

# 7 Work experience

## Vocabulary

### Adjectives connected with work

- 1 Look at the pictures and complete the words with vowels.



a p \_ t-t \_ m \_ e



b \_ n s k \_ l l \_ d



c \_ \_ t d \_ \_ r



d m \_ n \_ \_ l



e w \_ l l - p \_ \_ d



f f \_ l l - t \_ m \_



g s k \_ l l \_ d



h \_ n d \_ \_ r



i \_ n \_ m p l \_ y \_ d

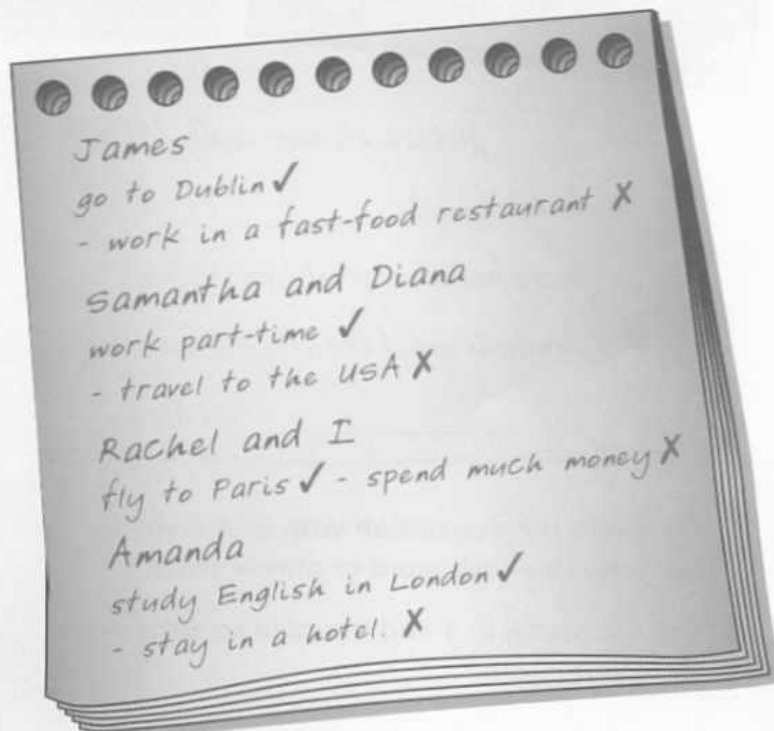


j b \_ d l y - p \_ \_ d

## Grammar

### Be going to

- 2 Look at the people's plans for the summer. Write sentences using *be going to* in the affirmative form when there is a tick, and in the negative form when there is a cross.



James

- a James is going to work in Dublin.
- b James isn't going to work in a fast-food restaurant.

Samantha and Diana

c \_\_\_\_\_

d \_\_\_\_\_

Rachel and I

e \_\_\_\_\_

f \_\_\_\_\_

Amanda

g \_\_\_\_\_

h \_\_\_\_\_

See

→ Workbook Extra page 115

More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 78-80

### 3 Complete the dialogue with the appropriate words.

- Veronica What (a) are you going to do in the summer?
- Carl My friends and I are going to (b) \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy.
- Veronica Are you going (c) \_\_\_\_\_ stay in Italy for long?
- Carl No, we (d) \_\_\_\_\_. What about you?
- Veronica I (e) \_\_\_\_\_ going to stay with my aunt.
- Carl Are your parents (f) \_\_\_\_\_ to go with you?
- Veronica No, my parents are going to (g) \_\_\_\_\_ full-time this summer.

See

→ Workbook Extra page 102

More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 78-80

### b Which two sentences in 4a are not in the future?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

### 5 Theresa Shepherd is a busy company director. Here is her diary, with her appointments for next week.



Monday	meet boss of Toytronic
Tuesday	fly to Stockholm with secretary
Wednesday	lunch with president
Thursday	talk to union representatives
Friday	interview new head of production with secretary
Saturday	party for foreign representatives

Complete this conversation between a reporter and Theresa's secretary. Use the present continuous for future.

Reporter What (a) is Ms. Shepherd doing on Monday?

Secretary She (b) \_\_\_\_\_.

Reporter What about Tuesday?

Secretary Ms. Shepherd and I (c) \_\_\_\_\_.

On Wednesday she (d) \_\_\_\_\_.

Reporter (e) \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ the boss of Toytronic on Thursday?

Secretary No, she (f) \_\_\_\_\_ the boss of Toytronic on Thursday. She (g) \_\_\_\_\_.

And we (h) \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday.

See

→ Workbook Extra page 103

More practice

→ Revision/Extension pages 78-80

## Grammar

### Present continuous for future arrangements

#### 4a Put the words in order to make sentences.

a out Are tomorrow you going night?

Are you going out tomorrow night?

b week isn't a having party next He.

c the talking They at to teacher the moment are.

d travelling We summer to are in the Australia.

e I radio am Now the to listening.

f doing are you What weekend next?

## English in use

### Making predictions with will

6 Complete the dialogue with the words below.



probably perhaps hope sure so will

Aysha Where (a) will you be in ten years' time?

Rob I think I'll (b) \_\_\_\_\_ live in this city because I'm happy here.

Aysha Do you think you'll be married?

Rob Yes, I think (c) \_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps I'll have children, but I'm not (d) \_\_\_\_\_.

Aysha Will you have a job?

Rob Yes, I will. I (e) \_\_\_\_\_ I'll work with computers because I'm really interested in them.

Aysha Will you be famous?

Rob I don't know. (f) \_\_\_\_\_ I'll be famous for inventing a new computer program or something.

7 Now answer Aysha's questions with predictions for you.

- a \_\_\_\_\_  
 b \_\_\_\_\_  
 c \_\_\_\_\_  
 d \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

### Personal qualities

8 Use the squares to make nine adjectives to describe personal qualities. You can use the same square in more than one word.

soci	work	ized
amb	organ	ing
ious	dis	hard
able	creat	cheer
zy	la	ive
ful	reli	it

- a sociable b \_\_\_\_\_  
 c \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_  
 e \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_  
 g \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_  
 i \_\_\_\_\_

9 How do you translate the words into your language?

- a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_  
 c \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_  
 e \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_  
 g \_\_\_\_\_ h \_\_\_\_\_  
 i \_\_\_\_\_

See

More practice

→ Workbook Extra page 115

→ Revision/Extension pages 78-80

# Grammar

## First conditional

### 10 Translate these sentences into your language.

- a If Alice arrives late today, the boss will be very angry.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b It won't be a problem if your brother comes with you.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c If you don't like horror films, we'll watch a comedy.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d I'll buy Helen a present if she invites me to your party.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 11 Complete the text with the words below.

If buy goes 'll buys  
save won't go

My friend Doug wants to go to the USA in the summer. If he has enough money he'll (a) go to California. If he (b) \_\_\_\_\_ to California, he'll visit Los Angeles and San Francisco. He loves films too, so he'll probably go to Hollywood. But he (c) \_\_\_\_\_ ask Jim Carrey for an autograph if he sees him in Hollywood because he hates Jim Carrey. If he (d) \_\_\_\_\_ any souvenirs, he'll (e) \_\_\_\_\_ CDs, I'm sure, because he's mad about music. If I work before the summer, I'll (f) \_\_\_\_\_ all my money. (g) \_\_\_\_\_ I have enough money, perhaps I'll go with Doug. Doug's really funny, so I know that if we go, we (h) \_\_\_\_\_ have a great time.

### 12 Write complete sentences in the first conditional using the words in brackets.



- a (the postman) come / (the dog) attack him  
If the postman comes, the dog will attack him.
- b (you) go to the party / (you) have a great time  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c (we) not leave now / (the bus) go without us  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d (you) be lazy / (you) not learn much  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e (it) rains / (we) go to the museum  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f (it) be very hot / (I) not go for a run  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g (my team) lose / (we) cry  
\_\_\_\_\_
- h (there) be some coffee / (Rachel) drink it  
\_\_\_\_\_
- i (she) appear on that TV programme / (she) become famous  
\_\_\_\_\_

See

More practice

→ Workbook Extra page 103

→ Revision/Extension pages 78-80

## Reading

### Does TV affect your future?



1 Popular TV programmes can influence the way that young people choose a job. This was one of the  
5 discoveries from a new report by a recruitment company called Office Angels. 1,500 young people were interviewed about  
10 jobs and these youngsters frequently commented that a TV programme gave them an idea of the job they would like to do in the  
15 future. Two common examples of this were cooking and crime. TV chefs have made many young people want to begin  
20 a profession in the kitchen. And with the popularity of criminal investigation series, many people are now interested in working

25 for the police or other security forces, particularly in the area of forensic science. These TV programmes are also  
30 inspiring people to become spies and soldiers! Paul Jacobs, managing director of Office Angels, said: 'This survey shows  
35 how young people today are more adventurous than a generation ago and are open to considering diverse career avenues.' Most of



40 the 18 to 24 year olds who were interviewed also said that they wanted to travel in their job. Two careers which were not popular  
45 with young people were advertising and public relations. This was because of stress and long hours.'

1 Read the text. Are these statements true or false? Write the line(s) where you found the answer.

- a Office Angels is a popular television programme. \_\_\_\_\_ Line(s): \_\_\_\_\_
- b Watching people cook on TV has made young people want to become chefs. \_\_\_\_\_ Line(s): \_\_\_\_\_
- c Paul Jacobs thinks that young people today have got more ideas about future professions than their parents. \_\_\_\_\_ Line(s): \_\_\_\_\_

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- a The report says that TV can influence young people. In what way?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b Apart from cooking, what other example does the report give of this influence? Give details.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c Apart from the influence of TV, what things are popular or unpopular with young people when they choose a profession?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Extension

3 What about you? Answer the questions.

- a Do you think TV influences the jobs that young people choose? Why/Why not?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b At this moment, in your country, which TV programmes are very popular? Which professions can they inspire people to do?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c Choose a job for yourself based on an idea from a TV programme. Explain your choice. (Your answer doesn't have to be totally serious!)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Writing

### Writing a formal letter



Sports camp in Australia.  
We need someone who loves sport, and can surf, for our summer camp. Write to:

Hi!  
I'm interested in your job but I'm not interested in sport. It makes me really tired. I surfed once but I wasn't very good. Oh yeah, and I'm terrified of sharks! But I love Australia! How much do you pay? If it isn't well paid, I won't be interested.

Write back quickly, OK?  
Tricia Hunt

Hi.

- 1 Read Tricia Hunt's letter. Is it a good letter? Why/Why not? Think about these things: contractions, polite language, informal expressions, the beginning and the end of the letter.

*The letter is good/not good because*

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- 2 Put the extracts in order to make a letter.

- a Dear Sir or Madam
- b Thank you for reading my letter. Please write back as soon as possible because I would like to know more about the job.
- c 28<sup>th</sup> April
- d I am seventeen years old and I am sociable and hard-working. I love sport, especially swimming and surfing. I am also interested in becoming a teacher one day.
- e Yours faithfully.
- f 13, Nelson Avenue; Brighton; BS3 3OG
- g I have two questions about the job. Do I have to pay for the trip to Australia? When is the exact starting date for this job? I need to be in the UK to begin school in September.
- h I am writing about your advertisement in the Brighton Sun.

1 f 2      3      4       
5      6      7      8     

## Extension

- 3 Imagine the perfect summer job for you. Write a formal letter asking for the job. Include your own information and questions. Use the completed letter in 2 as a model.

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# Revision – Step 1

Unit 7

## Vocabulary

### Adjectives connected with work

- 1 Put the letters in order to find the word to complete the sentence.
- a When you are *yolpmenedu* you haven't got a job. unemployed
  - b When you are *lewI-dipa* you receive a lot of money for doing your job. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c When a job is *rinodo* you work inside an office or building. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d When you work *trap-meit* you don't work all day. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e When a job is *lumana* you need to use your hands. \_\_\_\_\_
  - f When a job is *deskill* you need a special ability to do it. \_\_\_\_\_

### Personal qualities

#### 2a Complete the adjectives with vowels.

- a c h e e r f u l \_\_\_\_\_
- b l \_ z y \_\_\_\_\_
- c \_ m b \_ t \_ \_ s \_\_\_\_\_
- d r \_ l \_ \_ b l \_ \_\_\_\_\_
- e \_ r g \_ n \_ s \_ d \_\_\_\_\_
- f d \_ s \_ r g \_ n \_ s \_ d \_\_\_\_\_
- g s \_ r \_ \_ s \_\_\_\_\_
- h c r \_ \_ t \_ v \_ \_\_\_\_\_
- i h \_ r d - w \_ r k \_ n g \_\_\_\_\_
- j s \_ c \_ \_ b l \_ \_\_\_\_\_

- b After the adjectives in 2a, write G if the adjective is a Good quality, B if it is a Bad quality, or D if it Depends.

## Grammar

### Present continuous for future

- 3 Which of the sentences talk about the future? Which talk about the present?
- a My brother is studying at the moment. present
  - b I can't answer the phone because I'm washing my hair. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c In the holidays we're cycling around the Isle of Man. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d I'm not going to the party on Sunday. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e Sam! Pay attention. Why aren't you listening? \_\_\_\_\_
  - f Tomorrow he's seeing the dentist. \_\_\_\_\_

### First conditional

#### 4 Match the halves of the sentences.

- a If I don't study
  - b If the film is good
  - c I'll go to the party
  - d We'll learn a lot of French
  - e If the sun doesn't shine
- 
- 1 I'll go and see it again.
  - 2 it won't be very warm.
  - 3 if my friend gives me an invitation.
  - 4 if we go to Paris in the summer.
  - 5 I won't pass my exam.

a 5 b \_ c \_ d \_ e \_

# Revision – Step 2

Unit 7

## Vocabulary

### Adjectives connected with work

1a Match the pairs of opposites.

skilled full-time badly-paid  
part-time employed well-paid outdoor  
unemployed unskilled indoor

- a skilled / unskilled  
b \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
c \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
d \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
e \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

b Which words in 1a do we use to describe ...

- a a job that you do all day? \_\_\_\_\_  
b a job outside? \_\_\_\_\_  
c a job which doesn't give you much money?  
\_\_\_\_\_   
d a job which needs no special ability?  
\_\_\_\_\_   
e when you have a job? \_\_\_\_\_

## Personal qualities

2 Choose the correct alternatives.

- a When somebody is usually happy, are they *cheerful* or *reliable*? cheerful  
b When somebody makes friends easily, are they *sociable* or *reliable*? \_\_\_\_\_  
c When somebody always knows what to do and when to do it, are they *hard-working* or *organized*? \_\_\_\_\_  
d When somebody never does any work, are they *lazy* or *creative*? \_\_\_\_\_  
e When you can have total confidence in somebody, are they *reliable* or *serious*? \_\_\_\_\_

- f When somebody doesn't laugh much, are they *ambitious* or *serious*? \_\_\_\_\_  
g When somebody has lots of great ideas, are they *creative* or *ambitious*? \_\_\_\_\_  
h When somebody wants to be the director of the company, are they *disorganized* or *ambitious*? \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Be going to

3 Each sentence contains one mistake. Write the sentences correctly.

- a Where you going to go tomorrow?  
Where are you going to go tomorrow?  
b Peter and I going to buy a computer.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
c Next year I'm going travel across Europe with my friends.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
d I think we're going to have an exam yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Present continuous for future arrangements

4 Put the verbs in the correct form of the present continuous.

- a Adrian is playing (play) in tomorrow's match.  
b Martha \_\_\_\_\_ (not sing) at the concert next week.  
c When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (book) the tickets?  
d Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) tomorrow night?



## Vocabulary

### Adjectives connected with work

1 Give one example for each type of job.

- a an outdoor job \_\_\_\_\_
- b a skilled job \_\_\_\_\_
- c a badly-paid job \_\_\_\_\_
- d a manual job \_\_\_\_\_
- e an indoor job \_\_\_\_\_
- f a well-paid job \_\_\_\_\_
- g an unskilled job \_\_\_\_\_

### Personal qualities

2 Choose four of these adjectives to describe yourself, and give a reason for each adjective.

sociable hard-working lazy  
ambitious creative organized reliable  
~~disorganized~~ cheerful serious

- a I think I'm disorganized because  
my room is always a disaster and nothing is in the right place.
- b I think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ because  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c I think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ because  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d I think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ because  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e I think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ because  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### Be going to

3 Write sentences using *be going to* with plans for you, your family or friends.

- a After this class \_\_\_\_\_
- b Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_
- c Next weekend \_\_\_\_\_
- d Next week \_\_\_\_\_
- e Next year \_\_\_\_\_

### First conditional

4 Complete the first conditional sentences in an appropriate way.

- a If it snows this winter, \_\_\_\_\_
- b I'll buy my mum a big present if \_\_\_\_\_
- c I'll have a great summer if \_\_\_\_\_
- d If I haven't got any money this weekend, \_\_\_\_\_
- e If my maths homework is difficult, \_\_\_\_\_
- f I'll be really happy if \_\_\_\_\_

# Unidad 7

## BE GOING TO

### FORMA AFIRMATIVA

I	'm (am)
You	're (are)
He/She/It	's (is)
We	're (are)
You	're (are)
They	're (are)

going to

visit my uncle  
travel to England  
do an exam

tomorrow.  
next week.

### FORMA NEGATIVA

I	'm not (am not)
You	aren't (are not)
He/She/It	isn't (is not)
We	aren't (are not)
You	aren't (are not)
They	aren't (are not)

going to

visit my uncle  
travel to England  
do an exam

tomorrow.  
next week.

### FORMA INTERROGATIVA

Am	I
Are	you
Is	she/he/it
Are	we
Are	you
Are	they

going to

visit my uncle  
travel to England  
do an exam

tomorrow?  
next week?

### RESPUESTAS CORTAS

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.  
Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.  
Yes, he/she/it is. / No, he/she/it isn't.  
Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.  
Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.  
Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

### Uso

*Be going to* se usa para:

- hablar de planes e intenciones para el futuro, de cosas que ya hemos decidido hacer:  
*I'm going to phone them tonight.*  
Les voy a llamar esta noche.
- hacer predicciones sobre lo que va a ocurrir en el futuro, particularmente cuando las predicciones están basadas en los hechos:  
*It is cloudy. I think it's going to rain.*  
Está nublado. Me parece que va a llover.

### Pronunciación

- En frases con *be going to*, *to* se pronuncia de forma breve, con una vocal muy corta:  
*It's going to **l**al rain.*
- A veces *going to* se escribe *gonna* al transcribir lenguaje coloquial. Lo habrás visto escrito así en la letra de muchas canciones. Esto refleja el hecho de que muchas veces se pronuncia como si se escribiera así:  
*I'm going to go. = I'm gonna go.*

Student's Book página 90, Workbook página 42

## EL PRESENT CONTINUOUS COMO UNA FORMA DE FUTURO

### Uso

- El presente continuo se usa para hablar de planes concretos para el futuro, generalmente cuando éstos están confirmados, cuando se ha quedado con alguien, etc.
- Este uso generalmente va acompañado de un adverbio de futuro como *tomorrow*, *next week*, *next month*, *next year*, etc. Este adverbio deja en claro que no nos estamos refiriendo al presente.

*We are going swimming tomorrow.*

Vamos a ir a nadar mañana.

*I'm meeting the girls at the pool at two.*

He quedado con las chicas a las dos en la piscina.

### Forma

- Ver la tabla en la página 102.

Student's Book página 90, Workbook página 43

## ORACIONES CONDICIONALES DEL PRIMER TIPO

*If + presente simple, will/won't + infinitivo*  
*If I pass my exams, my parents will be very happy.*

Si apruebo los exámenes, mis padres se pondrán muy contentos

*If we don't go now, we'll miss the plane.*

Si no nos vamos ahora, vamos a perder el avión.

*If it snows, we won't go out.*

Si nieva, no saldremos.

### Uso

- Las oraciones condicionales del primer tipo se usan para hablar de cosas que puede que ocurran en el futuro y sus probables consecuencias:

*If my mother sees this, she will be very angry.*

Si mi madre ve esto (puede que esto ocurra), se va a enfadar mucho (consecuencia).

### Forma

- En la parte de la oración que comienza con *if*, se usa el presente simple. *Will* no puede aparecer en esta parte de la oración:

*If you are late, they won't let you in.*

Si llegas tarde, no te dejarán entrar.

~~*If you will be late, they won't let you in.*~~ X

- La parte que comienza con *if* puede aparecer en primer o en segundo lugar indistintamente. Si aparece en primer lugar, se usa una coma antes de la segunda parte:

*If they come as well, there won't be enough food.*

Si ellos también vienen, no habrá suficiente comida.

*There won't be enough food if they come as well.*

No habrá suficiente comida si ellos también vienen.

Student's Book página 93, Workbook página 45

## ENGLISH IN USE

### PREDICCIONES CON WILL

#### Uso

- Will* y *won't* = *will not* se usan para hacer predicciones acerca del futuro.
- A menudo usamos los verbos *to think* (pensar) o *to hope* (esperar) y las palabras *probably* (probablemente) y *perhaps* (quizás, a lo mejor) con *will* y *won't* para expresar nuestra opinión acerca de hechos futuros.
- Probably* va después de *will* y *won't*. *Perhaps* va al principio de la frase:

*I think your school will win the cup.*

Creo que tu colegio va a ganar la copa.

*I'll probably go to the party.*

Probablemente vaya a la fiesta.

*Perhaps I'll go to the party.*

A lo mejor voy a la fiesta.

Student's Book página 91, Workbook página 44

## ADJECTIVES CONNECTED WITH WORK

badly-paid	mal pagado, -a
full-time	jornada completa
indoor	interior
manual	manual
outdoor	al aire libre
part-time	a tiempo parcial
skilled	cualificado, -a
unemployed	parado, -a
unskilled	no cualificado, -a
well-paid	bien pagado, -a

Student's Book página 88, Workbook página 42

## PERSONAL QUALITIES

ambitious	ambicioso, -a
cheerful	alegre
creative	creativo, -a
disorganized	desorganizado, -a
hard-working	trabajador, -a
lazy	perezoso, -a
organized	organizado, -a
reliable	de confianza; de fiar
serious	serio, -a
sociable	sociable

### ¿Sabías que...?

#### Acentuación en los adjetivos

Normalmente los adjetivos no se acentúan en la última sílaba.

SOciable hard-WORking LAzy amBITious  
creATive ORGAnized disORGAnized  
CHEERful SERious reLIABLE

Student's Book página 92, Workbook página 44

## OTHER WORDS

(do the) cleaning	hacer la limpieza
as soon as possible	cuanto antes
babysitting	hacer de canguro
building	edificio
charity	organización benéfica
company	empresa
definitely not	categoricamente no
deliver	repartir
driving test	examen de conducir
early	pronto; temprano
gap year	año libre antes de empezar la universidad
gardening	jardinería
hairdresser	peluquería; peluquero, -a
hyphen	guión
interview (n)	entrevista
It's a pity	Es una lástima
mark (n)	nota
office	oficina; despacho
polite	cortés
receive	recibir
reply (v)	contestar
responsibility	responsabilidad
rest (v)	descansar
run (organize)	organizar; dirigir
salary	salario; sueldo
sick	enfermo, -a
species	especie
stay/be in touch with	mantener el contacto con; estar en contacto con
try	intentar
volunteer	voluntario, -a
yours faithfully	le saluda atentamente