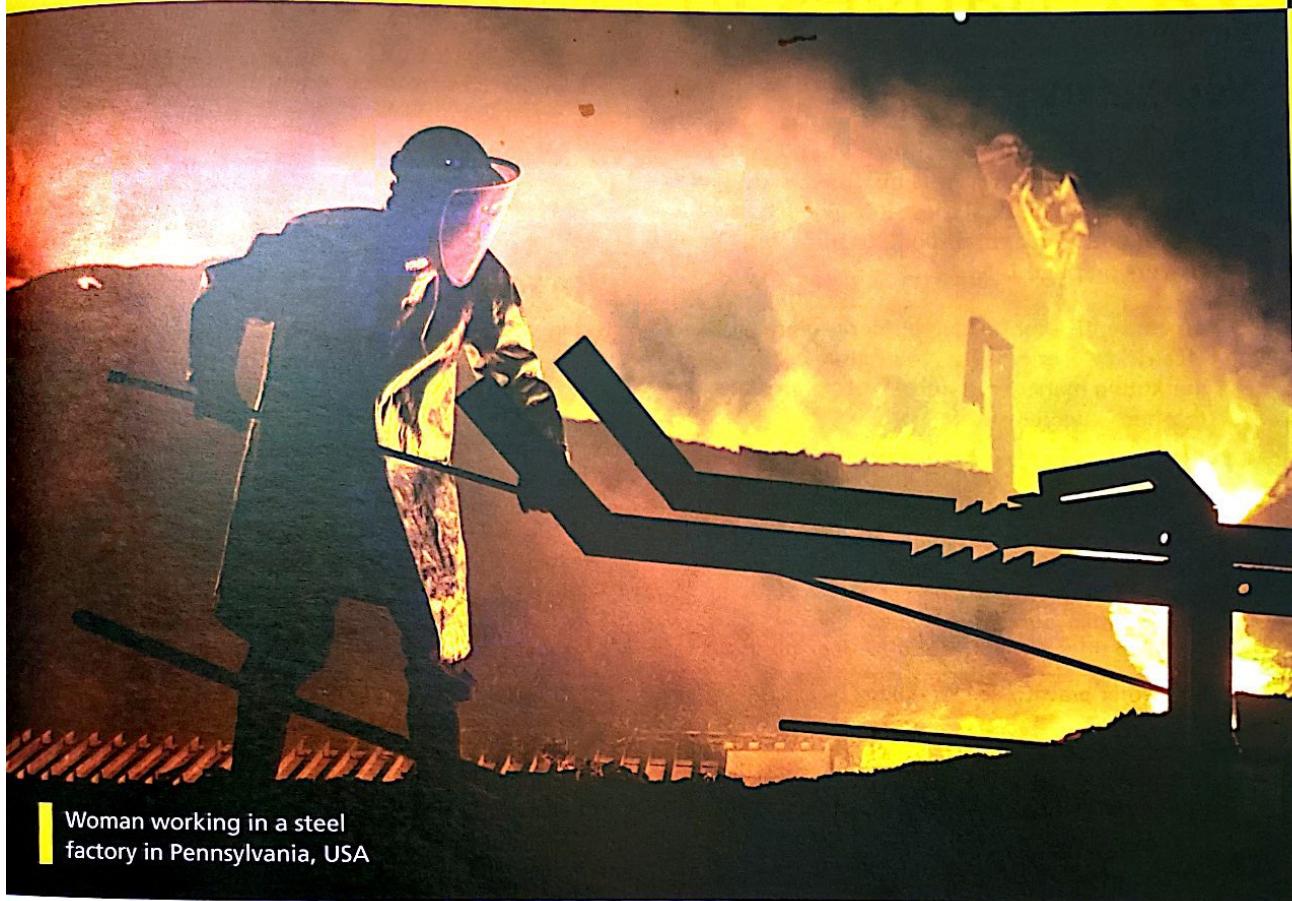


# Unit 7 Work



Woman working in a steel factory in Pennsylvania, USA

## FEATURES

### 82 Changes in Pennsylvania

How the discovery of natural gas changed people's lives

### 84 X-ray photographer

Looking inside a place of work

### 86 Twenty-first century cowboys

How similar is the Hollywood cowboy to the real thing?

### 90 My working life

A video of people talking about their jobs

- 1 Work in pairs. Look at the photo of a woman working in a steel factory. Describe her job using some of these words.

interesting dangerous physical hard boring skilled challenging tiring

- 2 Listen to someone talking about the job in the photo. Choose the correct option.

- 1 She had a *full-time* / *part-time* job in a restaurant when she left school.
- 2 She did some *office* / *manual* work for a construction company.
- 3 At first, her job in the steel mill was *low-paid* / *well-paid*.
- 4 It's *easy* / *hard* work with *normal* / *long* hours.
- 5 She works *in a team* / *on her own*.

- 3 We often make words for jobs with two words, e.g. *steel + worker* = *steel worker*. Make five jobs with words from A and B.

A hotel sales police fashion shop

B assistant designer representative officer receptionist

- 4 Work in pairs. Describe each job in Exercise 3 with words from Exercise 1. Which of the jobs would you enjoy doing? Which wouldn't you enjoy? Give reasons.

# 7a Changes in Pennsylvania

## Vocabulary jobs

- 1 In the UK, some jobs are difficult to fill because there aren't enough people qualified to do them. Work in pairs. Look at these jobs. Which five jobs do you think are difficult to fill? Check your answers on page 155.

accountant chef computer programmer  
electrician engineer journalist  
marketing manager nurse shop assistant  
teacher waiter

### ► WORDBUILDING suffixes in job words

We often make words for jobs by adding suffixes to verbs and nouns.

verb + suffix: *teach – teacher*

noun + suffix: *journal – journalist*

Some job titles do not use a suffix: *chef, nurse, etc.*

For further practice, see Workbook page 59.

- 2 Look at the wordbuilding box. Underline the suffixes in the jobs in Exercise 1.

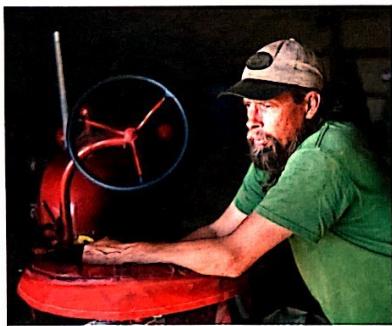
► 54

WHEN

JOB

### CAME TO PENNSYLVANIA

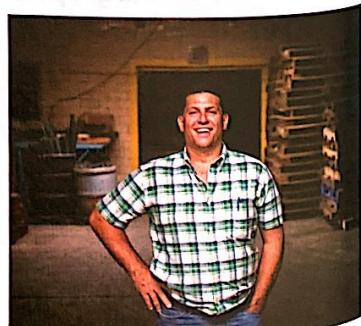
In 2004, an energy company discovered gas under the ground in the State of Pennsylvania in the USA. Now there are lots of energy companies in Pennsylvania and many people's lives have changed.



**Donald Roessler** lives on a farm. He has lived there for most of his life, but he hasn't made much money from it. Two years ago, however, an energy company wanted the gas under his farm. Now they pay Donald a regular monthly income for the energy.



**Lee** hasn't had a job since she lost her old job at a bottle factory. But recently, a lot of the energy companies have employed new drivers, so now she's learning to drive trucks.



**Paul Battista** has run his company selling construction equipment for about thirty-five years. He's had some bad times, but since they discovered natural gas, Paul's profits have increased and business is looking good.

- 3 Make jobs from these words using the suffixes from Exercise 1.

farm economics science drive politics  
build train

## Reading

- 4 Read the article about people living and working in Pennsylvania. Match the jobs (1–3) with the people in the article.

- 1 businessman  
2 trainee driver  
3 farmer

- 5 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- When did the first energy company discover natural gas in Pennsylvania?
- What does Donald get from the energy company?
- What job does Lee want to get?
- What training is she doing?
- What kind of company does Paul run?
- Why is Paul's business 'looking good'?

## Grammar present perfect and past simple

### ► PRESENT PERFECT and PAST SIMPLE

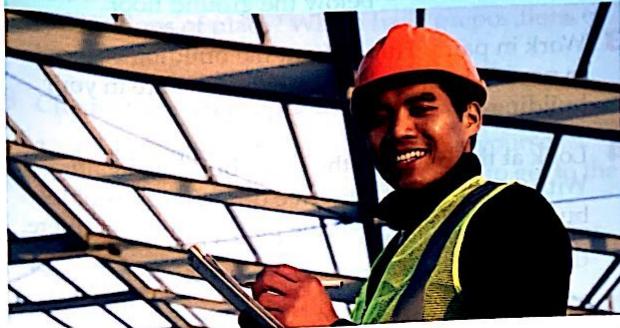
- 1 In 2004, an energy company discovered gas under the ground.
- 2 Many people's lives have changed.
- 3 Donald Roessler has lived on his farm for most of his life, but he hasn't made much money from it.

For further information and practice, see page 168.

- 6 Look at the sentences in the grammar box. Underline the verb in the past simple and circle the verbs in the present perfect. Then choose the correct option in these sentences (a–c).
  - a If we say when something happened, we use the *past simple / present perfect*.
  - b If we don't know or don't say when something happened, we use the *past simple / present perfect*.
  - c For something that started in the past and continues now, we use the *past simple / present perfect*.

- 7 Underline other verbs in the article in the present perfect (*have / has + past participle*). Write the past participles in the correct category.
  - Regular past participles: changed, lived
  - Irregular past participles: made
- 8 Read about an engineer in Pennsylvania. Choose the correct options.

<sup>1</sup> I've gone / I went to university when I was nineteen and <sup>2</sup> I qualified / I've qualified as an engineer about four years later. Now I live here in Pennsylvania with my wife and children, but we <sup>3</sup> haven't lived / didn't live here very long. <sup>4</sup> I've worked / I worked in six other places and last year <sup>5</sup> I've spent / I spent three months working overseas. But now I think we'll stay in Pennsylvania. <sup>6</sup> It's been / It was good for us living here. At first some of the local people <sup>7</sup> haven't been / weren't friendly because they were worried about the local environment, but the natural gas industry <sup>8</sup> has created / created new jobs and <sup>9</sup> has improved / improved the local economy, so things are better now.



my life

PAST EXPERIENCES

GIVING DIRECTIONS

JOB SATISFACTION

A JOB INTERVIEW

A CV

- 9 You are going to listen to an interview with a scientist for a natural gas company. Write questions to ask about his life. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

- 1 how long / work / for your company?  
*How long have you worked for your company?*
- 2 when / you / go to college?
- 3 you / always / live / in Pennsylvania?
- 4 when / you / move back here?
- 5 you / ever / work / overseas?
- 6 it / be / easy living here?

- 10 ► 55 Listen to the interview. Check your questions from Exercise 9 and write the scientist's answers.

## Grammar present perfect with for and since

### ► PRESENT PERFECT with FOR and SINCE

Journalist: *How long have you worked for your company?*  
Scientist: *For five years. Since I left college.*

For further information and practice, see page 168.

- 11 Look at the grammar box. Read the scientist's answer to the question and complete this sentence with *for* and *since*.

We use <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and a point in time (e.g. 2015, yesterday) and we use <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and a period of time (e.g. ten minutes, six months).

- 12 Complete the phrases with *for* or *since*.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2008
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ six days
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ one o'clock
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ I started work
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ 1st January
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ 24 hours
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ I was ten

## Speaking my life

- 13 Work in pairs. Practise asking and answering questions about these topics using the present perfect and past simple.

current job / studies where you live travel  
languages people you know  
interests / hobbies

A: *Have you ever studied Chinese?*

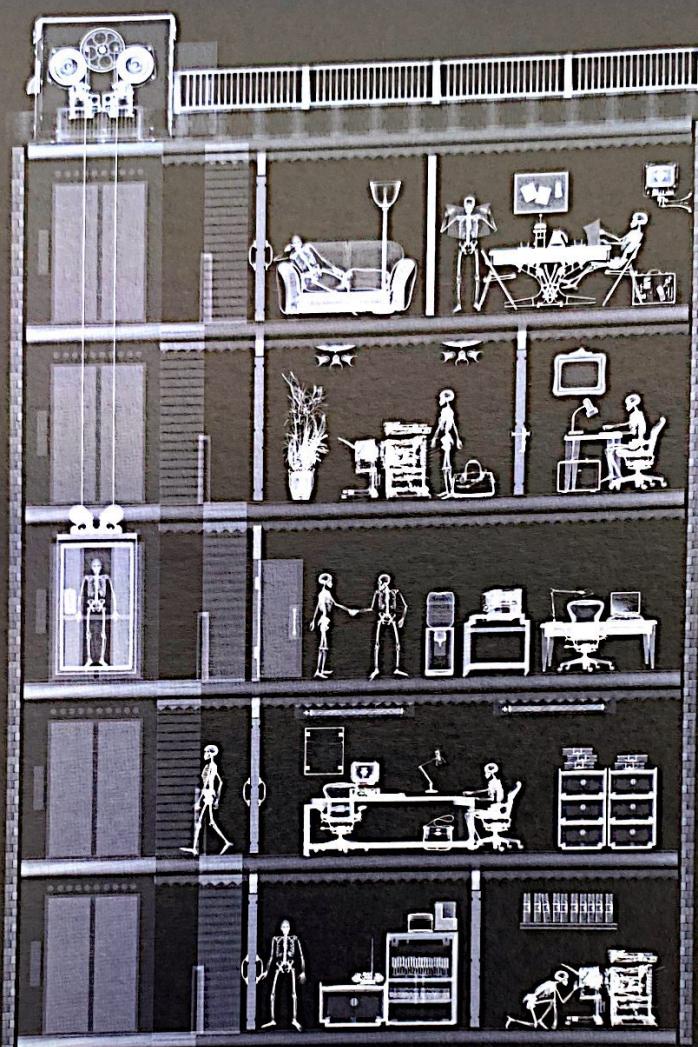
B: *No, I haven't, but I study Arabic.*

A: *Really? How long have you studied it?*

B: *For about three years.*

A: *Why did you want to learn Arabic?*

# 7b X-ray photographer



Nick Vassoy is a photographer who works with X-rays. Nick likes taking photos showing the inside of people, buildings, flowers and everyday objects. This photo of an office building was made by taking a series of X-ray photographs and putting them together in one picture.

## Vocabulary parts of a building

- 1** Look at the photo and read about the photographer. Answer the questions.

  - 1 What type of photography is it?
  - 2 How did Nick make this photo?
  - 3 Do you like this kind of photography?

**2** Complete the sentences (1–8) with these parts of an office building.

basement canteen corridor emergency exit  
entrance ground floor lift office  
reception stairs

- I work in an ..... *office* ..... on the second floor.
  - You can park your car outside the .....  
..... to the building.
  - Speak to the person at ..... when  
you arrive.

- 4 I work on the ..... . Walk down the ..... and my office is on the left.
  - 5 When the ..... isn't working, we have to walk up the ..... .
  - 6 In case of a fire, leave the building by this ..... .
  - 7 I normally have my lunch in the ..... or I go out to the café down the road.
  - 8 You can get more paper from the ..... below the ground floor.

- 3** Work in pairs. Think about the building you are in now. Which parts from Exercise 2 are in your building?

- 4** Look at the photo of the office building again. With your partner, describe different parts of the building and say what the people are doing there.

*On the ground floor, someone is fixing the photocopier.*

## Listening

- 5 **56** Listen to two telephone conversations with people who work in the building in the photo. Answer the questions.

### Conversation 1

- 1 Where is Geoff calling from?
- 2 Where is Kristina sitting on the photo?
- 3 Where is the price list?

### Conversation 2

- 4 Why is the woman visiting the building?
- 5 Where is Richard's office on the photo?

- 6 **56** Listen again and write in the missing prepositions.

- 1 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ home but I'm about to leave for a meeting.
- 2 Is it \_\_\_\_\_ your desk?
- 3 I think it's \_\_\_\_\_ my computer.
- 4 Maybe I left it \_\_\_\_\_ one of the drawers \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 5 Try the top drawer \_\_\_\_\_ the left.
- 6 I'm standing \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance to the building.
- 7 You need to come \_\_\_\_\_ the entrance.
- 8 Go \_\_\_\_\_ the third floor.
- 9 Go \_\_\_\_\_ the door on your right and the photocopying room is there.
- 10 My office is \_\_\_\_\_ it.

## Grammar prepositions of place and movement

### ► PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND MOVEMENT

#### Prepositions of place

*It's opposite the door.*

*It's on the third floor.*

*It's at the top of the building.*

#### Prepositions of movement

*Go down to the basement.*

*Come up the stairs.*

*Walk out of the building.*

Note: prepositions of movement follow verbs of movement (e.g. *go, come, walk*)

For further information and practice, see page 168.

- 7 Look at the grammar box. Then look at the sentences in Exercise 6. Which sentences have prepositions of place? Which have prepositions of movement?

- 8 Choose the correct option.

- 1 There's coffee *on / in* the table. Help yourself.
- 2 You need to go *up / down* these stairs to get to the basement.
- 3 I need some fresh air. Let's go *inside / outside* for a walk.

- 4 Wait *at / on* reception and I'll come and meet you.
- 5 When you go *past / through* a post box, can you post this letter for me?
- 6 The canteen is *opposite / between* the main building.
- 7 Go *along / on* the corridor and my office is *at / on* the left.
- 8 Park your car on the left and walk *across / out of* the road to the building opposite.

- 9 Complete the messages with these prepositions.

at down in into next to on  
through up

Let's meet <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the coffee area at 11. It's the room <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the building. See you there.

Can you fix my printer for me? My office is <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the third floor. The printer is <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ my desk.

The lift is out of order today so please go <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the reception area to the fire exit and walk <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the emergency stairs.

We got <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the lift on the fifth floor and now it won't go <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to reception. Please help!

### 10 Pronunciation intrusive /w/

- 57 Sometimes when a word ends in a vowel and the next verb starts in a vowel, we add the /w/ sound. Listen and repeat these examples with *go + preposition*.

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 go /w/ in  | 4 go /w/ into   |
| 2 go /w/ on  | 5 go /w/ up     |
| 3 go /w/ out | 6 go /w/ across |

### Speaking my life

- 11 Work in pairs. Take turns to give directions from where you are now to these parts of the building. Listen to your partner and name the part of the building.

the lifts or stairs    your favourite café  
the toilets    another classroom/office  
the reception area

# 7c Twenty-first century cowboys

## Reading

- 1 Look at the photo. What is a cowboy? Which country is most famous for cowboys?
- 2 Read the article on page 87. Which sentence (1–3) best summarizes the article?
  - 1 How modern cowboys really live and work.
  - 2 The truth about Hollywood cowboys.
  - 3 Why people don't want to be cowboys anymore.
- 3 Read the article again. Choose the correct option (a–c) to complete these sentences.
  - 1 The writer explains that real life as a cowboy is:
    - a like a Hollywood actor.
    - b adventurous and romantic.
    - c hard work and not well-paid.
  - 2 Modern cowboys spend a lot of time:
    - a outside on their own.
    - b meeting people.
    - c on the phone.
  - 3 Blaine and Tyrel Tucker grew up:
    - a on a ranch.
    - b in the city.
    - c in different places.
  - 4 People like Pat Crisswell become cowboys for:
    - a the long holidays.
    - b the salary.
    - c job satisfaction.

## Critical thinking analysing comparisons in a text

- 4 The aim of the writer is to help us understand the life of a modern cowboy. He uses several comparisons to do this. Look at the pairs of ideas (1–4). Write words and phrases from the article that describe each idea, and decide if the two ideas are similar or different.
  - 1 a the cowboy in the Hollywood films *freedom, adventure, romantic image*  
b the real life of a cowboy *hard, dangerous, physical, long hours, low pay*  
*The two ideas are very different*
  - 2 a the life of a cowboy in the past  
b the life of the modern cowboy
  - 3 a cowboys like Blaine and Tyrel  
b cowboys like Pat Crisswell
  - 4 a the advantages of an office job in the city  
b the advantages of working as a cowboy

## Word focus *make or do*

- 5 Find phrases in paragraphs 2 and 4 with *make* or *do*, and complete these phrases.

- 1 ..... a job
- 2 ..... breakfast
- 3 ..... a call
- 4 ..... money
- 5 ..... something different

- 6 Complete these phrases with *make* or *do*. Use a dictionary to help you, if necessary.

- 1 ..... your homework
- 2 ..... a mistake
- 3 ..... a decision
- 4 ..... someone a favour
- 5 ..... well at work/school
- 6 ..... your bed
- 7 ..... a noise
- 8 ..... work

- 7 Work in pairs. Ask your partner three questions using phrases with *make* and *do*.

*What kind of job do you want to do in the future?  
Is it important to make a lot of money?*

## Speaking my life

- 8 Read the last sentence of the article again. Do you think Pat Crisswell was crazy to give up his job in the city, or do you think job satisfaction is more important than money?

- 9 When you look for a job, what things on this list are most important? Put the items in order of importance from 1 to 8 (1 = most important, 8 = least important).

- learning new skills
- a good salary
- working with a team of people
- making your own decisions
- getting regular promotion
- working outdoors
- opportunities to travel to different places
- long holidays

- 10 Work in groups. Tell the rest of the group your order and explain why.

*I think working with a team is important because it's more interesting than working on your own.*



## TWENTY-FIRST century COWBOYS

▶ 58

Cowboys have lived and worked in the west and southwest of the United States for over three centuries and they are a famous symbol of the USA. When you watch those old Hollywood cowboy films from the fifties and sixties, you

5 don't see a job; you see a life of freedom and adventure. It's a romantic image which we love to believe in. However, the real job of an American cowboy has always been hard and sometimes dangerous; it's physical with long hours and low pay.

10 No one knows exactly how many people still do the job of a cowboy in the twenty-first century, but the number is probably between ten and fifty thousand. Life hasn't changed much for cowboys since the early days. The cattle walk across huge plains to eat the grass and the cowboy

15 rides on his horse to bring them home. Like the cowboys of the past, a twenty-first century cowboy still gets up early on freezing cold mornings and makes breakfast over a fire. He can't take days or weekends off and there is no paid holiday. And when you are in the middle of nowhere, your

20 mobile phone doesn't work, so you can't make a call to family or friends when you feel lonely.

So why does a man – because it is usually a man – become a cowboy? For some, it isn't a choice, because they are born into the life; men like Blaine and Tyrel. They are 25 brothers and have worked with cows since they were children. Their mother had a ranch and they rode a horse before they could walk. Both Blaine and Tyrel have large moustaches and wear traditional cowboy clothes with

the famous hat and boots. They prefer the traditional cowboy culture: 'It's a real life about you, your horse and the open country.' Last winter, they looked after 2,300 cows. Every day from December until April, they rode across nearly 100,000 acres of land with only the cattle and the horses for company.

35 Unlike Blaine and Tyrel, some people choose the job later in life. Pat Crisswell had an office job with the US government. He made good money, but he didn't like city life and spending all day inside. He wanted to do something different. So one day, he gave up his job and

40 moved to a ranch in Texas, earning much less money as a cowboy. He remembers his work colleagues in the city on the day he left. They all thought Pat was crazy, but he wanted job satisfaction. And for a cowboy, job satisfaction doesn't come from the money or a comfortable office; it comes from being free to wake up under the sky and being your own boss.

acre (n) /'eɪkə(r)/ measurement of land

good money /gʊd'mʌni/ expression meaning 'a lot of money' or 'well-paid'

middle of nowhere /'mɪd(ə)l əv 'nəʊweə(r)/ informal expression meaning a place far away from a town, city or other people

plain (n) /plæɪn/ grassy areas of open land

ranch (n) /ra:ntʃ/ large farm for cattle, horses or sheep

my life

► PAST EXPERIENCES ► GIVING DIRECTIONS ► JOB SATISFACTION ► A JOB INTERVIEW

► A CV

# 7d A job interview

## Vocabulary job adverts

- 1 Look at the job advert. Answer the questions.

- 1 When does the restaurant need people?
- 2 Would you apply for this kind of job? Why? / Why not?

- 2 Find words in the advert with these meanings.

- 1 people who work for a business or company
- 2 formal word for 'jobs' with a company
- 3 necessary or needed
- 4 formal word for 'give'
- 5 ask for something, e.g. a job, by writing or filling in a form
- 6 abbreviation meaning Curriculum Vitae (with information about you, your qualifications and experience)
- 7 information including name, phone number and address

## Real life a job interview

- 3 ▶ 59 Hania applied for the job in the advert in Exercise 1. Listen to parts of her interview with the manager. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The interviewer has read her CV.
- 2 Hania has another job at the moment.
- 3 She wants a full-time job at the restaurant.
- 4 She liked her last job because of the customers.
- 5 Hania doesn't ask any questions.
- 6 The manager doesn't think she needs much training.

- 4 Do you think Hania is a good person for the job? Why? / Why not?

- 5 ▶ 59 Listen again and complete these questions from the interview. Then match five questions with the categories in bold in the box below.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ long have you been in England?
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ do you want this job?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ did you like about your last job?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ did you deal with any difficult situations?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ you have any questions for me?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ you give me more information about that?

### ▶ A JOB INTERVIEW

#### Your current life and job

What are you doing at the moment?  
Tell me about your current job.

#### Reasons for applying

Can you tell me your reasons for applying for this job?  
Why have you applied for this job?

#### Past experience and qualifications

Have you worked in a restaurant before?  
What qualifications do you have?

#### Questions for the interviewer

What are the typical hours?  
Can you tell me the salary?

- 6 Work in pairs. Look at the job advert. You are going to practise an interview for this job.

To apply, email your CV and contact details to [manager@babamsportswear.com](mailto:manager@babamsportswear.com)

Student A: You are the manager at the shop. You have five minutes to prepare questions.

Student B: You have applied for the job of shop assistant. Think about answers for any questions the interviewer might ask you and prepare a question to ask the manager.

When you are both ready, begin the interview.

- 7 Change roles and repeat the interview.

# 7e Applying for a job

## Writing a CV

1 Complete the CV with these headings.

Address	Date of birth	Education	Home telephone
Interests	References	Skills	Work experience



### Curriculum Vitae

Aldo Peterson

Nationality	Swiss and British
1	17 September, 1992
2	Flat 3A, 85 Cadogan Gardens, London SW1
Email	a_peterson@swisstel.com
3	0207 685 74653
Mobile	07759 856 746
4	2013–2014 MA in Events Management, London College of Catering and Hotel Management 2010–2013 BSc in Geography and Economics, London University
5	Current position: Assistant manager: Helping the general manager, managing staff 2014–2016 Hotel receptionist: Checked in guests, worked in a large team, translated hotel correspondence in French, German and English. Summer 2013 Group team leader on summer camp in the USA: Planned activities for groups of teenagers and organized the schedule.
6	Languages: English and German (bilingual), French (fluent) Computing: Word, Excel, web design
7	Captain of local hockey team, did most winter sports, acted in student theatre productions
8	Dr Giles McFadden, Dept of Hotel Management, 15 Given Street, London Alessandra Delfs, Mattenstr. 7, Reinach, 4153, Switzerland

2 How similar is a CV in your country? Would you use these headings? Would you add any other information?

### 3 Writing skill missing out words in CVs

a Compare these full sentences with the sentences in bold from a CV. Which words are missing in the CV sentences? Which verb forms do the CV sentences use?

- 1 *I am working part-time in a restaurant.*  
**Working part-time in a restaurant.**
- 2 *I've worked in a four-star hotel in France.*  
**Have worked in four-star hotel in France.**
- 3 *I had to meet guests at reception.*  
**Met guests at reception.**

b Underline the sentences in the CV starting with verb forms. How would you normally write each sentence?

c Rewrite these sentences for a CV.

- 1 **I am** studying mathematics at university.  
*Studying mathematics at university.*
- 2 I made pizzas in the student cafeteria.
- 3 I've competed in athletics competitions for my school.
- 4 I had to train new employees.
- 5 I am learning to play the drums.
- 6 I've given presentations to large groups of people.

4 Think about what you are currently doing (e.g. what job you are doing or where you are studying) and your past work and studies (e.g. what you did or have done). Write six sentences for your CV.

5 Now write your complete CV.

6 Work in pairs. Exchange CVs. Use these questions to check your partner's CV.

- Does it have clear headings?
- Does it use present and past participles?

# 7f My working life



These Italian actors are working in Istanbul, Turkey.  
They are performing *Romeo and Juliet*.



## Before you watch

### 1 Key vocabulary

Read the sentences. The words and phrases in bold are used in the video. Match the words to the definitions (a–f).

- 1 I only buy **organic** food from supermarkets.
  - 2 We set up our **market stall** at seven in the morning.
  - 3 The positive parts of my job **outweigh** the negatives.
  - 4 I like the **variety** in my job. Every day is different.
  - 5 When you have a party, you can **bring together** all your friends in one place.
- a prepare  
b produced on farms which use no chemicals  
c are more important than  
d when something has different parts so you don't always do the same thing  
e a place for selling things outside  
f have everyone in the same place

- 2 You are going to watch three people talking about their jobs. Before you watch, look at the photos and descriptions (1–3), and predict which person says each sentence (a–f).



- 1 Katy has a market stall and sells organic fruit and vegetables.
  - 2 Virginia is a language teacher.
  - 3 Marcus is an actor.
- a 'At the moment I'm in a play called *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare.' – Marcus  
b 'I always have to work at the weekends.'  
c 'I like sharing my culture with other people.'  
d 'I enjoy working with other people and working in a team.'  
e 'Sometimes the weather can be bad because it rains.'  
f 'It's a fun job and I enjoy it very much.'

## While you watch

- 3 **7.1** Watch the video and check your ideas from Exercise 2.

- 4 **7.1** Watch the three people in the video again and complete the notes to answer the three questions.

	What's your typical working day?	What do you like about the job?	Is there anything you don't like about the job?
1	7.30 1 _____ 12.00 Lunch 3.00 2 _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meet different people</li> <li>• good</li> <li>• good for the environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• long</li> <li>• 4 _____</li> <li>• the weather (when it rains)</li> </ul>
2	4.00 teach at pupil's houses 6.30–8.30 5 _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sharing my culture</li> <li>• bringing</li> <li>• 6 _____ together</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• paperwork and marking can be boring</li> <li>• 7 _____ can be tiring</li> </ul>
3	sometimes start first thing in the morning and finish at midnight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the 8 _____ – no two days are the same</li> <li>• working as a</li> <li>• 9 _____</li> <li>• sense of achievement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• long hours</li> <li>• travel</li> <li>• 10 _____ isn't great</li> </ul>

- 5 **7.1** Work in groups and compare your notes. Then watch the video again to check your answers.

## After you watch

### 6 **7.2** Vocabulary in context

Watch the clips from the video. Choose the correct meaning of the words and phrases.

- 7 Complete these sentences about your job or a job you know about. Then tell your partner about the job.

- 1 The job involves ...
- 2 A typical day starts at ... and finishes at ...
- 3 Overall, the positive parts of the job outweigh the negatives because ...

- 8 Which of the three jobs in the video would you prefer? Tell the class your reasons.

# UNIT 7 REVIEW AND MEMORY BOOSTER

## Grammar

- 1 Complete the questions with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs.

A: How long <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) here?  
B: About three years. I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (join) the newspaper when I left university.  
A: So, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you always \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to be a journalist?  
B: Not particularly. But when I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) young, I wrote stories.  
A: What <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at university?  
B: Spanish.  
A: <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Spain?  
B: No, but I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a summer in Argentina.  
A: Really? That sounds great!

- 2 **» MB** Work in pairs. Explain why you used the present perfect or the past simple in Exercise 1.

- 3 **» MB** Write three questions starting *How long have you ...?* Then ask and answer your questions with your partner. Use *since* or *for* in your answers.

- 4 Complete the sentences with these prepositions.

across at in on opposite through

- 1 Walk \_\_\_\_\_ to the other side of the car park and the factory is there.
- 2 Can you pass me that book \_\_\_\_\_ the shelf?
- 3 I think Paulo is \_\_\_\_\_ the basement.
- 4 Go \_\_\_\_\_ those doors at the end and the photocopier is there.
- 5 The cafeteria is \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the building on the fifth floor.
- 6 We sit \_\_\_\_\_ each other in the office.

### I CAN

use the present perfect and the past simple

use prepositions of place and movement

## Vocabulary

- 5 **» MB** Can you remember the missing part of these compound nouns from Unit 7?

- 1 sales representative
- 2 fashion designer
- 3 shop advisor
- 4 reception advisor
- 5 computer programmer
- 6 exit
- 7 marketing marketing
- 8 ground floor
- 9 contact dunkle

- 6 Complete the text about the balloon seller with the correct form of *make* or *do*.



Nguyen <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ two jobs. During the day he sells balloons and in the evening he <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ money by working in a restaurant. He helps to <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ food in the kitchen. He works long days, but he is saving so he can complete his studies. If he <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ well at college, he can go to university.

- 7 Work in pairs. Look at the photo of the balloon seller. Do you think he enjoys this job? Why? / Why not?

### I CAN

talk about jobs and places of work

## Real life

- 8 Match these questions at a job interview (1–5) with the responses (a–e).

- 1 Why have you applied for this job?
  - 2 What are you doing at the moment?
  - 3 Have you worked in a hotel before?
  - 4 What do you like about your current job?
  - 5 Do you have any questions for me?
- a Meeting different people.
  - b No, but I have experience with customers.
  - c So I can use my language skills.
  - d Yes, just one ...
  - e I'm working at a café in the city centre.

- 9 **» MB** Work in pairs. Take turns to ask the questions in Exercise 8 and respond with your own answers.

### I CAN

ask and answer questions about a job