

Vocabulary in context

School life

1 ☆ Match the words in the box to the definitions.

abroad • assignment • grade/mark • notes • term • timetable

- in a different country to the one you usually live in
- a piece of work you have to do as part of your studies
- a plan that shows the times and days when lessons take place
- a period of time that the school year is divided into
- a letter or number that shows the quality of a student's work
- things you write down to help you remember

Higher education

2 ☆☆ Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- I was lucky as I got lots of academic when I was studying for my exams.
a facilities b resources c support
- My sister studies at university. She lives in on campus.
a student b facilities c undergraduates accommodation
- It can be really expensive to study at university, so students need to manage their carefully.
a finances b loan c support
- For new students, there is an induction where you can have a tour of the campus.
a week b lecture c tutor
- In most schools, there are no student as the education is free.
a notes b finances c loans
- It is important to all the lessons if you want to pass the exams at the end of the year.
a attend b resource c degree
- They've got a really good study programme and the is beautiful.
a timetable b campus c abroad
- Tom's geography starts at 10.30 and finishes at 12.00 tomorrow.
a lecture b term c tutor

3 ☆☆ Complete the text with the correct words. The first letter is given.

STUDY and TRAVEL

Today, lots of students have the opportunity to study (a) a..... There are plenty of places open to students who are at school or in (b) h..... e..... When you choose where to study, it's important to look at the (c) f..... that the school has. Many 'international' schools in different countries have a (d) c..... which is a bit like a university. Often, these schools also offer (e) s..... or other types of (f) s..... to help you pay for your studies, so it is important to check this out.

Some of the schools have student (g) a..... so that you can live on-site, or offer home-stay options nearby. You should look carefully at the (h) s..... that the school offers, as well as (i) e..... activities that you could take up. Compare the information on these schools' websites to find the one that is best for you!



Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

4 Match the underlined phrasal verbs to the meanings. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Nowadays, there are so many distractions outside school, from after-school activities to computer games, that you may find it difficult to get down to studying. One way for you to control this is to create a planner for your schoolwork. This includes noting when you have to hand in any assignments and making sure you set aside enough time for the work and don't simply put it off until the last minute. If you can pick up good habits from the start, it makes studying a lot easier and means you are more likely to get through your exams without getting too stressed.

- give work to a teacher or tutor
- postpone, do something at a later time
- learn something new
- deal with something difficult
- start doing something
- use something for a specific purpose

Great students' tip

Reading: Predicting content

Before reading a text, try to predict what it is about using a variety of approaches, including reading the heading or title, looking at the pictures or photos and thinking about where the text may appear, as the context will often also provide clues. Thinking about what a text may be about helps you understand it.


1 Read the title of this online article. What do you think the article is about? Then read it quickly and check your ideas.

2  **01 Read the article again and choose the best answers.**


- 1 Who is the article written for?
 - a Students choosing school subjects.
 - b The parents of the students.
 - c Teachers in secondary schools.
- 2 What should you do if you know what kind of job you want?
 - a Only choose the subjects that are needed for that job.
 - b Only take subjects that have particular qualifications.
 - c Choose carefully in case you decide you want to do something else.
- 3 Why is it important to consider your personality?
 - a Because it helps you do well.
 - b Because it makes learning easier.
 - c Because you can only learn something you find interesting.
- 4 Who can give you good advice?
 - a Your parents and friends.
 - b Your parents and teachers.
 - c All of the above.
- 5 Why shouldn't you make a quick decision?
 - a Because you have to make a list and that takes time.
 - b Because you want to make the right choices.
 - c Because you need to ask different people for their advice.
- 6 According to the article, what should you do?
 - a Expect the subject to get more difficult over the years.
 - b Decide to study a subject because you like the first year teachers.
 - c Choose a subject to be with your friends.

3 Match the underlined words and phrases in the article to the meanings.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 want you to be successful | |
| 2 very strong but simple ideas about what a person or thing is like | |
| 3 that you are considering | |
| 4 useful suggestions or pieces of advice | |
| 5 enthusiastic and determined to be successful | |

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THE END-OF-SCHOOL DILEMMA



The school subjects you choose in Years 11 and 12 may affect the rest of your life and choosing a good balance will keep your future job options open. But how can you know which subjects to choose? At this age, many students still don't know what they want to study at university (or if they will go at all) or what kind of job they want to do. So in this article, we will try to give some tips for those of you facing these choices.

- 1** If you have a particular job in mind or know what you want to study at university, carry out some research to find out what qualifications you need. However, a word of warning – don't narrow your choices too much. This way you can change your mind later on.
- 2** Think about what type of person you are and what you enjoy doing the most. If you take these things into account, learning will be less of a struggle. Make a list of skills you have learnt outside school and think of jobs related to them. Find out from your friends, family and teachers what they think you are good at. Being successful is a great way of staying motivated.
- 3** Ask advice from a government services careers adviser. They'll have your best interests at heart and may have some very useful tips to give you.
- 4** Don't rush into a decision. It's a very important one and it's best not to get it wrong. One approach is to make a list of all the subjects that you like and then write down the advantages and disadvantages of each one. You'll often find that this helps you make the right choices.
- 5** There are also lots of things you shouldn't do. Here are just a few:
 - Don't take a subject because your friends are taking it. You'll have plenty of time to see them outside classes.
 - Don't take a subject because you like the teacher. Later on, you'll probably have other teachers who you may not like as much!
 - Don't choose a subject because there isn't much homework or there aren't too many assignments. It's possible that they will increase.
 - Finally, don't let negative stereotypes stop you from studying the career you have chosen.

Good luck!

Critical thinkers

4 According to the article, are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 You will probably know the job you want to do in the future. | T / F |
| 2 How you learn is an important factor to consider when you are choosing what to study. | T / F |
| 3 Doing things well keeps you motivated. | T / F |
| 4 What your friends are studying shouldn't influence your decisions. | T / F |

Grammar in context 1

Present simple, present continuous and present habits

1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 The library *opens/is opening* at 8 am every day.
- 2 What assignment *do you do/are you doing* now?
- 3 At most schools, students *take/are taking* exams at the end of the year.
- 4 You *continually complain/are continually complaining* about how much homework you get.
- 5 Usually *we study/we're studying* together, but Mae isn't here today.
- 6 I'm sorry, but *I don't know/I'm not knowing* the answer.

Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

2 ☆ Make present perfect simple or present perfect continuous sentences with the verbs given.

- 1 How long have you (learn) English?
- 2 Julia has just (finish) her exams.
- 3 I've (work) on this essay all day and I'm still not finished.
- 4 Simona has (decide) what she wants to study at university. We're going to have a doctor in the family!
- 5 Nobody has (take) this course before. It's new this term.
- 6 Joe needs to take a rest – he's (revise) for more than three hours.

3 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- 1 She constantly (worry) about her exams.
- 2 We usually (have) extra-curricular activities after school.
- 3 My friends (understand) I have a lot of homework to do.
- 4 I (complete) my English homework at the moment and it's really difficult.
- 5 A lot of students say they (not like) maths at school.

4 ☆☆ Complete the text with the present perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs given.

My best friend (a) just (start) her second year as an A-level student. She (b) (study) geography, maths and economics up until now, but she (c) (fail) an exam and she wants to stop studying geography. Her teacher (d) (tell) her to think very carefully before giving it up. She (e) just also (asked) me for some advice. I (f) (suggested) she continue her geography classes for the rest of the year.

5 ☆☆☆ Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

contact • donate • offer • operate • organise • produce • set up



THE SCHOOL LIBRARY ORGANISATION

The School Library Organisation (a) its members a number of different services:

It (b) training courses for teachers and parents.

It (c) materials to encourage youngsters to read.

It (d) thousands of books to schools across the country.

It (e) in many cities in the UK and abroad.

At the moment, they (f) a new music lending programme. Keep in touch to find out more.

To (g) them, send an email via their website.

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

6 Rewrite the sentences using the word given. Do not change the meaning.

- 1 My brother talks about university all the time. It's really annoying. **always**
My brother
It's really annoying.
- 2 Lisa moved here a year ago. **living**
Lisa a year.
- 3 We started revising at 7 pm. **been**
We 7 pm.
- 4 I can't go out, I need to finish my assignment. **yet**
I can't go out, I
- 5 My teacher gives us lots of homework. **forever**
My teacher lots of homework.
- 6 I did this course before, so I'm not doing it again. **already**
I this course, so I'm not doing it again.

Developing vocabulary and listening

do and make

1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- Last year, I really struggled in maths, but I've done/made a lot of progress since then.
- Sara always does/makes her homework as soon as she gets home from school.
- Unfortunately, Mika failed her exam as she did/made lots of mistakes.
- I found it quite difficult to do/make new friends when I changed schools.
- Can you do/make me a favour and help me with my assignment?
- Please don't do/make any noise. There are students taking an exam in that room.

2 ☆☆ Complete the text with the words in the box and the correct form of do or make.

a choice • a course • a degree • an appointment • an extra-curricular activity • a plan

In the UK, students aged between 13 and 14 have to (a) about the subjects they want to study for GCSEs. It is such an important decision that many schools have advisers for it and they encourage students to (b) with them to discuss the options. For students who know they want to go to university and (c) in a subject like science or law, it's easy to decide on some of the subjects. However, if you aren't sure, it's still sensible to (d) so that you don't have to (e) that you don't enjoy or that won't be useful later on. Advisers also point out that if you (f), you should always include this on your CV when you apply for a job or to university.

3 02 ☆ Listen to a podcast about an exam. Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

- Thai students do this exam every year. T / F
- Students work on the exam during one whole day. T / F
- There's a lot of pressure on students to pass the exam. T / F
- Some teachers want the exam to change. T / F

4 02 ☆☆ Listen again and choose the best answers.

- In the exam ...
 - not everyone does a language.
 - arts and science students have different questions.
 - only science students do maths.
- A good mark in the exam means students can ...
 - get a good job immediately.
 - go to a better university.
 - help their family.
- At specialised schools, students ...
 - do sports once a month.
 - have one free day a week.
 - study for more than 12 hours a day.
- On the day of the exam ...
 - students can't listen to music.
 - cars aren't allowed near the exam area.
 - ordinary people don't go to work.
- The problem with the exam is that students ...
 - can't concentrate.
 - have to learn too much.
 - don't analyse information.

Critical thinkers

- 5 Some students want pre-university education to be broader instead of focussing on exams. What can governments include in education as a way to broaden it?
-

Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

- 6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary.

do away with • do without • make out • make up • make up for

- In some schools, they have decided to exams and use continuous assessment instead.
- If you don't know the answer in a test, it's better to something rather than leave a question unanswered.
- You can't take your mobile phone into the exam room. You'll have to it until afterwards.
- It's important that you write neatly so the examiner can what you've written.
- I'm not sure how I can missing so many classes. I'm really worried about my exams now!



Grammar in context 2

Gerunds and infinitives 1

1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Most people recommend to study/studying sciences if you want to become a doctor.
- 2 Is it easy to learn/learning a new language?
- 3 That assignment didn't take too long to finish/finishing.
- 4 I'm not interested in to go/going to university.
- 5 To decide/Deciding which subjects to study can be very hard.
- 6 Sarah's parents expect her to do/doing well in her exams.
- 7 I'd prefer to study/studying abroad when I finish school.
- 8 José really enjoys to take part in/taking part in extra-curricular activities.

2 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs given.

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Preparing for your exams

- 1 (organise) your study space is vital. Make sure your desk is tidy and the lighting is good.
- 2 Make sure you manage (revise) early enough and you don't leave it until the last few days.
- 3 Arrange (meet) with other students for study sessions.
- 4 Write a list of what you will need on the day of the exams to avoid (forget) anything.
- 5 It's difficult (remember) everything so try not (worry) if you don't know the answers straight away.
- 6 Carefully check what you need (do) for the exam before you start.
- 7 Most experts suggest (snack) on brain foods like nuts and dried fruit.
- 8 Don't expect (know) all of the answers.

3 ☆☆ Read the sentences and choose the correct answers.

- 1 I managed ...
a to pass all my exams this year.
b passing all my exams this year.
- 2 I don't enjoy ...
a to study late at night.
b studying late at night.
- 3 I promise not ...
a to worry about my exams.
b worrying about my exams.
- 4 Have you ever considered ...
a to go to university?
b going to university?
- 5 We decided ...
a to help each other with our coursework.
b helping each other with our coursework.

4 ☆☆☆ Complete the email using the words in the box and the correct form of the verbs given.

arrange • consider • the first • hate • love • managed • promised • suggested

Hi Sam,

Sorry I haven't been in touch for a while, but I've been very busy. I've just finished three assignments and, although it was difficult, I **(a)** (do) them all. Usually, I wouldn't finish them all so quickly, but my mum **(b)** (do) them one after the other so I got them out of the way.

She **(c)** (take) me away for a short holiday – we're going to the mountains and you know how much I **(d)** (be) outdoors 😊. Apparently, she's **(e)** (hire) a local guide to show us the best routes. We're camping in a tent, although she did **(f)** (pay) for a cabin, but then she decided it was too expensive. So we're staying in tents. I know I'm going to be **(g)** (wake up) in the morning and you know how much I **(h)** (get up) early!

Anyway, I'll write again when we get back.

Bye, Tim

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

5 Find and correct the mistakes. Three of the sentences are correct.

- 1 Generally, I don't mind to take exams.
.....
- 2 I keep on to forget my password.
.....
- 3 Emily wants to become a teacher.
.....
- 4 Peter always walks to school to try to keep fit.
.....
- 5 Jasmine has been studied at this school since she was 12.
.....
- 6 Have you considered to use a laptop for your assignments?
.....
- 7 I'm sorry, but I haven't been finishing this yet.
.....
- 8 That course is sounding really interesting.
.....
- 9 There wasn't enough time to answer all the questions.
.....

Developing speaking

Giving personal information – preferences

1 03 ☆ Listen to three dialogues. Match the topics (A–C) to the dialogues (1–3).

- A how and where to study
- B going out with friends
- C choosing what to study

2 04 ☆☆ Listen to the first dialogue again. Are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 The students have to let the school know what they want to study tomorrow. T / F
- 2 The girl wants to take her time making the decision. T / F
- 3 The girl says she wants to be a doctor. T / F
- 4 The boy likes doing things that are physical. T / F
- 5 The boy wants to keep on studying after he finishes school. T / F
- 6 The boy plans on joining a football club. T / F

3 ☆☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 I'd prefer/rather to become an artist.
- 2 I prefer/rather doing physical work.
- 3 I'd prefer/rather go home and study.
- 4 My parents would prefer/rather me to study chemistry.
- 5 My parents would prefer/rather I didn't leave school at 16.
- 6 I'd prefer/rather not to go straight to university after school.

4 ☆☆☆ Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 I usually prefer do my homework in the library.
.....
- 2 I'd rather not to spend all my time revising.
.....
- 3 My parents would prefer me spending lots of time with them.
.....
- 4 I'd rather going to school near where I live.
.....
- 5 My mother rather would I chose the subjects I enjoy.
.....
- 6 I'd prefer to learn another foreign language than study just English.
.....
- 7 We prefer doing homework on Saturday to doing it on Sunday.
.....

Pronunciation

5 05 ☆ Listen to the sentences. Focus on the /d/ sound and choose the correct alternative. Then listen and repeat.

- 1 I rather/I'd rather wait to make the decision.
- 2 I prefer/I'd prefer doing my homework at the weekend.
- 3 I rather/I'd rather not go to university.
- 4 They prefer/They'd prefer I got a job straight after school.
- 5 I prefer/I'd prefer not to have to study maths.

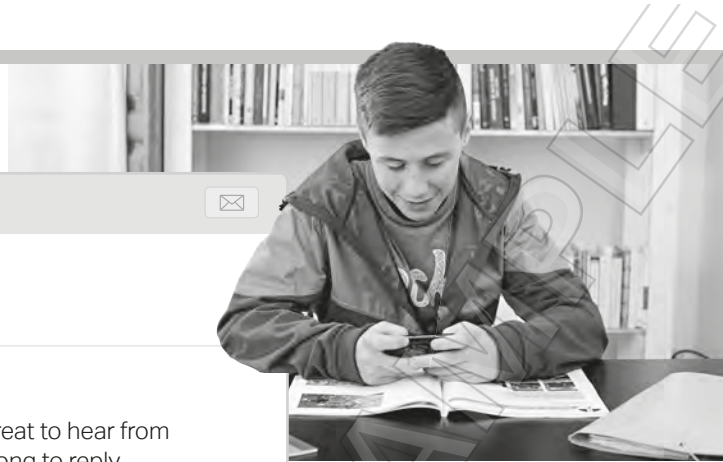
6 06 ☆☆☆ Listen to the questions and respond to them using the expressions in 5. Write the answers and practise giving responses. If possible, record yourself.

- 1 Would you prefer to go to university or get a job when you finish school?
.....
- 2 Would you rather study alone or with other students?
.....
- 3 Which subject do you prefer at school?
.....
- 4 Would you rather have exams at the end of the year or continuous assessment?
.....
- 5 Do you prefer doing your homework during the week or at the weekend?
.....



Developing writing

An informal email 1



To: Karen Jacobsen
From: Tony Lymes

Hey Karen!

Thanks for your last email. It was great to hear from you and I'm sorry it's taken me so long to reply. How did your exams go? I hope you passed them all.

By the way I managed to pass my exams! Now I have to decide what to do in the summer break. Maybe you could tell me what you think. Your advice is always great. So, I have two choices; I could either go to a summer camp where I'd take some classes in subjects I'm interested in, or I could volunteer with a local charity and get some work experience. What would you suggest?

Anyway, I have to go. Bye for now.

Tony

Start with an introduction.

Use informal language.

Use exclamation marks.

Use questions to encourage a response.

1 ☆ Read the email. Are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 The writer doesn't use informal language. T / F
- 2 There is an introduction. T / F
- 3 Tony asks for news. T / F
- 4 Karen has had some exams. T / F
- 5 The purpose of the email is to give advice to Karen. T / F
- 6 Tony and Karen have written to each other before. T / F

✓ Great students' tip

Writing: Purpose and register

When you are writing any type of text, it is important to think about who you are writing to, as well as your reason for writing. You need to make sure that you are using the appropriate language: formal or informal. When you finish writing, check the language you have used. Also check that the purpose of your writing is clear to the reader.

2 ☆ Choose the informal expressions.

- 1 Hi, Jacob!
- 2 Dear Mrs Taylor,
- 3 It was great to hear from you.
- 4 Yours sincerely,
- 5 Thanks!
- 6 I would be grateful if you could ...
- 7 I'd love to hear from you soon.
- 8 I look forward to hearing from you.

3 ☆ Read the expressions and choose the correct use.

- 1 Before I forget, ...
 - a Changing topic
 - b Greeting
 - c Asking for news
- 2 Hugs.
 - a Greeting
 - b Ending email
 - c Asking for news
- 3 All the best.
 - a Greeting
 - b Introduction
 - c Ending email
- 4 Have you been doing anything exciting recently?
 - a Asking for news
 - b Introduction
 - c Changing topic
- 5 Thanks for your reply.
 - a Changing topic
 - b Ending email
 - c Introduction



4 ☆☆ Complete the informal email expressions with the words in the box.

exciting • reminds • there • things • up to

- 1 I have some news!
- 2 How are?
- 3 What have you been?
- 4 That me. Have you heard ...?
- 5 Hi

Prepare

- 5 In her email, Tony asks Karen what she would suggest. Make a list of the advantages (A) and disadvantages (D) of the two options Toni mentions.

	Go to a summer camp 	Volunteer with a local charity 
A
D

- 6 Use this paragraph plan in your email:

Paragraph 1: Greeting and introduction – respond to Tony’s first paragraph

Paragraph 2: Your advice

Paragraph 3: Ending the email

Write

- 7 Write your email. Use your notes, the paragraph plan, the writing model on the opposite page and the Writing bank above to help you.

.....

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Check

- 8 Read your email and complete this checklist.

- 1 I included an introduction.
- 2 I used appropriate informal language.
- 3 I used questions to encourage a response.

- 4 I answered the questions in the email.
- 5 I ended the email with appropriate informal expressions.

Task

Imagine you have received Tony’s email. Write a reply to him. Use between 120 and 150 words.

Writing bank

Useful expressions in informal emails

- Greetings**
Hi, Dear (Mary/John) ..., Hey
- Introduction**
Thanks for your last email, It was great to hear from you, Sorry I haven't written for a while, I'm writing to tell you about ..., I have some exciting news
- Asking for news**
How are you?, How are things?, Are you doing exams/on holiday at the moment?, What have you been doing?, What have you been up to?
- Changing topic**
By the way, Anyway, That reminds me
- Ending email**
Write back soon, That's all for now, Bye for now, See you soon, All the best, Lots of love

2 A JOB WELL DONE

Vocabulary in context

Work conditions and responsibilities

1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Most people want a job where they can earn/make a good salary.
- 2 She didn't enjoy her job so she decided to be sacked/resign.
- 3 My mother's got her own company. Three employers/employees work for her.
- 4 Please read the contract carefully before you apply for/sign it.
- 5 In many countries, people resign/retire at 65.
- 6 Jacob wants a career/manual job where he works outside.

Working life, hours and pay

2 ☆☆ Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 Yesterday, my aunt was a new job. She's so happy.
a applied b offered c responsible for
- 2 Most employers should offer their employees to help them with their job.
a experience b qualifications c training
- 3 When Lisa was at university, she had a job to earn a bit of money.
a overtime b part-time c skilled
- 4 Today, a lot of people are and don't work for someone else.
a redundant b self-employed c unemployed
- 5 Rick was late for work for the third time in a week, so he was
a fired b retired c unemployed

3 ☆☆ Complete the text with the words in the box.

a good salary • colleagues • deal with • employees • experience • in charge • job • minimum wage • nine to five • promotion • responsible for • work long hours • work overtime

4 ☆☆☆ Complete each sentence with the correct form of these words.

bad • employ • hunt • promote • qualify • time

- 1 Unfortunately, there were no opportunities for at the company.
- 2 They get double pay when they work
- 3 To become a teacher, you need to have special
- 4 We help people find jobs.
- 5 The job was so paid; it was less than the minimum wage!
- 6 When she lost her job, she spent hours job on the Internet.

Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

5 Complete the text with the words in the box.

clients • company • deadlines • interview • job-share • perks • reports • sick leave • stressful • vacancy

My neighbour has just got a new job. It's quite (a) because there are lots of (b) to meet, but she says she enjoys the pressure. The job comes with lots of (c) like a company car and paid (d) in case she gets ill. Also, she doesn't have to work every day as it's a (e) with a colleague. When she went for the (f), she was quite worried as she didn't have any experience and the (g) only had one (h)

Her main responsibility is to look after the company's (i) and make sure they are happy. She also has to write regular (j) for her boss.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Are you looking for a (a)? We have opportunities for two people to join our team. For details, see below.

Store Manager The manager is (b) the day-to-day running of the store. You will need to have previous (c) in a similar position. You will be (d) of a team of ten (e)

You will earn (f), but will be expected to (g) during busy periods.

Sales assistant Your job is to work with a team of your (h) on the shop floor and to (i) the public. To start with, you will be on the (j), but there are opportunities for (k)

You will work from (l) with some opportunities to (m) and earn extra money.

If you are interested in either position, please complete our application form.



1 Read the text quickly. Match the headings (1–3) to the sections (A–C).

- 1 Food stylist
- 2 Professional sleeper
- 3 Golf-ball diver

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UNUSUAL JOBS


It's often difficult to decide on the job you'd like to do when you're young. Do you choose a job because you are good at a particular subject at school or because the pay is good? Maybe you can turn your hobby into your career. Or would you rather follow in your parents' footsteps? Alternatively, you could choose an unusual job. And there are plenty out there! Here are three surprising jobs some people do. Is one of them right for you?

A This sounds too perfect to be true. What person, especially a teenager, doesn't like to sleep? And there are different versions of the job to choose from. The two most common are to test products before they go on sale or for scientific research. Companies that make things like mattresses and pillows want people to try them out and write reports. And the Hotel Finn in Helsinki paid someone to sleep in different rooms so they could provide their guests with the perfect night's sleep.

On the other hand, scientists are usually interested in sleep patterns and not the actual products. Space agencies like NASA in the US or DLR in Germany hire people to stay in bed for as long as 70 days as part of an experiment to study the effects of lying still for a long time. It sounds like a great job, but would you really want to lie down doing nothing for more than two months? There are also other downsides to the job. Quite often, scientific studies only go on for a short time, for example two or three weeks, so the job doesn't last long.

B Millions of golf balls are lost every year on golf courses around the world and many of these go into water features like lakes. The job of a golf-ball diver is to dive to the bottom of the lakes and collect all the lost balls. They get 8–10 cents for most of their recycled golf balls and up to \$2 for the Titleist Pro V1, the 'Rolls-Royce' of golf balls. It looks like the perfect job for someone who likes diving and working outdoors, but a word of caution – many of the lakes are cold and dark, and it can be difficult to see very much because of the mud at the bottom. You could also face other hazards, such as snakes! Does it sound like fun now?

C OK, here are two words you are definitely familiar with: 'food' and 'stylist', but together? When people hear the word 'stylist', they usually think of clothes or hair. Well, look carefully the next time you see a picture of food in a magazine, a cookbook or an advert. Is that really what it will look like if you cook it? The answer is probably not. So, food stylists try to make the food look as good as possible before it is photographed. They do this in a number of ways, including spraying it with a mixture of water and sugar so it catches the light, or even using things like fake butter or ice cream rather than the real thing! To become a food stylist, you need a degree in culinary studies, attention to detail and a lot of creativity!

2  07 Read the blog again. Who are the statements talking about: the professional sleeper (PS), the golf-ball diver (GD) or the food stylist (FS)?

- 1 The job can sometimes be dangerous. PS / GD / FS
- 2 There are different ways of doing this job. PS / GD / FS
- 3 This job takes place outside. PS / GD / FS
- 4 In this job, people sometimes try to trick the public. PS / GD / FS
- 5 In this job, people provide information that can be useful. PS / GD / FS
- 6 Some people study at university for this job. PS / GD / FS

3 Match the underlined words in the blog to the meanings.

- 1 things that could be dangerous
- 2 a job or a profession you spend your working life in
- 3 to give someone something they want or need
- 4 careful thought in order to avoid danger
- 5 negative aspects of something

 **Critical thinkers**

4 According to the text, are these sentences facts (F) or opinions (O)?

- 1 It's often difficult to decide on the job you'd like to do when you're young. F / O
- 2 There's a hotel in Finland that gets someone to sleep in their rooms. F / O
- 3 Quite often, scientific studies only last for a short time. F / O
- 4 The job of golf-ball diver sounds perfect for someone who likes diving. F / O
- 5 The food you cook at home probably won't look like the picture you saw in the magazine. F / O
- 6 Food stylists sometimes use fake ingredients. F / O



Grammar in context 1

Past simple and past continuous

1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- Anvitha Vijay developed/was developing an educational app when she was nine years old.
- In 2016, Anvitha met/was meeting Tim Cook, the CEO of Apple®, while she attended/was attending a conference.
- Apple invited/were inviting almost 350 high school and college students to attend the conference.
- What did you do/were you doing when you had/were having the idea?
- He saw/was seeing an advert for a software developer and decided/was deciding to apply.
- She spent/was spending time on the Internet when she found/was finding an interesting article.

2 ☆ Choose the sentences which can also be written with *would*.

- Helen **didn't use to** travel by train.
- Billy **used to** love going sailing.
- Susan **applied** for the job.
- Their teacher **used to** tell them off.

3 ☆☆ Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs given.

At the age of 13, Jordan Romero (a) (become) the youngest person to climb Mount Everest. When he (b) (reach) the top, he immediately (c) (phone) his mum in California and told her he (d) (call) her from the top of the world. The government (e) (not give) him permission to climb from the south side so he (f) (have) to use the more difficult north-east route.

Jordan was lucky. Bonita Norris, once the youngest British person to climb Everest, (g) (fall) into a dangerous zone while she (h) (descend) and had to be rescued.



4 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

fill in • finish • hear • play • retire • send • sleep

- After she from work, Jenny took up golf as a hobby.
- Kyle at his desk so he was fired from his job.
- What were you doing when you the news?
- Sam games on his computer as his sister her homework.
- She the application form online and then it by email.

Past habits and states: *used to*, *would*

5 ☆☆☆ Rewrite the sentences using *would* or *used to*. Do not change the meaning.

- Sally and Richard lived in a small town.
.....
- Richard had a part-time job in the post office.
.....
- Sally worked full time at the health centre.
.....
- Richard went to work every day except Sundays.
.....
- He started work at nine in the morning.
.....
- They didn't like their jobs, so they decided to leave.
.....

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

6 Find and correct ten mistakes in the text using the past simple, past continuous and *used to*.

Last week, I read *I'll Meet You There* by Heather Demetrios. It's a book about young people and their first jobs. This is what happened.

Many girls in 17-year-old Skylar Evans' small town are having a future as bored mothers working nights in a fast-food restaurant. But Skylar plans to enjoy a three-month summer holiday and a future at art school. That is, until her mother was losing her job and Skylar was needing to find work herself.

The other main character, Josh Mitchell, used to return home after a bad accident. He is very sure of himself, but now with a bad leg his personality was different. He too looked for work.

They both were finding jobs at Paradise Motel off California's Highway 99 and were discovering that, although they were very different and were having little in common, they could have a deep friendship.

Developing vocabulary and listening

Phrasal verbs connected with work

1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Mark Zuckerberg was 19 when he kept at/set up Facebook®.
- 2 Katy's novel was put off/turned down by five publishers.
- 3 It can be really hard to keep up with/work on all the changes in technology in jobs.
- 4 It isn't a good idea to put off/set up things until the last minute.
- 5 It's quite common for a big company to want to get ahead/take over a smaller one.
- 6 Reggie Brown and Evan Spiegel asked Bobby Murphy to fill in/work on Snapchat with them.

2 ☆☆ Complete the text with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

fill in • get ahead • keep at • put off • set up • take over • work on

In 1997, Rob Law was studying product design at Northumbria University when he took part in a university competition to design a piece of luggage. He (a) the entry form and, amazingly, he won the competition. Unfortunately, he couldn't find anyone willing to manufacture his product. However, Rob (b) it and a few years later, in 2003, he got a grant of £500 and a loan from his bank. Disappointingly, he failed again, but he didn't let this (c) him In 2006, he (d) his own company and now his idea for Trunki® ride-on luggage is a multi-million-pound business. His effort shows that if you want to (e) it's important to keep trying. He's now (f) more ideas and a number of big companies are showing interest in (g) his company.



3 🎧 08 ☆ Listen to a girl talking about 'jigsaw' careers. Choose the best answers.

- 1 Kim's parents ...
 - a approve of her career ideas.
 - b don't understand that people's work is changing.
 - c think she should become a police officer.
- 2 Kim said that Lizzie Hodgson's talk ...
 - a was boring.
 - b helped her decide what to do.
 - c made her feel better about her situation.

4 🎧 08 ☆☆ Listen again. Are the sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- 1 Kim knows what job she wants to study for. T / F
- 2 Kim's father has had the same career since he was young. T / F
- 3 It's common for people to have a 'job for life' nowadays. T / F
- 4 People now don't see it as a bad thing if you change jobs every few years. T / F
- 5 Kim says she wants to work in advertising. T / F
- 6 Kim agreed with Lizzie when she said that people's jigsaw picture would help them find what they loved doing. T / F
- 7 Lizzie Hodgson's jigsaw picture is almost complete. T / F
- 8 Kim doesn't feel under pressure anymore when her dad asks her what she wants to do when she's older. T / F

Critical thinkers

5 Which of these ideas does Kim agree or disagree with?

- 1 When it comes to work, things are not the same as they were when her dad was young.
- 2 It isn't a good idea to change jobs too frequently.
- 3 Working in the creative industries is different to other types of work.
- 4 Technology means that all jobs will change in the future.
- 5 Kim is worried that she could end up doing a job she doesn't enjoy.
- 6 It's important to know what you'll be doing in five years' time.

Vocabulary extension ☆☆☆

6 Replace the words in bold in the sentences with the phrasal verbs in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary.

came up with • get through • laid off • put forward • took over • turned down

- 1 When my grandfather retired, my mother **took control of** the running of the family business.
- 2 She **didn't accept** the opportunity for promotion as she thought the hours were too long.
- 3 My uncle worked for a big company, but they had problems so he was **made redundant**.
- 4 Last year, the business **suggested** plans to open two factories.
- 5 When I got back from holiday, I had over 200 emails. It took me all day to **finish looking at** them.
- 6 She **invented** a new idea for her business.

Past perfect simple and continuous

1 ☆ Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 It started raining after he had left/been leaving for work.
- 2 They had worked/been working on the problem for months when they finally found a solution.
- 3 Sally Ride became the first American female astronaut 20 years after the Russians had sent/been sending a woman into space.
- 4 He was late for work because he had forgotten/ been forgetting to set his alarm clock.
- 5 John Pemberton had tried/been trying to find a cure for headaches when he invented Coca-Cola®.
- 6 Maria was really tired because she had worked/ been working all day.

2 ☆☆ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

- 1 My aunt was promoted after she (work at) the company for five years.
- 2 They (investigate) for months when they finally made their exciting breakthrough.
- 3 The new computer could do in seconds the same calculations that (take) weeks before.
- 4 Fred was listening to the news while he (get ready) for work.
- 5 We just (talk) about Max when he phoned me.
- 6 I was really nervous because never (be) on a plane before.

3 ☆☆ Complete the text with the past simple, past perfect or past perfect continuous form of the verbs in the box.

be • finish • forget • go • have • knock • leave • not pack • not wake up • stay up • study • try

Last year, Maria (a) to the US to work as a camp adviser. She (b) just school and she wanted to do something different. She (c) English for five years, but she (d) never to an English-speaking country before. She almost didn't make it! Her flight was at 10 am on Friday. The night before, she (e) very late. She (f) her clothes. At half past six, Maria's mum (g) on her door to wake her up. She kept knocking, but Maria (h) In the end, she came into her room. She told Maria that she (i) to wake her for over an hour. They (j) for the airport, but when they got there, Maria realised that she (k) her passport. Fortunately, the plane was delayed and Maria (l) time for her dad to bring it to the airport for her.

4 ☆☆☆ Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs given. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.



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When Marielle Wakim came up with her idea for a new company, she (a) (work) as a magazine editor for a number of years. The year before she (b) (start) Happily Ever #Hashtagged, people (c) (invite) her to 16 weddings. Her friends (d) (know) her job involved being creative, so before their weddings, a number of the couples (e) (ask) Marielle to come up with a clever hashtag they could use to celebrate their special day. In 2016, Marielle (f) (launch) her website and within a few months, her story (g) (make) the national news in the US. Originally, she (h) (think) she would get one or two requests each week, but after her story was on *Good Morning America*, the orders just (i) (keep) coming in. So, what (j) (start) as a funny idea was suddenly a lucrative business with hashtags starting at \$50.00.

Grammar challenge ☆☆☆

5 Rewrite the sentences using the word given. Do not change the meaning.

- 1 We waited for two hours. Our taxi eventually arrived.
After
- 2 Jenny visited Canada. She met her best friend.
While
- 3 Tom was working to earn some money. Then he went travelling.
Before
- 4 John left. Then I did my homework.
After
- 5 I saw the advert. I immediately decided to apply.
When
- 6 We stayed in the UK last summer. We visited lots of interesting places.
While

Developing speaking

Negotiating and collaborating 1

1 09 ☆ Listen to the dialogue. What do the students decide is the most useful thing to do?

- a learning a language
- b working
- c travelling
- d volunteering

2 09 ☆ Listen again. Put the expressions (A–H) in the order you hear them (1–8).

- A Don't you think so?
- B I agree up to a point, but ...
- C I see what you mean.
- D I suppose so, but ...
- E I think you're right.
- F That's a good idea.
- G What do you think about ...?
- H What do you think?

3 09 ☆☆☆ Complete the sentences from the dialogue. Then listen again and check.

- 1 I learning a language is a good way to spend your free time.
- 2 Yes, you're But I still want to do something different.
- 3 What do you think about working?
- 4, but I need some time for myself.
- 5 I think we that travelling could be good, but ...
- 6 That's So I think volunteering is the best ...

4 ☆☆☆ Read the expressions and choose the correct use.

- 1 I see what you mean, but ...
 - a Asking for opinion
 - b Agreeing
 - c Disagreeing
- 2 I think you're right.
 - a Asking for opinion
 - b Agreeing
 - c Disagreeing
- 3 What do you think?
 - a Asking for opinion
 - b Agreeing
 - c Disagreeing
- 4 I suppose so, but ...
 - a Asking for opinion
 - b Agreeing
 - c Disagreeing
- 5 What about you?
 - a Asking for opinion
 - b Agreeing
 - c Disagreeing
- 6 That's a good idea.
 - a Asking for opinion
 - b Agreeing
 - c Disagreeing



Great students' tip

Speaking: Using a variety of expressions

When you are agreeing or disagreeing, it is important to use a variety of ways of responding, rather than simply saying 'I agree' or 'I disagree'. We can also make disagreeing sound more polite by using phrases like 'I see what you mean, but ...', 'I see your point, but ...', etc.

Pronunciation

5 10 ☆ Listen to the phrases. Focus on how the last sound of a word is often linked to the first sound of the following word. Then listen and repeat.

- 1 Do you agree?
- 2 I suppose so, but ...
- 3 Yes, you're right.
- 4 What do you think about ...?
- 5 That's a good idea.

6 11 ☆☆☆ Listen to the questions and respond to them. Write the answers and practise saying them with the correct linking. If possible, record yourself.

- 1 Learning a language can be difficult. Do you agree?
.....
- 2 I think it's good to earn some money in your free time. What about you?
.....
- 3 What do you think about volunteering?
.....
- 4 What about relaxing and having fun after you've finished your exams?
.....
- 5 Travelling is too expensive for most teenagers. Don't you agree?
.....

Developing writing

A story 1

1 ☆ Look at the writing task and read the story. What do you think is the best title?

- 1 The perfect job 2 From bad to worse 3 Mistakes happen


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B *I* U **ab** x_2 x^2
☰ ▾

When Martin woke up and heard all the noise from the street, he realised something wasn't quite right. He **picked up** his mobile phone, but there was no display. The battery must be flat and he was going to be late for work – again!

An hour later, Martin **was sitting** at his desk. He'd only been in the job for three weeks and this was the third time he **had arrived** late. His boss **was not happy**. Martin didn't get on with his boss, but he needed the job **badly**. **Without thinking**, Martin clicked 'send' and sent an email. Then he stopped; had he made another mistake? He opened the email box and checked. Oh, no, he'd sent it to his boss and it was all about his boss – and not very nice things!

Martin sat with his head in his hands waiting for Mr Jones to come over. **Finally** he heard the sound of footsteps approaching. Well, it had been a good job while it lasted, but all good things come to an end.



Use linkers of time and sequence.

Use a variety of past tenses.

Use adjectives and adverbs to make the story more descriptive.

Use participle clauses.

Use linkers of time and sequence.

2 ☆☆ Read the story again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Martin think something was not right that morning?
.....
- 2 What had gone wrong with Martin's plans to be on time for work?
.....
- 3 What mistake did Martin make at the office?
.....
- 4 What do you think his boss told Martin?
.....

3 ☆☆ Rewrite the sentences using the word given. Do not change the meaning.

- 1 He checked his watch and then set off.
Having
- 2 Emma sat down and answered her phone.
Sitting down,
- 3 Harry walked over to his boss and handed in his resignation letter.
After
- 4 Paula finally got a job after she had applied for almost 100.
After

✓ Great students' tip

Writing: Stories

Before you write a story, make a plan. Make sure that you have a beginning that sets the background, a middle that tells the main events and an ending. Sometimes, you can change the order of these sections in the story, but always make sure the sequence of events and the chronology are clear. Use linkers of time and sequence to do this, as well as tenses such as the past perfect.

4 ☆☆ Complete the story with the verbs given in the correct tense.

The day hadn't started off very well. After **(a)** (burn) her toast, Tina **(b)** (leave) the house. She had walked to the bus stop, but on the way she realised she **(c)** (forget) her phone. It **(d)** (be) too late to go back, so she had decided she would just have to **(e)** (manage) without it for a change. The bus journey was fine, just a bit boring with no phone. **(f)** (get off) the bus, Tina realised something **(g)** (not be) quite right – there were no other kids **(h)** (walk) towards the school. Tina **(i)** (stop) suddenly. She should have noticed things were different when she was on the bus. Of course, today was Saturday – she **(j)** (not have) school on Saturdays!

Grammar

1 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 We have/are having an English class every day at school.
- 2 You make/re making a lot of noise. Could you be quiet, please?
- 3 I'm sorry, but I don't understand/'m not understanding this assignment.
- 4 Today, I go/'m going to the library to study.
- 5 I revise /'m revising for exams at the moment.

2 Complete the email with the correct form of the verbs given.

Hi!

I (a) (write) to say thanks for your email and sorry for not (b) (reply) sooner. I (c) (be) really busy these last few weeks at uni. I (d) (attend) lectures every day and I (e) (have) lots of assignments to do – I have already (f) (hand in) two this week! Anyway, I (g) (have) a great time and I (h) (make) lots of new friends. (i) (live) in halls of residence is expensive though, so I've decided (j) (move out) and live with friends. Hope all is well with you!
Christina

3 Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs given.

- 1 Don't forget (do) your assignment this weekend.
- 2 I don't enjoy (sit) in the classroom when it's hot.
- 3 Sometimes I get nervous about (talk) to people I don't know.
- 4 It's too late (study) now. Why don't you go to bed?
- 5 You can take a bus to school, but (cycle) is just as quick.

4 Find and correct the mistakes. One of the sentences is correct.

- 1 I've attended this school for three years now.
.....
- 2 Joyce is always study in the evening.
.....
- 3 Have you been waiting long?
.....
- 4 I've been finishing this essay at the moment.
.....
- 5 Usually, Rebecca will have gone to the library at the end of the day.
.....

Vocabulary

1 Look at the words in each group. Which is the odd one out?

- 1 a timetable b grade c mark
- 2 a assignment b coursework c term
- 3 a facilities b subjects c resources
- 4 a extra-curricular b lecture c tutorial
- 5 a finance b fee c loan
- 6 a attend b campus c support

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There is one extra word you do not need.

accommodation • assessment • assignment • fees • lecture • residence

- 1 Some courses have continuous, so all the work is very important.
- 2 Do you know what the deadline is for our history
- 3 There were almost 200 students in the yesterday.
- 4 We don't have to pay at our school.
- 5 When I go to university, I want to stay in a hall of

3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 Jamie went to study for his final two years of school.
a abroad b higher education
c term
- 2 If you pass your exams at university, then you
a graduate b post-graduate
c undergraduate
- 3 Our school has some amazing, especially the new sports hall.
a fees b facilities c finances
- 4 Remember to use your to study before your exams.
a campus b grades c notes
- 5 His in his exams were excellent.
a terms b marks c subjects

4 Write do or make.

- 1 Just your best and you'll be fine.
- 2 Can I a suggestion?
- 3 I hope you well in your exams.
- 4 Max asked me to him a favour, but I'm not too sure I should.
- 5 Don't forget to an appointment to see your tutor.
- 6 My sister finds it really easy to friends.

Grammar

1 Choose the correct alternative.

- Freddie used to/would be self-employed, but he found it very stressful.
- Did you see/Were you seeing that advert yesterday?
- By the time the teacher arrived, the students had already studied/been studying for an hour.
- Have you finished/been finishing your exams?
- When I got to school, I realised that I had forgotten/had been forgetting my keys.
- My grandmother retired/was retiring last year.

2 Choose the correct verb to complete the sentence.

- About 20 people for the job interview first thing this morning.
a waited b were waiting c had waited
- Toby study medicine at university, but last year he changed courses.
a used to b was c would
- By the time I got to class, there was nobody there. The other students
a left b were leaving c had left
- Some people a lot of different jobs before finding the right one.
a do b are doing c have been doing

3 Complete the second sentence so it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and three words.

- After Ted was promoted, he went back to his office to celebrate. **had**
After Ted promoted, he went back to his office to celebrate.
- Emily used to try and meet her friends so they could study together. **would**
Emily and meet her friends so they could study together.
- Amber worked part-time for months before she was offered a full-time position. **been**
Amber part-time for months before she was offered a full-time position.
- Hassan reads all the time. He knows so many interesting things. **always**
Hassan He knows so many interesting things.
- Jason didn't revise for the exam, so he got a bad mark. **revised**
Jason for the exam, so he got a bad mark.

Vocabulary

1 Write the words for the definitions.

- An amount of money a person or business borrows, especially from a bank.
- An arrangement to see a person at a particular time, especially for a meeting.
- An area of land containing all the main buildings of a school or university.
- To stop working, especially when you reach an age where you are officially too old.
- To tell someone they can no longer work at their job.
- To go regularly to a place, for example a school.
- Someone who works in the same organisation or department as you.
- To delay something, often until the last minute.

2 Complete the compound words.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 sick l..... | 6 underg..... |
| 2 higher-e..... | 7 self-e..... |
| 3 part-t..... | 8 overt..... |
| 4 extra-c..... | 9 deadl..... |
| 5 job-s..... | 10 continuous a..... |

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box. There are two extra phrasal verbs you do not need.

come up with • do up • get ahead • make out • make up • take over • work on

- You missed a lot of lessons. You'll need to all the time you were away.
- We've recently started to a new project. It's really exciting.
- I'm going to spend the weekend studying so that I with everything.
- What does this say? I can't any of the words because your handwriting is terrible.
- Marcie a wonderful idea. Did she tell you about it?

4 Complete the sentences with the correct words. The first letter is given.

- Don't forget to hand your a..... in on time.
- I'd like a job where I'm r..... for other people.
- Have you decided what s..... you are going to study next year?
- Most people would like a job where they e..... a good salary.

