

1 Study helpline

Vocabulary

1 Write the words in the correct column. Write *n* (noun), *v* (verb) or *n/v*.

assignment • become independent
 continuous assessment • coursework
 degree • extracurricular activity • ~~grade~~
~~graduate~~ • hall of residence • lecture
 mark • master's • notes • resit
 student facilities • student loan • tutor
 tutorial • undergraduate



Studying at university	Life at university	People	Exams/Assessment
<i>graduate</i> (v) /grædʒuət/ <i>assignment</i> (n), <i>coursework</i> (n), <i>degree</i> (n), <i>lecture</i> (n/v), <i>master's</i> (n), <i>notes</i> (n), <i>tutorial</i> (n)	<i>student facilities</i> (n) <i>become independent</i> (v), <i>extracurricular activity</i> (n), <i>hall of residence</i> (n), <i>student loan</i> (n)	<i>graduate</i> (n) /grædʒuət/ <i>tutor</i> (n), <i>undergraduate</i> (n)	<i>grade</i> (n/v) <i>continuous assessment</i> (n), <i>mark</i> (n/v), <i>resit</i> (v)

2 Use the word given in capitals to form a word that completes the sentence.

- You learn to be independent when you stop living with your parents. **DEPEND**
- One way of checking a student's progress at university is by continuous assessment. **CONTINUE**
- Students have to do assignments for each of the subjects they study at university. **ASSIGN**
- A tutorial is a type of class at university. **TUTOR**
- When they aren't at lectures, students can choose to do an extracurricular activity. **ACTIVE**
- In their first year at university, many students live in a hall of residence. **RESIDENT**

3 Choose the correct option, a, b or c.

- After I graduate, I'd like to continue studying and do a ____.
 a degree b undergraduate **c** master's
- Our history ____ starts at 2.30 and finishes at 4.00 this afternoon.
 a tutor **b** lecture c course
- Katie can't come out tonight because she has to ____ an exam tomorrow.
 a revise **b** resit c mark
- My brother is studying for a ____ in physics at university.
 a graduate b grade **c** degree
- When I read the ____ that I took in my tutorial, I couldn't understand them!
a notes b coursework c assignments
- I can't afford to pay for university so I've got a student ____.
 a facilities **b** loan c tutor
- I work very hard on my assignments and I've got good ____ so far.
 a coursework b tutors **c** grades

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

4 Match the phrasal verbs (a–f) with the meanings (1–6). Use a dictionary to help you.

There are lots of extracurricular activities at university so I sometimes find it difficult to (a) **get down to** work. I go to lectures and (b) **take down** what the lecturer says. At the end of the day, I (c) **go over** my notes. But I sometimes (d) **hand in** assignments late because I always (e) **put off** writing them until the last minute. I don't know how I'm going to (f) **get through** my exams at the end of the year!

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 read and check | <u>c</u> |
| 2 give work to a teacher or tutor | <u>d</u> |
| 3 pass | <u>f</u> |
| 4 start (to work) | <u>a</u> |
| 5 postpone, do something at a later time | <u>e</u> |
| 6 write (what a person says) | <u>b</u> |

STUDY SKILLS

What should you find out about a word when you look up words in a dictionary?

STUDY SKILLS ► page 84

1 What things should you consider when choosing a university? Read the article and tick (✓) the points that the students mention.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 the course content and structure | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 3 opportunities to get work experience | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 the cost of the fees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4 extracurricular activities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

CHOOSING A UNIVERSITY?

READ SOME STUDENTS' TIPS.



A The head of my school wanted me to do a degree in law at a prestigious university. He said it would give me a better chance of getting a job, but I wanted to do something creative so I chose a degree at a university with a good reputation for marketing. It's a vocational course, but it does involve studying economics and psychology, too. People are always asking why I chose this university, but I've been really pleased with my course. One university isn't better than another. The important question is which course is the best fit for you?

TANYA PHILLIPS, MARKETING

B A lot of people start a course and then drop out so it's important to research courses carefully. My film studies degree has a good balance of theory and practical components, which is important for me. We usually have lectures in the morning and then work in the film studio in the afternoon. My friend is forever complaining that his course doesn't offer enough practical work, but he probably didn't find out enough about it before he applied. The other thing is location. I chose to be in London because it's got a vibrant film culture and it's easy to keep up-to-date with popular trends. The only thing I don't like is the cost of rent. I pay much more than friends who are studying in other cities.

JOSH HARRIS, FILM STUDIES

C Going to university is a unique opportunity and, while the course is important, it's more about the student experience. That's why I chose a small campus. It's a close-knit community and the student facilities are excellent. With so many extracurricular activities, it's been easy to make friends. I've been a member of the Debating Society since my first year and now I'm President of the Student Union. I think getting a degree is only part of why we go to university, and the other skills I've learnt will help me to find a job.

ALEX BEAVEN, GEOGRAPHY

D My advice when looking at universities is to think of the three Cs: city life, course modules and career prospects. With the high cost of student fees, you have to think about your career goals. See if the course or uni offers work placement opportunities. I was particularly attracted to my course because it gave me a chance to work for a year. I'm doing my placement now, and I love it! I've worked in different local government departments and, as a result, I know I want to work in education policy when I graduate.

NATASHA STEVENS, POLITICS

E I chose a course at my local university because it's more convenient. I've been living at home this year, which means I've been able to save a lot of money and I won't be so much in debt when I finish. Some of my friends are living in halls of residence and have to do part-time jobs to help pay for their accommodation. My parents understand that I've got a lot of coursework so I don't really have to do chores at home. I think it's good to have the support of your family at uni.

KYLE LAWRENCE, BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

2 Match the questions (1–9) with the people in 1 (A–E). Some people appear more than once.

Which person ...

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 is enjoying the social side of university? | <u>C</u> |
| 2 chose their degree because it gave them work experience? | <u>D</u> |
| 3 didn't follow other people's advice when choosing a course? | <u>A</u> |
| 4 likes the way their course is structured? | <u>B</u> |
| 5 has discovered what they want to do in the future? | <u>D</u> |
| 6 thinks it's important to consider the cost of living? | <u>E</u> |
| 7 chose their university for its reputation in their particular subject? | <u>A</u> |
| 8 doesn't have to worry about doing housework? | <u>E</u> |
| 9 has used their time at university to develop personally? | <u>C</u> |

CRITICAL THINKING

3 Read these tips about choosing a degree. Tick (✓) the good advice.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Visit different universities, talk to the tutors and ask lots of questions about the course. | ✓ |
| 2 Choose a subject that you are good at. | ✓ |
| 3 Do the same thing that your friends are doing. | |
| 4 Make a list of the pros and cons of each subject and see which offers the most advantages. | ✓ |
| 5 Choose a course that trains you for a specific job. | ✓ |

4 Match the underlined words in the article with these definitions.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 leave (a course or activity) | <u>drop out</u> |
| 2 when people look after one another | <u>close-knit</u> |
| 3 respected by people | <u>prestigious</u> |
| 4 a temporary job that is part of a course of study | <u>placement</u> |
| 5 that teaches skills to do a particular job | <u>vocational</u> |

1 Circle the correct alternative.

We use the present ...

- a simple/continuous to talk about routines and habits.
- b simple/continuous for actions happening now or around now.
- c simple/continuous for things that are generally or always true.
- d simple/continuous to describe states and situations in the present.
- e simple/continuous with *always*, etc. for things that annoy us.

2 Complete the sentences with the present simple or continuous form of the verb given. Then match the sentences with the rules in 1.

- 1 My friend is forever complaining (complain) about his course. e
- 2 We usually have (have) lectures in the morning. a
- 3 My parents understand (understand) that I've got a lot of coursework. d
- 4 I 'm doing (do) my placement now, and I love it! b
- 5 A lot of people start (start) a course and then drop out. c

3 Look at the information. Write sentences about the library using the correct present tense of these verbs.

close • construct • contain • extend • open • run

HARELOW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Opening hours

Term-time: 24-hour access all week
Vacation-time: Weekdays, 9 am-5.25 pm

Number of books

50,000 books
Current building work
basement storage area: extension
new exhibition area: construction

Librarians

Dr Maria Gurther, Frederick Johnson



- The library contains 50,000 books.
- The library closes at 5.25 pm during university holidays.
- They are constructing a new exhibition area.
- They are extending the basement storage area.
- The library opens at 9 am during University holidays.
- Dr Maria Gurther and Frederick Johnson run the library.

4 Circle the correct alternative.

- 1 I've applied/been applying to three universities.
- 2 The lecture has just finished/been finishing.
- 3 I've discovered/been discovering what I want to do.
- 4 I've seen/been seeing this film before.
- 5 I've worked/been working on this project all week.

5 Match the rules (a-e) with the sentences in 4.

- a It finished recently. 2
- b It happened at an unspecified time in the past. 4
- c It describes how many times it happened. 1
- d It emphasises the duration of an action that started in the past and continues to the present. 5
- e It describes the present result of a past action. 3

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

George (a) has just started (start) his second year as a university student. He (b) has been studying (study) psychology up until now, but recently he (c) has decided (decide) that he wants to study something else. His tutors (d) have told (tell) him to think very carefully before changing his course. For now, George (e) has been following (follow) his tutors' advice. He (f) has been going (go) to all his psychology lectures and he (g) has been thinking (think) more about what he wants to do.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

7 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 three and six words.

- 1 I moved here six months ago. **LIVING**
I 've been living here for six months.
- 2 Our teacher gives us a lot of assignments. It's very annoying. **FOREVER**
Our teacher is forever giving us assignments.
- 3 I can't go out, I need to finish my research. **YET**
I can't go out, I haven't finished my research yet.
- 4 My friends talk about their coursework all the time. It drives me mad. **ALWAYS**
My friends are always talking about their coursework.
- 5 I read this book before so I'm not reading it again. **ALREADY**
I 've already read this book so I'm not reading it again.
- 6 He started revising at six pm. **BEEN**
He 's been revising since six pm.



1 Write the words in the correct column to make expressions.

an appointment • an assignment • breakfast
~~a course~~ • a decision • an exam • an excuse
 friends • homework • the housework • a mistake
 a noise • a promise • the shopping
 someone a favour • sport • a suggestion • well

do	make
a course	an appointment
an assignment	breakfast
an exam	a decision
homework	an excuse
the housework	friends
the shopping	a mistake
someone a favour	a noise
sport	a promise
well	a suggestion

2 Read what happened, and write short sentences using some of the expressions in 1.

1 The exam room was all quiet, then Sam dropped his pencil case on the floor.

Sam made a noise.

2 Nathan went to the wrong place for his lecture.

Nathan made a mistake.

3 Juliet spent all day cleaning her kitchen and bedroom.

Juliet did the housework.

4 Harry finished his Spanish classes last week.

Harry did a Spanish course.

5 Kate won the second prize in a writing competition.

Kate did well.

6 Lara said she couldn't go out because of a headache.

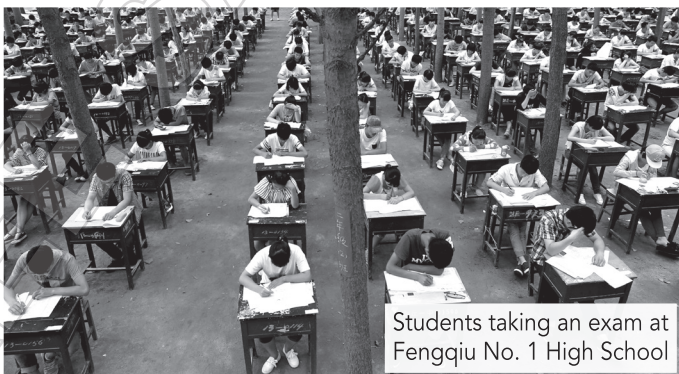
Lara made an excuse.

7 Ben wrote 2,000 words and handed it in to his tutor.

Ben did an assignment.

3 01 Listen to a podcast about an exam. Tick (✓) the sentences that are true.

- 1 Students do this exam in Japan.
- 2 The exam lasts for a week.
- 3 Students study hard for the exam.
- 4 The exam is changing.



Students taking an exam at Fengqiu No. 1 High School

4 01 Listen again and choose the best answer (a-c).

- 1 In the exam ...
 (a) everyone does a language.
 b arts and science students are separated.
 c only science students do maths.
- 2 A good mark in the exam means that ...
 a they can get a good job immediately.
 (b) they can go to a better university.
 c they can help their family.
- 3 The year before the exam ...
 a students do extra classes after school.
 b parents help their children to study.
 (c) students study to pass the exam.
- 4 At specialised schools, students ...
 a do sports one day a month.
 b have one free day a week.
 (c) study more than 12 hours a day.
- 5 On the day of the exam ...
 a students can't listen to music.
 (b) cars aren't allowed near the exam area.
 c ordinary people don't go to work.
- 6 The problem with the exam is that ...
 a students can't concentrate.
 b students have to learn too much.
 (c) students don't analyse information.





VOCABULARY EXTENSION

5 Match the verbs in bold (1-6) with their definitions (a-f).

- 1 I think they need to **do up** the old parts of the university. d
- 2 I take my mobile phone everywhere. I couldn't **do without** it. f
- 3 Can you **make out** who this is in the photo? It isn't clear. a
- 4 I'm going to **make** this part of my bedroom **into** an office. e
- 5 I'm going to buy Adam a present to **make up for** missing his party. c
- 6 I like **making up** stories and writing them on my blog. b
- a to see, hear or understand something, but with difficulty
- b to invent something that isn't true
- c to provide something good, so that something bad seems less important
- d repair or decorate (a building, etc.) so that it looks attractive
- e change something so it becomes something else
- f to succeed in living or working without something

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



- 1 Sorting out (sort out) your finances is vital. 
- 2 It is important to set up (set up) a bank account.
- 3 Checking (check) the suitability of your accommodation is essential. 
- 4 Set up an email account to keep (keep) in contact with lecturers and classmates.
- 5 Find out about local transport, although walking (walk) to classes may save you money. 
- 6 Learn to cook (cook) some simple, cheap meals.
- 7 If your accommodation involves sharing (share) costs with others, decide how bills will be divided amongst you.
- 8 Write a list of things you want to take (take) with you well in advance to avoid forgetting (forget) anything.
- 9 Check what you need to do (do) before attending your first lecture. 

2 Match the rules (a-e) with the sentences in 1.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| a The infinitive is used after certain verbs. | <u>6, 8, 9</u> |
| b The infinitive is used immediately after an adjective. | <u>2</u> |
| c The infinitive is used to give a reason or purpose for doing something. | <u>4</u> |
| d The gerund is used after certain verbs. | <u>7, 8</u> |
| e The gerund is used as the subject/object of a sentence. | <u>1, 3, 5</u> |

3 Match the halves to make sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 I'm qualified | a the weather to warm up soon. |
| 2 I'm not interested in | b to get a dog. |
| 3 I would never risk | c to give first aid. |
| 4 I've recently decided | d leaving my bike unlocked. |
| 5 I'm expecting | e becoming president of my country. |

4 Circle the correct alternative.

- 1 We've arranged to meet/meeting today at 4.30.
- 2 I'd like to do/doing a master's after I finish my degree.
- 3 Kim doesn't mind to cook/cooking for her flatmates.
- 4 Did you manage to hand/handing in your assignment on time?
- 5 I usually go to walk/walking at the weekends.
- 6 I'm too busy to go/going out tonight. I have to work.
- 7 Don't forget to turn/turning off your mobile before the exam.
- 8 Max admitted to borrow/borrowing my pen without asking.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

5 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

- 1 Gemma usually cycles to school ~~for~~ keep fit.
_____ to _____
- 2 My teachers encouraged me ~~doing~~ a degree in English literature.
_____ to do _____
- 3 The bookshop owner suggested ~~buy~~ this new thriller – do you know it?
_____ buying _____
- 4 Oh no! I've ~~been forgetting~~ my password again!
_____ I've forgotten _____
- 5 Klaus promised ~~text~~ his parents as soon as he found out his test results.
_____ to text _____
- 6 I've ~~done~~ my homework for hours! I'm really tired!
_____ I've been doing _____
- 7 Yasmin ~~is finishing~~ work at five o'clock on Fridays.
_____ finishes _____
- 8 Have you ever considered ~~to become~~ a police officer?
_____ becoming _____

1 Put the words in order to make questions.

- the going to like do you cinema ?
Do you like going to the cinema?
- favourite is the day your what part of ?
What is your favourite part of the day?
- easy you is it study where to live ?
Is it easy to study where you live?
- do or outside prefer to you be inside ?
Do you prefer to be inside or outside / outside or inside?
- would next you summer like what to do ?
What would you like to do next summer?

2 02 Listen to five students answering the questions in 1. Decide if these statements are True (T) or False (F).

- Speaker A doesn't go to the cinema because it's expensive. T (F)
- Speaker B gets up early at the weekend. (T) / F
- Speaker C doesn't mind sharing a room with his brother. T (F)
- Speaker D likes being inside and outside. (T) / F
- Speaker E would like to go to Paris next summer. T (F)



3 02 Complete the sentences with the verbs given. Then listen again to check.

- I'd rather watch films at the cinema than at home. (watch)
- I like watching films on TV too, but I prefer going to the cinema. (go)
- I'd rather not stay in bed. (not stay)
- I'd rather have my own room. (have)
- I prefer not staying inside all weekend. (not stay)
- I prefer going out at the weekend. (go out)
- I'd prefer not to go to a city. (not go)
- I'd prefer to go somewhere hot. (go)

4 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- I'd rather not going to museums on holiday.
go
- I prefer reading than watching films.
to
- ~~I~~ rather get up early at the weekend.
I'd rather
- I'd prefer don't play computer games all the time.
not to
- I'd rather be outside to be inside.
than (be)
- ~~I~~ prefer have my own room.
I'd prefer to have

5 In your notebook, rewrite the statements in 4 so that they are true for you.

STUDY SKILLS

What two things are important to speak English well?

STUDY SKILLS ► page 84

1 Look at the expressions and write formal or informal.

- 1 Hi, Lisa!
- 2 Dear Mr Fellows
- 3 It was great to hear from you.
- 4 All the best
- 5 Yours sincerely
- 6 Thanks
- 7 I am writing to complain about one of your products.
- 8 I would be grateful if you could send me a copy of the photograph.
- 9 I'd love a copy of that photo – can you send me one?

- informal
- formal
- informal
- informal
- formal
- informal
- formal
- formal
- informal



2 Read the email from an English friend called Leo. Underline the points that Leo wants you to answer.

From: Leo
Subject: Hi

Hi!

I hope everything's OK. It seems a long time since I heard from you. What have you and your family been doing recently?

I'm trying to decide which universities to apply to. My main decision is about whether to study abroad or not. I've looked at some universities in Australia, and I'd love to go there to study. There are some excellent courses and I could spend my free time doing sports, which I love, as you know!

I'm also considering coming to study in your country. What do you think the advantages are for me doing that? On the other hand, I can see that staying in England is easier. Maybe you could come and study here, or we could both go and study in Australia together! What would you prefer?

This week I've been doing work experience. My school organised some work for me in a fashion designer's studio! It has been fantastic so far. The fashion designer is really nice and I learnt tons about fashion and making clothes. What kind of preparation for leaving school do you get? Write and tell me about it – I'd really like to know.

Write soon!

Bye
Leo

1 attachment

3 Write a reply to Leo in an informal email.

Students' own answers

To: Leo
Subject: Hi



Grammar

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- People always make / are always making friends at university.
- Gina and Kevin get on / are getting on their plane to Hong Kong as we speak.
- Sue is always / often using my stuff. It's very annoying.
- We have / are having lectures every day at nine o'clock.
- I revise / 'm revising for exams at the moment.
- David borrows money, but he always pays / is always paying me back.

2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs given.

- I 've walked (walk) 20 kilometres today and now I want to rest!
- Jed 's been waiting (wait) for his package to arrive for two weeks now.
- Have you finished (finish) your breakfast yet? We need to go.
- I don't want to see that film. I 've already seen (already see) it.
- Damien has been looking (look) for a job for over a year and he still hasn't found (still not find) one.

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

- I only enjoy sailing (sail) in the summer when it's hot.
- I mustn't forget to feed (feed) my neighbour's cat this evening.
- Sometimes, I get nervous about talking (talk) to people I don't know.
- It's too late to study (study) now. Why don't you go to bed?
- You can take a bus to class, but cycling (cycle) is better.

4 Circle the correct alternative.

Hi!
I (a) write / 'm writing to say thanks for your email and sorry for not (b) to reply / replying sooner. I (c) 'm being / 've been really busy these first few weeks at uni. I (d) go / 'm going to lectures every day and I (e) have / 'm having assignments to do - I (f) ve handed / been handing in two this week. But I (g) have / 'm having a great time and I've (h) made / been making lots of new friends. (i) To live / living in a hall of residence is expensive though, so I've decided (j) to move / moving out and live with friends. We (k) look / 've been looking for a flat near the university, but we haven't (l) had / been having any luck so far. I'll let you know if we find one. Hope all is well with you!
Sam

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with these words. There is one extra word you do not need.

assessment • assignment • facilities • lecture
tutor • tutorial • undergraduate

- Some courses have a final exam, but some have continuous assessment so all the work is very important.
- The tutor marks a university student's work.
- When you study for your first degree, you are an undergraduate.
- The facilities at universities often include sports centres, restaurants and IT centres.
- An assignment is a piece of work you do at university.
- There aren't usually many students in a tutorial.

2 Complete the words.

- When you go to university, you study for a degree.
- Students go to lectures and take notes of what the lecturer says.
- They also do coursework, which can be assignments or projects.
- They give these to their tutor, who gives each piece of work a grade or mark.
- If a student fails an exam, they usually have one chance to resit it.
- At the end of their course, students graduate.
- They can then start work or do a master's.
- University is hard, but there are plenty of extracurricular activities.

3 Write do or make.

- How often do you make dinner?
- Just do your best and you'll be fine.
- Can I make a suggestion?
- If you make a promise, you should keep it.
- Can you do me a favour?
- Can you do the shopping this week?
- I need to make an appointment to see the dentist.
- I hope you do well in the exam.

2 Nine to five

Vocabulary

1 Decide which phrases describe the four jobs. Write at least three numbers in each of the columns.

- 1 usually work long hours
- 2 usually do shift work
- 3 usually work from 9–5
- 4 are skilled
- 5 usually work indoors
- 6 often work outdoors
- 7 are usually self-employed
- 8 are usually employees
- 9 work in dangerous conditions
- 10 mainly do paperwork
- 11 mainly do manual work
- 12 deal with lots of different people

(suggested answers)



Farmers

1, 4, 6, 7, 11



Nurses

1, 2, 4,

5, 8, 12



PAs

3, 4, 5,

8, 10, 12



Firefighters

1, 2, 4, 6,

8, 9, 11

2 Are these stages of a job usually positive or negative? Circle the correct face.

- 1 I was fired.
- 2 I got a promotion.
- 3 I was made redundant.
- 4 I signed a contract.



3 Complete the job advertisement with these words. What job is it for? *Restaurant manager*

deal with • experience • get a promotion
responsible • stressful • training

You will be (a) responsible for the day-to-day operation of the restaurant and for the level of service our establishment provides. You will have to (b) deal with management, kitchen staff and customer services personnel, sometimes in (c) stressful conditions. It will be possible to (d) get a promotion when you have gained further (e) experience of supervising staff in our organisation. Relevant (f) training will be provided through Langberrn College.

4 David wants to be a firefighter, but his dad wants him to be a doctor. Match David's responses to his dad's points.

- 1 Dad: Doctors are very well paid.
David: c
- 2 Dad: Firefighters have to work in dangerous conditions.
David: e
- 3 Dad: Firefighters usually have to do night shifts.
David: b
- 4 Dad: Firefighters have to work outdoors, which must be hard in winter.
David: a

5 Dad: What about the qualifications you've got from school that you won't need if you become a firefighter?

David: d

- 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 earn a good salary and 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.

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

5 Complete the sentences with these words. Use a dictionary to help you.

deadlines • high-powered
job-share • perks • sick leave

- 1 An alternative to working full-time these days is to do a job-share, in other words, two people do one job.
- 2 Many companies offer perks, such as a company car, on top of the basic salary.
- 3 A highpowered job may seem attractive, but it can be stressful.
- 4 Some part-time jobs don't pay if a person is on sick leave.
- 5 One of the most stressful aspects of a job is when you have to meet tight deadlines.

I can talk about work conditions, responsibilities and working life

- 1 Look at the heading and introduction at the top of the article and choose the correct description.
- a A documentary about unemployment
 - b A series about people who work in dangerous jobs
 - c A TV show about young people doing difficult jobs

- 2 Read about Jack and Sheena and complete the information.

	Job	Experience
Jack	<i>sheep shearing</i>	Positive / Negative
Sheena	<i>skyscraper window cleaner</i>	Positive / Negative

WORLD'S TOUGHEST JOBS

The TV series that follows young Brits who agree to take on tough jobs in return for big money. In this week's episode ...

NO SLEEP COUNTING SHEEP



So you think your job is bad? Spare a thought for Jack Taylor, aged 22, whose backbreaking work involved him shearing sheep in scorching temperatures in New Zealand.

Jack is one of the stars of a new show called *The World's Toughest Jobs*, and he admits that it was the most difficult month of his life. 'I won't lie, it was the most difficult thing I've ever had to do, and we'd get told off if we didn't keep up!' he says. 'We slept in a barn and were up at 4 am six days a week and often didn't get back till 8 pm.'

At the interview, Jack was told that he could make good money if he sheared 300 sheep a day. Some days he only did seven. Still, he returned home at the end of the month with £1,400 and a new sense of self-respect. 'Being able to stick with the job made me realise I could do more than I thought,' he says. Jack now has a new job, but his experience in New Zealand had such an impact that he now plans to go travelling again in the future.



THE SKY'S THE LIMIT

It's been described as one of the most difficult jobs in the world. Sheena Southall, a 22-year-old student, was keen to test her limits when she agreed to appear on the show.

'Although I love studying, I'm always looking for an opportunity to test myself,' she says.

She saw an advert which said: 'Do you want to make some quick cash and do you want to travel?' She applied, went for an interview, and got the job. At the interview she explained how she was prepared for any challenge. Then, just as she was leaving for Singapore she found out that she was going to become a skyscraper window cleaner!

The job was challenging. She had to pull herself up and down carrying heavy water buckets and if she didn't clean the windows properly, they'd tell her to go back and do it again.

But she admits the experience has changed her. As soon as she got back, she finished her studies, graduated, and started looking for a job that would be both exciting and tough. Sheena says: 'Nothing will ever be as exciting and scary as that first day of cleaning windows up in the air, but if you don't face your fears and accept what life offers you how will you know what you're capable of? It was the best experience of my life so far.'

- 3 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T), False (F) or Not Mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1 Jack often had to work more than 12 hours a day. (T) F / NM
- 2 He earned more money than he expected. T / (F) / NM
- 3 He discovered new things about himself by doing the job. (T) F / NM
- 4 He plans to travel to New Zealand again in the future. T / F / (NM)
- 5 Sheena agreed to appear on the show because she wanted to make money. T / (F) / NM
- 6 She didn't expect to be a window cleaner. (T) F / NM
- 7 The people she worked with helped her a lot. T / F / (NM)
- 8 She thinks other young people should try doing a difficult job. (T) F / NM

CRITICAL THINKING

- 4 Are these possible advantages (✓) or disadvantages (X) of doing a tough job?

- 1 You learn that you are more capable than you thought. ✓
- 2 You find out what job you want to do or don't want to do in the future. ✓
- 3 You get injured. X
- 4 It's exciting and you have a sense of achievement. ✓
- 5 You are doing a job that you're not interested in. X

- 5 Match the underlined words in the article with these definitions.

- 1 containers with a handle used for carrying water and other liquids buckets
- 2 criticised for doing something wrong told off
- 3 extremely hot scorching
- 4 physically hard and tiring backbreaking
- 5 continue to do something stick with

1 Match the sentences (1–5) with the uses (a–e).

- 1 As she was leaving for Canada, she found out ... e
- 2 Every day I was going to college and doing the same things. c
- 3 She applied, went for an interview and got the job. a
- 4 He was hoping he would be able to pay off his debts. b
- 5 She resigned from her part-time job. d

- a one thing happened after another
- b an activity in progress at a moment in the past
- c scenes in a story or description
- d finished actions or situations in the past
- e to talk about an activity in progress that was interrupted by another action

2 Circle the correct alternative.

- 1 We ~~waited~~ were waiting at the bus stop when we saw an old friend.
- 2 The sun ~~shone~~ was shining when I woke up this morning.
- 3 Last Sunday, I ~~went~~ was going to visit my grandparents.
- 4 When I ~~got~~ was getting home, I went to my room.
- 5 I found an interesting article while I ~~surfed~~ was surfing the Internet.
- 6 I ~~didn't have~~ wasn't having any breakfast this morning.

3 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs given.

I (a) studied (study) French at university and I had been planning to travel when I finished, but somehow ended up working in an office. One day, I (b) was sitting (sit) at my desk when I (c) happened (happen) to notice an advert for a job in Paris. I immediately (d) stopped (stop) what I (e) was doing (do) and (f) applied (apply). Two days later, I had an interview – and I was offered the job. My friends (g) tried (try) to persuade me to stay at home, but I really wanted to go. I was sad to say goodbye of course, and I even (h) cried (cry) a little, but two days later, I (i) was travelling (travel) on a train to Paris to start my new job.

4 Tick (✓) the sentence which can also be written with would.

- 1 She **used to** love her job.
- 2 She **didn't use to** travel.
- 3 She **applied** for the job.
- 4 Their supervisor **used to** tell them off.

5 Which sentences in 4 describe ...?

- a a single event in the past 3
- b repeated past actions 2 4
- c past habits 2 4
- d a past state 1

6 Write the sentences again. Write the verb in bold with would if possible, or with used to.

- 1 We **lived** in a small town.
We used to live in a small town.
- 2 I **have** a part-time job in a shop.
I used to have a part-time job in a shop.
- 3 I **went** to work every Saturday.
I'd go to work every Saturday.
- 4 I **started** at nine in the morning.
I'd start at nine in the morning.
- 5 I **didn't work** late.
I didn't use to work late.
- 6 I **didn't like** my job so I decided to leave.
I didn't use to like my job so I decided to leave.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

7 Read the text. Find and correct 12 mistakes.

A friend of mine ~~didn't had~~ didn't have a job and he was interested in appearing on the TV show about tough jobs. He ~~tried~~ tried several times, but he never got an interview. One day, while he ~~was read~~ was reading a newspaper, he saw an advert for a job ~~like a fisherman~~ as a fisherman in Finland. He ~~applied at~~ applied for the job and he got it. He ~~was travelled~~ travelled to Finland and worked there for a month. He would ~~got up~~ get up at 5 am every day and he ~~works~~ worked six days a week. He ~~didn't liked~~ didn't like it and so he returned home. Now he ~~is work~~ is working in an office. He ~~didn't used~~ didn't use to want to do paperwork, but he says that anything ~~is better than work~~ is better than working on a boat in Finland.





1 Who said what? Match the comments (a–h) with the people (1–8).

- 1 David wants to get ahead. c
- 2 Karl wants to keep at a task. b
- 3 Fran is working on a project. a
- 4 Eva needs to fill in a form. e
- 5 Jack wants to turn down a job offer. h
- 6 Teresa wants to take over from someone. d
- 7 Ben wants to set up a business. f
- 8 Liz needs to keep up with her work. g

- a 'I need to do some research and then start writing.'
- b 'I'm not going home until I've finished this assignment.'
- c 'I'm going to work really hard to get a promotion.'
- d 'When Lucie leaves, I'm going to apply for her job.'
- e 'To apply, I need to write my details on this page.'
- f 'I want to print T-shirts and sell them online.'
- g 'I haven't finished my project yet. It's late again!'
- h 'I don't think this one is right for me so I'm not going to accept it.'

2 03 Listen to five students talking about gap year volunteering experiences. Match the speaker with the project. There is one extra option that you do not need.



- a disaster relief 3
- b conservation work 4
- c teaching sport 1
- d tourism —
- e archaeology 5
- f journalism 2

3 03 Listen again. Choose the best statement (A–F) for each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra opinion that you do not need.

- A I really enjoyed the work I did.
- B Life in this place was more difficult than I expected.
- C I found the work very hard.
- D I chose a project related to my hobby.
- E I think the experience will help me in my career.
- F It didn't help me in my job, but I loved it.

- Speaker 1: D
- Speaker 2: E
- Speaker 3: B
- Speaker 4: F
- Speaker 5: A

STUDY SKILLS

Why should you be careful when you look up the meaning of phrasal verbs in a dictionary?

STUDY SKILLS ► page 84

VOCABULARY EXTENSION

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

- 1 drag on — a organise or plan
- 2 stick to — b write, record
- 3 draw up — c prepare and write
- 4 set up — d continue for longer than necessary
- 5 carry out — e distribute to different people
- 6 follow up — f do, complete
- 7 send out — g find out more or do something more
- 8 write down — h continue with something

5 Read the tips about holding meetings. Write the correct phrasal verb from 4 in each gap.

HOW TO (a) set up AND RUN A MEETING

- (b) Draw up an agenda which includes topics for discussion, timings and details of participants.
- (c) Send out the agenda to all participants well before the meeting.
- (d) Stick to the agenda as closely as possible.
- Don't let a discussion (e) drag on too long; there needs to be enough time for all the topics on the agenda.
- (f) Write down all the decisions made at the meeting.
- Appoint someone to (g) carry out each action agreed at the meeting.
- At the end of the meeting, review how effective it was and (h) follow up any suggested improvements at the next meeting.

1 Read the statements and choose either the past perfect simple (S) or past perfect continuous (C), or both.

- It gives more importance to the duration of actions. S/C
- It is formed with *had + been + -ing* form of the verb. S/C
- It gives more importance to completed actions. S/C
- It is used to talk about actions that occurred before another action. S/C
- It is formed with *had + past participle*. S/C

2 Circle the correct alternative.

- I'd never been/being going to Africa before.
- I'd helped/being helping out with a local football team for a couple of years.
- I'd travelled/being travelling for a couple of months when I arrived.
- My parents paid part, I'd made/being making the rest of the money myself.
- I'd been/being going to a developing country before.
- We'd learnt/being learning about 18th century history at school, so it was all fresh in my mind.

3 Write sentences with because.



- Her hair/wet/play football/in the rain
Her hair was wet because she'd been playing football in the rain.
- I/hungry/not eat
I was hungry because I hadn't eaten.
- She/exhausted/work/since 5 am
She was exhausted because she'd been working since 5 am.
- They/late/miss/the bus
They were late because they'd missed the bus.
- My teacher/annoyed/I/not do/my homework
My teacher was annoyed because I hadn't done my homework.
- Everything/white/it snow/for days
Everything was white because it'd been snowing for days.
- I/not recognise Sam/I/not see/him for ages
I didn't recognise Sam because I hadn't seen him for ages.

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

drive • finish • forget • go (x2) • have • knock
not wake up • stay up • study • try • visit

Last summer I (a) went to Spain to work at a summer camp. I (b) 'd just finished school and I wanted to do something different. I (c) 'd been studying Spanish for three years, but I (d) 'd never visited the country before. I almost didn't make it!
My flight was at 11 am on Saturday morning. The night before, I (e) 'd gone to bed very late. I (f) 'd stayed up to pack my suitcase. At seven o'clock in the morning, my mum (g) knocked on my door to wake me up. She kept knocking, but I (h) didn't wake up. In the end, she came into my room. She told me that she (i) 'd been trying to wake me for over an hour. We (j) drove to the airport, but when we got there, I realised that I (k) 'd forgotten my passport. Fortunately the plane was delayed and I (l) had time to go back home and get it.

GRAMMAR CHALLENGE

5 Write the sentences again without changing the meaning.

- He left. Then I did my homework.
After he'd left, I did my homework.
- I worked in Argentina. I made some good friends.
While I was working in Argentina, I made some good friends.
- I saw the advert. I immediately decided to apply.
When I saw the advert, I immediately decided to apply.
- I earned some money. Then we went travelling.
After I'd earned some money, we went travelling.
- I stayed in Romania. I visited lots of interesting places there.
While I was staying in Romania, I visited lots of interesting places.
- We waited for two hours. The bus eventually arrived.
After we'd waited/'d been waiting for two hours, the bus eventually arrived.

Developing speaking

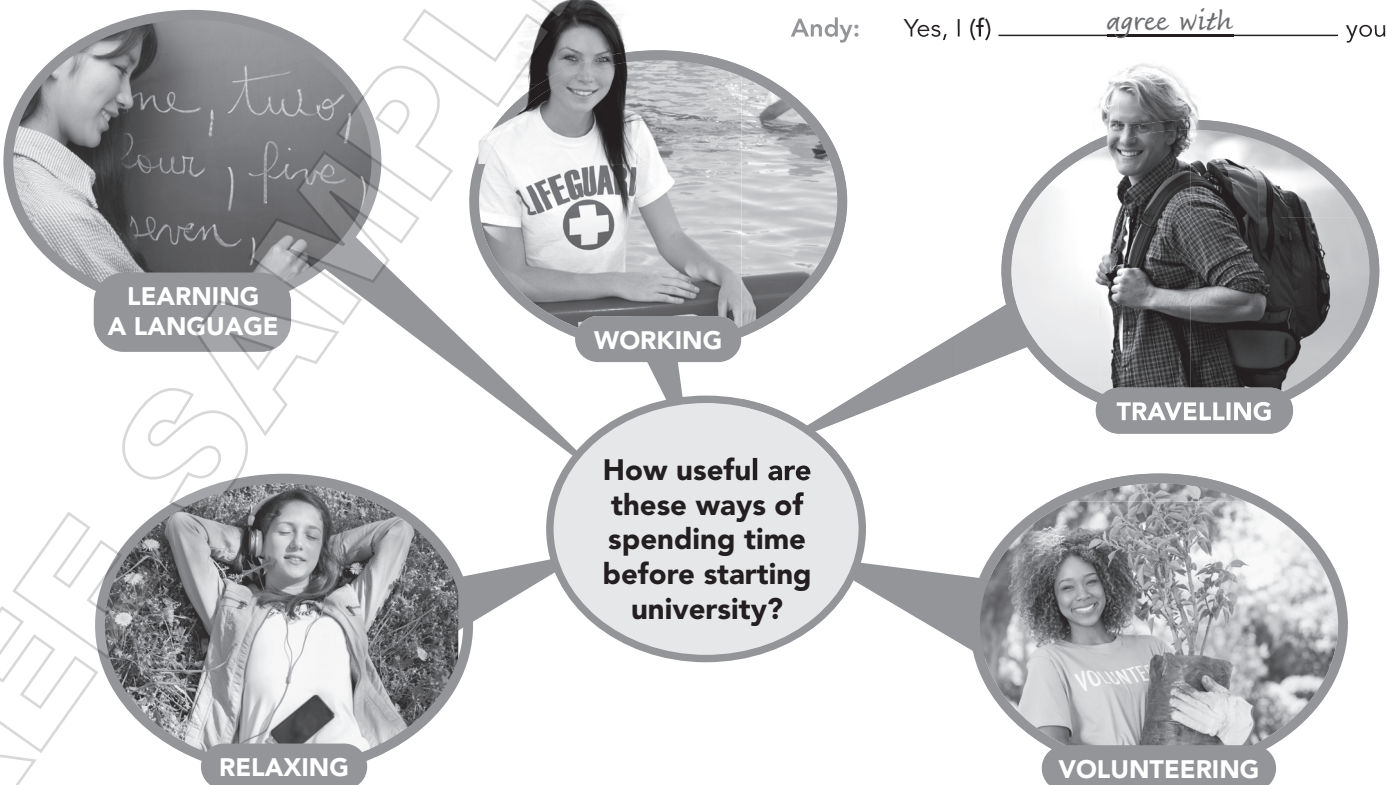
1 Write these phrases in the correct column.

I see what you mean, but ... • I suppose so, but ...
 That's a good idea. • What about you?
 What do you think? • Yes, you're right.

Asking for opinions	Agreeing	Disagreeing
What about you? What do you think?	That's a good idea. Yes, you're right.	I see what you mean, but ... I suppose so, but ...

2 Look at the mind map. Match the ideas (1–5) with points on the mind map.

- You learn to be more independent.
_____ *travelling* _____
- It's necessary after studying hard.
_____ *relaxing* _____
- It's an important skill in many jobs these days.
_____ *learning a language* _____
- It's something you can talk about at interviews.
_____ *volunteering* _____
- You earn money and get work experience.
_____ *working* _____



3 Listen to two students doing the speaking task. What do they decide is the most useful?

Volunteering

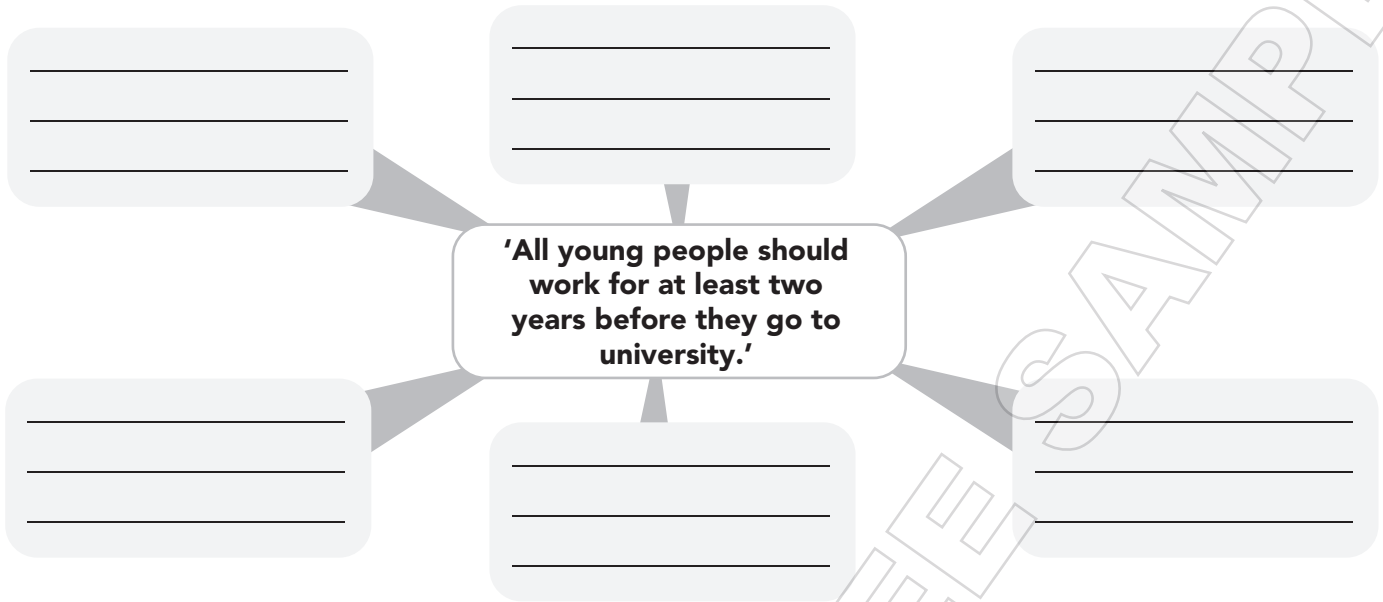
4 Listen again. Tick (✓) the phrases that you hear.

- What do you think about ...?
- What about ...? Do you agree?
- Yes, I agree. Yes, you're right.
- That's a good idea. I think you're right.
- Maybe, but ... I suppose so, but ...
- I see what you mean, but ...
- I agree up to a point.

5 Complete the dialogue. Use between one and three words in each gap.

- Andy:** I think the most useful thing you can do is work. Don't (a) you think so?
- Megan:** I agree (b) up to a point, but you need to relax so that you feel fresh when you start your course.
- Andy:** I (c) see what you mean, but it's important to get work experience.
- Megan:** That's true. What (d) do you think about travelling? I think it's a good way to relax and see the world at the same time.
- Andy:** I (e) suppose so, but it's expensive.
- Megan:** So maybe the best thing to do is to work and then travel.
- Andy:** Yes, I (f) agree with you.

1 Read this statement, which is an essay title. Do you agree or disagree with it?
Write your ideas in the form of short notes or a mind map here: *Students' own answers*



STUDY SKILLS

How can you make sure that the ideas in your essay are well organised?

STUDY SKILLS ► page 84

2 Organise your ideas in 1 in this essay plan.

Students' own answers

3 Write your essay using your plan in 2.

Students' own answers

Paragraph 1:
Introduction with general statement on the topic and your opinion

Paragraph 2:
First and most important reason for your opinion

Paragraph 3:
One or two other reasons for your opinion or another person's opinion, and why you disagree with it

Paragraph 4:
Summary and conclusion restating your opinion

Grammar

1 Circle the correct alternative.

- My dad used to / would be self-employed, but he found it very stressful.
- By the time I got home last night, Sam already left / had already left
- What exactly did you do / were you doing when I called you last night?
- When I got to school, I realised that I forgot / had forgotten my keys.
- We would go / were going on holiday to Spain every year when I was young.

2 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.

- First, Shannon went to the library, then she went to meet her friend in the café. **HAD**
After Shannon had been to the library, she met her friend in the café.
- Josh was the shortest boy in his class, but now he's the tallest. **BE**
Josh used to be the shortest boy in his class, but now he's the tallest.
- Dina didn't feel well for about a week before she went to see the doctor. **BEEN**
Before she went to see the doctor, Dina hadn't been feeling well for about a week.
- Yasmin didn't do much sport when she was younger. **USE**
Yasmin didn't use to do much sport when she was younger.
- I didn't revise for the exam so I got a bad mark. **REVISED**
I got a bad mark because I hadn't revised for the exam.

3 Choose the correct option, a, b or c.

- About 15 people outside the cinema when we got there.
a waited (b) were waiting c had waited
- I here in London for about two years now.
a live b am living (c) have been living
- By the time I got to class, there was no one there. The other students .
a went b were going (c) had gone
- I this film before and I don't want to see it again.
a saw (b) have seen c had seen
- Some people a lot of different jobs before finding the right one.
(a) do b are doing c did
- We for six hours when we finally got to our destination.
a drove b were driving (c) had been driving

Vocabulary

1 Complete the opposites.

- work indoors work outdoors
- do shift work work from nine to five
- be an employer be an employee
- work part-time work full-time
- badly paid job well paid job

2 Circle the correct alternative.

- A sales manager is responsible for / deals with making profits through the sales team.
- I'd like to be self-employed / unemployed and run my own company.
- I'll be home late this evening. I have to work long hours / overtime.
- When a local car factory closed down, many workers were fired / made redundant.
- He was retired / sacked from his last job because he was always late.
- You need to go to college to get the right experience / qualifications for the job.
- This job would be ideal for you. I think you should apply for / to it.

3 Complete the sentences with a word from each box. There is one extra word in each box that you do not need.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| fill • get • keep
take • turn • work | ahead • at • down
in • on • over |
|---|-------------------------------------|

- You need to fill in this form before you see the doctor.
- I don't want to work at night so I'm going to turn down the job.
- Some students have worked all weekend so they can get ahead with their exam preparation.
- My dad's company is going to take over another company because its owner wants to retire.
- I find English difficult sometimes, but I want to keep at it because it's important.

4 Delete the word that is not possible.

- work in dangerous / stressful / skilled / good conditions
- do paperwork / manual work / experience / a course
- be an undergraduate / a graduate / a tutor / a lecture
- do shift work / homework / a mistake / well
- get a good grade / mark / note / result in an exam
- get a degree / a graduate / a student loan / a master's
- make a promise / an assignment / a suggestion / an excuse