



# Lesson 6

## A job for life?

# I. Vocabulary

*Personality*



# Adjectives





## Complete the sentences with an adjective. Listen and check.

bright

resourceful

straightforward

conscientious

sarcastic

sympathetic

determined

self-sufficient

thorough

gentle

spontaneous

steady

1. He's quite resourceful. He can usually work out how to solve a problem.

2. He's very thorough. Whatever part of a job he's doing, he does it with great attention to detail.

3. My nieces are both really bright. They get very good marks at school in all their subjects.

4. She's such a straightforward. She's honest and open and just says what she thinks.



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5. She's very determined. Once she decided to do something, nothing will stop her.

6. He's very self-sufficient. He never needs anyone else' help.

7. He's not very sympathetic. When I was ill last week, he didn't even phone me.

8. She is so conscientious! She worked all weekend to make sure she got everything done.



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9. My sister's a very gentle person. She's calm and kind and she never gets angry.

10. Her boyfriend is a steady kind of guy. He's sensible and she can really rely on him.

11. He's very spontaneous. He can suddenly decide to go to Paris in the morning and in the evening he's there.

12. Our maths teacher used to be so sarcastic. She loved making comments that made us feel small.

Useful phrases  
when describing  
personality





# Complete the sentences with a phrase from the list. Listen and check.

a bit of a

a bit too

comes across

deep down

on the surface

on the whole

tends to

1. My father tends to avoid conflict - he never argues with my mother, he just leaves the room.

2. On the surface he seems confident, but deep down he's quite insecure.

3. I worry about my grandmother. She's a bit too trusting, so it's easy for people to take advantage of her.



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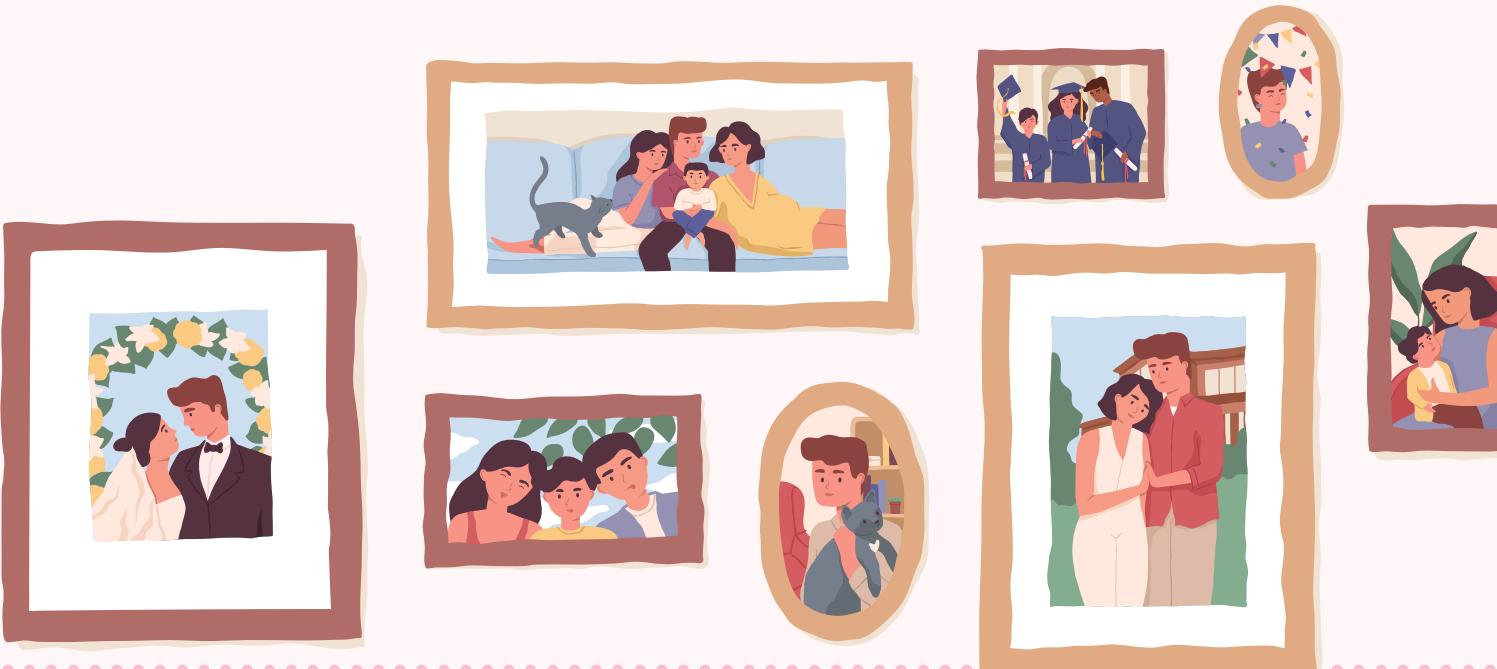
tends to

4. On the whole he's pretty laid-back, though he can sometimes get very stressed about work.

5. She's a bit of a control freak – she always needs to organize everything and everybody.

6. He comes across as quite sarcastic, but in fact he's really friendly.

Describe the personality of  
your family's members  
(using the learnt vocabulary).



# II. Grammar

## *Linkers*

# Write the linkers in the correct column.

although

however

because

though

yet

in order to

consequently

so

to

despite

Result	Reason	Purpose	Contrast
consequently so	because	to in order to	although yet however though despite

# Result

1. ‘so’ is the most common way of introducing a result or a logical connection.

*“I have a job interview next week, so I’ve bought myself a suit!”*

# Result

2. ‘**as a result, therefore, consequently**’ (more formal than so) are often used at the beginning of a sentence or clause.

*“It had snowed hard all night. As a result, the airport was closed until 11.00 a.m.”*

# Purpose

1. **'to, in order to, so as to'**: introduce a clause of purpose and are all followed by an infinitive, **to** is the most informal

*"I did a language course to/ in order to/ so as to improve my English."*

# Purpose

2. For negative purpose, we use '**so as not to/ in order not to**'

*"He closed the door quietly so as not to/ in order not to wake the baby."*

# Purpose

3. We can use '**so (that) + can/ could + verb or 'will/ would + verb'**: express purpose.

*"They moved to London so (that) they could see their grandchildren more often."*

# Purpose

4. We use '**in case +a clause**' when we do something in order to be ready for future situations/problems, or to avoid them.

*"I'm not going to tell Amy, in case she tells everyone else."*

# Contrast

1. ‘**but**’: the most common and informal way of introducing contrast and link two contrasting points within a sentence. ‘**yet**’ is used in the same way, but is more formal.

# Contrast

**NOTE:** ‘**however, nevertheless**’ are used at the beginning of a sentence to connect it to the previous one and are usually followed by a comma (,).

- Nevertheless is more formal than however

# Contrast

2. ‘**even though**’ is more emphatic than ‘although.’  
Though is more common in informal speech.

*“We enjoyed the film although/ even though/ though it was long.”*

# Contrast

3. After '**in spite of, despite**', use a gerund, a noun, or 'the fact that + clause.'

*"In spite of her age, she still travels all over the world."*

## Circle the correct linkers.

1. We can't afford to have a holiday this year *as* / yet we've got an overdraft at the bank.
2. Could we rearrange my timetable *so that* / *in case* I don't have so many classes on Fridays?
3. I got to the interview on time *due to* / *in spite of* the fact that my train was late.
4. It isn't worth phoning John, *seeing that* / *so that* he's arriving in five minutes.
5. He gets a good salary *though* / *since* the job itself is quite monotonous.

# Circle the better option according to register.

1. I've been off work for the last three days because of / owing to this nasty cough I've got.
2. The organization has severe financial problems, and so / consequently half the staff have been laid off.
3. The company has reported declining sales this year. Nevertheless / But, they have so far managed to avoid any staff cuts.
4. I stopped at a service station to / in order to fill up with petrol.
5. I thought it was an amazing book. It was a bit depressing, though / however.
6. We regret to announce that the performance has been cancelled due to / because of technical problems.

# Join the sentences using the bold words.

1. Our seats were along way from the stage. We enjoyed the play. **IN SPITE**  
=> We enjoyed the play in spite of our seats being a long way from the stage.

2. It took us ages to get there. the traffic was heavy. **BECAUSE OF**  
=> It took us ages to get there because of the heavy traffic.

3. I took the price off the bag. I didn't want Becky know how much it has cost.

**SO**  
=> I took the price off the tag so (that) Becky wouldn't know how much it had cost.



# Join the sentences using the bold words.

4. Keep the receipt for the sweater. Your dad might not like it. **IN CASE**  
=> Keep the receipt for the sweater, in case your dad doesn't like it.
5. Susan is an only child. She isn't at all spoilt. **EVEN THOUGH**  
=> Susan isn't at all spoilt, even though she's an only child..
6. Prices have risen. production costs have increased. **DUE TO**  
=> Prices have risen due to increased production costs.

# III. Vocabulary

work



# Adjectives





# Match sentences 1–8 to a–h.

## Listen and check.

1. My job as a divorce lawyer is very challenging. **C**
2. Working as a checkout assistant can be a bit monotonous and repetitive. **a**
3. I'm a primary school teacher. I find working with children very rewarding. **f**
4. I work in a small design company and my job's really motivating. **b**
5. Being a surgeon is very demanding. **h**
6. I always wanted an exciting job, but sadly, mine is incredibly tedious. **e**
7. He's in a dead-end job in the local factory. **g**
8. She's got a very high-powered job in finance. **d**

- a. I have to do exactly the same thing every day.*
- b. I never mind having to work overtime.*
- c. It tests my ability in a way that keeps me interested.*
- d. It's important and comes with a lot of responsibility.*
- e. It's really boring and it makes me feel impatient all the time.*
- f. It makes me happy because it's useful and important.*
- g. The wages are low and there's no hope of promotion.*
- h. It's very high pressure and you have to work for long hours.*