

On Screen

Upper-Intermediate | B2+

Student's Book

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Express Publishing

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Listening	Speaking	Writing	CLIL/Culture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> announcements (sentence completion; T/F statements) a job interview (multiple choice) pronunciation: /h/ silent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a job interview compare jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a paragraph explaining if you would like to be a shark expert a formal letter of application for a job (formal style) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLIL (Careers) <i>Write a CV</i> Culture spot: UK taxi drivers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a radio interview (multiple choice) monologues (matching speakers) pronunciation: /æ/, /i:/, /ei/, /aɪ/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> report lost property describe things express choice/reason prioritise/recommend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a paragraph giving reasons why someone should visit Sri Lanka a story (using adjectives/ adverbs; sequence of events) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLIL (PSHE) <i>How to be a responsible tourist</i> Culture spot: The Highlands (Scotland)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a lecture (answer questions; note taking) a TV interview (answer questions; discuss an issue; multiple choice) pronunciation /u/, /ɜ:/, /ʌ/, /ʊ/, /j/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduce topic express disgust express concern express hope compare & contrast pictures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a paragraph suggesting ways to help protect a place an essay suggesting solutions to a problem (linking words) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLIL (Geology) <i>How Geysers Work</i> Culture spot: Yellowstone National Park, USA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> monologues (matching speakers) a radio interview (multiple choice; T/F statements) pronunciation double letters: /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /f/, /o/, /ð/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask about/express feelings express sympathy express regret express opinion/ give reasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a paragraph giving reasons why stress can be good for people an opinion essay (linkers; topic sentences; supporting sentences) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLIL (PSHE) <i>Bullying</i> Culture spot: ACE, New York City
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a radio interview (sentence completion; note taking) a radio interview (multiple choice) pronunciation oo: /ɔ:/, /ʊ/, /ʌ/, /u:/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> decide what to watch on TV make suggestions express likes/dislikes agree/reject compare & contrast photos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a paragraph expressing your opinion why <i>Avatar</i> is a special film a film review (recommending) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLIL (Art) <i>After the Impressionists</i> Culture spot: J.R.R. Tolkien
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dialogues/monologues (multiple choice) a dialogue (multiple choice) pronunciation: word stress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask for/give advice compare & contrast pictures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a paragraph about poisonous foods a for-and-against essay (linking words; supporting sentences) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLIL (PSHE) <i>Reading Food Labels</i> Culture spot: Meals on Wheels – UK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a monologue (note taking) monologues (matching speakers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> express surprise ask for information book tickets make decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLIL (Science) <i>Comets</i> Culture spot: The Giant Rocks of Hawaii
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a conversation (multiple choice) monologues (matching speakers) pronunciation: /ɪ/, /i:/, /aɪ/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask for/express opinions/ uncertainty – speculate compare & contrast pictures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a paragraph giving reasons an opinion essay (II) (linking words; topic supporting sentences) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLIL (Literature): <i>Oliver Twist</i> (complete sentences) Culture spot: Harvard University

Pronunciation p. 199 (PR1)
American English-British English Guide p. 200 (AE-BEG1)
Irregular Verbs

MODULE OBJECTIVES

- ▶ **Vocabulary**
 - jobs & money
 - lifestyles
 - character
 - idioms
 - phrasal verbs
 - prepositions
 - word formation
- ▶ **Reading**

an article about a job (multiple choice, answer questions)
- ▶ **Grammar**
 - present tenses
 - future tenses
 - relatives
- ▶ **Listening**
 - an announcement (true/false statements)
 - an interview (multiple choice)
 - pronunciation /h/
- ▶ **Speaking**
 - job interview
 - compare photographs
- ▶ **Writing**
 - a paragraph justifying your preference towards a job
 - a letter of application
- ▶ **Language Focus**
 - phrasal verbs
 - prepositions
 - word formation
 - grammar in focus
- ▶ **Progress Check**

Words of wisdom

"It doesn't matter what job you do, it's how you do it."

Discuss

Making a living

1 Which of these jobs can you see in the pictures:



- estate agent • lawyer • flight attendant
- mechanic • engineer • stockbroker
- firefighter • medical researcher
- au pair • gardener • fashion designer
- tour guide • florist • sales assistant
- builder • plumber • electrician



2 Complete the job adverts. Use these words:

- flexible • experience • qualifications • enclosing • full-time
- references • salary • arrange

A Au pair needed for help with 7-year-old boy and light housework. No **1** needed but must be able to provide **2**
Contact Mrs Hislop on 0209 568 9832 after 6 pm.

B **3**) ... sales assistant required for large department store. Must have **4**) in fashion retail. Monthly **5**) payable. Please apply to Personnel Department, PO Box 2048, Croydon **6**) CV.

C We need a part-time gardener with **7**) working hours to help with our large garden. Two references required. Please call 9167420637 (mornings only) to **8**) an interview.

3 Which of the jobs in Ex. 1: are done indoors/outdoors? have career prospects? are well-paid/poorly-paid? have flexible hours? need a degree? need the most training?

4 What would you like to do for a living? Why? Tell the class.

1 a Reading

1 The man in the picture is nicknamed 'The Sharkman'. What do you think his job involves?

2 a) These words appear in the text. Check them in the Word List.

- brought up • encounter • operation
- predators • adapt • ferocious • immobility
- interpret

WOULD YOU DARE DO A JOB LIKE THIS?

A Mike Rutzen has one of the most thrilling occupations you could possibly imagine. He is an expert in the secrets and behaviour of one of the most powerful and **feared** natural predators on the planet, the great white shark. Once a fisherman who was scared of this mysterious animal, Mike has learnt to admire and understand great whites, and now, he spends a large part of his time in their **company**. Mike's passion for sharks goes **beyond the limits** of most shark experts, though. Believe it or not, Mike doesn't simply observe sharks in a tank or in the oceans; he actually pets them, plays with them and even hypnotises them. He has developed such a special **bond** with sharks that he is now known as *The Sharkman*.

B Rutzen is not a scientist. In actual fact, he taught himself everything he knows about sharks. He was brought up on a farm in the South African countryside and knew nothing about sharks until he started working as a fisherman off the coast of Gansbaai, a fishing village near Cape Town. As tourism **developed** in the area, there arose a need for experienced boat skippers to take tourists out to see the sharks. Despite his natural fear of sharks, Mike gradually came to love these giant fish and developed a very close relationship with them. He took lessons in freediving so he could swim with sharks and he slowly learnt how to interpret their behaviour and adapt his posture to avoid being attacked. He soon decided that he wanted to work with sharks and started up his own cagediving business **dedicated** to sharing his passion for great white sharks.

C Mike's diving operation now specialises in locating and diving with great white sharks to provide people with the opportunity to experience a unique and unforgettable underwater encounter with these amazing creatures. Mike's interest in sharks doesn't end there, though. He has set himself the goal of changing the negative **perception** that so many people have of great white sharks. Through his interactions with sharks, he aims to show people that they are far from the ferocious and mindless killing machines that are portrayed in the media, but that they are curious, intelligent and sensitive creatures. "They may be the top predator in the sea, but they are not the man-eating killers of our nightmares," he says. He believes that great white sharks have personalities and enjoy interacting with people.

D Sharks see Mike neither as prey nor as predator and they happily allow him to swim alongside them. A shark will occasionally let Mike ride with it by hanging onto its dorsal fin. What's truly surprising, though, is that these so-called ferocious killers even allow Mike to hypnotise them. By turning it on its head and massaging its **snout** close to its eyes, Mike can put a four-metre-long, 1,000 kg shark into a state of total immobility for about fifteen minutes. During this time, the shark will lie upside-down and rest on Mike's hand; a sight that scientists can only **marvel at**.

E The Sharkman has become a great champion of shark conservation, **seeking** to highlight the great white shark's **status** as an endangered species and to raise awareness of the need to protect them. He regularly travels to give talks and lectures on the great white shark and he also makes documentaries about them. In *Sharkman*, a Discovery Channel programme, he tours the world and dives with different species of sharks, **demonstrating** his ability to hypnotise them. He also starred in an episode of the BBC's *Natural World*. He not only has an exciting and rewarding job, but he is also, as is stated by the title of another BBC programme, *A Living Legend of Gansbaai*.


Check these words

- company • beyond the limits
- bond • posture • dedicated to
- encounter • perception • mindless
- nightmare • dorsal fin • snout
- marvel at • highlight • rewarding

b) Use the words in Ex. 2a to complete the sentences below.

- 1 Mike Rutzen works with sharks, one of the most feared on Earth.
- 2 Mike was in South Africa where he originally worked as a farmer.
- 3 He learnt to respect sharks and their behaviour.
- 4 He also learnt how to his posture to protect himself from possible shark attacks.
- 5 The he runs specialises in feeding sharks.
- 6 Mike believes sharks aren't animals, but are actually intelligent and sensitive creatures.
- 7 Mike can hypnotise sharks to hold them in a state of total for about an hour.
- 8 Mike believes a(n) with a great white shark is an unforgettable experience.

3 Which of the sentences in Ex. 2b are true about Mike?

 Listen and read to find out. What is the author's intention?

4 Read the text again. For questions 1-8, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. Justify your answers.

- 1 What does the writer think Mike Rutzen's job is like?

A scary	C exciting
B strange	D creative
- 2 Why is Mike different to most shark experts?
 - A He owns pet sharks.
 - B He gets hypnotised by them.
 - C He studies sharks in tanks.
 - D He builds strong bonds with sharks.
- 3 As a child, Mike lived ...

A in a fishing village.	C on the coast.
B in Cape Town.	D in a rural area.
- 4 What led Mike to start his own business?
 - A his lack of work as a fisherman
 - B his need for more money
 - C his desire to be closer to sharks
 - D the demand created by tourists

- 5 Mike hopes his work will
 - A change people's opinions of sharks.
 - B make more people interact with sharks.
 - C reduce the number of shark-related deaths.
 - D create more interest in sharks in the media.
- 6 How does Mike sometimes swim with sharks?
 - A by hypnotising the shark into following him
 - B by grabbing a part on the back of the shark
 - C by hanging onto the shark's tail
 - D by stroking a part of the shark's head
- 7 The phrase 'a great champion of' (ℓ. 37) means
 - A a person who always wins.
 - B someone who is highly skilled in their field.
 - C a person who fights for a cause.
 - D someone who is extremely popular.
- 8 Which of the following best describes the writer's tone throughout the article?

A impressed	C envious
B threatening	D uninspired


5 Read the text again and answer the questions. Use your own words.

- 1 Name two jobs Mike had before he started his own shark-diving business.
- 2 How does Mike make sharks stay stationary?
- 3 What work does Mike currently do apart from shark diving?

6 a) Find words in the text which mean:

- **Para A:** jobs, desire, to watch, to form
- **Para B:** slowly, to decode, to change
- **Para C:** meeting, fierce, bad dreams
- **Para D:** sometimes, complete
- **Para E:** to emphasise, to talk

b) Explain the words in bold.

7  Find out more about Mike Rutzen's work. Visit his website: www.sharkdivingunlimited.com Takes notes and make a presentation about Mike Rutzen to the class in Polish.



Write or tell the class three things you have learnt from the text.



Would you like to do Mike Rutzen's job? In three minutes write a few sentences. Tell your partner or the class.

Vocabulary from the text

1 Choose the correct word.

- 1 He has a **natural/common** fear of spiders.
- 2 He has a very **close/attached** relationship with these creatures.
- 3 Mike aims to **rise/raise** awareness of the need to protect these huge predators.
- 4 You need patience if you want to develop a special **tie/bond** with a wild animal.
- 5 His passion for sharks goes beyond the **borders/limits** of other shark experts.
- 6 Journalists and filmmakers **portray/observe** sharks as mindless killers, but they are actually sensitive creatures.
- 7 Mike has **dedicated/committed** his life to the well-being of great white sharks.

2 Fill in: **perception, interact, marvel, specialises, stars, limits, ferocious.**

- 1 Mike's diving operation in taking tourists to see great white sharks.
- 2 Many people have a negative of these mysterious creatures.
- 3 It's easy for Mike to with the sharks once he gets close enough.
- 4 Mike in a fascinating episode of *Natural World* about sharks.
- 5 Anyone can go inside a shark cage underwater and at the sharks.
- 6 He decided to face his fears and live his life beyond the
- 7 The Asian Cobra is a animal, notorious for killing a large number of people every year.

Topic vocabulary
Jobs & Money

3 Underline the correct word. Check in the Word List.

- 1 Arthur worked in a bookshop for 35 years then **quit/retired/discontinued/abandoned** and lived off his pension.
- 2 The company made huge **earnings/profits/benefits/money** in 2011.
- 3 There is a **consumer/applicant/buyer/customer** at the counter waiting to be served.
- 4 I've got a new job at the university, so I've handed in my **note/notice/warning/letter** at the café.
- 5 John works well with his **partners/comrades/colleagues/candidates** at the leisure centre.
- 6 Kate enjoys her new workplace, but she had much better **pensions/perks/permits/promotions** in her old job.
- 7 Mrs Harman doesn't make us work long hours. She is a fair **trainee/worker/employer/employee**.
- 8 My sister **deals/directs/controls/runs** her own business making clothes for children.
- 9 News spread quickly throughout the medical **occupation/profession/trade/work** about the new treatment.
- 10 Julie holds a **vacancy/chair/post/situation** as a nurse in a children's hospital.
- 11 The **team/crew/personnel/people** department are responsible for all new employee contracts.
- 12 Due to the scandal, Tim had to **dismiss/resign/fire/sack** from his position as Managing Director.

Character

4 Which of the words best describes the people: **good-natured, moody, sentimental, self-conscious, conservative, relaxed, sensible, gullible, emotional, perfectionist.**

- 1 James doesn't like trying new things and is quite traditional.
- 2 One minute Lisa is happy and the next she is sad.
- 3 David tries to make everything he does as good as possible.
- 4 Laura often talks about the past with fond memories.
- 5 It's easy to trick Ken into believing something that isn't true.
- 6 Peter gets easily embarrassed and always thinks people are judging him.
- 7 Kate is friendly to everyone she meets.
- 8 Greg's calm and nothing seems to worry him.
- 9 Wendy always makes good decisions and is very mature for her age.
- 10 Jane has strong feelings and often cries at films.

5 Use the words below to complete the sentences.

- **skinned** • **spoken** • **going**
- **tempered** • **minded**
- **headed** • **hearted**

- 1 Philip doesn't accept other people's ideas. He's rather narrow-.....
- 2 Paul didn't get upset after his boss shouted at him. He's very easy-.....
- 3 Michelle is really cold-..... Yesterday, she refused to give a homeless man any change.
- 4 Richard is soft-.....; he has a quiet, gentle voice.
- 5 Sandra can be quick-..... at times. She often gets angry for no particular reason.
- 6 Pamela is quite a big-..... person. She thinks she is smarter than she actually is.
- 7 He is thick-.....; he isn't easily upset by criticism.

Idioms

6 Match the idioms (1-5) in bold to their meanings (a-e). Are there similar idioms in Polish?

- a lazy and doesn't do much exercise
- b very tough
- c extremely annoying
- d is very kind
- e old-fashioned

- 1 He is such a **pain in the neck**. He keeps annoying everyone with his negative comments.
- 2 Suzanne took in a stray cat yesterday. She **has a heart of gold**.
- 3 Even after Paul broke his nose, he kept on playing. He's **as hard as nails!**
- 4 Henry can't use a computer. He's a bit **behind the times**.
- 5 Lisa is a **couch potato**. She just sits and watches TV all day.

Phrasal verbs

7 Fill in: *out of, on, out, down on, by*. Check in Appendix 1.

- 1 We've **run** money. We've spent it all. (**have no more**)
- 2 Bob's been **putting** money for his holiday all year; he's saved over £600! (**save**)
- 3 He **took** a loan to buy his new car. (**borrow money from a bank**)
- 4 If he leaves his job, what is he going to **live**? (**have money to support yourself**)
- 5 She spends too much money. She must **cut** luxuries. (**reduce**)
- 6 Please fill an application form and leave it with the secretary. (**complete**)

Prepositions

8 Fill in: *from, for, in, on, with, under*. Check in Appendix 2.

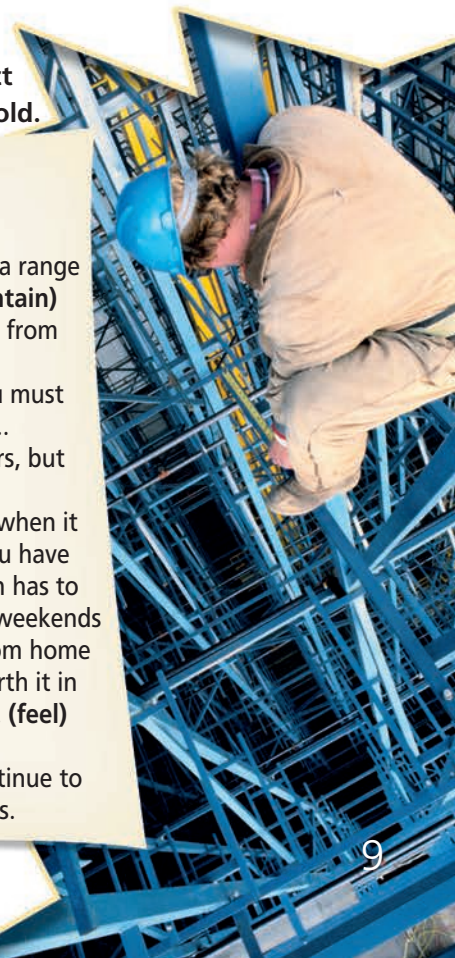
- 1 They congratulated him his promotion.
- 2 He retired his job at the age of 65.
- 3 He applied the position of Sales Manager.
- 4 She specialises family law.
- 5 She has no experience sales.
- 6 I'm afraid he isn't qualified the post.
- 7 He's responsible twenty people at work.
- 8 She is able to work pressure.
- 9 Teachers need to be very patient children.

Word Formation

9 Complete the gaps with the correct word derived from the words in bold.

Steeplejack

Mark Miller is self-employed and carries out a range of building, repair and 1) (**maintain**) jobs to the outside of tall structures. It takes from 2-6 years to train as a(n) 2) (**profession**) steeplejack. "The one thing you must have for this job is a head for 3) (**high**)," he says. Mark likes working outdoors, but it can be 4) (**danger**) carrying equipment and trying to keep your balance when it gets 5) (**wind**). He says that you have to be very 6) (**care**). Mark often has to work 7) (**social**) hours such as weekends and evenings. Also, he often works away from home for 8) (**extend**) periods. It's worth it in the end though. "It's a great 9) (**feel**) when I finish and know that because of me 10) (**beauty**) buildings will continue to grace the skyline for a few years," Mark says.



1c

Grammar in use



- 1** a) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tense.
b) Match the tenses (1-14) to their uses (A-I). Is it the same in Polish?

Present tenses

I **1** (**have**) an extremely rewarding job as a medical researcher. I **2** (**work**) for a research institute for eight years and every day my colleagues and I **3** (**conduct**) different experiments in order to create new medicines that will help people who **4** (**suffer**) from chronic illnesses. My day **5** (**start**) at 8:00 am and sometimes I **6** (**not/go**) home till late at night. My work also includes attending conferences and lectures where I get the latest information in my field. Science **7** (**evolve**) very fast these days so it's important for me to stay informed. One downside of my job is that it **8** (**keep**) me too busy. I **9** (**not/have**) a proper holiday with my family for over two years and I don't spend as much time with my two sons as I'd like. So, I **10** (**just/inform**) my supervisor that since my colleagues and I **11** (**not/work**) on anything urgent at present, I **12** (**take**) a 10-day break, starting tomorrow! I **13** (**already/tell**) my family about it and they are thrilled! My kids **14** (**pack**) their bags for our holiday as we speak!

▶ see pp. 151 (GR1) - 153 (GR3)

- 2** Choose the correct verb form. Justify your answers. Check in the Grammar Reference section.

- 1 Peter **works/is working** as a waiter in a restaurant.
- 2 The train **leaves/is leaving** at 7 o'clock.
- 3 More and more people **are recycling/recycle** these days.
- 4 You **are always forgetting/always forget** to lock the door.
- 5 I **think/am thinking** of looking for a new job.
- 6 She **takes/is taking** Spanish lessons this summer.
- 7 John **looks/is looking** nice in his suit.
- 8 Tina **is/has been** a teacher for ten years.
- 9 They **move/have moved** to a bigger house.
- 10 His clothes are dirty. He **is working/has been working** in the garden all morning.
- 11 She **has run/has been running** around all day; she's exhausted.
- 12 They **have left/have been leaving** for Los Angeles.

- A** actions happening at the moment of speaking
- B** emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present
- C** changing or developing situations
- D** permanent states
- E** actions happening around the time of speaking
- F** daily routines
- G** past actions which have a visible result in the present
- H** fixed arrangements in the near future
- I** recently completed actions

Future tenses ▶ see pp. 153 (GR3) - 155 (GR5)

- 3** Identify the tenses in bold. Match them to their uses (a-g).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> I think I'll apply for the job.</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Now that we have the money we are going to move to a bigger flat.</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> It's cold. I'll close the window.</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Look out! You are going to fall down.</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> This time next month, we'll be flying to Rome.</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> He will have worked here for 10 years by the end of May.</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> By next month, he will have been living here for 10 years.</p> | <p>a predictions based on what we think</p> <p>b on-the-spot decisions</p> <p>c actions in progress at a stated future time</p> <p>d intentions</p> <p>e actions which will be finished before a stated future time</p> <p>f predictions based on what we see</p> <p>g emphasis on duration of an action up to a certain time in the future</p> |
|--|--|

4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future verb form.

- We **(take)** the 4 o'clock train to York tomorrow.
- This time tomorrow, they **(hike)** in the Lake District.
- Jeff **(leave)** by the time we reach the hotel.
- They **(finish)** by Friday.
- By March, they **(work)** here for two years.
- Liam **(type)** the report by noon.
- It's 7:00 o'clock. Jim **(arrive)** at the cinema by now.
- He's running very fast. He **(win)** the race.
- We **(have)** a party at the weekend.
- I wonder if he **(talk)** to me again.

5 Complete the sentences.

- This time next week, I'll be
- By the end of this month, I'll have
- This weekend, I'm
- I don't think I
- It's very hot. I

Defining/Non-defining relative clauses

People **who/that** visit the museum are not allowed to use their cameras. (Which people? Those who visit the museum - defining relative clause)

Peter, **who** is studying Law, wants to join a big law firm to practise. (Non-defining relative clause)

see p. 155 (GR5)

6 Fill in the correct relative pronoun or adjective. Then add commas where necessary.

- She is the girl works with us.
- Is that the man project won the prize?
- I'll never forget the day I first met Harry.
- Lucy contract expires next week is looking for another job.
- What's the name of the river runs through London?
- Paul's new laptop cost him £500 has broken down.
- Who is the girl is waving to us?
- Ben is only thirty years old owns his own business.

7 Fill in: who's or whose.

- Peter, uncle is a musician, is going to study Music.
- Mr Roberts is a person highly respected by his students.
- This is the person got a red Volvo.
- That's the boy my next-door neighbour.

8 Continue the sentences. Use relative pronouns/adjectives.

- I like watching films
- I don't like people
- I'll never forget the time
- The hotel

9 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense. Then complete the gaps.

- Derek, performance at work **(not/be)** that good lately, is at risk of being passed over for promotion.
- By lunchtime Mr Smith **(interview)** fifteen job applicants, four of will attend a second interview.
- I **(never/meet)** a tour guide knows as much as this one.
- Let me check the report one more time and I **(send)** it to you by email as soon as I **(finish)**.
- Being an au pair is one of the tiring jobs I've ever had so I **(think)** of looking for something else.

Key word transformations

10 Use the words in bold to complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use two to five words.

- Tom moved to Paris two years ago. **SINCE**
It Tom moved to Paris.
- She didn't know who it belonged to. **WHOSE**
She had no was.
- He hasn't turned up yet. **STILL**
He up.
- I've never seen such a pretty girl. **EVER**
She's the seen.
- We haven't heard from Bob since May. **NEWS**
We from Bob since May.


11 Write or say about yourself. Think about: what you do, what a typical weekday of yours is like, what your plans for the future are, what you are doing this weekend.

1d

Listening skills

1 a) You are going to listen to two announcements about missing people. Before you listen, check these words in the Word List.

- *footwear* • *separate* • *approximately*
- *ponytail* • *anorak* • *dungarees*
- *backpack* • *member of staff* • *situated*

b)  Listen and complete the sentences. Are the announcements formal or informal? Check on p. 175.


- A**
- 1 The child got lost in the shop's department.
 - 2 She was visiting the shop with
 - 3 The colour of her backpack is
 - 4 You can find the Customer Enquiries Desk on
- B**
- 1 Brendan Maguire has disappeared from the building of the airport.
 - 2 He went to the café with
 - 3 He moves around with the use of a
 - 4 If anyone has information about him, they should go to


2  Listen again and decide if each sentence is **True** or **False**.

- A**
- 1 The child's mother had been looking at shoes.
 - 2 The little girl is wearing her hair loose over her shoulders.
 - 3 She is dressed in a skirt.
 - 4 Her mother is advised to speak to a sales assistant.
 - 5 The Customer Enquiries Desk is next to the restaurant.
- B**
- 1 Brendan Maguire had been in the airport for less than two hours.
 - 2 His son left the café to go to Level Two.
 - 3 Mr Maguire is going bald.
 - 4 He was wearing a scarf that matched his gloves.
 - 5 A description can be given to the Information Desk.

3 a) You are going to listen to a job interview. Before you listen, check these words in the Word List.

- *faint* • *adjust* • *animator* • *pursuit*
- *contemporary dance* • *determined*
- *fluent* • *graduate* • *motivate*
- *contract* • *fee*

b)  Listen to a job interview. What job is Pamela doing at the moment?

c)  Listen again and for questions 1-7, choose the best answer, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 1 At the beginning of the interview, Pamela has difficulty
 - A** connecting to the Internet.
 - B** hearing the interviewer.
 - C** finding the volume control.
- 2 Pamela would like to work as a hotel animator
 - A** because she thinks it's a fun job.
 - B** as it's an opportunity to meet new people.
 - C** because it suits her personal interests.
- 3 Pamela gave up dancing, because she
 - A** wanted to travel abroad.
 - B** didn't take part in the shows.
 - C** had to finish her studies.
- 4 The job in the travel agent's
 - A** involves face-to-face contact with customers.
 - B** is only a six-month temporary position.
 - C** pays better than the dance company.
- 5 A hotel animator is required to
 - A** encourage guests to participate in activities.
 - B** get involved in as many activities as possible.
 - C** have a three-year university degree.
- 6 The job in the Italian hotel
 - A** includes free accommodation.
 - B** requires a knowledge of water sports.
 - C** lasts for six months.
- 7 Before starting her new job, Pamela will
 - A** receive some formal training.
 - B** sign a contract at the agency.
 - C** pay the agency a fee.

Pronunciation /h/

4  Listen and say. In which words is /h/ silent?

- hard • hour • honest • hotel • when
- honour • happy • highly

Speaking skills 1e

Job interview

1 a) Complete the dialogue. Use the words and phrases in the list.

- Do you have any relevant experience
- Have a seat • when can you start
- Thanks for coming in.
- tell me a bit about yourself

A: Hello. You must be Paul Martin.
 B: Yes, good morning.
 A: **1)**, Paul. I'm John Jones.
 B: Nice to meet you.
 A: So, **2)**, Paul.
 B: Well, I'm 18 years old, I'm a university student and I want a part-time job to help with my living expenses.
 A: Okay. Why should I consider you for this job?
 B: Well, I'm hardworking and efficient and I work well in a team. I'm also cheerful and friendly.
 A: I see. **3)**?
 B: Yes. Over the last two summers I worked as a waiter for a catering company at a variety of events. I have a letter of recommendation here.
 A: Thank you. Should I offer you the job,
4)?
 B: Right away.
 A: OK. **5)** I'll be in touch.
 B: Thank you very much. I hope to hear from you soon.

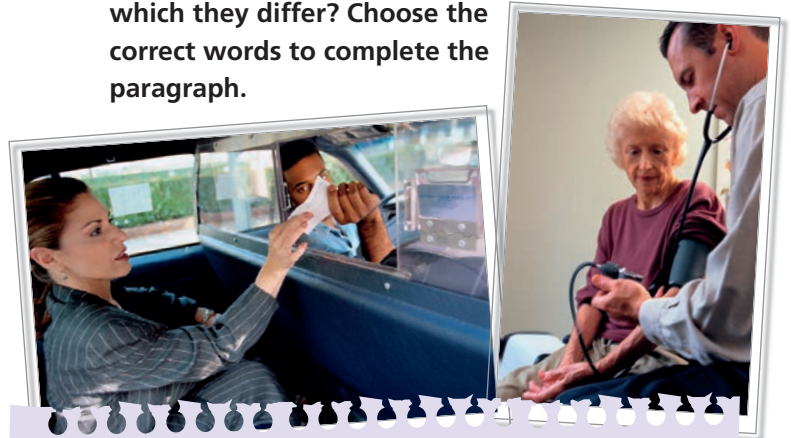
b) Take roles and read the dialogue aloud.

2 Your local supermarket is advertising for part-time shop assistants. In pairs use the language in the box to act out a job interview. Use the dialogue in Ex. 1 as a model.

Interviewing a person for a job	Replying
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please, have a seat. • Tell me about yourself. • Why should we consider you for this job/employ you? • Why do you want this job?/Why do you want to work here? • Do you have any relevant experience? • When can you start? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you. • I'm ... old, ... • I'm (<i>hardworking, kind, caring, sensible, etc.</i>) • I want to ... • I have worked as ... • Right away/ Next week.

Making comparisons

3 Which professions can you see in the photographs? What are some of the ways in which they differ? Choose the correct words to complete the paragraph.



1) Both/As doctors and taxi drivers have interesting jobs
 2) but/in spite their jobs differ in many respects.
 3) Although/ Despite no special skills are required for being a taxi driver, becoming a doctor requires years of training. Both jobs require working nights and weekends.
 4) However,/Also, doctors have a safer job compared to taxi drivers who are often the victims of crime. Both jobs can be very stressful
 5) but/despite a doctor's job is more rewarding
 6) as/on the other hand they change people's lives for the better.
 7) In addition,/Nevertheless, doctors earn more money than taxi drivers.

4 Look at pictures A and B below. Use the phrases in the language box and the ideas below to compare the two professions.



Baker

- not dangerous job
- once mastered, no new skills to learn
- happy work environment
- work long hours every day
- poorly paid

Firefighter

- hazardous, risky job
- requires constant training
- witness people getting hurt
- shift work
- financial security

Contrasting ideas

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both ... and ... • Compared to • In addition, • Also, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although + clause • Despite + -ing form/noun • On the other hand, • However, |
|--|---|

Writing Bank 1 p. 141 (WB1)

Rubric analysis

- 1** Read the rubric below, paying careful attention to the underlined words and phrases. Then answer the questions that follow.

You have seen the following advertisement for a summer job and have decided to apply. Write your letter of application. You should write between 120 and 180 words.



Brighton Summer Camp
 is looking for young people aged 18-24 to work as group leaders at the camp during the summer months.
 You will help organise sports and activities for children 10-15 years old. Must be fluent in English. No previous experience required.
 Apply to inquiries@BrightonSummerCamp.co.uk

- Who is the target reader?
- What information should you include in the introduction?
- How many main body paragraphs will you write? What should they contain?
- Which of the following beginnings and endings are appropriate? Give reasons.

A Dear Bob,
 Yours,
 Tony

B Dear Sir/Madam,
 Yours faithfully,
 Anthony Milles

C Dear Mr Jones,
 Yours sincerely,
 Anthony Milles

Model analysis

- 2** a) Read the model and replace the informal phrases in bold (1-8) with the formal ones (A-H).

- A I would be glad
 B I am interested in
 C I feel I would be well suited for this position
 D I am writing to
 E Yours faithfully,
 F I have no work experience in this area
 G I look forward to hearing from you
 H I have a good command of

Dear Sir/Madam,

1 I want to apply for the position of group leader in your camp which was advertised in yesterday's College News. **2** I like this job since I enjoy working with children.

3 I am twenty-two years old and am currently studying Nursing. In addition **3** I'm really good at English.

3 **4** I haven't done anything like this before, but I have often done babysitting and have participated in various sports activities for the last seven years. **5** I'm sure I'll be good at this job because I am enthusiastic, creative and energetic. I am also very patient with children.

4 **6** I want to attend an interview. I am available at any time. **7** Can't wait to hear from you.

8 Yours,

Anthony Milles

Anthony Milles

- b) Suggest an alternative beginning and ending for this letter.

- 3** Which paragraph contains:

- A when available for interview, contact details, closing remarks?
 B work experience & character?
 C age, what he is doing now, qualifications?
 D opening remarks & reasons for writing?

Error correction

4 The model below is not a suitable letter of application. Correct the underlined mistakes. Think about:

- unnecessary words • wrong tenses • missing words
- punctuation problems • language too informal
- wrong prepositions • wrong word order
- incorrect greeting/ending • *-ing* form/infinitive mistakes

Hi Harold,

I am writing this letter to ask you for the job I saw advertised in the local newspaper.

I am 19 old years and am currently studying Economics at York University. I am very fluent with French and also am having a first-aid certificate.

I think I would be very good group leader at your camp. I have a lot of experience working with children as I was babysitting my neighbours' children since I have 15 years old. Also, last year; I worked as a lifeguard at a children's pool. I am a responsible person and punctual person who will not let you down.

I'll meet you for an interview any weekday afternoon. My telephone number is 210-4547425.

See you soon,

Lisa

Your turn

5 Read the rubric and answer the questions.

You have seen the following advertisement for a part-time job.

The Leeds Times

16, Kent Street, Leeds

Would you like to experience what it's like to work in the most popular daily newspaper in Leeds? We are looking for young enthusiastic people (18-22 years old) to work as part-time writers for our Young People's Magazine. You do not need any experience in journalism, but you should be interested in local cultural and sports events and own a laptop.

Please apply in writing enclosing a CV to our Personnel Department.

Write your letter of application (120-180 words).

- 1 What do you have to write?
- 2 Who is the target reader? What style is appropriate?
- 3 What would be a suitable first sentence?
- 4 What information should you include in the main body?
- 5 How could you start/end your piece of writing?

6 Use your answers to write the letter. Follow the plan. Use phrases from the Useful Language box.

Useful Language

- I am writing to apply for the position of ... advertised in (yesterday's) ...
- With reference to your advertisement in ...
- I have been working as a ... for the last ... years.
- I will be available for an interview ...
- I look forward to hearing from you.
- I am available for an interview any weekday morning.
- I would be grateful if you would consider me for the post.
- I consider myself to be (punctual, hardworking, etc)
- Despite my lack of experience, I feel that I would be ...
- I enclose a reference from my previous employer.
- I can be contacted by telephone on ...

Plan

Dear Sir/Madam,

Introduction

(Para 1) *formal greeting, reason for writing, where post was advertised*

Main Body

(Para 2) *what you are doing now*

(Para 3) *reference to past work experience/character*

Conclusion

(Para 4) *when available for interview, contact details; closing remarks*

Yours faithfully, + (your full name)



Checklist

When you finish writing your letter check for the following:

- Have you used appropriate opening/closing remarks?
- Are there well-structured paragraphs?
- Have you written in formal style?
- Are there any grammar/spelling/punctuation mistakes?
- Have you used an appropriate formal greeting/ending?

1 For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).



A LIFESTYLE "TO DIE FOR"?

Research has revealed some worrying 0) **C** in the way young people are 1) their lives. Bad eating habits are at the top of the list, with many youngsters eating too much of the wrong thing. Health experts warn that the 2) of large quantities of junk

food puts children in 3) of becoming obese and 4) serious health problems later on in life.

The sit-down lifestyle led by children today is also a major cause for 5) Preferring to sit for hours at a computer screen chatting instead of actually going out and mixing with friends is a growing 6) among young people, causing them to become more anti-social. Moreover, the combination of 7) of exercise and too much sitting, with eating too much unhealthy food is a 8) for disaster.

There are, however, ways of 9) these problems. For example, youngsters and their parents can make sure they have a 10) diet consisting of five portions of fruit and vegetables a day. Moreover, children should limit their time on the internet and take the 11) to meet with friends in their free time. They could even 12) a club or society where they could make new friends. One thing is for sure, a lifestyle of junk food and lack of exercise is certainly not one worth dying for.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0 | A movements | C trends | | |
| | B developments | D fashions | | |
| 1 | A leading | B running | C having | D making |
| 2 | A conservation | B consumption | C eating | D input |
| 3 | A jeopardy | B risk | C danger | D threat |
| 4 | A creating | B developing | C forming | D displaying |
| 5 | A concern | B trouble | C worry | D fear |
| 6 | A pattern | B tendency | C model | D custom |
| 7 | A lack | B shortage | C need | D limit |
| 8 | A way | B method | C prescription | D recipe |
| 9 | A battling | B tackling | C combating | D wrestling |
| 10 | A weighed | B equalised | C balanced | D stabilised |
| 11 | A chance | B option | C occasion | D opportunity |
| 12 | A join | B connect | C unite | D link |

2 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word given. You must use two to five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

0 Abigail was really surprised when she got the job. **EXPECT**

Abigail *did not expect to get* the job.

1 I do not want to go to the gym. **FEEL**

I to the gym.

2 I'll come and get you after work. **PICK**

I'll after work.

3 I'm sure that Jamie got the job. **DOUBT**

There's that Jamie got the job.

4 Everyone said Peter ruined the presentation. **BLAMED**

Everyone the presentation.

5 I threw away a lot of things when we moved to our new office. **RID**

I a lot of things when we moved to our new office.

6 My bus broke down this morning, so my brother drove me to work. **LIFT**

My bus broke down this morning, so to work by my brother.

7 We have no ink for the printer so you'll have to order some. **RUN**

We ink for the printer so you'll have to order some.

8 Do you think you could help me with my homework please? **WONDERING**

I if you could help me with my homework.

3 Complete the gaps with the correct form of the words in capitals.

1 Philip doesn't like job interviews, but he doesn't have a (**CHOOSE**)

2 A large number of people would rather be happy than wealthy. (**SURPRISE**)

3 Isabelle felt being interviewed by three people. (**COMFORT**)

4 His performance at the race improved after training hard for weeks. (**CONSIDER**)

5 I gave Simon the promotion because he is both and extremely good at his job. (**RELY**)

Grammar

4 Choose the correct item.

- 1 This report is extremely well-written. I'm very pleased it.
A to B with C of D for
- 2 "Is Shelley here?"
"No, she hasn't finished work"
A yet B still C already D now
- 3 The boss is waiting for you. You to be here half an hour ago!
A have supposed C are supposed
B were suppose D were supposed
- 4 "Joshua looks very happy."
"Yes. Apparently he expects a promotion at work."
A getting C to have get
B to get D to be getting
- 5 "..... for a living?"
"I'm a chemical engineer."
A How do you do C How are you doing
B What are you doing D What do you do
- 6 "Did you enjoy the seminar?"
"No, it was"
A a bore B boredom C boring D bored
- 7 Helen is a great boss, John is not.
A when B whereas C despite D unlike
- 8 Your annual leave will have to be approved by both your supervisor the boss.
A also B nor C or D and
- 9 I have to decide I want the job by next week.
A however C whether or not
B if or not D whereas
- 10 "Can you explain why you are always late for work?"
"There must be some I've never been late for work."
A mistakes C mistaken
B mistake D mistaking
- 11 "Did you go to the office Christmas party?"
"Yes, but it was a big disappointment. Only six people showed"
A up B off C in D out
- 12 You to your manager before you book your holiday.
A spoke C go to speak
B had to speak D should speak

Vocabulary

5 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Ignoring environmental issues now could to greater problems in the future.
A see B guide C turn D lead
- 2 The Roman treasure had been underground for nearly two thousand years.
A dug B excavated C vanished D buried
- 3 The government needs a new for tackling unemployment.
A strategy C methodology
B planning D scheme
- 4 I couldn't send the files because I lost my Internet
A link B connection C network D contact
- 5 The plans for the new children's playground were by the council today.
A discovered C exposed
B revealed D uncovered
- 6 It was not for Alex to wear jeans to his sister's wedding.
A fitting C suitable
B matching D appropriate
- 7 I was annoyed when Lydia the magazine I was reading and took it for herself.
A caught C snapped
B grabbed D grasped
- 8 I only out of the window, so I didn't notice what the man was wearing.
A glanced C glimpsed
B peered D watched
- 9 The train the station very slowly because of the snow on the track.
A arrived C reached
B neared D approached
- 10 The price is \$5 for adults, but children don't have to pay.
A permission C submission
B admission D intermission
- 11 I that we spend \$350 a month on food.
A counted C charged
B calculated D valued
- 12 David to climb Mount Kilimanjaro despite having a broken toe.
A accomplished C managed
B achieved D succeeded

1 Fill in:

• **discern** • **detect** • **observe** • **perceive**

- 1 Tourists can sharks and whales from the safety of a boat.
- 2 This equipment can if there are sharks swimming in the area.
- 3 Steve wasn't wearing his glasses, so he couldn't what type of shark was swimming alongside the boat.
- 4 He hopes to change the way people the behaviour of great white sharks.

• **cater** • **equip** • **provide** • **supply**

- 5 The company aims to diving gear to all the tour companies in the town.
- 6 Mike is able to for his family by operating a shark-diving company.
- 7 It's important to your boat with all the necessary diving apparatus and safety gear.
- 8 The new boat tour company will to people interested in seeing marine animals.

• **admit** • **allow** • **let** • **approve**

- 9 Mike doesn't of the way sharks are portrayed in the media.
- 10 The shark's fins it to maintain balance in the water.
- 11 Some sharks Mike hypnotise them.
- 12 Mike refused to more than ten people onto the boat for safety reasons.

Phrasal verbs & Prepositions

2 Choose the correct item.

- 1 He applied **in/for** the position of sales assistant.
- 2 Jane puts money **out/by** each week for a new bike.
- 3 I've run **out/down** of money. Can you lend me £10?
- 4 They decided to take **out/down** a loan to buy a flat.
- 5 Congratulations **with/on** your new job.
- 6 He can't work **in/under** pressure.
- 7 She has no money to live **on/by**.
- 8 He specialises **on/in** computer engineering.

Word formation

3 Complete the gaps with the correct form of the words in bold.

- 1 Being a deep-sea diver is a thrilling (**OCCUPY**)
- 2 Sharks are animals. (**MYSTERY**)
- 3 Mike has developed a close with some sharks. (**RELATION**)
- 4 The job offers the of working abroad. (**POSSIBLE**)
- 5 Swimming with dolphins is an experience. (**FORGET**)
- 6 He is a (**PERFECT**)
- 7 Ann gets very easily. (**EMBARRASS**)
- 8 Susan is a very person; I'm sure her advice will help you. (**SENSE**)

Grammar in Focus

Complete the gaps with an appropriate word. Then put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.



How would you like to eat chocolate all day and get paid for 1) (**do**) it? Well, that's what would happen if you 2) (**be**) a chocolate taster and product development manager 3)

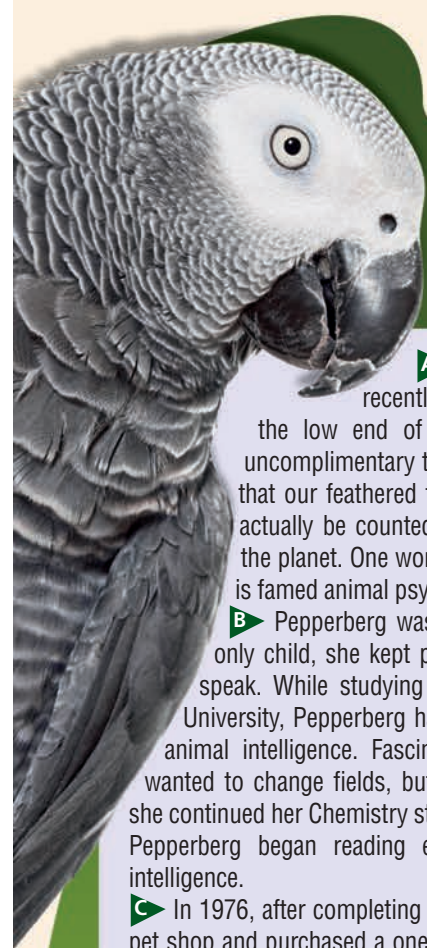
Sally works 4) Tesco, the supermarket chain, and she 5) (**think**) that her job is the best 6) the world. She has chocolate on her desk every day and gets to choose 7) chocolates the supermarket sells for special occasions like Valentine's Day and Mother's Day. She also gets to go on business trips to Belgium, Paris and New York to sample new products by 8) best chocolate makers.

Sally became a chocolate taster after 9) (**study**) for a degree in Food Science at Aberdeen University. She worked in different departments for a while developing products such 10) sandwiches, desserts and sushi before moving into chocolate. Her love of food was a great asset as was her interest 11) food issues like allergies.

If you find a job like hers interesting, but you 12) (**not/like**) chocolate, it's not a problem. Working 13) a big food company means there are similar opportunities 14) other areas like tea or coffee tasting.

Bird

Researcher



A Just how smart are birds? Until recently, birds were thought of as being at the low end of the intelligence scale - hence the uncomplimentary term 'birdbrain'. It turns out, however, that our feathered friends are far from stupid. They can actually be counted amongst the smartest creatures on the planet. One woman who knows this better than most is famed animal psychologist, Dr Irene Pepperberg.

B Pepperberg was born in 1949 in New York City. An only child, she kept parakeets as pets and taught them to speak. While studying for a PhD in Chemistry at Harvard University, Pepperberg happened to see a documentary about animal intelligence. Fascinated, she immediately decided she wanted to change fields, but her professors discouraged her, so she continued her Chemistry studies. Nonetheless, in her spare time, Pepperberg began reading everything she could about animal intelligence.

C In 1976, after completing her degree, Pepperberg walked into a pet shop and purchased a one-year-old African Grey parrot with the idea of studying him. She called the parrot Alex, for 'Avian Learning Experiment'. For the next three decades, until Alex's premature death in 2007, Pepperberg dedicated herself to seeing just what Alex was capable of learning.

D Before Pepperberg's work, it was widely believed in the scientific community that a large primate brain was required to handle complex problems related to language and understanding. Pepperberg proved otherwise. She showed Alex could understand and use English on his own initiative. Alex learnt to use phrases along the lines of, "I want X" or "I want to go to Y" and clearly meant them to express genuine desires.

E Alex also grasped the concept of certain categories, including bigger and smaller, and same and different. He could identify fifty

different objects, recognise numbers up to six, and distinguish seven colours and five shapes. Alex even understood the concept of zero - if asked the difference between two identical objects, he would answer "none". His vocabulary stood at about 150 words, but Alex didn't just imitate human speech as pet parrots often do. He comprehended what he said. For instance, after learning colours, Alex asked what colour he was. He learnt 'grey' after being told the answer just six times.

F Pepperberg attributed Alex's ability to reason and process complex information to her training methods. When starting out, Pepperberg adopted some of the techniques used by the previous generation of researchers, but she rejected others as flawed. Pepperberg believed, for instance, that the traditional training method of giving birds unrelated rewards (e.g. a food treat) when they learnt to do something correctly simply caused confusion. So she trained Alex using related rewards. This meant she would reward Alex with the object he correctly labelled rather than an unrelated object. When Alex correctly identified a cork, for example, he was given the cork as his reward, not his favourite food, a cashew. To 'sweeten' the task, however, she would then allow Alex to request a nut or a slice of banana.

G Alex became an international celebrity during his lifetime; so much so that when he died unexpectedly in 2007, his obituary appeared in publications all over the globe - from the New York Times to the *Economist*. Alex was learning till the very end, getting his head around the number seven and enjoying teaching the two younger parrots in Pepperberg's lab - 12-year-old Griffin and 8-year-old Arthur - telling them to "talk better" when they mumbled their words. "Alex was so extraordinary in breaking the perceptions of birds as not being intelligent," says Pepperberg. "He had the emotional maturity of a 2-year-old child and the intellectual capabilities of a 5-year-old." Alex was, in short, no birdbrain.

Reading

1 Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D is correct.

- 1 From the text, we can infer that the term 'birdbrain'
 - A would not be used by Irene Pepperberg.
 - B means a person who acts in a rude manner.
 - C is not in general use anymore.
 - D was coined by researchers studying bird behaviour.
- 2 Pepperberg's desire to work with animals
 - A developed slowly over many years.
 - B decreased during university studies.
 - C began as a child.
 - D came about unexpectedly.
- 3 In paragraph C, we learn that Alex
 - A was named after a famous experiment.
 - B was not bought as a pet.
 - C lived an unusually long time for a parrot.
 - D was not born in the wild.
- 4 Alex communicated in English
 - A without being prompted.
 - B only when he wanted something.
 - C saying letters when he didn't know a word.
 - D often with phrases he made up himself.
- 5 Compared to other parrots, Alex spoke English
 - A with a better pronunciation.
 - B using a wider vocabulary.
 - C with actual understanding.
 - D using grammatical structures.
- 6 According to Pepperberg, food rewards when training a bird
 - A do not motivate a bird to learn.
 - B make the learning of complex tasks impossible.
 - C slow down the learning process.
 - D should be used only occasionally. (6x2=12)

Speaking

2 Choose the correct response.

- 1 A: I'm John Smith.
B: **a** Nice to meet you! **b** Good morning.
- 2 A: Have a seat.
B: **a** I see. **b** Thank you.
- 3 A: When can you start?
B: **a** Right away. **b** I'll be in touch.
(3x2=6)

Listening

3 Listen to a careers talk about being a paramedic and decide if the following statements are *True* or *False*.

- 1 Liam saves lives every day.
- 2 He usually works 9 hours a day.
- 3 He checks the vehicle at the end of every shift.
- 4 Liam likes it when he has a busy day.
- 5 At first, Liam wanted to be a doctor.
(5x2=10)

Vocabulary

4 Fill in: *designer, assistant, retire, company, encounter, perception, highlight, personnel, resign, profits*.

- 1 Many people's of sharks is that they are dangerous animals.
- 2 I prefer to spend my time in the of people who share the same interests as me.
- 3 Mike works hard to the need to protect great white sharks as they are an endangered species.
- 4 Jane loves clothes. She wants to be a fashion when she grows up.
- 5 Lisa had an unforgettable with dolphins while swimming in the Caribbean.
- 6 Kate has an interview with someone from the department this afternoon.
- 7 Pat has a part-time job in a boutique as a sales
- 8 Owen is going to from his job and go into business for himself.
- 9 The company saw a huge drop in over the last two years and had to let some staff go.
- 10 James will be able to next year after 35 years on the job.
(10x2=20)

Grammar

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 A: (**you/hear**) from Jane?
B: No. I sent her an email two days ago but she (**not/answer**) it yet.
- 2 A: I (**think**) about applying for the job vacancy at that new shop.
B: I wouldn't bother. I (**think**) it's been filled.
- 3 A: Kim (**start**) working for a law firm this week and she's very happy.
B: Lucky her! I (**look for**) a job for two months now, but I (**not/find**) one yet.
- 4 A: What (**you/do**) tonight?
B: I (**prepare**) for my presentation tomorrow and I don't think I (**finish**) before midnight.
- 5 A: (**you/wait**) here for long?
B: Actually we (**just/arrive**).
(12x2=24)

6 Fill in an appropriate relative.

- 1 Thursday at 2 pm is I have got an interview for a job.
- 2 Lawyers are people represent people in court.
- 3 Paul, dad owns the company, works in the warehouse.
- 4 The company I worked for 20 years has closed down.
- 5 I'm interested in the job vacancy is advertised on your site.
(5x2=10)

Writing

7 Read the rubric, then write your letter of application.

You have seen an advert for a part-time job at a fast food restaurant. Write your letter of application (120-180 words).

(18 marks)
(Total=100)

Check your progress

- talk about jobs & money
- have a job interview
- compare photos
- talk about character
- write a letter of application

GOOD ✓

VERY GOOD ✓✓

EXCELLENT ✓✓✓