# 10-Upper Intermediate Unit 6 Work and life

# My study stop

## Lexical\_Tony Dialogue

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| 那天和外教聊天，问一个英文单词，描述一番之后，顺嘴说了句Do you understand，你明白了吗，外教却说，这个表达太不礼貌了，那正确的表达该怎么说，马上来学！   1 问对方，你明白吗？  Do you understand?   这里有一种质问的口气，好像在说，你到底懂不懂？  更友好的表达： Do you know what I mean? ✔ 你理解我的话了吗？ You got it? ✔ 你都懂了吗？  例句： You got it, that's exactly what I mean.  我就是这个意思，你明白了。    2 你有什么问题吗？  What's your problem?   按照字面翻译，我们容易出现这样的错误，这句话在外国人听来，就是在说，你有什么毛病，非常粗鲁，也会让外国人误解我们的好意。  更友好的表达： Do you have any other questions? ✔ 你还有什么问题吗？  例句： Do you have any other questions about the test? 关于测试您还有什么疑问吗？    3 时间紧迫  I have no time   想表达“我没时间啦”！很多人脱口而出就是“I have no time！”要知道在老外看来，I have no time是没多少活着的时间了……所以，用的时候得当心了。　  更友好的表达： I'm running out of time ✔ 我没时间啦！  例句： Yes, I'm sure, but the problem is we are running out of time.  是的, 我明白, 但问题是我们剩下的时间不多了。    4 “我懂了”“我知道”  I know   这句是我们常挂在嘴边的，错误的不礼貌的表达，听起来就是在说，我知道啦，别再说了  更友好的表达 ： I see. ✔ 我懂了。  例句： Oh, I see what you're saying  哦，我明白你的意思了。  ————— 2018-03-19 —————  **EF英孚教育Tony 10:48**  How to say it这样的中式英语，你说错了几个？ Tony每日英语  很多表达我们经常挂在嘴边，也总能听到，但其实却是错的！我们一起来看看！    这个用英语怎么说？   How to say it in English ? ❌ How do you say it in English? 正确  这个说法真的是非常典型的Chinglish! 错误的原因是句子成分残缺，缺乏主语     我英语不好   My English is poor.❌ I am not good at English. 正确  这个说法同样是Chinglish！因为外国人的眼中，用poor形容自己的水平，是一种极度自卑的体现。     我想我不行   I think I can't.❌ I don't think I can.正确  中文说“我想我不行”，会把否定放在后面，但英文中会把否定提前，变成“我不认为我行”。 |

## Lexical

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| (形容词或副词的) 比较级 V.S. (形容词或副词的) 最高级  comparative /kəmˈpærətɪv/     1.[ADJ](javascript:;)You use comparative to show that you are judging something against a previous or different situation. For example, comparative calm is a situation which is calmer than before or calmer than the situation in other places. 比较的 (平静等)  •  The task was accomplished with comparative ease.  这项任务完成得比较容易。  2.[ADV](javascript:;)比较地 •  ...a comparatively small nation. …一个比较小的国家。  3.[ADJ](javascript:;)A comparative study is a study that involves the comparison of two or more things of the same kind. 比较的 (研究)•  ...a comparative study of the dietary practices of people from various regions of India.  …对印度不同地区人们饮食习惯的比较研究。  4.[ADJ](javascript:;)In grammar, the comparative form of an adjective or adverb shows that something has more of a quality than something else has. For example, "bigger" is the comparative form of "big," and "more quickly" is the comparative form of "quickly." Compare . 比较级的  5.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)Comparative is also a noun. 比较级 •  The comparative of "pretty" is "prettier."   的比较级是。  V.S.  superlative /suːˈpɜːlətɪv/  1.[ADJ](javascript:;)If you describe something as superlative, you mean that it is extremely good. 极好的  •  Some superlative wines are made in this region.  一些极好的葡萄酒产自这个地区。  2.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)If someone uses superlatives to describe something, they use adjectives and expressions which indicate that it is extremely good. 盛赞之辞  •  ...a spectacle which has critics world-wide reaching for superlatives.  …一种使全世界评论家都极尽盛赞之辞的景象。  3.[ADJ](javascript:;)In grammar, the superlative form of an adjective or adverb is the form that indicates that something has more of a quality than anything else in a group. For example, "biggest" is the superlative form of "big." Compare . (形容词或副词的) 最高级的  4.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)Superlative is also a noun. (形容词或副词的) 最高级  •  ...his tendency toward superlatives and exaggeration.  …他的使用最高级和夸张言词的倾向。 |
| [job satisfaction]  e.g. How would you rate your **job satisfaction**? e.g.  And now? |
| [ be way up =? Is increasing正在上升]  e.g.  And now? |
| Sb is supportive. ; supportive atmosphere in our team    Thanks for your encouragement. You've been very **supportive** . |
| We **decided against** moving to the country. 决定不做xxx |
| be burned out = frazzled = exhausted and stressed out.  Don't work so many hours. You'll get **burned out**. |
| Turn into xxx = become  IXW is turning into a great company.  e.g.   You work 70-hour weeks. You're **turning into** a workaholic. |
| I **work offsite** on Wednesdays, not in the office. |
| //intruding you (to interrupt someone or become involved in their private affairs in an annoying and unwanted way打扰；干涉〔令对方不快〕) |
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| **[ make up sb’s mind to do = make a decision to do sth ]**  I can’t make up my mind about what to have for dessert.  本句的意思是：餐后吃什么甜点，我还没能做出决定。  www.ebigear.com  2.  "I started thinking about doing it a year or so before I actually did it," says Shi. "But I could not makeup my mind.  我在真正做这个手术之前犹豫了差不多一年的时间，但一直没有下定决心去做它。  article.yeeyan.org  3.  Come on, I’m an indecisive Negotiator — you don’t really imagine I’d make up my mind that quickly, do you?  嘿，我可是一名优柔寡断的谈判者类型的人——你不会真的认为我会这么快下决定吧，是吧 |
| suburban /səˈbɜːbən/ [ADJ](javascript:;)Suburban means relating to a suburb. 郊区的  •  ...a comfortable suburban home. …一个舒适的位于郊区的家  Suburban /səˈbɜːbən/ Lives郊区的生活  suburb /ˈsʌbɜːb/  1.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A suburb of a city or large town is a smaller area which is part of the city or large town but is outside its centre. 市郊  •  Anna was born in 1923 in a suburb of Philadelphia. 安娜1923年出生在费城市郊。  2.[N-PLURAL](javascript:;)If you live in the suburbs, you live in an area of houses outside the centre of a city or large town. 郊区  •  His family lived in the suburbs. 他家住在郊区。  V.S.  outskirts /ˈaʊtˌskɜːts/  [N-PLURAL](javascript:;)The outskirts of a city or town are the parts of it that are farthest away from its centre. (市、镇的) 外围地带; the parts of a town or city that are furthest from the centre 远离城市中心的地区，市郊，郊区  **[on the outskirts (of a city)]**  •They live on the outskirts of Paris. 他们住在巴黎的郊区。  •  Hours later we reached the outskirts of New York.   数小时后我们到达了纽约市的外围地带。 |
| [ brush off sb/sth] = refuse to talk; PHRASAL VERB   * (用刷子把xxx刷掉) 不愿意理sb; 不理睬sb； 不愿意搭理sb: **[brush off sb = brush sb. off ]=** refuse to talk to sb; If someone **brushes you off** when you speak to them, they refuse to talk to you or refuse to be nice to you. * 不理睬（xx事情/问题）brush off sth, like **brush off questions**: refuse to talk about sth   e.g. When I tried to talk to her about it she just **brushed me off** (refuse to talk to me). 她就是 不理我  e.g. Choe Kang Il, the deputy director general for North American affairs, **brushed off questions (refuse to talk)** from reporters. Finland's Foreign Ministry told CNN the country was only facilitating and coordinating the meeting as a **broker**-- not participating. Should the leaders of the two nations sit down, it would be the first time a **sitting/incumbent现任的**US President has met with the leader of the reclusive[避世](javascript:;)  Asian nation. // sitting: A sitting president or congressman is a present one, not a future or past one. 现任的 |
| [veɪg] vague = unclear adj. 模糊的；含糊的；不明确的；暧昧的. 比较级 vaguer最高级 vaguest  1. **unclear** because someone does not give enough detailed information or does not say exactly what they mean 含糊的，不明确的，不清楚的(idea) **[ be vague about sth 对 xxx 含糊其词,讲不清楚]**  e.g. The governor gave only **a vague outline** of his tax plan. 含糊地大致说了一下他的税务计划。  e.g. Julia **was vague about** where she had been and what she had been doing. **含糊其词/讲不清楚**  2. **[ have a vague idea/feeling/recollection/impression etc (that) ]** to think that something might be true or that you remember something, although you cannot be sure 隐约地模糊地(想到/感到/记起等)  e.g. Larry **had the vague feeling隐约觉得**he’d done something embarrassing the night before.  e.g. I carried with me for years**a vague impression模糊的印象** that he was a cold-hearted man.  3. not having a clear shape or form 模糊不清的  e.g. One must not be vague on matters of principle. 在原则问题上不能含糊。  e.g. Most of us have some sort of **vague idea(not having a clear shape模糊的想法)**about what happens to our assets when we die  V.S. [ADJ fuzzy:](javascript:;)If you or your thoughts are **fuzzy**, you are confused and cannot think clearly (人、思路) 糊涂的，搞不清楚的 e.g. He had little patience for **fuzzy ideas糊涂的想法.**  .  e.g. The **vague shape模糊的人影** of a figure loomed through the mist. 薄雾中隐隐出现了一个模糊的人影。  V.S. **[ A fuzzy picture, image]** is unclear and hard to see模糊的看不清楚的 (图片、图像), **[ a fuzzy sound:模糊的听不清楚的声音: is unclear and hard to listen exactly] e.g.**  A couple of fuzzy pictures have been published.  几张模糊的图片已被刊印。  DERIVATIVE 派生词  vagueness n [U]  1.[vague](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=vague&lang=en) 模糊的含糊的模糊不清的含糊不清的  2.[vague language](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=vague%20language&lang=en) 模糊语言模糊语模糊用语  3.[vague convergence](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=vague%20convergence&lang=en) 不梅收敛 |
| ['ɪmprɪnt] **imprint sth on your mind/memory/brain**  1.the mark left by an object being pressed into or onto something 印记；压痕  [+ of]  •the imprint of her hand on the soft sand 她留在细沙上的手印  2.  technical the name of a publisher as it appears on a book  〔印在书籍上的〕出版者名称  im‧print 2   /ɪm'prɪnt,ɪmˋprɪnt/ v.  英 [ɪm'prɪnt]  MEANINGS 义项  1.  [T] to print or press the mark of an object on something  在…上压印[盖印]  imprint sth on/in/onto sth  •One snowy morning, footprints and tyre marks were imprinted in the snow. 一个下雪的早上，雪地上留下了脚印和轮胎印。  2.  literary to become fixed in your mind or memory so that you never forget  铭记在心，留在脑海里  imprint sth on your mind/memory/brain etc  •The sight of Joe’s dead body was imprinted on his mind forever. 看到乔尸体的景象一直留在他的脑海里。 |
| [prɪ'sɪpɪteɪt]  1.  [T] formal to make something serious happen suddenly or more quickly than was expected  促成，加速  [SYN](javascript:;) HASTEN 【正式】  [THESAURUS](javascript:;)  [CAUSE](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=cause)  •The riot was precipitated when four black men were arrested. 这场骚乱是因为四名黑人男子的被捕而突然引发的。  2.  [I,T + out] technical to separate a solid substance from a liquid by chemical action, or to be separated in this way  （使）沉淀，（使）淀析  PHRVB 短语动词  precipitate sb into sthphr v  to force someone or something into a particular state or condition  使陷入〔某种状态〕  •The drug treatment precipitated him into a depression. 药物治疗使他陷入抑郁。  pre‧cip‧i‧tate 2  /prɪ'sɪpɪtɪt,prɪ'sɪpɪtət,prɪ'sɪpətɪt,prɪ'sɪpətət,prə'sɪpɪtɪt,prə'sɪpɪtət,prə'sɪpətɪt,prə'sɪpətət,prɪˋsɪpətɪt/ n.[C ]  英 [prɪ'sɪpɪtɪt,prɪ'sɪpɪtət,prɪ'sɪpətɪt,prɪ'sɪpətət,prə'sɪpɪtɪt,prə'sɪpɪtət,prə'sɪpətɪt,prə'sɪpətət]  technical  MEANINGS 义项  a solid substance that has been chemically separated from a liquid  沉淀物  precipitate 3   adj.  英  formal  MEANINGS 义项  happening or done too quickly, and not thought about carefully  仓促的，贸然的，轻率的  precipitate      |CET6+ TEM8 (precipitatingprecipitatedprecipitates)  1.  [V-T](javascript:;)If something precipitates an event or situation, usually a bad one, it causes it to happen suddenly or sooner than normal. 造成…仓促发生  •  The killings in Vilnius have precipitated the worst crisis yet.   维尔纽斯的杀戮事件快速引发了迄今为止最严重的危机。  2.  [ADJ](javascript:;)A precipitate action or decision happens or is made more quickly or suddenly than most people think is sensible. 仓促的  •  I don't think we should make precipitate decisions.   我认为我们不应该做出仓促的决定  [SYN](javascript:;) HASTY 【正式】  •a precipitate decision 草率的决定  DERIVATIVE 派生词  precipitately adv  precipitation   [prɪ‚sɪpɪ'teɪʃ ə n,prɪ‚sɪpə'teɪʃ ə n,prə‚sɪpɪ'teɪʃ ə n,prə‚sɪpə'teɪʃ ə n]  MEANINGS 义项  1.  [U] technical rain, snow etc that falls on the ground, or the amount of rain, snow etc that falls  降水；降水量  2.  [C,U] technical a chemical process in which a solid substance is separated from a liquid  沉淀  3.  [U] formal the act of doing something too quickly in a way that is not sensible  仓促，鲁莽，轻率 |

# My study stop

# Part 1) One person's lifestyle

## Sentence types per sentence variety

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| To make reading more interesting, writers vary the length and types of their sentences. Notice **the dramatic effect** of the different sentence lengths in this paragraph. |
| I thought it would be easy to find a good job and support myself once I graduated from college. Now that I've applied for more than 100 jobs, I realized I was mistaken. Jobs don't come easy. Rent is unreasonable. And I live from paycheck to paycheck. In fact, I'm no longer sure where I want to be in life. Life can be hard, but I'm not giving up. |
| Interesting texts include a combination of sentence types: **simple**, **compound** and **complex**.   * Here are examples of **simple sentences,** which have just one clause. |
| Jobs don't come easy. |
| Rent is unreasonable. |

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| * Here are examples of **compound sentences**, which may have a number of independent clauses (clauses that can stand alone as a sentence) joined by a comma ( **,** ) or words like **and**, **but**, **however** or **so**. |
| Rent is unreasonable, **and** I live from paycheck to paycheck. |
| Life can be hard, **but** I'm not giving up. |
| * Here are examples of **complex sentences,** which may have **one independent clause** joined to one dependent clause (a clause that is not a full sentence) with words like **once**, **now that**, **although**, **because** or **that**. |
| I thought it would be easy to find a good job and support myself **once** I graduated from college. |
| **Now** **that** I've applied for more than 100 jobs, I realized I was mistaken. |

## Story: A successful man’s life https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/14/08/67/v/140867/GE_10.6.4.3.2_house.jpg

I'm the **(sitting/incumbent)** president and CEO of a large rea**l e**state agency. My work is **hectic** and demanding, so I experience an extreme amount of stress/I’m seriously **stressed out**. Of course, I have no social life because I work so much. I'm also married and the father of five children, three of whom are adopted. We live in a big house, with a tennis court, baseball diamond and three kitchens. Some might say, with my nice family and good income, I've got everything I need. However, it's complicated. Although we don't live from paycheck to paycheck, I have huge expenses. I'm always thinking about the repayments on my home, or keeping my kids in private school. I sometimes think that it was a mistake to buy such a big house, or even have such a big family! However, I feel like I live a pretty good life overall. Yes, I'm happy, and I shouldn't complain.

## Life decision-adopt a child

Joan is talking to Todd about a major decision she and her husband are thinking about.



 //intruding you (to interrupt someone or become involved in their private affairs in an annoying and unwanted way打扰；干涉〔令对方不快〕)



Really?



















Yeah.



















## Analyze a “life change” by “SWOT analysis” before making the decision

Copy from “C:\Tracy\TW related\English\IETLS\oral topic\2 EF oral topics - Script based on Level\EF L10-Upper Intermediate\EF oral topics\_L10\_Unit\_5\_**SolveProblems\_SWOTAnalysis**”

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| SWOT analysis |  |
| A strength, strengths | An advantage/a plus that the business has, e.g. high quality of the product, the perfect project management process, the excellent supply chain management  e.g. Our major **strength** is the quality of our software.  e.g. Our product is the best on the market, which is our big **strength/plus.** |
| A weakness, weaknesses | A **disadvantage/a minus/downside/drawback** that the business has, e.g. outdated software, we’re always short-handed人手不足的and overloaded.  e.g. Our most serious **weakness/minus** is that we're only in the UK.  e.g. Our one big **weakness** is poor distribution in Asia.  e.g. Our software is old and slow, which is a **weakness**/**minus**.  // If a company, organization, or group (DP ID team) is **short-handed**, it does not have enough people to work on a particular job or for a particular purpose. 人手不足的 |
| An opportunity | A chance to **take advantage of (趁机)利用(时机等)** something that a business has in order to gain benefits in future.  e.g. We have a tremendous **opportunity** to expand overseas.  e.g. Our competitors are weak right now. We have a great **opportunity** to re-seize the market. |
| A threat | A danger coming from outside the company, like from your competitors.  e.g. The biggest **threat** we face is from Omniplex Megacomputers.  e.g. Our competitor has an excellent new product to **hit the shelf(产品上架).** They’re a real **threat** to us. |

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| SW: strengths V.S. weaknesses | [ good points V.S. bad points ]   * pro**s a**nd cons; 连读 * advantages and disadvantages; * strengths and weaknesses; * plus and minus; * benefits and **drawbacks**; * upsides and downsides   Use the following pairs of words to talk about good points and bad points.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Good points** | **Bad points** | | Advantages  🡺advantageous = beneficial /ˌædvənˈ**teɪ**dʒəs/  If something is advantageous to you, it is likely to benefit you. 有利的 e.g.  Free trade is advantageous/beneficial to all. 自由交易对大家都有利 | disadvantages | | Plus: informal, something that is an advantage 有利因素[条件]  [ major/definite/big etc plus=] e.g. Some knowledge of Spanish is **a definite plus/advantage** in this job. 懂一些西班牙语绝对占优势。 | Minus: informal, something that is a disadvantage because it makes a situation unpleasant不利条件；不足之处；缺点  e.g. There are both **pluses and minuses** to living in a big city. 生活在大城市有利也有弊 | | Upsides: (不好的情况中的)好的方面  The upside **of an unpleasant situation** is the aspect of it that is more pleasant or positive. (不好的情况中的)好的方面  e.g.  Residents said the only upside would be a boost to the island's economy.  居民们说惟一好的方面会是对该岛经济的促进 | Downsides: 不足之处; 不利的一面  The downside of a situation is the aspect of it which is less positive, pleasant, or useful than its other aspects.  e.g.  The downside of this approach is a lack of clear leadership.  这种方式的不足之处是缺乏明确的指挥 | | Benefits | Drawbacks: A drawback is an aspect of something or someone that makes them less acceptable than they would otherwise be. 缺点; 障碍; 不足之处  e.g.  He felt the apartment's only **drawback/downside/minus** was that it was too small. 这个公寓惟一的缺点就是太小 | | Pros | Cons /kɒn/  1.[V-T](javascript:;)If someone cons you, they persuade you to do something or believe something by telling you things that are not true, esp. to deceive you to give them money哄骗  e.g. He claimed that the businessman had **conned him out of $10,000.** 那个商人骗了他1万美元  2. **[ con sb. into doing sth]**  3. N. A con is a trick in which someone deceives you by telling you something that is not true. 骗局  4. [ [co**n a**rtist](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=con%20artist&lang=en) 连读 = con man ] 骗子；[俚]以花言巧语骗人的人 | |
| OT: opportunities V.S threats |  |

## Making decisions

Use these expressions to talk about decisions you have made or are considering.

**We're wondering if/whether** we should start a family.

We're **wondering if** we should move abroad.

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|  | We're **thinking about** adopting a child. |

I **made a decision to** go back to college. = I **made up my mind to do**

We **decided against** moving to the country. 决定不做xxx

We **realized that** we want something different.

## Past events V.S. 完成进行时

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| If something happened at a specific time in the past, use a past tense verb, like **moved** or **saw**. If it happened at an unstated time, use **have +** past participle, like **have seen** or **have happened**. | | |
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|  | **We moved** to New Zealand 10 years ago. |  |
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|  | **We've** only **seen** each other once since college. |  |

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| **Connecting past and present** | | |
| If an event began in the past and **continues into the present**, use **have + been +** verb **+ ing用 完成进行时**. To add time details, use **for** with a period of time and **since** with a specific point in the past. | | |
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|  | Stella **has been teaching** in a university **for five years.** |  |
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|  | **I've been working** at a design firm **since September last year.** |  |

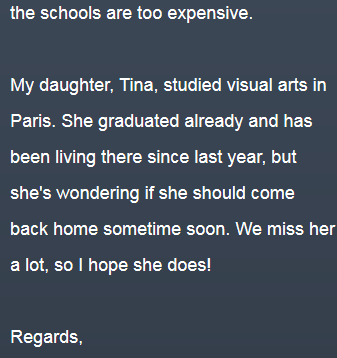
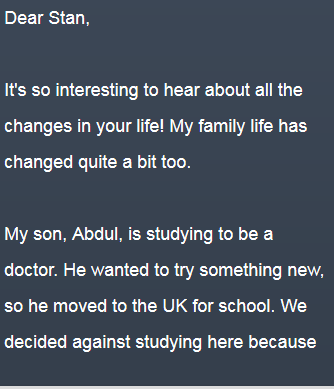
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| Long time no see  From:  SarahH@fhtzgmail.com  To:  Martina.Gonzalez@fleetmailinc.com  Martina! Our old friend Mary gave me your email address. I can't believe that we **haven't seen** each other **since** we were roommates in college! A lot has happened since then.  Did Mary tell you that Marty and I lived in Paris for two years? After that, we came back to Springfield, and **we've been living** here in the 'burbs' ever **since (then)**. // If an event began in the past and **continues into the present, 用 完成进行时**  But we'**ve been getting** a little restless, thinking that maybe we're missing something. Mary told me that you have two little boys. I'd love to talk to you about having kids since we're talking about starting a family, maybe by adopting a little girl. We **decided against**决定不做xxx it before, but I think we've just realized that we love children.  Anyway, let's reconnect. I'v**e been wondering** how you're doing **for** a very long time. Send me an email, and please tell me everything. I'll send photos next time!  Cheers!  Sarah |

## WritE about life changes

An old friend has emailed you, describing what he's been doing for the last decade. Pretend you have two kids living abroad, and write a response describing what they have been doing.

Type in the input box. Write 50-100 words.

|  |
| --- |
| Long time no see  From:  stan.superson@supersonweb.com  To:  efstudent@ef.com  Hey! I got your email address from our old friend, Valerie. I can't believe that we've only seen each other once in the last 20 years! A lot has happened in my life **since then.**  About five years ago, Stella and I moved with our son Jeremy to Oxford, New Zealand, and lived out in the country. I did contract design work. You know that's what I've always loved. Stella taught math in a local university. Jeremy went to school and made a lot of friends. Eventually, though, we ended up back in St. Louis, where **we've been living** for the past year. // If an event began in the past and continues into the present, 用 “完成进行时”    I'm working for a design firm, and Stella **has been teaching(**// If an event began in the past and continues into the present, 用 “完成进行时”**)** in a university. We bought a little two-bedroom house in the suburbs, and we're basically happy, but sometimes we feel that something's missing. The suburbs are crowded, and the houses all look the same. Jeremy left for college, so we're lonely, old empty nesters looking for a change. We're actually thinking about adopting a child. At our age, are we crazy?  Anyway, let's reconnect. Your kids must be all grown up now. How are they doing? Please send photos!  Cheers!  Stan |



## Part 2) Talk about your “life at work”谈谈你的工作（focus on工作环境，气氛）

## Talk about work atmosphere











Oh, very nice.







And now?

…





 **be burned out/be frazzled = exhausted and stressed out.** and  



## Grammar: Transitive verbs V.S. intransitive verbs

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| Some verbs are followed by an object, and some aren't. Look at the following examples. | | |
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|  | I ran. |  |
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|  | I picked. |  |
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| **I ran** does not need to be followed by an object. What did the man do? He ran. We don't need any extra information for it to make sense. **I picked**, however, needs an object. What did the woman pick? We don't know. It's not until we add an object that it makes sense: | | |
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|  | I picked oranges. |

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| **Transitive verbs   ['trænsɪtɪv;]及物动词,** Transitive verbs must be followed by an object. | Rick **asked them** to take the survey.  I'll **fill the glasses**.  They **picked strawberries** to eat for dessert. |
| **Intransitive verbs [ɪn'trænsɪtɪv] 不及物动词**Intransitive verbs are never followed by an object, but they are often followed by an adverb or prepositional phrase | I was **working lonely in Paris**.  I **listened carefully**. |
| **Note**: Most sense verbs 感官动词– like **watch**, **see** and **hear** – may or may not have an object |  |

KAYLA: Hi, Jared. Thanks for coming to the meeting.  
JARED: Uh, sure. Dave invited me . //transitive verb及物动词,  
KAYLA: OK, great. While we're waiting for everyone else, could you please fill the water glasses ? I'm trying to get this stupid projector to work.  
JARED: You bet. What's the meeting about? Dave said something about a survey.  
KAYLA: Yes, we're designing some new job satisfaction surveys and interviews. Employees have a lot to say, and we want to listen . //Intransitive verbs [ɪn'trænsɪtɪv] 不及物动词  
JARED: Cool. I was watching the employee training video , and it said we give those surveys every six months. //transitive verb及物动词  
KAYLA: Oh, no. Those are the old safety surveys. You know – making sure employees don't fall down the stairs or cut their fingers.  
JARED: Oh. So, now there are two surveys.  
KAYLA: You got it. Good – I see the rest of the team coming down the hall. We can get started.

## Talk about work atmosphere

* Use expressions like these to talk about work atmosphere.

I'm trying to create **a lively atmosphere.**

I'm trying to create **a supportive atmosphere.**

**It makes a difference when** you work with nice people esp. in a supportive atmosphere.

I'm feeling totally burned out/ totally frazzled = totally exhausted and stressed out.

* Use expressions like these to talk about changes in your work over time.

Job satisfaction fell steeply/dramatically/sharply last year.

Things were **awful** before because of the long days.

This job's turned into a good thing.

## Talk about your life at work”谈谈你的工作（focus on工作环境，气氛）

A friend recently got a new job. At the same time, you've been organizing team-building exercises at your job. Talk with your friend about work atmosphere.

## Part 3)Create professional objectives (goals)

## State your objectives at work

**Job-related objectives, objective is what you are trying to achieve. 目标**



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| Here are some expressions for communicating common business **objectives** for employees. |

John needs to be **proactive in** finding and fixing defects

I will **become involved in** the early stages of project planning

Roger should **play a role** in the design stage of products

Mary needs to **point out problems** in our manufacturing process**. //use “strong, action” verb**

Ron needs to **lead the development of** our new software.  **//use “strong, action” verb**

Sherry has to **take responsibility** for her team's missed deadlines

The whole team needs to **submit annual objectives** that are clear and detailed.  **//use “strong, action” verb**

## **Grammar: comparative比较级 V.S. superlative [suːˈpəːlətɪv]最高级**

**Comparing with \*-er\***

When you are stating objectives with a one-syllable adjective, add **-er** to make a comparison.

We want him to develop a **faster** design process.

**Comparing with \*more\*:** With longer adjectives, add **more**.

As an area for improvement, you have to be **more** **proactive.**

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| **Adjectives that end in \*-y\*** | | |
| For two-syllable adjectives that end in **-y**, change the **-y** to **-i** and add **-er**.  She needs to be involved **earlier** in the process | | |
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| **Irregular adjectives** | | |
| Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms.  Notice that **bigger** adds an extra **g** in the middle of the word. | | |
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|  | He's a **good** worker, but we need him to get **better** fast! |  |
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|  | We want you to play a **bigger** role in the future. |  |

e.g.

We're promoting you to **senior** designer.

You will have much **more** responsibility.

You'll have a much **bigger** role in design.

You need to be involved **earlier** in the process.

We need you to be **more** proactive

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| From  Jack,    I talked to some people, and they all think Jessica is ready; not shy – actually, very **competent(工作有能力的)**. Three people said she just needs a chance. We need to let her take **more** responsibility. Here are my suggested changes **in role and objectives** for her for next year.  Role:   * promote her to senior designer * have her manage designers Larry and Martina * **involve her earlier in** the design process to work with product owners and VP of product development   Objectives:   * become more proactive * help get products from idea to market faster **//verb: market the product使产品打入市场**   This is much more responsibility for Jessica, but she can do it. For all of this, you'll need to be available. Meet with her once or twice every week. She will need some help.  Thanks.  Elizabeth |

## Part 4)Plan your career path

## Describe goals/objectives

* Objective: something that you are trying hard to achieve, especially in business or politics〔尤指商业或政治方面的〕目的，目标

V.S.

* Goal: Something that is your goal is something that you hope to achieve, especially when much time and effort will be needed. 目标   It's a matter of setting your own goals and following them.  这是一个设定自己的目标并努力实现它们的问题。

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| Use these adjectives to help you describe goals. | | |
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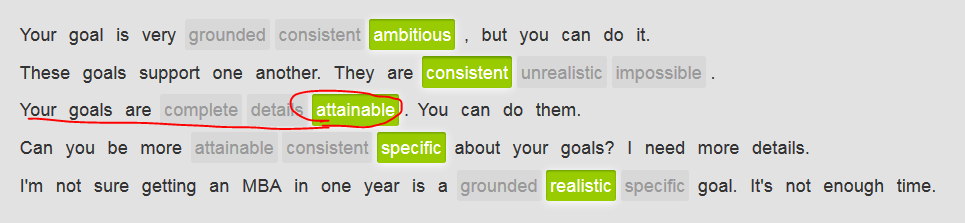
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|  | Getting an MBA in the next five years is a **realistic** goal | Getting an MBA in the next five years is a realistic goal. |
|  |  |  |

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|  | You need more details in your goals. They have to be **specific**. | You need more details in your goals. They have to be specific. |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Getting an online certificate in project management within two years is an **attainable** goal. | Getting an online certificate in project management within two years is an attainable goal. |
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|  | Studying computer programming is **consistent** with your goal of getting a job in a tech company. | Studying computer programming is consistent with your goal of getting a job in a tech company. |
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|  | Your goal of becoming a CEO someday is great because it's **ambitious.** | Your goal of becoming a CEO someday is great because it's ambitious. |



* Taking an online class is **a realistic goal**.
* Your goal of becoming a professor is **ambitious**.
* To be **specific**, a goal needs details.
* You never know what you can **achieve**.
* An MBA and a job in business are **consistent goals.**
* Becoming CEO in two years may not **be attainable.**

## Plans and goals – SMART

//check in with sb. = communicate with //follow up with sb: 和sb. 跟进

## Career counsellor

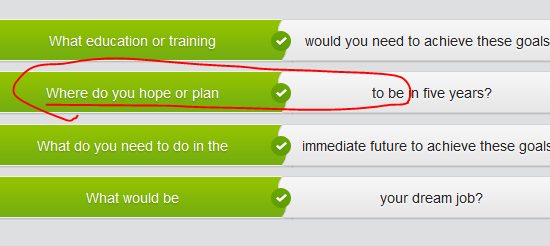
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| **Communicating plans and goals** | | |
| Use these expressions to communicate your intentions and goals. | | |
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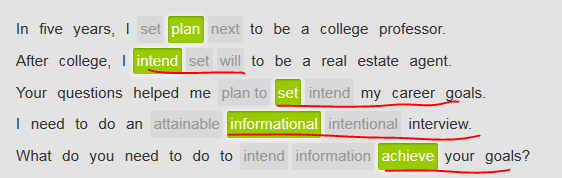
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A: **Where do you want or plan to be <***in five years*>? |  |
|  | B: **I plan to be a** designer **in a** large corporation. |  |
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|  | A: **What are you going to do** after college? |  |
|  | B**: I intend to** work as an accountant. |  |
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|  | A: **Did you look at the questions** I gave you? |  |
|  | B: Yes. They really **helped me set my career goals.** |  |
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|  | A: **What is a next step** for today or tomorrow for you **to achieve your goals?** |  |
|  | B: **I need to do** an informational interview. |  |





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| Our first appointment  From:  Sandra.Bickerman.phd@fhtzmail.com  To:  efstudent@ef.com  I'm looking forward to meeting you at 3 p.m. on Tuesday. Before our appointment, please look over the four questions below, and spend some time working out some goals. These will not be final goals, but it will give us a place to start our discussion.   * **Where do you hope or plan to be** in five years? * What **would** be your dream job? * What education or training **would** you need to **achieve these goals**? * What do you need to do **in the immediate future** to **achieve these goals**?   Please be as **specific** as possible. Give details. Also, try to keep a balance between **realistic** and **ambitious**. We want your goals to be **attainable** but still a challenge. **=> SMART**  See you soon!  Sincerely,  Sandra Bickerman, Ph.D. |