

VOCABULARY

- networking: "Every industry has some way to facilitate networking within that industry."
- O colleague: "His colleagues became suspicious when he did not appear at work, since he was always punctual."
- experience: "Do you have any previous experience of this type of work?"
- O habit: "I'm trying to break the habit of staying up too late."
- O constantly: "We are constantly looking for ways to improve our products."
- O necessarily: "Servants necessarily had close contact with their employers."
- O instead of: "Now I can walk to work instead of going by car."
- O exchange: "There were exchanges of goods between the two regions."
- O relation: "There are close relations among firms and their suppliers."
- O conversation: "I overheard a conversation between two colleagues."
- O recent: "There have been many changes in recent years."
- O client: "The company needs to focus on its biggest clients."
- O provide: "The organization provides food and shelter for refugees."
- O interest: "The case has attracted the interest of the public and media."
- O industry: "The banks lend money to commerce and industry."

LESSON 2

GRAMMAR

Present Simple Tense

It is used to describe something that happens in general or is part of a routine.

Present Continuous Tense

It is used to describe that is happening right now, and will be continuing for a limited time.

- ✓ I don't usually **enjoy** networking, but I'**m enjoying** this conference.
- ✓ I always **drink** tea at breakfast. But this morning I **am drinking** coffee.
- ✓ I usually **go** to work by bus. But today I **am driving.**



○ You must be Jane from the USA.
O I think we met in a conference last year.
O I'm John from NR Company.
O I don't think we have met before.
○ Great to see you again.
O I would like to introduce you to Gloria.
O How do you do?
O I am not sure if you have met each other before.
O This is Edward from customer service.
• Talk a about your recent experience.
O It is a pleasure to meet you.
• We have a new printer that is difficult to use.
O Do you enjoy this presentation?
• The meeting usually takes only half an hour.
O How do you spell your name?
O Sandra works from 8:30 to 5:00 on Thursdays and Fridays.
O Clara knows Brian because they worked together.
O I catch the train to work at 8:30 a.m. each morning.



VOCABULARY

- O fix: "They couldn't fix my old computer, so I bought a new one."
- consultant: "Eventually they found a consultant they felt they could do business with."
- O run: "He's been running a restaurant/his own company since he left the school." O legal: "He's planning to go into the legal profession."
- O own: "You may only use company computers to access the Web in your own time."
- O suddenly: "Do you remember much about the accident?" "No, it all happened so suddenly."
- O promote: "If I'm not promoted within the next two years, I'm going to change jobs."
- O manager: "She marched into the office and demanded to speak to the manager."
- O train: "She was trained as a pilot. / John was trained to be an accountant."
- award: "She was in London to accept an award for her latest novel."
- O look for: "He came to New York in order to look for a job."
- O employ: "His company currently employs 135 workers in total."
- O lead to: "The carbon tax will inevitably lead to an increase in energy bills."
- retire: "She was forced to retire early from teaching because of ill health."
- presentation: "The conference will begin with a keynote presentation by a leading industry figure."

LESSON 5

GRAMMAR

Past Simple Tense

It is used to talk about a single, completed action in the past, past habits, or state that was true for a time in the past.

Past Continuous Tense

It is used to talk about ongoing actions that were in progress at a certain time in the past.

Present Perfect Tense

It is used to talk about events in the recent past that still have an effect on the present moment.

- ✓ I was working 60 hours a week before I came here.
- ✓ I was watching TV when she called.
- ✓ Sally was working when Joe had the car accident.
- ✓ I have worked in a few different teams.
- ✓ Julia has a lot of experience because she has managed this department for years.
- ✓ They have invested in this company since 2010.



BUSINESS WORLD O I was wondering if you could help. • I was looking for another job. • I fixed computers. O Where were you working as a waiter? • I ran my own company. • What was your last job like? O I lost my job when the factory closed. O I was happy when I was promoted to senior manager in 2018. O When I worked 80 hours a week, I was feeling exhausted all the time. O I have worked in marketing since 1997. O The company has employed five new people since September. O I have worked at this office for more than 25 years now. O Chris has visited more than 50 countries so far. O I have taken the bus to work all my working life. **O** I worked for TCE consultants. • I trained to be a chef. • Peter is a terrible waiter. He has started looking for a different job. O Suzi has always worked in HR.



VOCABULARY

O production: "The car goes into production later this year." Produce-Producer-Product O marketing: "The marketing of products by village women has brought economic benefits." administration: "The current administration will remain in office until elections in November." O purchasing: "Packaging has a strong influence on consumers' purchasing decisions." • responsible for: "Mike is responsible for designing the entire project." O in charge of: "John has been put in charge of marketing." O employee: "The firm has over 500 employees." • employer: "The action forced the employers to improve their pay offer." O commute: "People are prepared to commute long distances if they are desperate for work." O staff: "The hospital staff cared for me so well." O construction: "Ethernet cabling was installed during construction." O decade: "This decade began badly for us." • eventually: "Our flight eventually left five hours late."

LESSON 8

GRAMMAR

used to get used to be used to

O connection: "Each laptop has a wireless Ethernet connection."

It describes a regular habit or state in the past.

It describes the process of becoming familiar with something.

It describes being familiar with something.

✓ Staff used to eat lunch at their desks.

O effort: "The project was a team effort."

- ✓ It took a while to **get used to** commuting/the commute.
- ✓ Nowadays I **am used to** waking up early / early mornings.



BUSINESS WORLD • I used to travel to work by car. O I will get used to my new job eventually. O Did he use to work in marketing? O I used to work in a bank. • I am used to working long hours. O I am not used to working in such heat. O The team used to go out for lunch. • We didn't use to have so many meetings. O Did you use to work in Paris? • I'll never get used to this operating system. • Kerry is used to commuting a long way. • Paula is used to talking in front of crowds. O Claude is used to working weekends. O Danielle isn't used to giving presentations. • I am not used to spicy food. O Dan is used to driving on the left. O I'll never get used to English weather. O I used to work as a doctor.



VOCABULARY

- O deal with: "She is used to dealing with all kinds of people in her job."
- O proposal: "Reaction to the proposals from technology companies has so far been muted."
- O support: "I intend to lend my full support to the campaign."
- O increase: "Costs have increased significantly."
- O reveal: "The report reveals that the company made a loss of £20 million last year."
- O target: "The department has missed its sales target for the third month running."
- O sale: "She gets 10 per cent commission on each sale."
- O look after: "It was a bit silly of him to ask a complete stranger to look after his luggage."
- O price: "In the past year, house prices have fallen."
- O take place: "The film festival takes place in October."
- O reach: "Over half the candidates failed to reach the expected standard."
- O delegate: "The job had to be delegated to an assistant."
- O achieve: "She has worked hard to achieve her goal."
- O trust: "Never trust a man who will not look you in the eye."
- O enquiry: "We received over 300 enquiries about the job."
- O handle: "We can handle up to 500 calls an hour at our new offices."

LESSON 11

GRAMMAR

have to/ have got to need to

Certain modal verbs can be used to say that someone needs to do something. They express strong obligation.

don't have to

It means that there is no obligation to do something.

must

It is a direct, and sometimes impolite, way to say something needs to be done.

must not

It means that something is prohibited.

- ✓ I have to/ have got to/ need to leave this with you.
- ✓ You don't have to deal with this today.
- ✓ You must complete this project by Monday.
- ✓ You must not go into the testing area.



BUSINESS WORLD • Could you print me a copy? • Would you call the supplier? • Could you answer my phone? • We have to finish today. O Would you book a meeting? • Could you send this today? • We have to finish this project soon. O Could you look after this for me? • I need you to take care of this project while I am away. O You don't have to complete it today. • We can't reveal our new product yet. • We need to increase sales to Europe. O The conference takes place in August. • Sandra must complete the task by tomorrow. • You must put the finished proposals on my desk tomorrow. • You need to produce a spreadsheet. • We must reach our sales target. • We don't have to go to work tomorrow. O Jim doesn't have to attend the meeting.



VOCABULARY

- O income: "The company's income fell last year."
- O budget: "We have a large budget for this movie."
- O overdraft: "The bank charges for overdrafts now."
- O break even: "The company just about broke even last year."
- O account: "We need to make sure the accounts are always up to date."
- expenditure: "The initial expenditure on technology was huge, but now we can work faster."
- O get into debt: "We must do all we can do to avoid getting into debt."
- O profit margin: "The profit margin on these T-shirts is huge!"
- O make a loss: "We haven't sold enough pineapples. We've made a loss."
- O overhead: "High overheads make this business difficult to run."
- O cost: "I'm selling these earrings at cost to attract customers."
- O peak: "The prices peaked in June, but they are down now."
- O drop: "When the CEO left, the company's value dropped."
- O exchange rate: "Changes in the exchange rate make the market uncertain."
- cash flow: "Our clients need to pay now or we will have a cash flow problem."

LESSON 14

GRAMMAR

Past Simple Tense & Past Perfect Tense

English uses the past perfect and the past simple together to describe past events that occurred at different times. The past simple describes the event that is closest to the time of speaking.

- ✓ Sales of our cleaning products **had fallen**, so we **hired** a new marketing team.
- Many of our customers hadn't tried online shopping before we launched our delivery service.
- ✓ Had you prepared for that presentation? It didn't go very well.



O The number of complaints had risen, so we sent our staff for training.
• We changed our logo because a lot of people had complained about it.
O Some of our goods had arrived broken, so we asked for a refund.
O There were problems in the warehouse because our manager had resigned.
O Sales of umbrellas were poor because we had had a dry summer.
Our clients weren't happy because we missed our deadline.
O Edward's presentation had gone very well, so I gave her a promotion.
Our sales increased because we had launched a new product range.
O Each operator can deal with more than one client.
Our clients stated that they had been disappointed with the sales figures.
O The following report presents our staffing plans for the coming year.
O It is clear from the research that there were a number of problems.
• A number of focus groups were consulted for this report.
• The purpose of this report is to present the findings of our survey.
• We stayed in the hotel that our client had recommended to us.
O Sales were good because we had organized a good marketing campaign.
O Sales had fallen sharply, so we decided to withdraw the product.



VOCABULARY

compensation: "The employer has a duty to pay full **compensation** for injuries received at work."

delivery: "We offer free delivery on orders over \$200."

delay: "We apologize for the delay in answering your letter."

discount: "Do you give any discount for students?"

hold: "May I speak to Mr. Smith? - Will you hold the line?"

order: "The waiter came to take their orders."

look into: "Please could you **look into** the matter with a view to re-positioning the lines if

you consider it necessary?"

replacement: "Rare instruments are usually insured for their full replacement value."

complain: "Shoppers complained about the lack of toilet facilities."

investigate: "The report calls for a commission to investigate the matter further."

apologize: "We **apologize** for the late departure of this flight." **previous**: "No **previous** experience is necessary for this job."

figure: "The issue figured prominently in our discussion."

compare: "We compared the two reports carefully."

rise: "Interest rates rose to a six-year high."

LESSON 17

GRAMMAR

Present Perfect Continuous

It describes an ongoing situation in the past that often affects the present moment. You can use it to offer explanations for problems.

- ✓ Our delivery company has been experiencing difficulties recently.
- ✓ We haven't been getting good feedback lately.
- ✓ I'm really sorry for the delay. Have you been waiting all morning?
- ✓ Our customers have been complaining about our poor service recently.



O I've been waiting for my order to arrive all week.
O I'm very sorry about that.
• Can you look into the problem for me?
O Let's see what we can do.
O Could you tell me your customer reference number, please?
O Could you hold the line a moment, please?
• What has caused this delay?
• Can you offer me any compensation?
• We'll offer you a discount on your next order.
O Could I have a refund?
O Could you look into the problem for me?
O My order arrived dirty and broken.
O Will you send me a replacement?
• Why isn't my order here yet?
O Could you tell me your order number, please?
O I'm very sorry to hear that, Mrs. Smith.
Our courier has been having difficulties.
O The driver has been stuck in traffic.



VOCABULARY

- O access: "I can access my work emails from my home computer."
- O up to date: "As a company we always keep our hardware and apps up to date."
- connected to: "My phone is connected to the network so I can receive emails any time."
- work online: "For most of the day I have to work online to access the internet and emails."
- O mobile device: "Most people in the office carry a mobile device with them."
- O back up: "I automatically back up my documents every 15 minutes."
- O user-friendly: "This new programme is very user-friendly."
- O break up: "I'm sorry, I can't hear you properly. You're breaking up."
- O discuss: "They met to discuss the possibility of working together."
- timetable: "I need to look at the timetable to see if I can get to Manchester this evening."
- O arrangement: "There are special arrangements for people working overseas."
- cancel: "All flights have been cancelled because of bad weather."
- O issue: "This is a big issue; we need more time to think about it."
- O inform: "The leaflet informs customers about healthy eating."
- O definitely: "I definitely remember sending the letter."

LESSON 20

GRAMMAR

Present Continuous Tense

It is used to describe what's happening right now. You can use it to inform clients about current situations and future arrangements. Continuous tenses can also soften questions and requests.

- ✓ We are aiming to give you a full progress report.
- ✓ We are having a meeting with the IT department later today.

Continuous Tenses For Politeness

In correspondence with clients, English often uses continuous tenses to make requests more polite or promises.

- ✓ We are hoping to deliver your order next Monday. (Present Continuous)
- ✓ I was wondering if we could meet at your office. (Past Continuous)
- ✓ **Will** you **be attending** the launch of our soft drink arrange? (Future Continuous)



O I am aiming to have a final meeting.
O What happened to the delivery van?
• We are still waiting for a part from our supplier.
• Who should I contact for any problem?
O Who should Aurora contact if she has questions?
O We're very sorry about the inconvenience .
O Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any question.
O I was wondering if you could call me back.
O I am hoping to finish my report on July's sales later today.
• We are still waiting to hear from the Chinese partners.
O I am writing to inform you.
• We are aiming to send the new designs by Friday.
• Will you be paying for the order in cash or by card?
O Julia is talking to Sales this afternoon to agree new
discounts.



VOCABULARY

- raw material: "The price goes up as the cost of raw materials increases."
 prototype: "We can make changes. This is just a prototype."
- O mass production: "These cars have become much cheaper with mass production."
- O manufacture: "These fabrics are much cheaper to manufacture abroad."
- O handmade: "The bags are expensive because they are all handmade."
- overproduction: "The overproduction of these shirts has meant we need to lower the price."
- O product testing: "All our toys go through a process of product testing."
- O product approval: "We cannot begin manufacture without product approval."
- O packaging: "The packaging of certain goods is vital for sales."
- O process: "The painting process starts in this room and takes two days."
- O ethically sourced: "All the ingredients for this product are ethically sourced."
- O labor-intensive: "These watches are beautiful, but their production is very labor-intensive."
- warehouse: "Can you ask the warehouse how many we have available to ship today?"
- O quality control: "With food products, quality control is vital."
- O supplier: "They have been our main supplier of light bulbs for years."

LESSON 23

GRAMMAR

Passive Voice

TO BE + VERB3 am,is,are,be,been,was,were + Verb3

- ✓ Our products are designed in London.
- ✓ The new models are being released before Christmas.
- ✓ All the latest technologies have been used.
- ✓ Our original model was sold worldwide.
- ✓ We tested extensively while it was being redesigned.
- ✓ The media had been notified before we announced the launch.

hv

"by" can be used to show the person or thing doing the action.

✓ The launch will be announced soon by our CEO.





VOCABULARY

- O run out: "We ran out of fuel."
- O look into: "A working party has been set up to look into the problem."
- catch up: "After missing a term through illness, he had to work hard to catch up with the others."
- O hang up: "Let me speak to Melanie before you hang up."
- O deal with: "She's used to dealing with difficult customers."
- O fill out: "Fill out the application carefully, and keep copies of it."
- O figure out: "I'm trying to figure out a way to make this work."
- O chill out: "Chill out, Dad. The train doesn't leave for another hour!"
- O fix up: "They fixed up the house before they moved in."
- O bring up: "Bring it up at the meeting."
- O turn up: "We arranged to meet at 7.30, but she never turned up."
- O back up: "It's a good idea to back up your files onto a memory stick."
- O give out: "After a month their food supplies gave out."
- O call off: "They have called off their engagement."
- pass on: "Much of the discount is pocketed by retailers instead of being passed on to customers."

LESSON 26

GRAMMAR

Modals in the Passive Voice

Certain modals can be used as set phrases in the passive voice to express ideas such as possibility, ability, likelihood, and obligation.

- ✓ The importance of product testing can't be overestimated.
- ✓ All products **must be approved** before leaving the factory.
- ✓ The product must have been damaged before it was shipped.
- ✓ The shipment could have been packaged more carefully.
- ✓ This device couldn't have been tested before it went on sale.



O What a nice team!
• We offer many affordable options.
O Business world may be affected by the latest increase in taxes.
O I love buying wooden furniture for the office.
O My boss drives a tiny car to work.
O We aim to offer awesome customer service at all times.
• We have everything for your hotel or restaurant needs, from guest towels to
tablecloths.
O Look at this new type of our product.
O What a lovely new design for offices.
O Jane has bought an expensive classic car at an auction.
Our rivals are selling the same products with the same price.
O I love buying large yellow flowers for the office.
O We have an amazing Italian coffee machine in our office.
O I have ordered some of those fabulous double-sided business cards.
O Their website is easy to use.
O The new brochure is very bright and attractive.



VOCABULARY

- O tagline: "Writing a tagline is a good way to add character to your brand."
- O unique: "The preview offers a unique opportunity to see the show without the crowds."
- O advertisement: "You can place an advertisement on a classified website."
- O brand: "We compared our product with the leading brands."
- O door to door sales: "On the way out the door he is confronted by a door-to-door salesman."
- O publicity: "There has been a great deal of publicity surrounding his disappearance."
- O sales pitch: "I didn't want to listen to his sales pitch."
- O leaflet: "Pick up a free leaflet from your local post office."
- word of mouth: "I am not speaking of word-of-mouth declarations, but of documents and reports."
- O demand: "I think your demand for a higher salary is perfectly reasonable."
- O awful: "That's an awful colour."
- O disgusting: "He has some rather disgusting habits."
- O encourage: "We were greatly encouraged by the support we received."
- merchandise: "Shoppers complained about poor quality merchandise and high prices."
- O tiny: "The print is so tiny, you need a magnifying glass to read it."

LESSON 29

GRAMMAR

"enough" and "too"

"enough" can be used after an adjective or adverb to show that it's the right degree. Too is used before an adjective

- Our warehouse is big enough for your needs.
- We always package items safely enough for delivery.
- ✓ Their product is too expensive. Nobody will buy it.

"so" and "such"

"such" can be used before a noun to add emphasis. It can also be used before an adjective and noun combination. "so" can be used before an adjective or an adverb to add emphasis.

- ✓ The new model was **such** a success.
- ✓ It was such an important meeting.
- ✓ Initial reviews are **so** important **that** they shoul never be skipped.



O	Our products are extremely good.
O	They have a unique design.
O	Our customer service is always online.
O	The demand is big enough for us.
O	They have a totally new design.
O	His decision to invest was entirely right.
O	The new gadget is completely digital.
O	What you need is a really brilliant idea.
O	Inventing a new product is pretty difficult.
O	Is the office big enough for us?
O	The price is so high!
O	It is such a great product!
0	My boss is so ambitious.
0	There is such a big crowd at the trade fair this year!
0	The slogan is far too complicated.
0	We need to understand our consumers.
0	Maria is so persuasive when she delivers a sales pitch.



VOCABULARY

- O quit: "I am considering quitting my job to start a business."
- O workload: "We have taken on extra staff to cope with the increased workload."
- O recognize: "You might not recognize the name but you'll know her face."
- O ambitious: "I am very ambitious. Nothing means more to me than winning."
- initial: "The government will make an initial investment of \$ 4.7 billion in the company."
- O **simplify**: "The application forms have now been **simplified**."
- O brilliant: "What a brilliant idea!"
- O supervisor: "All work is done under the guidance of a supervisor."
- O trade: "Market prices and trade liberalization have increased prices."
- O item: "What's the next item on the agenda?"
- O consider: "The company is being actively considered as a potential partner."
- O showcase: "The trade fair was a showcase for young companies."
- O likely: "The new investment will likely be a great success."
- ensure: "Rent rises were limited in order to ensure that housing remained affordable."
- O exactly: "You haven't changed at all—you still look exactly the same."

LESSON 32

GRAMMAR

GIVING ADVICE

You can use "could", "should (ought to)" and "must" to vary the strength of advice given.

- ✓ You **could** ask the clients for more time.
- ✓ You should delegate more work to your team.
- ✓ You must talk to your manager.
- ✓ You ought to make a list of all your tasks.

MAKING SUGGESTIONS

You can use "What about...?" with a gerund or "Why don't we...?" with a base verb to make suggestions.

- ✓ What about hiring more staff?
- ✓ Why don't we hire more staff?
- ✓ What about working from home on Fridays?
- ✓ Why don't we organize a team lunch?



BUSINESS WURLD	
O What about buying better equipment?	
O Why don't we train new employees?	
• Why don't we go for a walk outside?	
O What about delegating this to Edward?	
O You shouldn't start work so early.	
O You must tell your boss it will be late.	
O You really need a break.	
• He could try to delegate more tasks.	
O She should talk to her colleagues.	
O You ought to relax more.	
O You shouldn't work so hard.	
O You could do a training course.	
O You must give him a call.	
• The secretary really should ask her boss for a raise.	
O You shouldn't try to do everything yourself.	
O This situation is quite typical for new employees here.	
O Why don't we organize a feedback session?	
O What about inviting the clients to dinner?	



VOCABULARY

- appraisal: "He had read many detailed critical appraisals of her work."
- O initiative: "She needs to show more initiative if she wants to succeed."
- O approve: "We hope that the proposals will soon be approved by the committee."
- O allocate: "More resources are being allocated to the project."
- O designate: "Who has she designated as her deputy?"
- O data analysis: "The study was based on field research and data analysis supported by the National Geographic Society."
- O negotiate: "They have refused to negotiate on this issue."
- O research: "He has carried out extensive research into renewable energy sources."
- O time management: "As for me, I'll take care of your advertising and your time management."
- O argue: "He argued that they needed more time to finish the project."
- O nervous: "I was very nervous about driving again after the accident."
- O keep on: "I want to keep on with part-time work for as long as possible."
- O confidence: "Higher profits should raise business confidence."
- O get along with: "We can't get along with each other well, just like a cat and a dog."
- O messy: "On his desk was a messy pile of notes and drawings."

LESSON 35

GRAMMAR

PRESENT ABILITY

You can use "can", "can't" and "cannot" to talk about people's skills and abilities in the present.

- ✓ Her team can finish the job really quickly.
- ✓ They can't work together without arguing.

PAST ABILITY

You can use "could", "couldn't" and "could not" to talk about abilities in the past.

- ✓ My old team could work really well.
- ✓ I used to be so nervous that I **couldn't** speak in public.

FUTURE ABILITY

You can use "could" to talk about people's future abilities and potential. You can also use "would" followed by "do", "make" or "be" to talk about future potential.

- ✓ If John keeps working hard, he could become head chef.
- ✓ She would do well in the customer services department.



• Kim is good at training people. She would make an excellent team leader.
○ Jane could reach the top of our company's sales ranking.
○ You could be head of your department.
• He would do well in a smaller team.
O I can fix your car by the end of the day.
O Sally can't cook in a professional kitchen.
• You are an excellent sales assistant, and you would do well in the marketing team.
• We think that you are really creative and would make a great addition to our
company.
Julia can't manage her staff any more. They do what they like.
O Julia can't manage her staff any more. They do what they like.
Julia can't manage her staff any more. They do what they like.Karl can't drive. He failed his driving test again.
 Julia can't manage her staff any more. They do what they like. Karl can't drive. He failed his driving test again. Paul has great people skills. He can talk to all sorts of people.
 Julia can't manage her staff any more. They do what they like. Karl can't drive. He failed his driving test again. Paul has great people skills. He can talk to all sorts of people. Matt joined us as an assistant chef.
 Julia can't manage her staff any more. They do what they like. Karl can't drive. He failed his driving test again. Paul has great people skills. He can talk to all sorts of people. Matt joined us as an assistant chef. We believe he would make a great mentor to talented young chefs.



VOCABULARY

- O day to day: "I have organized the cleaning on a day-to-day basis, until our usual cleaner returns."
- O trait: "We do not know which behavioural traits are inherited and which acquired."
- O pointless: "We searched until we knew it would be pointless to continue."
- O on time: "The train arrived right on time."
- O challenging: "I have had a challenging and rewarding career as a teacher."
- O overcome: "He finally managed to overcome his fear of flying."
- O **obstacle**: "So far, we have managed to overcome all the **obstacles** that have been placed in our path."
- O require: "True marriage requires us to show trust and loyalty."
- O spot: "She was wearing a black skirt with white spots."
- identify: "Passengers were asked to identify their own suitcases before they were put on the plane."
- O laziness: "The problem has been caused by laziness on the part of management."
- O rewarding: "Nursing can be a very rewarding career."
- O regular: "The equipment is checked on a regular basis."
- O back to back: "I have back to back meetings today."
- O co-worker: "He is worried about his job after seeing his co-workers laid off."

LESSON 38

GRAMMAR

SIMILAR IDEAS

- ✓ The training is useful. It is also fun.
- ✓ Laziness is a terrible trait.
 Dishonesty is very bad, too.
- ✓ It is important to say what we all think. We should listen to each other as well.
- ✓ Team A completed the task very quickly. Team B were equally successful.

CONTRASTING IDEAS

- The training today was useful. However, yesterday's task was pointless.
- ✓ Although Team A completed the task quickly, Team B didn't finish.
- ✓ Some people want to run a team, while others want to be team members.
- ✓ Laziness is a terrible trait whereas hard work is excellent.

RESULTS

- The training days are useful.
 As a result, everyone attends them.
- ✓ The course taught us how to lead a team. Consequently, I feel more confident.
- ✓ I'd never ridden a horse before. For this reason, I was quite scared during the training.
- ✓ I learned a lot from the training. As a consequence, I was promoted within a year.



0	Team building is a good way to learn new skills and it's also a chance to relax.
0	I love learning new things. As a result, I really enjoyed the training day.
0	Team A had to build a cardboard tower while Team B had to bake a cake.
0	We sometimes identify future managers in this way.
0	Paul's staff have learned how to make good connections with clients.
0	Tim can identify which employees are leaders.
0	This course will teach you the new skills.
0	Although I attended the training session, I'm not sure I learned very much.
0	Team building days are useful. They are also fun.
0	Some people always wash their coffee cups while others don't.
0	Hard work is an excellent trait in a team whereas laziness is terrible.
0	Although Team A did the task quickly, Team B didn't finish it.
0	The training is also useful for team members.
0	It is important to read instructions carefully.
0	We hope you also found it very rewarding.
0	Creative thinking can be equally useful.



VOCABULARY

- O entertaining: "I found the talk both informative and entertaining."
- O high-quality: "The company had a reputation for building high-quality, fuel-efficient cars."
- accommodation: "Hotel accommodation is included in the price of your holiday."
- O expect: "The company is expecting record sales this year."
- O remind: "Your advertisements should remind people of the product's benefits."
- O impress: "She impressed us with both the depth and range of her knowledge."
- O event: "Everyone was frightened by the strange sequence of events."
- O examine: "This important issue must be carefully examined."
- register: "The regulations require doctors and patients to register in a database."
- O in advance: "Thanks in advance for your help."
- O regret: "She regretted the words the moment they were out of her mouth."
- O healthcare: "Healthcare workers are some of the lowest paid people in the country."
- O announce: "The company announced its decision to the public in March."
- O book: "Most customers now book their holidays online."
- O arrange: "Can I arrange an appointment for Monday?"

LESSON 41

GRAMMAR

Verbs and Gerunds/Infinitives

- ✓ I really **enjoy** entertaining new clients at our company parties.
- ✓ Our clients expect to have high-quality accommodation.
- ✓ I'll **consider** organiz**ing** the refreshments for our guests.
- ✓ You remember meeting David, don't you?
- ✓ You must **remember to** meet David to make plans for conference.
- ✓ I **stopped** reading the timetable because my manager called me.
- ✓ I **stopped to** read the timetable for our team training day.
- ✓ I regret telling you that I can't come to dinner. I can see that you are angry.
- ✓ I regret to tell you that I can't come to dinner. I'm really sorry.





VOCABULARY

absent: "He was absent from work for two weeks."
reach a consensus: "Computer science has reached a rough consensus on this issue."
run out of time: "We ran out of time and didn't finish the project."
main objective: "Awareness can be one of the main objectives of advertising."
unanimous: "Unanimous agreement must be reached for this plan to go ahead."
take question: "We will take questions at the end of the meeting."
take minutes: "Who is going to take the minutes in the meeting?"
attendee: "The list of attendees could grow before Friday."
wrap up: "My guess is they'll wrap the meeting up quickly."
sum up: "The report attempts to sum up recent economic trends."
review: "His review appeared in yesterday's paper."
interrupt: "Sorry to interrupt, but there's someone to see you."
invoice: "Please pay the final invoice within two weeks."
press release: "The company issued a press release to end speculation about its future."

LESSON 44

GRAMMAR

Reported Speech

- ✓ Luke said that he was too busy to come to the meeting. (I can't come to the meeting. I'm too busy.)
- ✓ She said she was working in New York. (I'm working in New York.)

O candidate: "He is the best candidate for the job."

- ✓ He said that he had been to China twice. (I have been to China twice.)
- ✓ He said he'd call me the following day. (I'll call you tomorrow.)
- ✓ She said she'd seen me the week before. (I saw you last week.)
- ✓ He told me the weather was nice there. (The weather is nice here.)
- ✓ She said that she really likes their new office. (I really like our new office.)



• They explained that the building had to be closed for security tests.
O That's right! Our profits have risen this year.
O I am not the person in charge of this project.
O I have to change the meeting date.
O I am not very good at sales.
O Perhaps you could ask your boss about a rise.
O Don't worry. I will definitely stay late to help you finish the report.
O The coffee from the machine tastes awful.
O This project is very frustrating!
O I don't believe these sales reports!
O She said she needed to talk to Julia.
O I can't open my emails.
O John said that he wanted a promotion before the end of the year.
O He denied that he had broken the coffee machine.
O Susan said she was going to design a new app with Tim the week after.
O I am not happy with the customer service I have experienced.
O How about asking Sandy what she thinks?



VOCABULARY

- O admire: "You have to admire the way he handled the situation."
- O reduce: "Costs have been reduced by 20% over the past year."
- O target: "I will target to finish it on time if I can start it immediately."
- O plenty of: "You've had plenty of chances."
- O include: "The tour included a visit to the Science Museum."
- O incorrectly: "He claims that his remarks were incorrectly reported."
- O investigate: "The report calls for a commission to investigate the matter further."
- O hand in: "You must all hand in your projects by the end of next week."
- O confirm: "The authorities refused to confirm any details."
- O printout: "There were a few pages of computer printout on her desk."
- O annual: "Success will be evaluated on an annual basis."
- O particular: "We must pay particular attention to this point."
- O focus on: "The discussion focused on three main issues."
- O range: "Accommodation ranges from tourist class to luxury hotels.""
- O come up: "We'll let you know if any vacancies come up."

LESSON 47

GRAMMAR

Reported Open Questions

- ✓ Adam asked me where his laptop was. (Where is my laptop?)
- ✓ He asked me why I couldn't come to the meeting. (Why can't you come to the meeting?)
- ✓ They asked me what I thought about suggestions. (What do you think about the suggestions?)

Reported Closed Questions

- My boss asked me if I was meeting my sales targets. (Are you meeting your sales targets?)
- ✓ Kara asked whether I would be at the meeting on Monday. (Will you be at the meeting on Monday?)



O I couldn't get a job in the Paris office.
• Can I have a word with you later?
O Can you do me a favor?
O Did you make notes during the meeting?
• Can I make a suggestion?
O Who is the new senior manager?
O Hans has finished the promotional materials.
O Kevin asked me how the negotiations had gone.
• You should try as hard as you can.
• Why did you hand in the reports so late?
O Which candidate did you choose?
• He explained that he didn't know how to use the photocopier.
O Susan said she had come into work early that morning.
O Did you remember to call the hotel about the catering?
Our clients expect to receive excellent service.
• We enjoy all aspects of the job.



VOCABULARY

- O willing: "Many consumers are willing to pay more for organic food."
- O option: "There are various options open to you."
- O unfortunately: "Unfortunately, I won't be able to attend the meeting."
- O doubt: "He was starting to have some serious doubts."
- O submit: "She submitted her report to the committee."
- O accountancy: "He works in accountancy."
- O mistake: "You must try to learn from your mistakes."
- O shape: "He was responsible for shaping my career."
- O dramatically: "Prices have increased dramatically in the last few years."
- O intense: "There is intense competition for the top jobs."
- O solution: "Attempts to find a solution have failed."
- O lower: "The company may be forced to lower prices in order to stay competitive."
- O familiar: "Are you familiar with the computer software they use?"
- O demand: "I think your demand for a higher salary is perfectly reasonable."
- facility: "They provide facilities management services to corporations, hospitals and universities."

LESSON 50

GRAMMAR

Quantities

- ✓ There have been **many** new customers this quarter.
- ✓ We have much stress in this compay these days.
- ✓ We have very few items left in stock.
- ✓ I have **a few** suggestions for how to improve sales.
- ✓ I have **little** doubt that next year will be challenging.
- ✓ The summer should offer **a little** boost to sales.

"all" as a pronoun

- ✓ I hope all goes well.
- ✓ All we can do is hope that they like the product.



O	There are few options left for us to apply.
O	I have told you all I know about it.
0	All you can do is apologize for your mistake.
O	All I want is a raise.
O	There is little money left in the budget.
0	Not many people like him.
O	We have some time.
0	All we need is a photo of the product.
O	There is not much chance of a quick solution.
O	The company should reduce its prices dramatically.
O	The brand is well known among older people.
0	If we take a long-term view, there are a few solutions.
0	We have very few stores in Asia.
•	There is a little bit of money left in the budget.
•	Some people can afford our luxury vacations.
•	I have some suggestions about how we can improve staff morale.



VOCABULARY

- O approve: "I wholeheartedly approve of his actions."
- O vacation: "I'm going on vacation for a couple of weeks."
- O complaint: "The most common complaint is about poor service."
- O progress: "We hope to see some real progress by March."
- O theme: "Several familiar themes emerged from the discussion."
- **Q quote**: "Can you **quote** me an instance of when this happened?"
- O respond: "She never responded to my letter.""
- O margin: "She won the presidency by a wide margin."
- O negotiator: "Some very skillful negotiators will be needed to settle this dispute."
- O sample: "A small sample of blood must be tested by a doctor."
- O any further: "I can't walk any further."
- O busy: "I'll be too busy to come to the meeting."
- O reply: "He hasn't replied to any of my text messages."
- O guest: "Liz was not on the guest list."
- O funding: "About 70 per cent of current funding has gone on schools."

LESSON 53

GRAMMAR

Question Tags

- ✓ Hi everyone! I'm late, aren't I?
- ✓ I'm not late, am I?
- ✓ Jack takes the calls, **doesn't he**?
- ✓ Susan studied accounting, didn't she?
- ✓ You haven't seen my laptop, have you?
- ✓ Tim should be here by now, **shouldn't he**?

Subject Questions

- ✓ Who took the minutes?

 Clara took the minutes.
- ✓ What is on the agenda?The new project is on the agenda.
- ✓ Who is going to the conference?
 We are all going to the conference?



O I really wonder what the real problem is.	
O Who is the manager?	
O Who answers the telephone?	
• What's the complaint about?	
O Denim jeans are our most popular products.	
O What is your lowest price?	
O I'm invited to the meeting, aren't I?	
O You haven't read my proposal, have you?	
O You work in marketing, don't you?	
O Could you say that again?	
O I didn't catch it.	
O Sorry, I missed that.	
O What was the last figure? I didn't hear it.	
O Who wants to work in New York?	
O What should I tell the client?	
O Should I tell the client the truth?	
O What is our timetable for this project?	



VOCABULARY

hospitality: "We were entertained in the company's hospitality suite."
 chemical: "They use special chemicals to accelerate the growth of crops."
 catering: "Who did the catering for your son's wedding?"
 agriculture: "The number of people employed in agriculture has fallen in the last decade."
 finance: "The project will only go ahead if they can raise the necessary finance."
 fashion: "Long skirts have come into fashion again.""
 journalism: "I'd like a career in journalism."
 mining: "Traditional industries such as coal mining have almost disappeared."
 recycling: "What's the company's position on recycling?"
 shipping: "She arranged for the shipping of her furniture to England."
 efficient: "We offer a fast, friendly and efficient service."
 flexible: "You need to be more flexible and imaginative in your approach."
 innovative: "She was an imaginative and innovative manager."

LESSON 56

• accurate: "The cost is an accurate reflection of the quality of our products."

GRAMMAR

ARTICLES (a, an, the, zero article)

✓ I applied for **a** job last week as **an** engineer.

O punctual: "Always be punctual for an interview."

- ✓ The application form was really long.
- ✓ The catering jobs at this café are really well.
- ✓ Accountants work long hours.
- ✓ Henry likes giving presentations.
- ✓ Henry wants to give the presentation tonight.



• The salary in this job is really good.
O We need someone who can speak Italian.
O I applied for a job in the finance department at your company.
• The presentations she gave last week were great.
O Doctors are very dedicated people.
O Mary is good at selecting flawed products.
O The job I applied for is based in Madrid.
O I don't think I'll apply for the job.
• The ideal candidate should enjoy working in a team.
O The job requires market-specific knowledge.
O No previous experience is needed.
• Full product training will be given to the successful candidates.
• We need someone who is willing and has no travel disability.
O Do you have a passion for selling new ideas?
O I started looking for a job as an engineer.



VOCABULARY

graduate from: "She graduated from Harvard this year."
 passionate: "She is passionate about her work."
 dedicated: "Only a truly dedicated scientist would want to read such a detailed report."
 opportunity: "You'll have the opportunity to ask any questions at the end."
 broaden: "Going to college will broaden your interests."
 enthusiasm: "The news was greeted with a lack of enthusiasm by those at the meeting."
 gain: "I gained an insight into the work of a journalist."
 aspect: "The project has two main aspects."
 profit: "The radio station earns a profit from its advertising."
 reliable: "We are looking for someone who is reliable and hard-working."
 transportation: "The neighborhood offers easy access to public transportation."
 property: "This building is government property."
 adaptable: "Older workers can be as adaptable and quick to learn as anyone else."

LESSON 59

determined: "The opposition to her plan made her more determined than ever."
 independent: "Going away to college has made me much more independent."

GRAMMAR

Dependent Prepositions

- ✓ I am writing to **apply for** the position of Senior Police Officer.
- ✓ I graduated from college in July.
- ✓ At college, I **focused on** mechanical engineering.
- ✓ He is highly trained in all aspects of catering.
- ✓ I worked with the head chef in a busy restaurant.
- ✓ I worked for the head chef in a busy restaurant.
- ✓ I look forward to hearing from you.
- ✓ I was responsible for a **rise in** sales.



O In our department we focus on sales and marketing.
O Katrina graduated from college with a degree.
Our technicians are fully trained in all aspects of health and safety.
O I am responsible for more than 20,000 customers to my company.
O I am passionate about working in the travel industry.
O I'm extremely reliable and hard-working.
O I have been working with John for three years.
O I have experience in managing large commercial websites.
I am enthusiastic and passionate about being at the cutting edge of web
- value and a second parameters and a second a second and
development.
development.
development. O Edward is eager to develop his skills and broaden his knowledge.
 development. Edward is eager to develop his skills and broaden his knowledge. I have several years of experience in the catering industry.
 development. Edward is eager to develop his skills and broaden his knowledge. I have several years of experience in the catering industry. I heard about the job on your website.
 development. Edward is eager to develop his skills and broaden his knowledge. I have several years of experience in the catering industry. I heard about the job on your website. In her current position, she is responsible for training junior members of staff.
 development. Edward is eager to develop his skills and broaden his knowledge. I have several years of experience in the catering industry. I heard about the job on your website. In her current position, she is responsible for training junior members of staff. I would welcome the opportunity to learn new skills.



VOCABULARY

- O eager: "Everyone in the class seemed eager to learn."
- O excellent: "Both the food and the service were truly excellent."
- O district: "Delivery is free within the London postal district."
- area: "People who live in remote areas of the country may not have access to electricity."
- O proud: "He was tremendously proud of himself."
- O encourage: "My parents have always encouraged me in my choice of career."
- O seriously: "You're not seriously expecting me to believe that?"
- O fluently: "She speaks German fluently."
- O internship: "He served his internship at Garfield Hospital."
- O apprenticeship: "She was in the second year of her apprenticeship as a carpenter."
- O intern: "He began work at the White House as an unpaid intern."
- O benefit: "The industry will be one of the first to enjoy the benefits of the recovery."
- O inspire: "The director inspired everybody on the project."
- O previous: "No previous experience is necessary for this job."
- **Q** guide: "Our tour guide showed us around the old town."

LESSON 62

GRAMMAR

REDUCTION IN RELATIVE CLAUSE

- ✓ The man **who** is walking down the street is my father.
- ✓ The people who bought the car are my friends.
- ✓ The clients **who** come to my product launch will be very impressed.

- ✓ I worked in a café **which** was built before 1900.
- ✓ The books **that** are sold here are mostly about politics.
- ✓ The clients who were brought here
 by the manager said my work was
 excellent.



• Last summer, when I had just graduated, I did an internship at a law firm.	
• The fashion industry is where I would hope to expand our client base.	
O My team, whose members are very motivated, always meet their targets.	
• What benefits do you think you would bring to our company?	
O How soon can you start, supposing we offer you the job?	
O Do you think you are a good team leader?	
• What do you think of your current salary?	
• What would you say is your biggest weakness?	
O What do you like most about your job?	
• We work for the clients wanting innovative products.	
• The car sold to the new client was very advantegous in terms of price.	
• What do you think you would bring to our company?	
• What are your salary expectations?	
• What experience do you have of customer service?	
O That's why I applied for this job.	



VOCABULARY

come up with: "She came up with a new idea for increasing sales."
put up with: "I'm not going to put up with their smoking any longer."
get along with: "We can't get along with each other well, just like a cat and a dog."
look up to: "He'd always looked up to his uncle."
look down on: "She looks down on people who haven't been to college."
live up to: "He failed to live up to his parents' expectations."
keep up with: "She likes to keep up with the latest fashions."
come across as: "He comes across as rude and conceited."
ignore: "He ignored all the 'No Smoking' signs and lit up a cigarette."
irritate: "The noise was beginning to irritate me intensely."
loyal: "The staff were intensely loyal and hard-working."
let down: "This machine won't let you down."
punishment: "They use a system of reward and punishment to discipline their children."
happen: "Is this really happening or is it a dream?"

LESSON 65

O escape: "We were able to escape to the countryside during the summer months."

GRAMMAR

Three- word phrasal verbs and separable phrasal verbs with pronouns

- ✓ It is important to **get along with** clients.
- ✓ I look up to my manager.
- ✓ Jack comes up with great ideas.
- ✓ I can't **put up with** his loud music.
- ✓ Pauly look down on her co-workers.
- √ I'm looking up our competitors on social media.
- √ I'm looking them up on social media.
- ✓ I'm looking our competitors up on social media.



USIIV	iess world
O	Using social media platforms can increase awareness of our company.
O	Please could you come up with a proposal on how to improve punctuality?
O	The two interns don't get along with each other very well.
O	Here's a new form. Please can you fill it in?
O	They have a great website. You must check it out.
O	Our clients are relying on you. Don't let them down.
O	I think we should call of the meeting.
O	We are giving away free bags.
O	Can we talk over your sales proposal?
O	This is a difficult task. Can you take it on?
O	Can you take on the presentations?
O	The team looks up to me.
O	She comes across as rather superior.
O	We need to keep up with the schedule.
O	What do customers expect from business social media sites?
O	Can we talk over your problem?
O	I can't figure out these sales figures.
O	The copier has run out of paper.



VOCABULARY

recruit: "They recruited more staff to deal with the complaints."
mentor: "The company runs a mentor programme."
fire: "He was responsible for hiring and firing staff."
additional: "He provided additional information about this incident."
understaffed: "The hospital was desperately understaffed."
attitude: "You're taking a pretty selfish attitude over this, aren't you?"
competent: "She is highly competent at her job."
trivial: "I know it sounds trivial, but I'm worried about it."
subscriber: "Subscribers to the magazine can take advantage of this special offer."
strengthen: "The new manager has strengthened the side by bringing in several younger players."
feature: "Teamwork is a key feature of the training programme."
perhaps: "He had a difficult upbringing, which perhaps explains why he behaves like that."
resume: "She resumed her career after an interval of four years."

LESSON 68

pick up: "The bus picks up passengers outside the airport."
 turn down: "He has been turned down for ten jobs so far."

GRAMMAR

"will" and "might"

We use "will" when something is certain or very likely to happen. We use "might" for things that are possible.

- ✓ Mary will add a great deal to the team.
- ✓ We might need to recruit more staff.
- ✓ John won't meet his sales.
- ✓ You might not get a bonus.
- ✓ You will definitely be promoted.
- ✓ You will probably be promoted.



O Tim has used up all his leave.
• We won't go on vacation this year. I studied at a vocational school.
O David is bad at managing people.
• He will be promoted to lead his team.
O It has been a bad year for the company.
• We will probably get a thank-you gift.
• She will get a raise in her new position.
O We might/may have to fire her.
O Ella made a lot of mistakes in her new year's business report.
O Robert may get the position of head of branch managing.
O I won't definitely change my job.
O Everything is up in the air right now.
• We may need to give her additional training in this field.
O How does the company think she will perform?
• We will definitely hire a new assistant soon.
• You are doing a good job, but our profits are down.
O We might not meet our deadline.



VOCABULARY

- O expansion: "The economy is still showing healthy expansion."
- O difficulty: "He was often in financial difficulties."
- O predict: "He predicts a bright future for the business in the next financial year."
- O switch: "The dates of the last two exams have been switched."
- O gadget: "We live in a world filled with high-tech gadgets."
- O highlight: "Students highlighted the need for better communication between staff."
- O load: "The plane took off with a full load."
- O remote: "Who took the remote control again? I can't find it."
- O tip: "Follow these tips to improve your communication skills."
- O aid: "She is now able to get around with the aid of a walking stick."
- ensure: "The system ensures all children equal access to education."
- O intend: "I never intended to hurt you."
- O indifferent: "Our manager is indifferent to other rivals"
- O handout: "We need to distribute more handouts ."
- O field: "Production development is such an interesting field."

LESSON 71

GRAMMAR

Future Perfect Tense

- ✓ I will have sent the e-mail by tomorrow morning.
- ✓ Tom will have finished his exercises by the time of the exam.
- ✓ I will have finished my homework before the deadline.



• We'll look at the data, then I'll take questions.
O My talk today is about reducing our energy bills.
O So, we've looked at the main difficulty facing us.
O Let's now turn to the potential solutions.
O To sum up, we have to cut costs across the board.
O Do feel free to ask any questions.
• You can ask for copies of the slides after the talk.
O This projector is noisy. I'll turn the power button off.
O Thank you for coming to my presentation this morning.
O I'll quickly go through the figures and then I'll take any questions.
O That brings me to the end of my talk.
O Let's now turn to future prospects.
O Don't forget the handouts.
O Now, all of you already have company laptops.
O That is the end of my talk.
• Make your presentation interesting and whatever you use should be enough.



VOCABULARY

- O convey: "He managed to convey his enthusiasm to his team."
- O smooth: "They are introducing new measures to ensure the smooth running of the business."
- O commodity: "Crude oil is the world's most important commodity."
- O disaster: "They had no real experience in disaster management."
- O except for: "Everyone was there except for Sally."
- O reputation: "He has the reputation of being a hard worker."
- O campaign: "They began a grass-roots campaign to encourage people to shop locally."
- O distribution: "She had it printed for distribution among her friends."
- **O** attention: "Public attention is focused on the issue of plastic pollution."
- relevant: "Send me all the relevant information."
- O make sure: "Our staff will do their best to make sure you enjoy your visit."
- O impact: "The project's impact on the environment should be minimal."
- O drop: "The temperature has dropped considerably."
- O suitable: "Would now be a suitable moment to discuss my report?"
- O downward: "The business was on a downward path, finally closing in 2019."

LESSON 74

GRAMMAR

Important Structures

- ✓ Generally speaking, consumers are buying the latest models.
- ✓ Customers buy all models **except for** this older model.
- ✓ **If we focus on** last year's sales, we can see things have shifted.
- ✓ **For instance**, our new distribution method has been a huge success.
- ✓ **As an example**, our products have been very popular in Asia.
- ✓ We have made progress in new sectors such as the travel market.
- ✓ He seems very serious, but in fact he has a delightful sense of homour.
- ✓ She looks young, but **as a matter of fact** she is older than you are.
- ✓ We thought the figures were correct. **However**, we have now discovered some errors.



• We put a lot of effort into writing presentations.
O As a rule, our customers love promotions.
O Today we are going to focus on social media.
O Both brands have a good reputation.
O How do our customers spend their free time?
O Did all the stores improve sales last year?
• Where do you think we should open the next store?
O Have sales increased after the launch of our new TV advert?
O Concentrating on the basics, there are many areas where we can improve.
O Excepting East Asia, our sales have grown by more than 10 percent.
• Actually, there is little we can do to increase production.
O In actual fact, the consumer group said they really liked our prototype.
O If we focus on prices, it's clear they are too high.
O In general, China is our biggest market.
O Quality is more important than quantity.
O John needs to improve key skills such as dealing with customers.



VOCABULARY

- tend to: "People tend to be happier if they are in a long-term relationship."
 affordable: "We offer quality products at affordable prices."
 existing: "The new pill will be used alongside existing medicines."
 efficiently: "We need to invest in technology efficiently."
 survey: "According to the survey, many young adults have experimented with drugs of some kind."
- O substitute: "The company produces substitutes for lead in petrol."
- O local: "Many local shops will be forced to close if the new supermarket is built."
- O place: "He placed himself directly in front of the window."
- recommendation: "The committee made recommendations to the board on teachers' pay and conditions."
- O conclusion: "It is difficult to base a definitive conclusion on their data."
- O summarize: "The results of the research are summarized at the end of the chapter."
- O brief: "I will keep my comments brief."
- O disappointed: "He was disappointed to see she wasn't at the party."
- O deserve: "This idea deserves more attention."
- O condition: "Read the terms and conditions carefully before you sign."

LESSON 77

GRAMMAR

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives/ "as...as" Comparison

- ✓ Our competitors might offer cheaper broadband, but ours is the fastest.
- ✓ This sports car is **more stylish** than anything else on the market, and the **most beautiful** car on sale today.
- ✓ We offer better customer service than any of our competitors.
- ✓ This is **the best** frying pan I have ever used.
- ✓ Our laptops are **as** fast **as** our competitors' laptop.
- ✓ Our new watch is **just as** light **as** any other design on the market.
- ✓ This drill is not as noisy as many existing brands.



O This is the best laptop I have ever owned.
O Our phones are much more reliable than our competitors' phones.
Our new smartwatch is easier to operate than the old one.
Our tablet is the cheapest on the market.
O This is the most beautiful dress in our range.
Our washing machine is as quick as more expensive models.
O This sport drink is as healthy as the leading brand, but much cheaper.
• These energy- efficient light bulbs are just as effective as the old ones.
O Organic fruit is not as cheap as supermarket fruit, but it tastes better.
• The box is available in different sizes.
• There is no extra charge for home delivery.
• The ad claims that the fruit tastes delicious.
O This sports car is the fastest car on sale today.
O This digital camera is the best model ever.
O Book a train trip with us in advance to get the cheapest fares.
O In our boxes, you will find all you need to make salads as exciting as they can be.
O So what are you waiting for?



VOCABULARY

decline: "Sales of whole milk declined by 4 per cent."
 considerably: "Interest rates on bank loans have increased considerably in recent years."
 fluctuate: "The rate of inflation has been fluctuating around 4% for some time."
 widely: "The company is widely acknowledged as a leader in the field."
 steady: "We've had five years of steady economic growth."
 rally: "They have rallied a great deal of support for their campaign."
 slightly: "She earns slightly less than \$100000 a year."
 spike: "If price spikes continue, people will not be able to afford the new houses they want."
 drop: "We've seen a 15 per cent drop in price since May."
 rise: "There has been a sharp rise in the number of people out of work."
 gradually: "Women have gradually become more involved in the decision-making process."
 suddenly: "I suddenly became aware of just how late it was."
 shrink: "The market for their products is shrinking."

LESSON 80

O virtually: "Housing has become almost/virtually as big a problem as education."

O tighten: "The government is to tighten controls on the sale of alcohol."

GRAMMAR

Collocations

- ✓ Sales have declined considerably.
- ✓ House prices are fluctuating wildly.
- ✓ Public interest has fallen steadily.
- ✓ The markets have rallied slightly.
- ✓ There was a **steady increase** last quarter.
- ✓ We expect a considerable drop in the new year.
- ✓ After the news, there was a **dramatic spike** in sales.
- ✓ There was a **sharp rise** in profits over the winter.



• The value of the dollar is fluctuating wildly.
O Sales of our bags have rallied slightly.
O We have had a sharp rise in customer numbers.
O Interest in our bags declined considerably.
O There was a dramatic spike in sales in July.
O We expect a sharp rise in profits.
O Between 30 and 45 percent of our stock is seasonal.
O Sales have fallen by 40 percent in the last quarter.
• We are increasing our fleet from 25 cars to 35.
• Last year, our sales declined steadily.
O Customer complaints are more common.
O Prices are likely to fall significantly.
O The share value has improved a bit.
• When was your best sales period last year?
O Your production facility seems very efficient.
O How much of the stock is on sale?
O Why have our costs gone up?
• What's happening to the price of rice?
O What are you doing about customer service staff?



VOCABULARY

significantly: "Profits have increased significantly over the past few years."
 installment: "The final installment on the loan is due next week."
 terrible: "I thought something really terrible had happened."
 discuss: "Have you discussed the problem with anyone?"
 calculate: "We haven't really calculated the cost of the vacation yet."
 deduction: "The company automatically makes tax deductions from your salary."
 compensate: "The advantages of the plan more than compensate for the risks associated with it."
 warranty: "The television comes with a full two-year warranty."
 incorrectly: "I apologize if I behaved incorrectly."
 satisfy: "We cannot satisfy demand for the product."
 dispatch: "Goods are dispatched within 24 hours of your order reaching us."
 retail: "The recommended retail price is £9.99."
 withhold: "Payment was withheld until the work was completed."
 situation: "There is no doubt that the current situation is very serious."

LESSON 83

GRAMMAR

Passive Voice

✓ It seems that a mistake has been made.

• revised: "They should create a revised marketing plan."

- ✓ I'm afraid the invoice was not paid on time.
- ✓ It looks as if your staff are not very well trained.



O Would you mind bringing the delivery date forward?
O Neither of these options is suitable.
O Maybe we could discuss some alternatives.
• We would like to resolve this issue as soon as possible.
• We might move forward with the contract if you can cut the price.
O I am afraid we can't pay your fee now.
• Are you able to pay in installments?
• What do you think of this design?
• We were hoping for more attractive packaging.
• We were thinking that you could create a limited edition.
• Are you able to finish by the end of the month?
O Could you tell me when my order will be ready?
O Could you tell me how much your product costs?
O I was wondering what time your store closes.
O Could you tell me when we can expect payment?
O I was wondering if you are free for a meeting.
O It seems that the wrong customer has been conducted.
• We would like to resolve this issue as soon as possible.



VOCABULARY

• assurance: "Unemployment seems to be rising, despite repeated assurances." O proof: "Keep the receipt as proof of purchase." • reference: "He dropped casual references to the legacy of his great work." O **sort**: "This **sort** of problem is quite common." O contribute: "Investment in transport contributes to overall economic growth." O specialize: "The shop specializes in hand-made chocolates." • fear: "He managed to overcome his fears." • adopt: "The new manager adopted a very autocratic style." O approach: "We need to adopt a new approach to the problem." • against: "You must weigh the benefits against the cost." • affect: "The quality and health of the soil directly affects the quality and health of the plants." O boom: "The only way to satisfy the golf boom was to build more courses." O establish: "The school is trying to establish a relationship with the local community." O eco-friendly: "Our bags are eco-friendly products." O temp: "I worked as a temp for a while before I got my first permanent job."

LESSON 86

GRAMMAR

Zero and First Conditionals

- ✓ If **customers buy** our products in bulk, **we reduce** our prices.
- ✓ If you are not satisfied, we will give you a refund.
- ✓ Products don't sell well if they are poor quality.
- ✓ If you don't plan ahead, you won't have enough stock.
- ✓ We will cancel the contact unless you (if you don't) repair the copier tomorrow.



• Is there any reason why you can't sign the contract today?
O What we need is an assurance from you about the future.
O Could we see some more options for the design tomorrow?
• Actually, we are very short-staffed at the moment.
O I am afraid your asking price is too high.
O If you ask me, this is a good deal for you.
• What we need is proof that your business is profitable.
• The main thing is that our company logo should really stand out.
O Is there any chance you could reduce your asking price?
• Are you ready to sign the contract?
O Is it possible for you to offer free delivery?
O I'm afraid I can't start on this job until May.
• What I'm saying is I can send you samples in brighter colours next week.
• Actually, we are worried about colors.
• The main thing is that we agree on a price that everyone is happy with.
O If you ask me, we might be better to wait until the summer.



VOCABULARY

O deal: "They were hoping for a better pay deal." O bulk: "It's usually cheaper to buy in bulk." • refund: "If there is a delay of 12 hours or more, you will receive a full refund of the price of your trip." • helpline: "Our online helpline service is a chat service for people with questions about mental health issues." O overtime: "I do about five hours' overtime a week." O find out: "Can you find out what time the meeting starts?" O compromise: "This model represents the best compromise between price and quality." O halfway: "We're about halfway through the renovation." O ground: "He managed to cover a lot of ground in a short talk." • face to face: "I deal with customers on the phone and rarely meet them face to face." O rude: "I don't wish to be rude, but I have another appointment in five minutes." • verbal: "The job applicant must have good verbal skills." O warning: "Let me give you a word of warning." O renovation: "There will be extensive renovations to the hospital." O nutritional: "Chemical sweeteners have no nutritional value."

LESSON 89

GRAMMAR

Second Conditional

- ✓ If you **lowered** the price, I **would** buy.
- ✓ We would meet our deadline if we employed more staff.
- ✓ If you gave me more information, I could make a decision.
- ✓ If he was more polite to clients, he would be promoted.



O If your product was cheaper, we would buy it.
O If you offered a discount, I would order now.
O If employees are friendly to clients, they get better tips.
O If Mary's meeting goes well, she will get a raise.
O If a customer makes a complaint, we always take it seriously.
• We would open stores in UK if our products were more popular there.
• We would increase production if we had more staff.
O Products sell really well if they are good quality.
O If you book 100 places, we will give you a 5 percent discount.
• We will issue a full refund if you return the product to one of our stores.
O Is there any possibility you can give us a discount?
• We would like the renovations to be finished by the end of next month.
O I am not happy with the quality of your product.
O If our receptionist was rude to you, we would give her a verbal warning.
O Could you send some sample designs for us to look at?
• We would like to sign the contract today if that is possible.



VOCABULARY

- good: "There is a 25 percent discount on all electrical goods until the end of the week."
- O calmly: "She reacted surprisingly calmly to the news of his death."
- O cancel: "She abruptly cancelled a scheduled meeting."
- O repair: "They estimate the cost of repairing the damaged roads at £1 million."
- O functional: "The office was large and functional rather than welcoming."
- O spellcheck: "I do a spellcheck after I've typed the posts."
- O prepare: "How do you go about mentally preparing yourself for a project?"
- O timekeeping: "Poor timekeeping and absenteeism will not be tolerated."
- O valid: "I'm afraid that's not a valid excuse for missing the deadline."
- O ingredient: "Our skin cream contains only natural ingredients."
- O beat: "This is his latest attempt to beat the world record."
- O penetration: "Our aim is to achieve greater market penetration."
- O thorough: "He was determined to be thorough in his research."
- O vital: "Good financial accounts are vital to the success of any enterprise."
- O expense: "The real expense of the trip was the flights."

LESSON 92

GRAMMAR

Third Conditional

- ✓ If you had paid on time, we would have sent the goods to you.
- ✓ I wouldn't have missed the meeting if I had left earlier.
- ✓ If your staff hadn't been so rude, we would have signed the contract.



O If you had spoken more calmly, people would have listened to you.
O Customer response to the product was as expected.
O If we had known this, we would have launched our product later.
O Unless we reduce the price of our product, we won't make many sales.
• The new watch will be ready in six months.
O If you had worked late, you would have finished the presentation.
O If you had left earlier, you wouldn't have missed the meeting.
O If you had ordered more units, we would have given you a discount.
O Ten months ago, we launched our new recipe service.
O They said that the price could be lower.
• We will miss the train if we don't leave now.
O If she had told the boss about her mistake, he wouldn't have been so angry.