they love their jobs, but they sometimes get angry with the people they rescue. 'Climbers always risk their lives, but when they get into trouble they also risk ours.'



Mountain rescue worker, Austria

What exactly are the dangers? Hartmann says that, although the sun is shining today, they **usually** fly in much worse weather conditions, which can be very dangerous. Another problem is that, **often**, the people they rescue are frightened. They panic, and this makes it difficult for the team.

And what are the best things about the job? Hartmann says, 'Saving lives is its own reward.' And **occasionally** they get a surprise. 'One time we rescued a woman after a skiing accident. She was badly hurt. Later her husband brought us a huge box of chocolates.' The people they rescue, Schmidt explains, **hardly ever** say thank you!

Paramedic: a person whose job is to help people who are sick or injured, but who is not a doctor or a nurse

Pilot: a person who operates the controls of an aircraft, especially as a job

Avalanche: a mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain

Reading

B Work in groups. Student A: read the text on page 160. Student B: read the text on page 160. Student C: read the text on page 162. Make notes on:

- job
- country
- people interviewed
- why the job is dangerous
- special memories/stories

C Tell your group about your text using the

Climber: a person who climbs (especially mountains)
(climb: to go up something towards the top)

Panic: a sudden feeling of great fear that cannot be controlled and stops you from thinking clearly

Danger Rating

6/10

'Bang!' goes the gun. The gates open and the horses come running out. All eyes are on them. Money, fame and glory are the prizes.



Horse riding looks so beautiful that it is sometimes easy to forget how dangerous it is. Life as a jockey is rarely safe and it usually involves a few broken bones. Once in a while, jockeys even die during a race.

Jill Cleveland spoke to jockey Vincent Dax in France. As a young man, Dax was one of the best jockeys of his generation. He knows the sport is dangerous, but he never worries. 'When the race starts, we forget about the danger. We know it's not like riding a bicycle or driving a car, but all we think about is winning.'

During his career, Dax has broken many bones, including both arms and one leg, and he once fell off his horse and was knocked unconscious. So why do jockeys risk their lives? 'We love racing. We love the speed and we love the money. Jockeys know the risks involved, but we are good at what we do. If we get hurt, we just get back on the horse. That's life.'

Fame: the state of being known and talked about by many people.

Glory: fame, praise, or honor that is given to someone because they have achieved something important

Jockey: a person who rides horses in races, especially as a job

Generation: all the people who were born at about the same time

Unconscious: in a state like sleep because of an injury or illness, and not able to use your senses.

Danger Rating

8/10

In Brazil, they are called motoboys, and on average, one of them dies in traffic every day. Foreign correspondent Peter Lane met the motoboys of São Paulo. He learnt that accidents are not the only problem – there are also robberies. It happened to Roberto Coelho.

‘It was terrible, a really bad time for me. I lost everything. We don’t have insurance and the company doesn’t help us.’ The motoboys usually earn just \$450 a month.

Lane asks, ‘When you know the streets are dangerous, why do you still drive so fast?’ Coelho says it’s because they often work under time pressure. ‘We know it’s dangerous, but we have no choice.’

Lane also spoke to some car drivers. One said, ‘These motorcycle couriers are so dangerous. They drive too fast and they don’t care about the rules of the road.’ Another said, ‘Most of them are just kids. It’s no surprise they have accidents.’

Once in a while, they try to change the traffic laws – they want the motoboys to drive like everyone else. But the changes all failed, so the motoboys continue to risk their lives in one of the most dangerous jobs in the world.



Insurance: an arrangement with a company in which you pay them regular amounts of money and they agree to pay the costs

Pressure: the act of trying to persuade or to force somebody to do something

Grammar:

Adverbs of frequency:

An adverb of frequency describes how often an action happens. There are six main adverbs of frequency that we use in English: *always*, *usually* (or *normally*), *often*, *sometimes*, *rarely*, and *never*.

I	always (100%)	get
you	usually (80%)	go
we	often (70%)	meet
	sometimes (50%)	
	rarely (20%)	
	never (0%)	

- Sara **always** goes out on Saturday evenings.
- Jane's boyfriend **usually** picks her up and they drive into the city centre.
- Ben and Emma **often** go for lunch together.
- In the winter Sara **sometimes** goes Skiing in France.
- James and Stephen **rarely** go to the cinema in the summer because they prefer to stay outside.
- As Marta is so busy she **never** gets home from work before 7

Where do we put the frequency adverb in our sentence?

We usually put it **before** our verb:

*They **always** hang out together.*

*You **normally** see them best in September or March.*

With sentences using the verb 'to be', the adverb of frequency comes **after** the verb. For example:

- *There are **always** lots of people in the city centre on Saturday nights.*
- *It's **often** difficult to find a place to park.*
- *But our friends are **never** on time so it doesn't matter if we're late.*

When we have a modal verb in the sentence, we put the adverb of frequency **after it and before the main verb**. For example:

- *You **must** **always** **try** your best.*
- *We **can** **usually** **find** a seat on our train.*
- *They **should** **never** **be** rude to customers.*

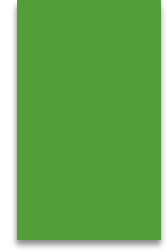
Adverbs of frequency can sometimes go at the **beginning, middle and the end** of a sentence:

***Sometimes** she does her homework with friends.*

*She **sometimes** does her homework with friends.*

*She does her homework with her friends **sometimes**.*

Phrases like { once a week
once a month
twice a day
every year } are also used to show frequency.



1. I _____ late on Saturdays.

- a. Get up usually
- b. Get usually up
- c. Usually get up

2. Jared _____ late for work.

- a. Never is
- b. Is never

3. Susan _____ early for class.

- a. Often is
- b. Are often
- c. Often are
- d. Is often

4. Our teacher Miss Johns(often/be) for class.

5. My brother.....(hardly ever / help) me with my homework.

6. You and Tony..... (never / play) computer games with me.

2.2 adverbs of frequency

Use adverbs of frequency to say how frequently you do something. Some of the most common are: *never, rarely, occasionally, sometimes, often, usually, always*.

There are several adverbial phrases of frequency, e.g. *hardly ever, once in a while, every day/month/year*.

With *be*, put the adverb **after** the verb.

*I **am always** here.*

*They **were usually** early.*

We usually put the adverb **before** other verbs.

*I **sometimes spoke** to him.*

*We **hardly ever ate** there.*

With auxiliary or modal verbs, we usually put the adverb **after** the auxiliary or modal.

*She doesn't stay here. → She doesn't **usually** stay here.*

*We haven't visited them. → We have **never** visited them.*

*I can help. → I can **always** help.*

Adverbs of frequency can also go at the beginning, middle or end of a sentence.

***Occasionally** I go swimming.*

*I **occasionally** go swimming.*

*I go swimming **occasionally**.*

Always and **never** do not normally go at the beginning or end of sentences.

Once in a while and **every day/month/year** usually go at the beginning or end of sentences.

There are other phrases to show how frequently something happens:

every day = one time per day I have a shower every day.

once a week = one time per week

She writes to me once a week.

twice a week = two times per week

They go shopping twice a week.

2.2

A Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 I / dinner / at / weekend / cook / sometimes / the
I sometimes cook dinner at the weekend.
- 2 once / I / while / go / in / swimming / a
- 3 I / money / waste / never / my
- 4 Najim / often / tennis / play / doesn't
- 5 Akiko and Toshi / evening / stay / usually / the /
home / at / in
- 6 why / late / are / always / you?
- 7 I / work / Fridays / rarely / late / on
- 8 Mary / ever / hardly / deals / with / customers
- 9 occasionally / a / team / work / I / in

B Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 *Always/Usually/Hardly ever* our IT consultant deals with these problems; it's his job.
- 2 I get up early *never/rarely/every day* and go to work at 6a.m.
- 3 You *sometimes/every week/once in a while* need to risk your life in this job.
- 4 We *often/never/rarely* see each other – maybe once a year.
- 5 We *occasionally/always/rarely* work under pressure; we never have a chance to relax.
- 6 *Often/Hardly ever/Once in a while* I speak to my boss – maybe once a month.
- 7 We have a summer party *every year/always/never*.
- 8 I deal with customers *rarely/often/occasionally*, but only if my boss is out.

2.3

A Complete the sentences with one word.

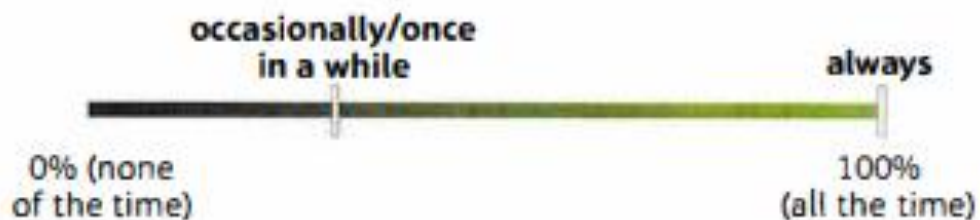
- 1 I like _____ to music while I study. It helps me concentrate.
- 2 I _____ mind getting up early for my job. It's no problem for me.
- 3 Stefania is keen _____ travelling so she's studying tourism.
- 4 Mick _____ like talking to customers. He says it's boring.
- 5 Lorenzo absolutely _____ dancing. He's really good at samba.
- 6 I can't _____ working at the weekend.

GRAMMAR

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

5 A Look at sentences 1–9. Put the words in bold in the correct place on the line.

- 1 He **never** worries.
- 2 **Often** the people they rescue are frightened.
- 3 The mountain rescuers **sometimes** get angry.
- 4 It **usually** involves a few broken bones.
- 5 Life as a jockey is **rarely** safe.
- 6 These people **always** risk their lives.
- 7 The people they rescue **hardly ever** say thank you.
- 8 **Once in a while** jockeys even die during a race.
- 9 **Occasionally** they get a surprise.



B Read your text again. Underline all the adverbs or expressions of frequency. Look at the other texts to find more examples.

▶ page 130 **LANGUAGE BANK**

6 A Find and correct the mistakes in sentences 1–6. There is one mistake in each sentence.

- 1 I work always at night.
- 2 Once on a while I study at weekends.
- 3 I ever hardly study alone.
- 4 I work at home occasional.
- 5 It is sometime difficult to study and work at the same time.
- 6 I don't usual miss classes because of work.

B Write four sentences about your job or studies.
I deal with customers once in a while.

C Compare with a partner.

SPEAKING

7 A Work in groups. You are making a TV programme about dangerous jobs. Discuss the questions and choose three jobs for your programme.

- 1 Which jobs are dangerous? Why? How often are the people in dangerous situations?
- 2 Which jobs are the most interesting for your TV audience?
- 3 Who will you interview for the programme? What questions will you ask them?

B Work with another group and compare your ideas.



VOCABULARY

TYPES OF WORK

- 1 A** Work in pairs. Look at the types of work below. Answer the questions.



- 1 Which industry does a chef, cook and waiter work in?
- 2 Which industry does a model and fashion designer work in?
- 3 What types of jobs are there in the entertainment industry?
- 4 What types of jobs are there in retail?

- B** Look at photos A–D. Which industries are the people working in?

Industry: /'ɪndəstri/
the production of goods from raw materials, especially in factories


Marketing: /'mɑːkɪtɪŋ/
the activity of presenting, advertising and selling a company's products or services in the best possible way

Retail: /'riːteɪl/
the selling of goods to the public, usually through shops

Accounts: /ə'kaʊnt/
an arrangement that somebody has with a bank, etc. to keep money there, take some out,



EXPRESSING LIKES/DISLIKES

2 A  **2.5** Listen to an interview with someone about his job. What job is it? What does he like about it?

B Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 I like _____ outside.
- 2 I can't stand _____ at a desk all day.
- 3 I absolutely love _____.
- 4 I don't like _____ in a team. I prefer working alone.
- 5 I don't mind _____ my hands dirty.
- 6 I'm keen on _____ new things.
- 7 I hate _____ under pressure.
- 8 I'm not very keen on _____ for a company.
I want to be my own boss.

C Read the sentences. Which phrases in bold are very positive (+ +), positive (+), negative (-), or very negative (- -)? Which are not positive or negative (*)?

3 A Which of the statements in Exercise 2B is true for you?

B Work in pairs. Find out three things that your partner loves/likes/hates and write sentences about them. Use the phrases in Exercise 2B to help.

Maria can't stand smoking.

expressing likes/dislikes

There are a number of verbs and other phrases to show likes and dislikes. After these verbs and phrases, we usually use the *-ing* form.

positive

I **like** singing/meat.
I **absolutely love** swimming/tennis.
I'm **keen on** running/beach holidays.

Note: We can also use *like* + infinitive.

Like + infinitive means 'do as a habit' or 'choose to do'.

I like to go to bed early.

negative

I **can't stand** smoking/computers.
I **don't like** working/pop music.
I **hate** watching TV/films.
I'm **not very keen on** working/fruit.

Note: *I don't mind* means 'it's OK for me. I don't like it or dislike it'.


I don't mind sleeping on the floor.

Enjoy
Prefer
Adore
Crazy
Mad

Dislike
Can't bear
loathe

LEARN TO

RESPOND AND ASK MORE QUESTIONS

4 A  **2.6** Read and listen to the extracts from the audio script. Notice how the listener responds and complete the phrases. The first has been done for you.

M: One good thing about my job is that I like working outside.

W: I ¹ see .

M: I travel a lot and I absolutely love travelling, particularly in South America and Australia.


W: Right. And what ² _____ your colleagues, people you work with?

M: I don't like working in a team. I prefer working alone.

W: ³ _____ ? And what about the type of work?

M: You're always discovering new things.

W: That's great. It ⁴ _____ wonderful.

B  **2.7** **INTONATION: sound interested** Listen and repeat the phrases in bold. Notice the intonation. Copy the intonation to sound interested.

C Look at audio script 2.6 in Exercise 4A. Underline other examples of comments and questions. Write them in the table.

comments	<u>I see.</u>
questions	<u>And what about ...?</u>

5 A Work in pairs. Student A: complete sentences 1–4. Student B: complete sentences 5–8.

1 I got a new job as a _____.

2 Yesterday I bought a new _____.

3 I'm going on holiday to _____.

4 Last night I saw _____.

5 I've always wanted to _____.

6 Yesterday I learnt how to _____.

7 I watched a great film about _____.

8 This morning I met _____.

B Work in pairs and take turns. Student A: read a sentence. Student B: respond and ask a follow-up question.

A: *I just got a new job as a ski instructor!*

B: *Really? When do you start?*

Interesting

Wow!

Cool!

Good call!

I agree

That's true

I think so too

SPEAKING

6 A Work in pairs. What is the perfect job for you? Think about your job now or a job you'd like in the future. Make notes on the:

- industry (entertainment, tourism, medical ...)
- type of work (creative, manual, information-based ...)
- skills (networking, writing, planning ...)
- hours (9-5, flexible ...)
- location (outside, in an office, travelling ...)
- people (work alone, in a team, in a large corporation ...)

B Work with other students. Talk about your perfect job. As you listen, respond and ask questions.

My perfect job is in the tourist industry. I like meeting new people and I absolutely love showing people around my city.

DVD PREVIEW

- 1 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.
 - 1 How do you get to college/work?
 - 2 How long would you be prepared to travel to school/work (one hour/three hours)?
- 2 A Read the programme information and answer the questions.
 - 1 What was Justin unhappy about before?
 - 2 What did he decide to do?

The Money Programme: Dream Commuters

BBC

The Money Programme is a BBC documentary series. *Dream Commuters* tells the story of a man who was **fed up with** his journey to work and his lifestyle. Every day there was a lot of **traffic** on the roads and the **commute** to work took a long time. He wasn't happy with his work/life balance. So he bought a **property** in France and took his family to live there. He now takes cheap **flights** to work. He is one of a growing number of **commuters** who live in another country. He says it has **transformed** his life.



B Match the words in bold in Exercise 2A with meanings 1-7.

- 1 completely changed
- 2 journeys in a plane
- 3 people who travel to work
- 4 cars, motorbikes, etc. on the road
- 5 journey to work
- 6 a building or land that you own
- 7 unhappy with something, so you want to change it

DVD VIEW

3 A Watch the DVD. Do you think Justin's life is better now? Why/Why not?

B Are the sentences below True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 More and more people are choosing to live abroad and commute to their jobs in the UK.
- 2 Justin is manager of an online business based in the UK.
- 3 Justin's commute costs him hundreds of pounds every week.
- 4 Justin's journey home is about 70 miles.
- 5 Justin's wife and children stay in France while he travels to the UK every week.

4 Watch the DVD again. What exactly do they say? Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 'I get fed up with *waiting in the airport/the traffic*.'
- 2 'He's one of a group of *travellers/commuters* who take the same flight to Toulouse every week.'
- 3 'We looked on the internet and we saw properties available *much cheaper/more expensive* than in Britain.'
- 4 'That's the house down there. With the *swimming pool/terrace*.'
- 5 'We've just transformed our *house/lifestyle*.'

5 Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Could you be a 'dream commuter' with your present job/studies?
- 2 Where would you choose to live and how would you get to work?

G PRESENT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS

1 Work in pairs. Which verb can you use for a) and b)? Put each verb into the present simple or present continuous.

- 1 a) Don't switch off the TV! I 'm watching it.
b) I love that programme! I watch it every week.
- 2 a) Can you call me back later? I _____ my homework.
b) I try to keep fit. I _____ aerobics every day.
- 3 a) I love tennis, but I _____ badly.
b) Sorry, I can't hear you because Matthew _____ the piano.
- 4 a) I _____ about twenty text messages a day, usually to friends.
b) She _____ a book. It will be published next year.
- 5 a) Daddy can't come home now. He _____ late at the office.
b) Usually he _____ from 9a.m. to 5p.m. from Monday to Friday.
- 6 a) I like to spend time with friends. That's what _____ me happy.
b) I _____ some coffee. Do you want some?

- 7 a) She loves the school. She _____ a lot of friends there.
b) Jill _____ some problems with her phone. Can you check it?
- 8 a) He only met his real father last month. They _____ to know each other now.
b) In the UK, about 50 percent of married couples _____ divorced.
- 9 a) She always _____ a book to her son before he goes to sleep.
b) I _____ his new book at the moment. It's really good.
- 10 a) Hi Tim! I'm in town for a week. I _____ an old friend.
b) When we go to London, we usually _____ the National Gallery.

2 A Make six true sentences about your life/job. Use a word/phrase from each box.

at home my friends in bed at the weekend
in the bath on Friday evening my family
during my holidays at my desk

work drink play do sing eat write talk
call visit

often sometimes rarely never always usually
once in a while occasionally hardly ever

B Work in pairs and compare your sentences.

A: *I rarely work at my desk.*

B: *Do you often work at home?*

V WORK AND JOBS

- 4 Work in pairs and take turns. Student A: choose a word/phrase from the box. Student B: choose another word/phrase and explain the connection between them.

IT consultant office staff work in a team
foreign correspondent sales rep risk their lives
fashion designer boss deal with customers task
motorcycle courier company get a good salary
opportunity rescue worker personal trainer
deal with problems

A: *IT consultant*

B: *An IT consultant deals with problems related to technology.*

G ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- 3 A Match questions 1–7 with answers a)–

- 1 How often do you play sport?
 - 2 Do you usually get up before 7a.m.?
 - 3 How often do you phone your mother?
 - 4 Do you eat a lot of meat?
 - 5 How many texts do you send in a week?
 - 6 Do you ever go camping?
 - 7 How often do you read a newspaper?
- a) Yes, my children wake me up at 5.30a.m.
b) I don't know. Maybe twenty.
c) Very rarely. I watch the news on television.
d) I play football once in a while.
e) No, hardly ever. I prefer fish.
f) Once a week. We always speak on Sundays.
g) Yes, occasionally. But it usually rains.

B Work in pairs and take turns. Ask and answer questions 1–7.

F EXPRESSING LIKES/DISLIKES

- 5 A Work in pairs. How well do you know your partner? Think of questions for answers 1–6.

- 1 I absolutely love it.
- 2 I can't stand it.
- 3 I don't like it very much.
- 4 I don't mind it.
- 5 I'm not very keen on it.
- 6 I like it.

B Ask your partner the questions. Ask follow-up questions to find out more.

A: *Do you like Italian food?*

B: *I absolutely love it.*

A: *What's your favourite dish?*

B: *Spaghetti Bolognese.*

A: *Really? How often do you eat it?*