

Lesson 3.1 EXPRESSIONS with get

1 A Look at the examples for the different uses of get.

get + noun = obtain

Sophie got a new job yesterday.

get + noun = receive

He got a letter from the company.

get + noun = buy

Can you remember to get some milk on the way home?

get somewhere

What time did you get here?

get + adjective

I'm getting bored with this.

get in phrasal verbs

I really need to get on with my work.



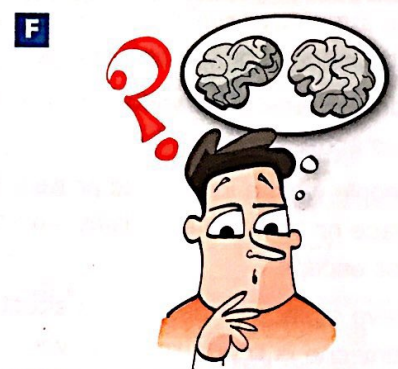
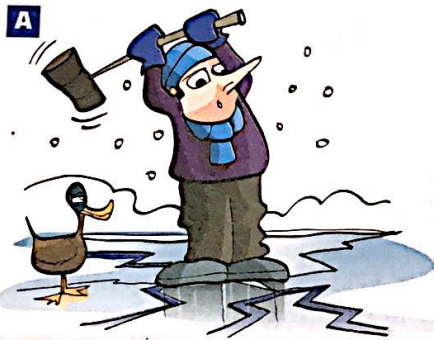
B Underline the expressions with get in sentences 1–6. Match each sentence with the correct use of get in Exercise 1A

- 1 He gets money by selling furniture on the Internet.
- 2 I don't know when I'll get around to finishing that book.
- 3 We need to get permission to use the room.
- 4 I'm getting tired. Should we finish there?
- 5 Did you manage to get some new pants?
- 6 What time does the train get to Newark?

Lesson 3.2 IDIOMS

1 A Match pictures A–F with the idioms in the box.

be of two minds let your hair down break the ice travel light learn (something) by heart go window shopping



B Complete the sentences with the idioms above.

- 1 Tomorrow there's a test on this poem. I have to _____ it _____.
 - 2 I'm _____. I don't know if I want the black one or the red one.
 - 3 Everyone was nervous, so Jackie told a few jokes to _____.
 - 4 He always _____. He only takes one suitcase even for long trips.
 - 5 I have no money at the moment, but we can go _____ if you want.
 - 6 You've been working non-stop. Why don't you go out and _____?
- C** What do you think the idioms mean? Use a dictionary to help you.

Lesson 4.1 PERSONAL QUALITIES

1 A Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box.

reliable sensible easy-going
aggressive bright honest eager
punctual moody independent

- 1 She is very _____. She works well by herself.
- 2 You never know what to expect. She's very _____. One minute she's happy, and the next minute, she's shouting at you.
- 3 She's very _____. I'm sure she will know what to do if there's a difficult situation.
- 4 He's extremely _____. He is never late for appointments.
- 5 My new manager is very _____. She doesn't mind what time we get to work or what we wear. She never looks stressed.
- 6 He always tells the truth. He's very _____.
- 7 She's always looking for extra jobs to do. She's very _____.
- 8 He's very _____. He learns very quickly.
- 9 You know that you can trust and depend on him. He's hard-working and very _____.
- 10 He nearly attacked one of his employees when he arrived late for the meeting. He's very _____.



B Look at the adjectives in the box again. Do they describe positive or negative characteristics? Do you have any of these characteristics?

Lesson 4.1 WORKING LIFE

1 A Match descriptions 1–3 with jobs A–C.

1 I work as a _____ for a large corporation. I usually work nine-to-five, but sometimes I have to work late. My job involves checking and responding to emails, answering phone calls and organizing my boss's calendar.

2 I'm an _____. I tend to work long hours. I'm responsible for a small team of people. I spend a lot of my time attending meetings and dealing with problems. I advise clients on their accounts and write updates and reports for the website.

3 I'm a _____. Lots of people wouldn't like what I do because it's an outdoor job and it's a physical job, but I love it. I work for myself, so I can be very independent, and I work flexible hours, which is good for me. It's a very sociable job, too. I talk to people all day long. I couldn't do an office job. I would die of boredom!



Window Cleaner



Personal Assistant



Accountant

B Work in pairs. What do the phrases in bold mean?

Lesson 4.1 CONFUSING WORDS

1 A Choose the correct option from the words in bold to complete the pairs of sentences.

1 actually • currently

- a) I expected the first week in my new job to be awful, but _____ it was fine.
- b) I am _____ working in Chicago, but before I was working in Los Angeles.

2 career • work

- a) There is a convention every year for her _____.
- b) Ted spent most of his _____ as a teacher.

3 borrow • lend

- a) Do you think you could _____ me a pen?
- b) I had to _____ some money from a friend.

4 argument • discussion

- a) We had an interesting _____ about the President, and we all agreed he should resign.
- b) I had an _____ with my mother. She's always telling me what to do!

5 miss • lose

- a) Hurry up, or we'll _____ the bus.
- b) Why do I always _____ my car keys?

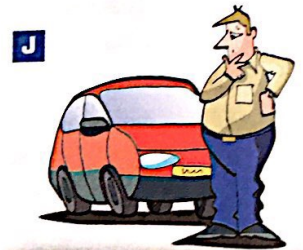
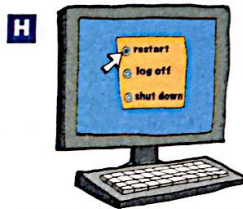
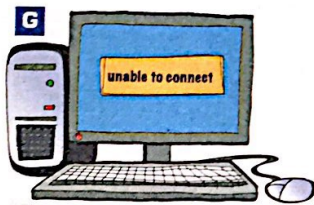
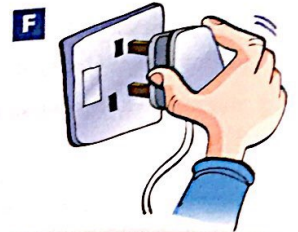
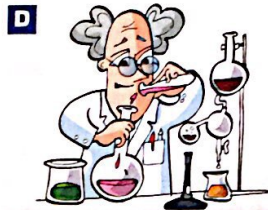
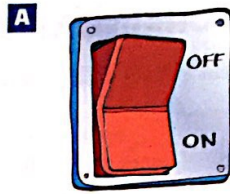
B Check your answers in a dictionary.

VOCABULARY BANK

Lesson 5.1 TECHNOLOGY

1 Match words and phrases 1–10 with pictures A–J.

- 1 plug it in
- 2 press the button
- 3 get a vaccination
- 4 have an operation
- 5 run out of gas
- 6 break down
- 7 (not) get a connection
- 8 restart/reboot the computer
- 9 do an experiment
- 10 switch it on/off



Lesson 5.2 WORD BUILDING noun (suffixes)

1 A Look at the table in Exercise B. It shows six different suffixes used to form nouns from verbs and adjectives.

B Underline the stressed part of each word in the table. What patterns do you notice about where the stress occurs?

In *-ation* words, the stress always comes on the *a* of *-ation*.

-ation	education	relaxation	imagination	immigration
-ion	pollution	instruction	depression	competition
-ment	entertainment	improvement	employment	agreement
-ing	running	smoking	laughing	eating
-ness	weakness	loneliness	happiness	kindness
-ity	creativity	stupidity	sensitivity	responsibility

C Cover the table and complete sentences 1–10 with the correct form of the verbs and adjectives in parentheses.

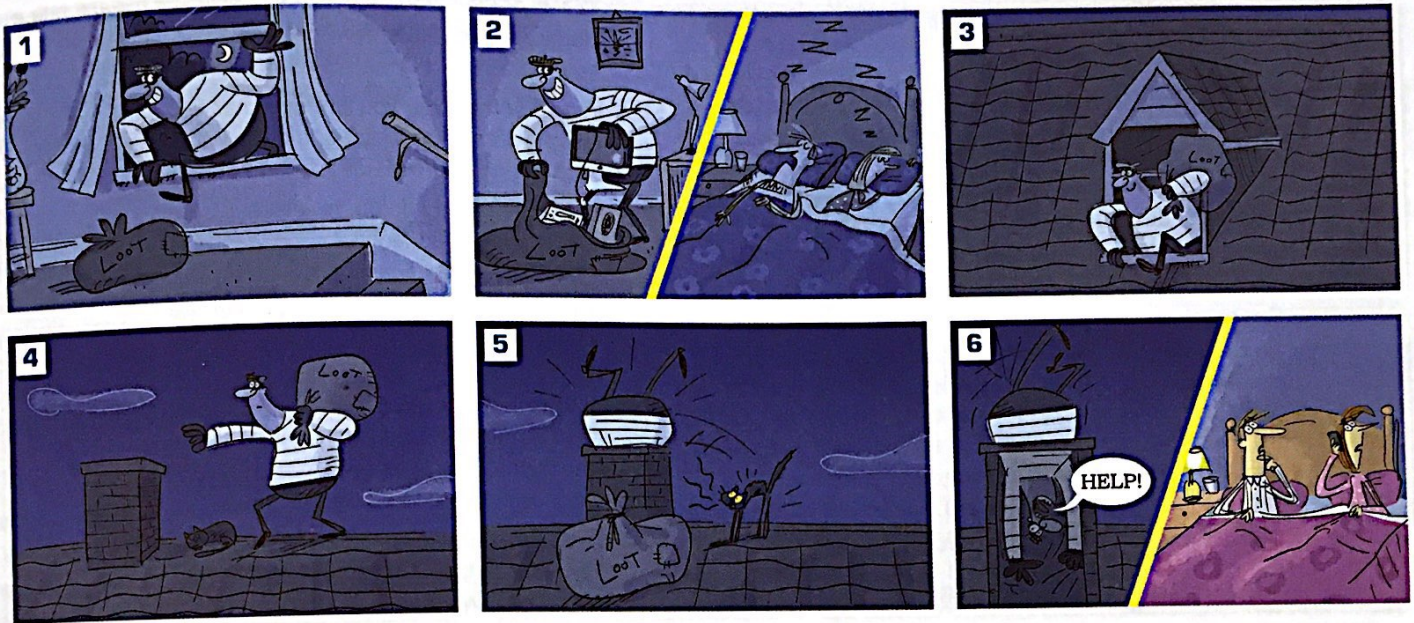
- 1 I think a little _____ (compete) in schools is a good thing.
- 2 There has been a great _____ (improve) in his work recently.
- 3 Dealing with problem clients is not my _____ (responsible).
- 4 _____ (lonely) is one of the worst aspects of getting old.
- 5 He suffers from _____ (depress).
- 6 Try to use your _____ (imagine).
- 7 I couldn't believe my own _____ (stupid)!
- 8 There is live _____ (entertain) from 8 p.m.
- 9 I was amazed by his _____ (kind).
- 10 I didn't hear the last _____ (instruct).



2 Change the words above to the correct noun form and add them to the table.

Lesson 2.4

6 B Student B: Look at the picture story. What happened? Why was the burglary attempt a failure? Prepare to tell your story to your partner using the phrases in Exercise 5C.



Lesson 4.1

6 A Work out your score. Add up the number of points (0, 1 or 2) for each answer. Use your total to find out if you work like a millionaire.

- Question 1 a) 0 b) 1 c) 2
- Question 2 a) 1 b) 2 c) 0
- Question 3 a) 0 b) 1 c) 2
- Question 4 a) 1 b) 2 c) 0
- Question 5 a) 0 b) 1 c) 2

Key:

Score 8-10 You work like a millionaire!

You are very ambitious and enjoy your work. Keep going. Sooner or later, all your hard work will pay off, and you can live like a millionaire, too.

Score 6-7 You have millionaire potential!

You understand hard work, and if you make it your top priority, you could be a millionaire, too. Keep focused on your goal.

Score 0-5 You don't work like a millionaire!

The clearest characteristics of self-made millionaires is that they work hard and they enjoy their work. You seem to prefer a work-life balance, in which work and money are not your top priorities.

Lesson 4.1

8 B Read the vocabulary notes and check your answers.

remember • remind

If you **remember** something, a fact or event from the past or something you earlier decided to do, it comes back into your mind:
He suddenly remembered he had to go to the bank.

If someone **reminds** you to do something, or something reminds you of something, they make you remember it:
Can you remind me?

forget • leave

If you want to talk about something you left behind unintentionally, use the verb **forget**. The verb **leave** can suggest an intentional or unintentional act. Compare:

I forgot my book at home.

I left my keys in the car. I left my keys on the table for you.

listen • hear

If you **hear** something, you know that sound has been made and can often recognize what it is:

Did you hear that noise?

If you **listen** to something or someone, you pay attention to the words, sounds and music that they are making:

Can you say that again? I'm sorry, I wasn't listening.

fun • funny

Use **fun** to talk about events and activities that are enjoyable, such as games and parties. We can also use it to talk about events that aren't enjoyable.

Being sick on vacation isn't much fun.

Funny is an adjective that describes someone or something that makes you laugh:

Bob's jokes are really funny.

Lesson 4.2

- 11** Choose one of the job advertisements below and write your cover letter.

FASHION DESIGNER WANTED:

We are looking for a graphic designer with a background in the fashion industry. You should have relevant experience and be up-to-date with fashion trends. Strong hand illustration as well as computer design is essential.

Please submit a copy of your résumé with relevant samples of work.

TEACHING ASSISTANT, BAHAMAS

Primary school is looking for a teaching assistant to start ASAP. The school is a short walk from the beach. No formal qualifications are necessary; however, a genuine love for the job is required. Please forward résumés or contact me for further information.

TRAVEL WRITER REQUIRED

Travel writer wanted to join our small team. The successful applicant will travel around the world, stay in luxury hotels, and dine in fine restaurants. He/She will need to send a weekly update, including a short review. No previous experience required, but good communication skills and a love of travel essential.

Lesson 5.2

- 1 c** Check your answers.

- 1 Nobody has ever done it, but, in theory, yes, it is possible.
- 2 Because it is made of frozen water. It must be below zero degrees Celsius to freeze.
- 3 Yes. If you travel, you'll notice that you can see different constellations of stars. This is because the surface of Earth is curved.
- 4 When we cut an onion, it releases a substance called lachrymatory-factor synthase. When a very small amount goes in your eye, it irritates the eye. We then produce tears (we cry) to wash the substance away.
- 5 Neither hot nor cold. A rainbow is an optical phenomenon caused by the refraction and reflection of sunlight by water. It is the same temperature as the air around it.
- 6 Because, the heavier you are, the more difficult it is to push you out of the ring (which is how you win a sumo wrestling match).