

2 Work experience

- Grammar** ▶ Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous
 ▶ Past habits ▶ Gerunds and infinitives 2 ▶ Present habits
- Vocabulary** ▶ Work conditions and responsibilities ▶ Working hours
 ▶ Stages of a job ▶ Phrasal verbs connected with work
- Speaking** ▶ Stimulus-based discussions 1
- Writing** ▶ An opinion essay 1

▶ Vocabulary

Work conditions and responsibilities; Working hours

1 Tick the correct columns of the table.

	Farmers	Nurses	PAs	Firefighters
usually work long hours	✓			
usually do shift work				
usually work from nine to five				
are usually very well-paid				
are skilled				
usually work indoors				
often work outdoors				
are often self-employed				
are usually employees				
work in dangerous conditions				
mainly do paperwork				
mainly do manual work				
deal with the public				

Stages of a job

2 Are these stages of a job usually positive or negative?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----|
| 1 I was offered a job. | 😊 | ☹️ |
| 2 I was fired. | 😊 | ☹️ |
| 3 I got promotion. | 😊 | ☹️ |
| 4 I was made redundant. | 😊 | ☹️ |
| 5 I retired. | 😊 | ☹️ |

3 Complete the job advertisement with the words given.
 What job do you think this advertisement is for?

deal with experience get promotion responsible
 stressful training

You will be (1) for the day-to-day operation of the restaurant and for the level of service our establishment provides. You will have to (2) management, kitchen staff and customer services personnel in sometimes (3) conditions. It will be possible to (4) when you have gained further (5) of supervising staff in our organisation. Relevant (6) will be provided through Langbarn College.



4 Complete the dialogue with the correct responses a–e.

- DAD:** Doctors are very well-paid.
DAVID: (1)
DAD: Firefighters have to work in very dangerous conditions.
DAVID: (2)
DAD: Firefighters usually have to do night shifts.
DAVID: (3)
DAD: Firefighters have to work outdoors, which must be hard in winter.
DAVID: (4)
DAD: What about the qualifications you've got from school that you won't need if you become a firefighter?
DAVID: (5)

- a But that suits me. I don't want to work indoors all the time.
 b And so do doctors. They often have to work long hours, too.
 c But firefighters can earn a good salary and they get an excellent pension when they retire.
 d But I won't be a firefighter forever. I might want to go to university later in my life.
 e Yes, but doctors' work can be very stressful and difficult.

1 Look at the photos on page 10 and make notes on the following

- the conditions the people are working in.
- how you think the workers might feel.
- what aspects of each job make it dangerous.

Oil driller Drillers can take home between \$35,000 and \$47,000 on average annually. Drilling is dangerous because of gas leaks that can lead to explosions. An average oil driller works 12 hours a day with only a handful of breaks.

King-crab fisherman A crew member's annual salary averages \$40,000–\$50,000, depending on how successful the season is. The dangers they face are fairly obvious: working with difficult-to-manage equipment in an extremely harsh environment, surrounded by freezing sea waters.

Ice road trucker Ice roads are created when snow is cleared from frozen lakes. Truckers can't drive faster than 15 mph, in order to prevent waves from occurring under the ice's surface. One of the greatest hazards for a trucker is when ice contracts and expands, causing it to crack. A trucker earns around \$750 a load.

America's Toughest Jobs is a reality television show that was broadcast on American television. Thirteen contestants competed to win the prize which was the sum of all the salaries that employees would earn in the first year of doing these jobs.

In each episode, the contestants left their safe and comfortable careers to attempt some of the most challenging and dangerous jobs on earth. They were supervised and evaluated by actual workers or employers in those jobs. The supervisors selected the best-performing contestants for praise, and also judged which contestants performed the worst. One of the worst had to leave each week's show.

The series showed the contestants suffering sea-sickness on board ship in the Bering sea, narrowly avoiding falling tree trunks, performing mountain rescues, connecting oil pipes in 43°C heat and being injured while taking a bull by its horns. They also had to do maintenance work on a bridge 60 metres above a harbour, perform jumps in a monster truck, stand in an icy river all day, search for gold and drive a truck across frozen Alaska.

Bullfighter Bullfighters can make up to \$500 an event. The main job of a bullfighter is to protect the rider after he gets bucked off the bull. The bulls are unpredictable and can trample bullfighters so injuries are very common.

Monster truck driver Monster trucks are usually 3.3 metres tall and 3.6 metres wide and weigh at least 4090 kilos. At monster truck shows, the trucks crush smaller vehicles beneath the huge tyres. Accidents can happen if the driver loses control or the truck tips over. Drivers get paid around \$29,000 a year.

Gold miner A gold miner can get \$2,000–\$4,000 per ounce of gold. Gold miners in Alaska live and work in the mountains, standing in icy cold rivers, sometimes working 24 hours a day.

Bridge crew worker A bridge crew member requires most of the same skills as any other construction job. The workers are at risk of being injured in accidents and falling from dangerous heights. A typical salary is \$46,000.

Logger Loggers earn an average salary of \$44,000. It's not only the danger posed by falling trees that makes logging so hazardous: the cutting machinery and other equipment make it an extremely dangerous occupation.

Mountain rescuer Freezing temperatures and high altitude make this a particularly dangerous job. Other major risks are avalanches and falls. Hurricane-force winds add to the danger. Salaries start at around \$51,000.

2 Read the text and answer the questions.

- What type of TV show is *America's Toughest Jobs*?
a _____ show
- What was the prize?
the _____ of several salaries added together
- Who judged the contestants?
_____ or others who worked in the jobs
- Which job involved working in hot conditions?
the _____ industry job
- Where did contestants have to stand in an icy river?
In _____

3 According to the texts, which workers

- work very long hours?
_____ and _____
- have to use especially dangerous tools?
_____ and _____
- are paid each time they work rather than a salary?
_____ and _____

4 Match the underlined words in the text with these synonyms.

- dangers _____
- dangerous _____
- job _____
- building _____
- managed _____
- team _____
- earn _____

* 5 Answer the questions.

- Would you like to be a contestant in a show like *America's Toughest Jobs*? Why?/Why not?

- Which of the jobs do you think is the toughest and why?

- Do you think the amount of money paid to these workers is fair? Why/Why not?

Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous

- 1 Read the rules and write them in the correct column of the table. One of the rules should be written in both columns.
- This tense gives more importance to the duration of actions.
 - This tense is formed with *had + been + -ing* form of the main verb.
 - This tense gives more importance to the completion of actions.
 - This tense is used to talk about an action that happened before another action in the past.
 - This tense is formed with *had + past participle* of the main verb.

Past perfect simple	Past perfect continuous

- 2 Read the information and complete the sentences with *Joe*, *Helen* or *Kate*.

At the bus stop	
10:00 Joe arrived	10:10 the bus arrived and left
10:05 Helen arrived	10:15 Kate arrived

- When Helen arrived at the bus stop, _____ had been waiting for five minutes.
 - When Helen arrived at the bus stop, _____ hadn't arrived yet.
 - When _____ arrived at the bus stop, the bus had already gone.
 - When the bus arrived at the bus stop, _____ had been waiting for five minutes.
- 3 Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs given.

decide get graduate have host see

Josh Temple was the host of *America's Toughest Jobs*. The most useful experience he brought to the show was seven years in construction and travelling, which he did after he

- (1) _____ from the University of California with a degree in history. Temple (2) _____ to take acting classes after he (3) _____ a theatre show in San Francisco in the late 1990s. He quickly became a company member of Bay Area Theatresports. Before he became a TV programme host, Temple (4) _____ co-starring roles on *Will & Grace* and *Curb Your Enthusiasm*. Then, in 2003, he (5) _____ his first hosting job on *Dude Room* for the Discovery Channel. He started his job on *America's Toughest Jobs* after making the *The Clubhouse*, a show about golf which he (6) _____ for three years.

Past habits

- 4 Write the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word or structure given.
- Ahmet's a teacher now, but he was a construction worker before. (used to)
.....
 - When I was young I didn't eat healthy food. (not used to)
.....
 - When Sophie was a child, she ate ketchup with every meal. (would)
.....
 - Mr Martin liked his previous job. (used to)
.....
 - Francine and Julian had no car when they were students. (not use to)
.....

Grammar extension

- * 5 Read the information about the contestants in another reality show called *Top Jobs*. Write about their job histories.

Tom

Job when he joined the show: 2 years as investment banker
Past jobs: garbage man, car salesman
Job after the show: police officer

When he joined the show, Tom had been working as an investment banker for two years. Before that, he had been a garbage man and a salesman. He became a police officer after he had taken part in the show.

Bernard

Job when he joined the show: 1 year as a mechanic
Past jobs: construction worker, machine operator
Job after the show: monster truck driver

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Rick

Job when he joined the show: 5 years as a computer programmer
Past jobs: boxer
Job after the show: owner of a computer software company

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Phrasal verbs connected with work

1 Match people 1–6 to comments a–f.

- 1 David wants to get ahead.
- 2 Karl wants to keep at a task.
- 3 Frederick wants to work on a project.
- 4 Eva wants to fill in a form.
- 5 Jack wants to turn a job down.
- 6 Therese wants to take over as a shop assistant.

a I need to do some research and then start writing the report.

b I'm not going to go home until I've finished writing this report.

c I'm going to work really hard so that I can progress quickly in the company.

d I'd like to work in this shop, so when Ted leaves, I'll apply for his job.

e To apply, I've got to put my details in the boxes on this page.

f I don't think this company is right for me so I'm not going to accept their job offer.

2 Complete the sentences using the phrasal verbs given.

- 1 The company's range of kitchen tools is out of date now, so their designers (work on) new designs.
- 3 Although it's nearly dark outside, James needs to finish painting the house. He says he (keep at) it until he is finished.
- 3 I had an interview at a fantastic place today. If they offer me the job, I (not turn down).
- 4 Mike Stefano, the head teacher at Yedster School, has retired and Laura Tyler (take over) his job.
- 5 My dad owns a business which he (set up) himself.

* 3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What was the last form that you filled in?
.....
- 2 What would make you turn down a job that you had been offered?
.....
- 3 What subject or skill do you most need to work on at school?
.....

Vocabulary extension: the world of work

4 Look at the picture. Answer the questions.

- 1 What could the people be discussing?
.....
- 2 What usually happens at a meeting?
.....



* 5 Match the phrasal verbs to their meanings. Use your dictionary if necessary.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 drag on | a make arrangements for |
| 2 stick to | b record |
| 3 draw up | c write down in a list |
| 4 set up | d take too much time |
| 5 carry out | e distribute to several people |
| 6 follow up | f do something about |
| 7 send out | g complete |
| 8 write down | h stay with |

6 Read the text. Complete the sentences with the phrasal verbs from 5.

How to (1) and run a meeting

- › (2) an agenda which includes topics for discussion, timings and details of participants.
- › (3) the agenda to all participants well before the meeting.
- › Start the meeting on time.
- › (4) the agenda as closely as possible.
- › Don't let a discussion (5) too long; there needs to be enough time for all the topics on the agenda.
- › (6) all the decisions made at the meeting.
- › Appoint someone to (7) each action agreed at the meeting.
- › At the end of the meeting, review how effective it was and (8) any suggested improvements at the next meeting.

Gerunds and infinitives 2

1 Choose the correct alternative.

- Mehmet forgot to go to the dentist's.
Mehmet didn't go to the dentist's when he should have / can't remember being at the dentist's.
- Georgia remembers seeing Paul at the concert.
Georgia needed to see Paul and saw him/saw Paul and can now remember it.
- Isabel forgot to wear her cycle helmet.
Isabel couldn't remember whether she had worn her helmet/didn't remember to put her helmet on.
- Stefan stopped to take off his glasses and clean them.
Stefan stopped when he wanted to clean his glasses/he was taking off his glasses.
- Henry likes to cook dinner on Wednesdays because both his parents work late.
Henry cooks on Wednesdays because it's a good idea/he enjoys it.



2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs given.

- My Grandma (remember, wash) her clothes in the river when she was a girl.
- I've got to (stop, buy) clothes – my wardrobe is full!
- No one (remember, buy) a cake for Jane's birthday so I baked one for her.
- Alexander had to (stop, tie up) his shoelace when he was out running.
- Trixie (like, windsurf) more than any other activity.
- Don't (forget, ring) me when you get back – I want to hear all about your trip.
- Andre (like, feed) his parrots twice a day.
- Nita says she will never (forget, meet) the TV star.

Present habits

3 Answer the questions and write examples.

- Which tense do we use to talk about present habits?
.....
Example:
- Which tense do we use with *always, continually, forever* or *constantly* to talk about present habits that are annoying or unusual in some way?
.....
Example:
- Which future form do we use to talk about present repeated or habitual behaviour?
.....
Example:

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

- My brother borrows my camera a lot. It's very annoying.
FOREVER
My brother my camera.
- At weekends, Darren usually meets up with his mates in town.
WILL
Most weekends, Darren his mates in town.
- Harry's funny – he often sings when we're in class!
ALWAYS
Harry when we're in class!
- Simon has an annoying habit of texting when you're trying to speak to him.
WILL
Simon when you're trying to speak to him – it's such an annoying habit!

Grammar extension

* 5 Correct the mistakes in these sentences if necessary.

- Davina is constantly texts me about silly things.
.....
- Some birds are always building their nests in the same place each year.
.....
- On Saturdays, Katrine will often spend the whole day reading.
.....
- Jane and Kelly constantly are taking photos of each other.
.....
- Our drama teacher does forever tell us that we can be stars if we want to.
.....

Stimulus-based discussions 1

A Country: United States Average salaries

Job	National Salary Data	\$0	\$30K	\$60K	\$90K
Attorney/Lawyer	\$77,292				
Registered Nurse	\$55,069				
Executive Assistant	\$46,218				
Staff Accountant	\$43,903				
Office Manager	\$40,628				
Administrative/Office Manager	\$39,643				
Administrative Assistant	\$33,762				

Country: United States | Currency: USD | Updated: 18 Mar 2011 | Individuals Reporting: 634,010



C 3,000 bank staff earned over £1 million last year, says Financial Services Authority

D *I'm a great believer in luck, and I find the harder I work, the more I have of it.*

Thomas Jefferson

F Top 10 Highest-Earning Athletes 2009–10

- 1 Tiger Woods, Golf – \$105 million.
- 2 Floyd Mayweather, Boxing – \$65 million.
- 3 Kobe Bryant, Basketball – \$48 million.
- 4 Phil Mickleson, Golf – \$46 million.
- 5 David Beckham, Soccer – \$43.7 million.
- 6 Roger Federer, Tennis – \$43 million.
- 7 LeBron James, Basketball – \$42.8 million.
- 8 Manny Pacquiao, Boxing – \$42 million.
- 9 Eli Manning, Football – \$39.9 million.
- 10 Terrell Suggs, Football – \$38.3 million.

3 What topic connects all the material in 1?

.....

***4** Give your opinion on the topic in 3.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

1 Read the material A–E and write the letters in correct places.

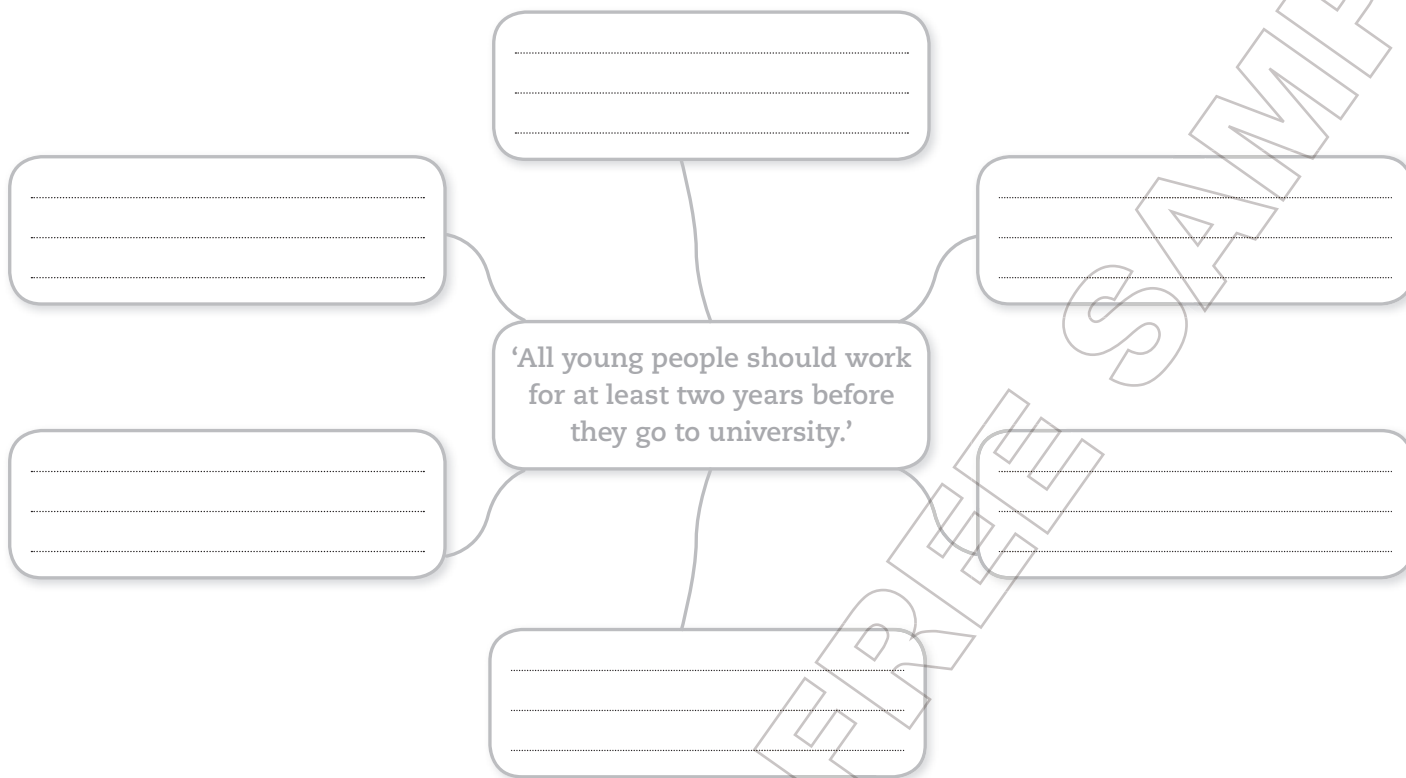
- 1 a quote
- 2 a headline
- 3 a table
- 4 a bar graph
- 5 a photo

***2** What is each material A–E about?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

An opinion essay 1

1 Read the statement. Do you agree or disagree with it? Write down your ideas.



2 Complete the essay plan with your ideas.

Paragraph 1: Introduction. General statement on the topic and your opinion.

Paragraph 2: First, most important reason for your opinion.

Paragraph 3: One or two other reasons for your opinion or other people's arguments against your opinion and why you don't agree with them.

Paragraph 4: Summary and conclusion. Recapitulation of your opinion.

***3** Use the plan in 2 to write your opinion essay. Write between 200 and 250 words.

- 1 Read the dialogue and complete gaps 1–5 with the fragments from the box.

Yes, I am. I use it in my present job to prepare presentations.
I also use Excel to do reports.
Well, I've been working as an office assistant for almost two years.
I think it's time I moved on. I want to learn something new.
I've got Zertifikat Deutsch and a driving licence.
It depends on the salary.
I'm a good team player. I'm not only fully engaged in my tasks but also I cooperate actively with other team members.
Moreover, I try to help others.

A: Why would you like to change your job?

B: (1.) _____

A: And what are your strong points?

B: (2.) _____

A: Good. Have you got any other skills and qualifications?

B: (3.) _____

A: What about computers? Are you familiar with PowerPoint?

B: (4.) _____

A: I see. There is one more question I would like to ask. Is being self-employed an acceptable solution for you?

B: (5.) _____

A: All right. Thank you very much.

B: Thank you.

- 2 Circle the people that you think person B might be talking to in 1.

a colleague a future employer a job agent
a relative

- 3 Read the conversation in 1 again. Tick the points below which were fully developed and cross the ones which were not mentioned at all. Which point was only mentioned but not fully developed?

Your strengths and weaknesses

Reasons for leaving current job

Skills and special qualifications

Financial expectations

- 4 Develop the two points which were not mentioned in the conversation in 1. Where in the conversation would you put them?

- 5 Develop the point about financial expectations. Where in the conversation would you put this fragment?

- 6 Read the conversation in 1 again. Change the underlined questions into indirect questions.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

► Zadanie maturalne

- 7 Uzupełnij kwestie zdającego w poniższej rozmowie egzaminacyjnej.

Szukasz wakacyjnej pracy w Wielkiej Brytanii. Porozmawiaj z kolegą, który pracował jako opiekun młodzieży na obozie językowym. Poniżej podane są cztery kwestie, które musisz poruszyć w rozmowie z egzaminującym.

Potrzebne umiejętności i kwalifikacje

Miejsce pracy

Obowiązki

Wynagrodzenie

- Z: (7.1.) _____
E: Yeah, that's right. I was an activity leader at a language camp in Oxfordshire. Would you like to apply, too?
Z: (7.2.) _____
E: So what exactly would you like to know?
Z: (7.3.) _____
E: Well, apart from speaking English very well, which you do, it'd be good if you were good at sports, arts and crafts or even acting. No formal qualifications are required, though.
Z: (7.4.) _____
E: Great! Children are always keen on team sports and martial arts. Of course working with kids can be a bit tough sometimes. But hey, if you like them and if you're patient it'd be all right.
Z: (7.5.) _____
E: The camp was organised in a boarding school, which had all the modern facilities you can imagine: a well-equipped gym, a tennis court, a football pitch and an indoor swimming pool.
Z: (7.6.) _____
E: Err, I don't think it'd be possible for you to swim and play tennis every day. You'd have too much work, I'm afraid.
Z: (7.7.) _____
E: Exactly. You'd be able to use all the facilities in your free time. Is there anything else you need to know?
Z: (7.8.) _____
E: I had to look after the children during breaks, at mealtimes or on study tours. I also helped with different house duties and I ran both sports and arts and crafts sessions, too. This was a lot of fun.
Z: (7.9.) _____
E: The pay was quite decent. You can make £355 a week.
Z: (7.10.) _____
E: If you'd like me to, I can call my friend Lucy who works there and ask if they are looking for activity leaders at the moment.
Z: (7.11.) _____
E: No problem.

Revision: Units 1–2

Grammar

1 Choose the correct alternative.

- 1 Dolphins *always live/are always living* in social groups.
- 2 Gina and Kevin *get on/are getting on* their plane to Hong Kong as we speak.
- 3 *Did you walk/Were you walking* down Jarvis Street at about 10:00 o'clock? I think I saw you.
- 4 Sue is *always/often* using my stuff. I wish she wouldn't.
- 5 Tom *didn't start/wasn't starting* acting until he was eighteen.
- 6 She woke up and felt great: the birds *were singing/sang* and it was a bright, sunny day.

/ 6 points

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs given.

- 1 I (walk) 20 kilometres today and now I want a bath and an early night!
- 2 Jed is fed up because he (wait) for his package to arrive for two weeks now.
- 3 you (finish) your breakfast yet? We need to go.
- 4 My eyes are feeling really tired because I (look) at a computer screen all afternoon.

/ 4 points

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

- 1 First, Sharon went to the library, then she went to meet her friend in the café.
HAD
After Sharon the library, she met her friend in the café.
- 2 Henry was the shortest boy in the class but now he's the tallest.
USED
Henry the shortest boy in the class but now he's the tallest.
- 3 George studied the theory for three hours but still didn't understand it.
BEEN
George didn't understand the theory even after he it for three hours.
- 4 John had tea with his grandma every Monday until she moved.
WOULD
Every Monday until she moved, John with his grandma.
- 5 Dina didn't feel well for about a month before her operation.
BEEN
Before her operation, Dina well for about a month.

- 6 Yasmin didn't do much sport when she was younger.

USE

Yasmin much sport when she was younger.

- 7 Freddie didn't revise before the exam and then it seemed hard.

HAD

The exam seemed hard to Freddie because he before it.

/ 7 points

4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs given.

- 1 I only enjoy (sail) in the summer when it's hot.
- 2 I mustn't forget (feed) my neighbour's cat this evening.
- 3 Sometimes, I get nervous about (talk) to people I don't know.
- 4 Darcy remembered (meet) Graham but she couldn't remember where.
- 5 Do you like (go) to the cinema?
- 6 It's too late (study) now. Why don't you go to bed?
- 7 Stop (write) now please. That's the end of the exam.

/ 7 points

Total

/ 24 points

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with the words given. There is one word you do not need to use.

assignment facilities lecture loan residence term
tutor tutorial undergraduate

- 1 You can live in a hall of at university.
- 2 The marks a university student's work.
- 3 When you study for your first degree, you are an
- 4 The at universities often include sports centres, restaurants and IT centres.
- 5 An is a piece of work you do at university.
- 6 You might need a student to pay your living costs while at university.
- 7 A is a division of an academic year.
- 8 There are usually not many students in a

/ 8 points

2 Complete the opposites.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 work indoors | work |
| 2 do shift work | work from |
| 3 be an employee | be an |
| 4 work part-time | work |
| 5 unskilled work | work |

/ 5 points

3 Complete the text with correct verbs.

Getting a job

First, you have to (1) for a job in newspapers or online. If you see an advertisement for a job that you want, you ask for a form or send in your CV to (2) for it. If this is successful, you are (3) a job and then you can decide whether you want to take it or not.

/ 3 points

4 Complete the sentences with *do* or *make*.

- How often do you dinner?
- Just your best and you'll be fine.
- Can I a suggestion?
- If you a promise, you should keep it.
- Can you me a favour?

/ 5 points

Reading

1 Read the text and complete the sentences.

Shop work for teenagers

The best way for you, a teenager, to find work in a retail store is to identify the type of store you'd like to work in and simply pay a visit to the store and ask the manager whether he or she has any part-time vacancies. If you have special interests or hobbies, you could work in a store which matches your interest, like a book shop, music store, cycle store or clothing store. Of course you could also look for something near your house like a local supermarket or newsagents. You can find job advertisements in your local newspaper, but most teenagers get their first job by just asking what's available.

Most shop jobs will be in sales and, although you'll be expected to have a decent standard of education, all tills are computerised these days so you don't have to be a genius at maths. In fact, nearly all store

managers will be more concerned that you are pleasant to other people, you possess good communication skills and you're confident. You may find shop work in supermarkets for example, where you have to re-fill shelves, or other roles that don't involve dealing with customers, but the vast majority of jobs in retail for teenagers will be in sales, where you're out on the shop floor.

In addition to receiving a wage, many companies also offer staff discounts on items bought within their stores or other rewards, which can be a real plus if you're able to find work in a store which is also related to your hobbies and interests.

The legal age at which you can work in a store in the UK is 14 but there are lots of laws with regard to work and teenagers between the ages of 13 and 18, so make sure you understand what you can and cannot do as well as having some knowledge about your rights.

- Teenagers are advised to go and ask the manager of the store they want to work in whether there are any at their store.
- A music store is an example of a store which might match your
- According to the text, most store managers will want an employee to be educated, to have and confidence.
- As well as wages, employees may get on goods in the store they work in.
- You cannot work in a shop in the UK until you are

/ 5 points

5 Create phrasal verbs from the words given. Then complete the sentences. There are two words in each box that you do not need to use.

fill get keep set take turn work

ahead at down in on over up

- You need to this form before you see the doctor.
- I don't want to work at night so I will the job.
- There is only one school in our town but some parents are planning to a new one.
- Some students have worked all weekend so they can with their exam preparation.
- My dad's firm is going to another firm because its owner wants to retire.

/ 5 points

Total

/ 26 points

Writing

2 Read the task. Write notes on this topic, organising your ideas into different paragraphs. Then write an essay.

'Schools and universities do not give young people enough help in choosing and getting jobs.' What is your opinion?

/ 10 points

Total

/ 15 points