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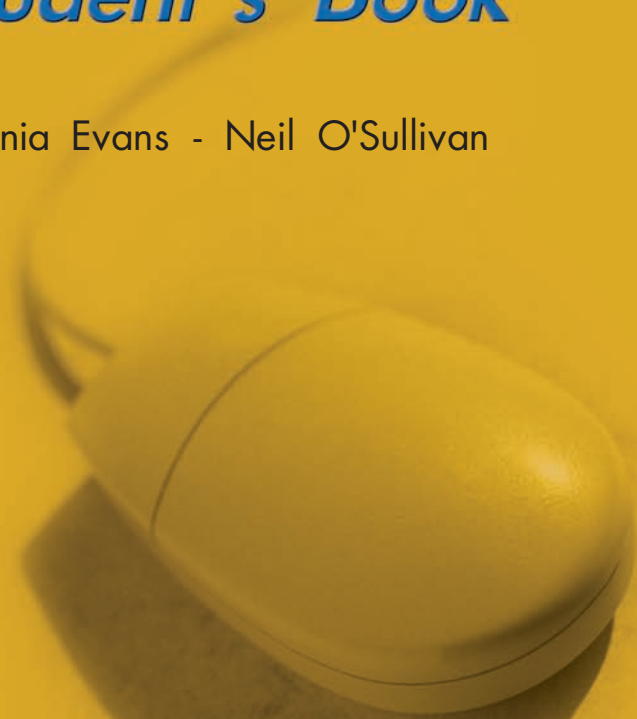


Student's Book

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Express Publishing



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READING	WRITING	LISTENING & SPEAKING	COMMUNICATION
It's a Dog's Life	discursive article: advantages & disadvantages of a job (project) a letter of reference	match speakers to routines; talking about people's/your routine; comparing jobs; taking notes Pron: word stress in compound nouns	register with unemployment office
Lost in the Jungle	narrative essay (project) a letter to a friend describing a nasty experience	listening for gist; talking about past activities; narrating events Pron: intonation of apologies	giving apologies
The Pride of Africa	letter of complaint (project) a letter to a friend about your recent news	listening for identifying correct picture; completing an advertisement; making decisions; talking about activities Pronunciation: silent letters	room-service
Poland - Portugal - Chile	letter to a friend about your holidays (project) a letter to a friend recommending a gym	listening for specific information; past experiences; comparing places; expressing preferences Pron: intonation in questions of choice	book a hotel room
Miracle Oil	a proposal (restaurant - supermarket) (project) an article about foods that cure	listening for specific information; making predictions; ordering from a menu Pronunciation: intonation in conditional sentences	complaining about food/service; book a table at a restaurant
Living Statues	a letter to the editor (project) a film review	filling in an advertisement; evaluating films; describing costumes; making rules Pronunciation: rising intonation in polite requests	responding to invitations

	TOPICS	VOCABULARY	GRAMMAR
UNIT 7 Nature's Warning (pp. 84 - 93)	the environment	environmental issues; the greenhouse effect; global warming; recycling	the passive Phrasal verbs: <i>CARRY, HOLD</i>
EPISODE 7 The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn — The Wilks Brothers (pp. 94 - 95)			<i>hall</i> (offers/suggestions); <i>will/would</i> (requests)
UNIT 8 One Good Turn Deserves Another (pp. 96 - 105)	public services; aches	public services; parts of the body; aches & pains; symptoms	question tags; short questions; reported speech (statements) Phrasal verbs: <i>MAKE, PUT</i>
EPISODE 8 The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn — Peter Wilk's Funeral (pp. 106 - 107)			could/was able to; used to
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UNIT 9 A Healthy Mind in a Healthy Body (pp. 110 - 119)	education, sports	school subjects; educational system in England; games & sports; sports equipment; the time; days of the week	reported questions; reported orders; <i>too - enough</i> Phrasal verb: <i>TAKE</i>
EPISODE 9 The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn — Looking for Jim (pp. 120 - 121)			exclamations (<i>what-what a/an - how</i>)
UNIT 10 Our Changing World (pp. 122 - 131)	inventions; inventors; technology; ambitions; regrets	electronic machines; scientific instruments; appliances; future plans	Conditionals Type 2 & 3; wishes Phrasal verbs: <i>COME, RUN</i>
EPISODE 10 The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn — A Happy End (pp. 132 - 135)			so - neither/nor; both/neither - either - all/none
MODULE 5 SELF-ASSESSMENT (pp. 136 - 137)			

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READING	WRITING	LISTENING & SPEAKING	COMMUNICATION
Wind Farms Get Green Light; Greenhouse for the Future; Zoos: The Wildlife Time Capsule	an article providing solutions to a problem (project) a letter to a friend about changes in a place	listening for lexical items; making suggestions Pronunciation: sentence stress	giving advice
OXFAM; VSO; Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled	a transactional letter asking for information (project) a letter to the editor suggesting types of voluntary work to help people in your town	listening for gist; giving advice	register as a volunteer
Sports & Leisure Centre	an opinion essay (project) an article about your country's education system	listening for detail; filling in tables expressing likes/dislikes; talking about educational system in your country Pronunciation: stressed syllables	buying tickets for a football match
People who Changed the World	a letter of application for a part-time job (project) an article about which objects you would put in a time capsule	positioning objects; describing your ideal house Pronunciation: intonation in conditionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regrets • opposite wishes

Moments in Life

◆ Before you start...

When did you start learning English?
How many hours do you do per week?
Why do you learn English?

◆ Listen, read and talk about...

Busy Days

UNIT 1

- jobs/job qualities
- job interviews
- work routines
- everyday & free-time activities



Module 1

Units 1-2

What a story!

UNIT 2

- misfortunes
- natural disasters
- accidents
- feelings



◆ Learn how to ...

- describe scenes
- narrate an event
- talk about routines & free-time activities
- talk about past activities
- register with unemployment office
- give apologies
- making a phonecall to arrange a job interview

◆ Practise ...

- present simple
- present continuous
- adverbs of frequency
- present continuous with a future meaning
- relatives
- defining/non-defining relative clauses
- as - like
- order of adjectives
- past simple
- past continuous
- time words
- possessive adjectives/pronouns
- linkers (when, while, and, so, as, because)

◆ Phrasal verbs

- look, break, bring

◆ Write ...

- a letter of reference
- discursive article (advantages & disadvantages)
- a letter to a friend about a nasty experience
- a story

Busy Days

Lead-in

1 Use the prompts in the list to say what each person does at work.

- plant/flowers • represent people/court • look after/animals • sell/houses • teach/skiing • shoot/films

An estate agent sells houses.

2 Which of these jobs do you think:

- is part-time/full-time?
- requires an instructor's licence?
- requires experience?
- sounds exciting?
- requires a university degree?
- you can do indoors/outdoors?
- requires technical skills?
- requires creativity?
- is/isn't challenging?
- is hard/fun to do?
- is the best for you?

Being a pet sitter is a part-time job.

Listening and Reading

3 Listen and repeat, then close your books and try to remember as many sentences as possible.

- Is the job still available?
- Are you fully qualified?
- Have you got experience at all levels?
- Here's a job for me!
- I bet it's hard work.
- Shall I apply?
- It can't hurt to try!
- You are so lucky!
- That's a really fun job!

4 Listen and match the people to the jobs they do or want to do.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|------------------|
| Dialogue 1 | Steve | A pet sitter |
| Dialogue 2 | John | B cameraman |
| Dialogue 3 | Anne | C ski instructor |

cameraman

estate agent

pet sitter

gardener

5 Read the dialogues A-C and mark sentences 1-5 T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Steve is looking for a new job.
- 2 Steve usually instructs very good skiers.
- 3 John probably has a university degree.
- 4 John isn't interested in this job.
- 5 Anne is going to accept the job offered by Jason.

ski instructor

- A** Steve: Hello. I'm calling about the **position** of ski instructor.
 Laura: Oh good. What's your name, please?
 Steve: It's Steve. Steve Philips. Is the job still **available**?
 Laura: Oh yes. Are you fully qualified, Steve?
 Steve: Yes. I got my **instructor's licence** two years ago.
 Laura: I see. And have you got **experience** at all levels?
 Steve: Well, I usually work with **absolute beginners**.
 Laura: That's fine. Would you be able to come for an **interview** on Tuesday morning? Say, around 10 o'clock?
 Steve: Of course.
 Laura: Great. Just ask for Laura. See you then.
 Steve: Thanks. Bye.

- B** John: Oh, here's a job for me!
 Paula: What's that?
 John: A cameraman for the local TV channel.
 Paula: Is that something you'd like to do?
 John: Well, why not? It sounds exciting ...
 Paula: Hmm, I bet it's hard work, too.
 John: They want someone with a degree and good **technical skills**.
 Paula: I expect there's more to it than that!
 John: What do you think? Shall I **apply**?
 Paula: Why not? It can't hurt to try!
 John: OK, I will. Wish me luck!

- C** Jason: Hello, Anne. Is that your dog?
 Anne: No. I'm just **looking after** him while his **owners** are away. It's my new job.
 Jason: Your job?
 Anne: Yeah. I'm a pet sitter.
 Jason: You are so lucky! That sounds like a really fun job!
 Anne: I know! It's perfect for me, because I love animals.
 Jason: Listen, Anne. I'm going on holiday next week. Can you look after my pet python?
 Anne: Erm ... I hate to **turn work down**, but I don't have much experience with reptiles. Sorry, Jason!

6 a) Read the dialogues again and explain the words in bold, then make sentences using them.

b) In pairs, read out the dialogues.

lawyer

Vocabulary

• Jobs and Qualities

7 a) Match the prompts A-F to the pictures 1-6, then use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A sells flowers | E deals with guests in a hotel |
| B designs buildings | F works underground |
| C operates on people | |
| D fits windows | |

A miner is someone who works underground.



Speaking

b) Which of the people above: work underground/outdoors/indoors? wear a uniform/special clothing for work? get a salary/wage? work shifts? are self-employed?

c) You are at a job interview for the position of part-time waiter. Ask for information on:

- wages • working hours • uniform
- experience required

8 a) Fill in the gaps with words from the list.

- brave • dedicated • creative • courageous
- funny • helpful • careful

- Florists have to be They make floral bouquets and arrangements.
- Clowns need to be to make people laugh.
- Hotel receptionists have to be because they have to help people and answer their questions.
- You need to be to be a miner because it can be a dangerous job.
- Policemen have to be because they often find themselves in dangerous situations.
- Glaziers need to be because they have to handle glass.
- You have to be to be a surgeon because it requires many years of study.

Speaking

b) Use the table below to make sentences, as in the example.


JOBS	QUALITIES	REASONS
politicians	brave	- give people information
teachers	confident	- make people believe in them
counsellors	patient	- help children to learn things
firefighters	persuasive	- listen to people's problems
telephone operators	understanding	- perform in front of people
actors	polite	- face dangerous situations

Politicians need to be persuasive because they have to make people believe in them.

c) Talk about more jobs you know and the qualities needed.

• Daily Routines

Listening

- 9  Listen to each person talking about their daily routine, and match the speakers to their jobs. There is one extra job which you do not need to use.

Speaker	A	1	milkman
Speaker	B	2	freelance writer
Speaker	C	3	puppeteer
Speaker	D	4	gossip columnist
Speaker	E	5	housepainter
		6	tour guide

Speaking

- 10 Cross out the words which do not collocate with the verbs, then use the expressions to talk about your daily routine.

have	a shower, a rest, breakfast, some work, a drink
go	to work/school, to bed, out to dinner, the metro, home
catch	the bus, the train, a taxi, a ferry, a bike
do	a wash, some paperwork, the housework
answer	the door, the phone, the TV, e-mails, letters
make	the bed, a bath, breakfast/lunch/dinner
take	a taxi, a fax, vitamins, a break, photographs
watch	TV, the news, the cinema, a video
play	computer games, board games, the radio, cards, records, golf, the net


• Free-time Activities

- 11 Match the words to make compound nouns. Then, complete the sentences about yourself.

1	parachute	a	surfing
2	bird	b	skiing
3	stamp	c	jumping
4	water	d	watching
5	wind	e	collecting
6	horse	f	bathing
7	sun	g	riding



I really enjoy
 I don't mind
 I hate
 I like
 I love

- 12  Listen and underline what each person is doing now, then ask and answer, as in the example.

- David (mechanic) - ride a motorbike/drive a car
- Sam (lorry driver) - play table tennis/wash the car
- Sue (vet) - play a computer game/vacuum the carpet
- Marie (waitress) - cut the grass/dig in the garden

A: What's David's job?

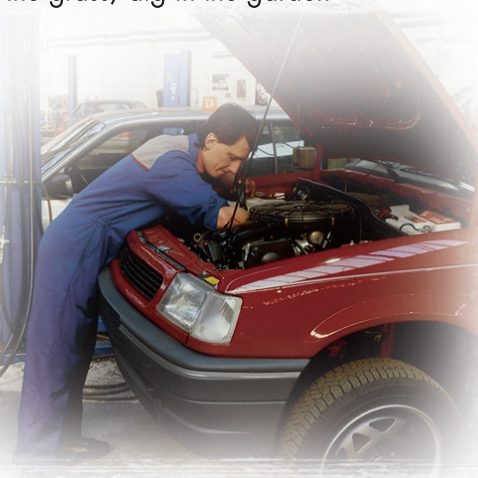
B: He's a mechanic.

A: What does he do?

B: He repairs cars.

A: What is he doing now?

B: He's riding a motorbike.



- 13 Talk with another student. Tell him/her:

- what your job is
- what kind of person you are
- what your daily routine is
- what you do in your free time

Grammar in Use

- 14 Identify the tenses in bold, then match the tenses to their meanings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Claire is staying with her grandparents. | a habit/routine |
| 2 She lives in Manchester. | b temporary situation |
| 3 The film starts at 8:15. | c action happening now |
| 4 They are watching TV. | d permanent states |
| 5 He goes to the gym twice a week. | e fixed future arrangements |
| 6 We are going on holiday next week. | f timetables |
| 7 I'm looking for a new job at the moment. | g actions happening around the time of speaking |

15 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- 1 (Alison/do) her homework now?
- 2 The Browns (live) in the house next door.
- 3 Mark (not/play) football every Saturday.
- 4 The train (leave) at half past two.
- 5 (you/go) to the party tonight?
- 6 We (work) a lot of extra hours these days.
- 7 (John/stay) with his grandparents for the weekend?
- 8 They (not/move) house next week.
- 9 (Sue/wash) her hair every day?
- 10 Carol (mend) her bike at the moment.

16 Complete the e-mail with the verbs in the list in the correct tense. Then, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- serve • work • want • draw • live • share
- look • clean • paint • study • look forward

Hi, Clare! I'm your new e-mail friend!

My name is Neil Mitchell. I 1) in York, in the north of England. I'm a student at York University. I 2) Geography.

At the moment, I 3) in a restaurant. I 4) meals three nights a week to earn some extra money.

I 5) a flat with two other students. We 6) the flat at the moment, so it's a bit of a mess. We usually 7) it on Sundays. I hate cleaning!

When I graduate, I 8) to work as a cartographer (that's someone who 9) maps). I 10) for jobs, because it's difficult to find work these days. Wish me luck!

E-mail me soon. I 11) to hearing from you.
Neil

A: Where does Neil live?

B: He lives in York. etc

17 Listen and complete the telegram, then use the prompts to ask and answer questions.

LEAVE FOR.....7am—STOP—STAY
BENELLI—STOP—MEET JOHN
AND TOBY am
— STOP — RETURN
PM — STOP — JILL

- 1 Where/go?
- 2 Where/stay?
- 3 Who/meet?
- 4 When/meet/them?
- 5 When/come back?

A: Where is Jill going?

B: She's going to ...

• Adverbs of Frequency

18 Listen to Mr Harper talking to Paula Higgs and fill in the correct *adverbs of frequency*.
When do we use adverbs of frequency?
Where do we put them in a sentence?

- 1 Paula is late for work.
- 2 She leaves her computer on.
- 3 Her work is of a high standard.
- 4 She meets her deadlines.
- 5 She takes long lunch breaks.
- 6 She is polite and courteous.

• Project

Paula Higgs applied for a job in another company. The company's director, Mr James Smith, wrote to Mr Timothy Harper asking for a reference for Paula. Use the sentences in Ex. 18 to write the reference for Paula Higgs.

Speaking

19 How often do you:

- play football?
- go to the cinema?
- phone friends?
- travel abroad?
- treat sb to dinner?
- watch sport on TV?
- listen to the radio?
- read a newspaper?
- sleep late in the morning?
- forget to do your homework?

• Relatives - Relative Clauses

20 Read the sentences and underline the relative pronouns, then complete the rules.

- 1 Ann is the girl **who/that** is looking for you.
 - 2 A hairdryer is a machine **which/that** is used for drying hair.
 - 3 He's the man **whose** sister works as a nurse.
 - 4 That's the man **who's** got a Ferrari.
- We use to describe people,
..... to describe things and
..... to express possession.

21 Underline the correct word.

- 1 A hose is something **which/whose** a firefighter uses to put out fires.
- 2 An architect is someone **who/which** designs buildings.
- 3 John is the boy **who's/whose** brother is in my class.
- 4 That's the house **which/who** was broken in last night.
- 5 Tara is the girl **which/who** is going to France this summer.
- 6 Simon is the man **who/whose** car is outside.
- 7 An axe is a tool **which/who** is used for chopping wood.
- 8 Mr Jones is the man **who's/whose** sister is on TV now.
- 9 Claire is the woman **whose/who** works in my office.
- 10 A vacuum cleaner is something **that/whose** is used for cleaning carpets.

22 a) In which sentence can we omit the relative clause?

- 1 People **who park illegally** are fined.
- 2 The people next door, **who own a Jaguar**, always park illegally.

- Defining relative clauses give essential information so we cannot omit them or put them in commas.
- Non-defining relative clauses give additional information, so we can omit them. We usually put them between commas.

b) Fill in the appropriate relative pronoun. Which clauses are defining (D)? Which are non-defining (ND)? Put commas where necessary.

- 1 My car I bought last week is second-hand.
- 2 The woman he is speaking to is my boss.
- 3 James is Canadian is a freelance writer.
- 4 Cindy grandparents live opposite me is moving to France.
- 5 The chair he is sitting on is an antique.
- 6 The band CD is playing now are very famous.
- 7 The people I met last night are doctors.
- 8 This blouse used to be my favourite is too small for me now.
- 9 Simon works with my brother is getting married.
- 10 The man daughter is on TV is an artist.

23 Look at the pictures and make sentences using *who* or *which* and the prompts below.



- something/wear/when we do water sports
- person/treat/sick animals
- machine/allow us/store information
- person/put out fires
- tool/use/hit nails into wood
- person/carry luggage

A porter is a person who carries luggage.

24 Give definitions for the following words using *who* or *which*.

- florist • newspaper • mechanic • scissors • artist
- comedian • journalist • stamp • mixer • ruler

Listening & Reading

25 What does each animal do at work? Choose from the list. You can use your own ideas.

- entertains the public
- finds criminals or evidence
- runs in races
- moves heavy objects
- carries people across the desert

26 a) Look at the picture and the title and guess what the text is about. What do you think a police dog does? Discuss in pairs and decide.



b) Listen and mark the prompts Yes or No.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1 finds lost children | ..... | 7 performs tricks | ..... |
| 2 tracks down criminals | ..... | 8 retrieves lost things | ..... |
| 3 guards the house | ..... | 9 saves lives | ..... |
| 4 goes on patrol | ..... | 10 stops suspects from | ..... |
| 5 looks for evidence | ..... | attacking his handler | ..... |
| 6 sniffs out food | ..... |  |  |

27 Read the text and write C (correct) or I (incorrect) for questions 1 - 8, then explain the words in bold. Which sentences in the article best describe the picture?



Read the sentences then scan the text. Read the text again concentrating on the specific information required from the text.



It's a Dog's Life!

The Alameda Police Department in California is **proud** to have Kenzie **on the force**. He's a **real-life** super hero. Kenzie is not an **ordinary** police officer, though. He is a Police Service Dog (PSD) in the **canine unit** (K9).

As one of Alameda's K9s, Kenzie is a **fully-trained** police dog. He works **under cover of darkness**, using his **powers** of smell, hearing and night vision to **track down criminals**. He's a handsome German shepherd with dark tan fur and black markings on his head and neck. His **handler**, Patrick, tells us about a day in the life of a K9.

"Kenzie and I work the **night shift**," says Patrick. "Our working day starts at 5:00pm and ends at 3:00am. Kenzie sleeps in the same room as me because I like to know that he's

sleeping and not playing! We get up at about midday and have our breakfast. Kenzie always has high-quality dry dog food and water. After breakfast, Kenzie has time to play with my other dog – another German shepherd – and enjoy his time off.

Before we go to work, Kenzie and I spend some time **training**. There is a lot of training and **testing** involved in being a K9, but Kenzie loves his work, so he **doesn't mind**. At 4:00pm, we leave the house and drive to the police station. Kenzie sits in the back of the car, which is actually a **mini kennel**. He waits in the car while I prepare for work, and then we **hit the streets**.

Kenzie is **on patrol** for ten hours. He knows that this is not a time for playing or sleeping so he **remains alert** at all times. Above all, his job is to protect me, but on **specialised assignments** he searches for criminals and looks for **evidence**, and he does all this very well. Kenzie's a real **professional!** He has a lot of experience in **sniffing out criminals** and is a great help in difficult situations. Kenzie even saved my life once when he stopped an **armed suspect** from attacking me. He's not only my hero but his work is of great **benefit** to me and to the police force in general.

When our shift is over, Kenzie and I return to the station, then we go home. Kenzie has his second meal at about 4:00am and after that we go straight to bed. We have the same routine every day, which is good. Like all dogs, Kenzie loves routine.

On our days off, Kenzie and I often travel together or do some training. We enjoy spending time together. Being a K9 handler requires a lot of **commitment**, but **it's well worth it**. I think of Kenzie as my friend as well as my partner, and I'm sure he feels the same way about me."

- 1 Kenzie works when most people are asleep.
- 2 Work starts at noon.
- 3 Kenzie has time for a nap during his shift.
- 4 Patrick thinks highly of Kenzie.
- 5 Kenzie eats three times a day.
- 6 Kenzie has got a varied work routine.
- 7 Kenzie sleeps in a kennel at night.
- 8 Patrick feels unhappy about his job.

28 Find the words/phrases in bold which match the definitions below.

- 1 moving around and checking the area
- 2 particular tasks
- 3 without being noticed because it is night
- 4 as a member of the police department
- 5 expert
- 6 assistance/help
- 7 one whose work is of a high standard
- 8 proof
- 9 devotion
- 10 carrying a weapon

Speaking

29 Make notes under the headings, then talk about Kenzie's daily routine. Use: *first, then, after, that, while*.

- Before work
- At work
- After work
- Free time

Kenzie gets up at about midday and has breakfast. Then ...

Vocabulary Practice

30 Fill in the correct words from the list, then make sentences using the completed phrases.

- fully • absolute • technical • instructor's
- night • specialised • super • armed • track
- university

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 to down | 6 licence |
| 2 suspect | 7 degree |
| 3 qualified | 8 beginners |
| 4 assignments | 9 hero |
| 5 shift | 10 skills |

31 Fill in *at, in, on, for, of, then* make sentences using the phrases.

- 1 patrol; 2 all levels; 3 a day the life of; 4 under cover darkness; 5 to look evidence; 6 years training; 7 to speak public; 8 to be late work; 9 the force; 10 to prepare work; 11 the position ski instructor; 12 to have experience doing sth; 13 to come an interview; 14 general

Word Formation

32 a) Study the table, then write the nouns using your dictionary to help you.

We can form nouns referring to people and jobs by adding **-r**, **-er**, or **-or**, **-ist**, **-ian** to the main verb or noun.
drive → driver, sing → singer, act → actor,
type → typist, music → musician

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 teach | 6 sail | 11 law |
| 2 build | 7 bake | 12 beauty |
| 3 wait | 8 conduct | 13 art |
| 4 farm | 9 inspect | 14 comedy |
| 5 manage | 10 dance | 15 politics |

b) Where does each person work? What do they do at work?


Phrasal Verbs

33 Study the table, then complete the sentences.

look after - to take care of; to keep sth healthy, safe or in good condition
look for - to search for
look forward to - to expect; to anticipate
look into - to find out about sth; to investigate
look through - to read (often quickly)
look up - to find a word in a dictionary/a phone number in a directory

- 1 Can I borrow your dictionary to look the meaning of this word?
- 2 He usually looks the newspaper while he is eating breakfast.
- 3 The police are looking the matter.
- 4 John is looking his neighbour's cat while she is abroad.
- 5 We are really looking the party on Saturday.
- 6 I can't find my wallet. Please help me look it.


Communication (registering with an employment agency)

34  Listen and complete the dialogue, then make similar dialogues using the prompts below.

- A: Good afternoon. I'd like to 1) with this employment agency.
 B: Certainly. What's your name, please?
 A: It's **Robert Elliot**.
 B: What kind of work can you do?
 A: Well, **anything clerical**.
 B: Great. What hours are you 2) to work?
 A: I'd prefer to work **mornings**.
 B: Thank you, **Mr Elliot**. Please 3) in this form.

- Jessica Blake/mainly managerial/from 9 to 5
- Stuart Huntley/mostly sales/in the evening

Pronunciation (stress in compound nouns)

35  Listen and underline the syllable of each word that is stressed. Listen again and repeat.

dog walker	flight attendant
taxi driver	telephone operator
estate agent	secret agent
police officer	newspaper editor

Writing (an essay about the pros and cons of a job)

When we write an essay giving the pros and cons of a topic, we usually write it in four paragraphs. In the **introduction**, we state the topic. In the **main body** there are two paragraphs. In the **second paragraph**, we write the pros of the topic giving reasons/examples and in the **third paragraph**, we write the cons giving examples. In the **conclusion**, we summarise the topic and write our opinion. We use appropriate linking words to join our ideas (to list points: *first, second, furthermore, in addition*, etc; to show contrast: *on the other hand, however*, etc; to conclude: *all in all, to sum up, in conclusion*).

36 a) What do you think are the pros and cons of working as a flight attendant?

b) Read the essay and fill in the words from the list, then answer the questions.

- furthermore
- to begin with
- for example
- in addition
- however



THE PROS AND CONS OF WORKING AS A FLIGHT ATTENDANT

1 Some people see it as an ordinary job while others think it is an exciting and interesting career. Whatever your views, there is no doubt that working as a flight attendant is a demanding job with many advantages and disadvantages.

2 There are several arguments in favour of working as a flight attendant. 1), it is a very exciting job because flight attendants are able to travel to lots of places. For instance, they could be in Spain one day and Iceland the next. 2), it is an interesting job because flight attendants get to meet lots of different people from different countries every day.

3 3), there are also a number of disadvantages to being a flight attendant. Firstly, it is a stressful job as flight attendants have a lot of responsibility. 4), they must always be prepared to deal with any number of situations that may arise. 5), it is a tiring job because they often have to work long and unsociable hours.

4 To conclude, I believe that, although being a flight attendant can be difficult at times, it is worth it. It is exciting to travel to lots of different places and meet lots of interesting people.

- 1 Which paragraph presents the advantages of working as a flight attendant?
- 2 Which paragraph presents the disadvantages of working as a flight attendant?
- 3 Which words/phrases are used: to list and add points? to introduce advantages? to introduce disadvantages? to show contrast? to give examples? to introduce the conclusion?
- 4 Which paragraph contains the writer's opinion?
- 5 What is a topic sentence? What topic sentences does the writer use?

c) Read the essay again and complete the table, then talk about the pros and cons using appropriate linking words.

Arguments for	Justification/Reasons
• exciting	• travel to lots of different places
•	•
Arguments against	Justification/Reasons
•	•
•	•

37 Underline the correct linking word/phrase.

- 1 Even though/Nevertheless working as a doctor is a rewarding job, it can be very tiring.
- 2 For instance/Still, people who communicate well with others usually succeed in managerial positions.
- 3 Some people argue that/are against job satisfaction is more important than financial reward.
- 4 Many jobs, since/such as teaching, require extensive training.
- 5 In addition/In spite of, personality plays an important role in finding the right job.
- 6 Furthermore/Despite, people who are willing to work overtime are more likely to get a promotion.

38 a) Read the topic sentences, then expand the notes into full paragraphs. Which topic sentence matches each paragraph?

- 1 Being self-employed has many advantages.
- 2 On the other hand, there are several disadvantages to working from home.
- 3 There are many arguments in favour of working abroad.

A First of all — experience a different culture — broaden your mind — in addition — learn a new language — improve career prospects — finally — see interesting places — meet different people

B To begin with — are your own boss — make own rules — secondly — rewarding — do something you really enjoy — moreover — decide what hours to work — when to take holiday

b) Now write a paragraph which matches the topic sentence which hasn't been used.

39 Match the arguments to the justifications/reasons, then talk about the pros and cons of working as a doctor. Suggest appropriate topic sentences.



Arguments for	Justification/Reasons
1 it's a rewarding job	A there is always a demand for people to treat the sick or injured
2 doctors are rarely out of work	B they help sick or injured people to recover
Arguments against	Justification/Reasons
1 it's a tiring job	A they work shifts and often work at night
2 it can be depressing	B they often see people suffering

40 Your teacher has asked you to write an essay about the pros and cons of working as a doctor. Use the notes in the table above and the plan below to write your essay. You can use the essay in Ex. 36 as a model.

Plan

Introduction

(Para 1) *general comment about the job*

Main Body

(Para 2) *advantages and justifications/reasons*

(Para 3) *disadvantages and justifications/reasons*

Conclusion

(Para 4) *summary and your opinion*

41 Read the sentences. What do they mean?

What's in a word?

- Many hands make light work.
- All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
- Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
- If you don't work, you shan't eat.
- Work is a blessing not a curse.