

# 3a reading

## READING

### 1. PRE-READING

#### Discuss.

- What is your ideal job? What are the reasons for your choice?
- Can you think of any unusual jobs? Do you know any people with strange jobs?

### 2. READING FOR GIST

Read the text quickly without paying any attention to the missing sentences. What are the three jobs described in it?

## Odd jobs

### All in a day's work

Doctor, police officer, lawyer, teacher... Everybody has heard of these jobs, but the most interesting jobs are not always the most obvious. Here are a few people who think they have some of the best jobs in the world – and it is possible that you have never even considered them.

Brad Charandoff has enjoyed an adrenaline rush since he was a child. Growing up on a ranch, he had plenty of opportunity for adventure. **1** When he was thirteen, he started competing in rodeos. He was immediately fascinated by the rodeo clowns.

Rodeo clowns are an essential part of the sport of bull riding. During the competition, a cowboy gets onto a bull, which does its best to buck him off. The cowboy who can stay on the longest is the winner. But sooner or later, all of them fall or jump off the bull. **2** To do this, they wear colourful, baggy clothes, and may run in front of the bull or throw something at it.

Naturally, playing with half-wild bulls is a dangerous job. **3** So why does he do it? 'I put myself in danger to help others,' he says, 'I also love entertaining the crowd. I've always been the kid who could make people laugh.'

Gus Wong is a fingerprint analyst at a police station. His job is responsible, though less dangerous than Brad's. Analysts use fingerprints to identify criminals. 'Criminals can move away, change their hair colour, even their names,' says Gus. 'But they can't change their fingerprints.'

**4** That way, even if a criminal has changed his name, he can be identified.

**5** Many employers also require them to have a post-secondary degree. 'You need good computer skills, an eye for detail and a lot of patience,' adds Gus. 'I have analysed thousands of individual fingerprints over my career. It is often exhausting, but I have seen many criminals convicted because of evidence that I found.'

Richard Beamish also works behind the scenes. He's a professional actor, but you won't ever see his face. Richard is a voice actor – one of the people who give their voices to characters in cartoons, video games and commercials. Voice actors use their voices to help create a unique and interesting character.

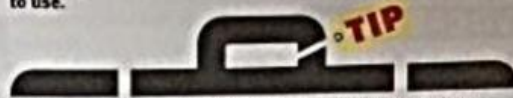
For the past three years, Richard has provided the voice of the character Twinkle in the children's television show Space Club. **6** Most voice actors don't get hired to do cartoons right away – they need to get experience doing less glamorous work such as recordings for commercials. However, this isn't the case with Richard. The director gave me a description of the character, a sketch of how he looked, and a piece of script. I created his voice from that and they liked what they heard!

Richard loves the experience of recording the shows. 'We start at nine in the morning. I try to read the script quickly before we start, but I have been playing Twinkle for so long I know exactly how he should sound. We sit in a circle with our mikes, and then the silliness begins.'



### 3. RECONSTRUCTING A GAPPED TEXT

Six sentences have been removed from the text on page 42. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which best fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.



When you are presented with a text from which sentences have been removed:

- first read the whole text in order to get an overall idea.
- read the sentences before and after the gap and the sentences that have been removed from the text, looking for clues in both the text and the sentences. The correct option must logically complete the writer's meaning and grammatically fit the gap.
- pay attention to sentence linkers (*moreover, on the other hand, as a result, after, etc.*) as well as reference items (*he, it, this, there, etc.*) and identify what they refer to. This will help you understand the text.

- A. He compares the prints found at a crime scene with those in the police database.
- B. That gives him a sense of satisfaction because he is helping make the world a better place.
- C. He got his present job through an audition.
- D. Fingerprint analysts need to take a special course to learn the skills needed for their job, which they may do at a college or through the police station.
- E. He learnt to ride a horse when he was about two years old.
- F. He has received twenty broken bones, four concussions, and has needed stitches more times than he can count.
- G. The rodeo clowns distract the bull long enough so that the cowboy can get away safely.

### 4. GUESSING THE MEANING OF UNKNOWN WORDS

Look at the following words from the text and choose the correct meaning **a**, **b** or **c**.

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. essential (line 7)  | 4. convicted (line 34)     |
| a. unnecessary         | a. found guilty            |
| b. important           | b. set free                |
| c. exciting            | c. arrested                |
| 2. baggy (line 13)     | 5. glamorous (line 46)     |
| a. tight               | a. unusual                 |
| b. small               | b. attractive and exciting |
| c. loose               | c. well-paid               |
| 3. identify (line 23)  |                            |
| a. understand          |                            |
| b. arrest              |                            |
| c. say who somebody is |                            |

### 5. POST-READING

- Which of the three jobs mentioned in the text appeals to you most? Why?
- What's more important, money or job satisfaction? Why?
- Which three jobs do you think are the most important in society? What makes them so important?

# 3a vocabulary & grammar

## VOCABULARY

### 1. NOUNS DESCRIBING OCCUPATIONS

A. Look at the example from the text below. What does a fingerprint analyst do?

Gus Wong is a fingerprint **analyst** at a police station.

**NOTE**

The noun **analyst** is used to describe an occupation. Many nouns used to describe occupations end in suffixes such as **-ist**, **-er** or **-ian**.

B. What are the occupations corresponding to the words below? Write them in the correct column in the table.

science music babysit manage art electricity  
archaeology politics design engine reception  
biology economics mathematics psychology

| -ist      | -er | -ian |
|-----------|-----|------|
| scientist |     |      |
|           |     |      |
|           |     |      |
|           |     |      |
|           |     |      |
|           |     |      |
|           |     |      |

C. Now use some of the words from the table above to complete the sentences.

- When my husband and I want to go out in the evening, we find a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to take care of the children.
- Tom is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in a rock group.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the company decided to give all the staff an increase in their salary.
- Andrew is a very talented \_\_\_\_\_ and he has an exhibition at the Fisk Gallery this week.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ charged me 50 euros to fix my cooker.

### 2. WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

Use the correct form of the words in the boxes to complete the sentences.

work job

- This is a \_\_\_\_\_ that requires a lot of patience.
  - I was late for \_\_\_\_\_ this morning because of traffic.
  - I only have a part-time job, so I don't \_\_\_\_\_ much.
  - Amanda \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money in the lottery last year.
- earn win
- retire resign
- Mr Jacobs \_\_\_\_\_ as general manager of the company because of health reasons.
  - My grandmother taught French for 35 years and she \_\_\_\_\_ last year at the age of 65.

## GRAMMAR

### 1. PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE / PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

#### FOCUS ON USE

A. Read the extracts from the text on page 42 and choose the correct explanation a or b.

- Brad Charandoff **has enjoyed** an adrenaline rush since he was a child.  
a. Brad used to enjoy an adrenaline rush.  
b. Brad still enjoys an adrenaline rush.
- That way, even if a criminal **has changed** his name, he can be identified.  
a. What is important is the result of the action.  
b. The time of the action is important.
- ... but I **have been playing** Twinkle for so long...  
a. He stopped playing Twinkle long ago.  
b. He is still playing Twinkle.

B. Read about the uses of the Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Progressive and find examples in the text on page 42.

The Present Perfect Simple is used for:

- an action that happened in the past, but the exact time is not mentioned.
- an action that happened in the past and finished, but the results are obvious in the present.
- an action that started in the past and continues up to the present (emphasis on the action).

TIME EXPRESSIONS  
used with the Present Perfect Simple

just, yet, already, ever, never, before, always,  
how long, for, since, recently, lately, so far

**NOTE** We use the Past Simple for actions that happened in the past and the exact time is mentioned.

The Present Perfect Progressive is used for:  
an action that started in the past and continues up to the present (emphasis on the duration of the action).

TIME EXPRESSIONS  
used with the Present Perfect Progressive

how long, for, since, all day/morning, etc.

#### FOCUS ON FORM

Look at the examples you have found and complete the rules.

**Present Perfect Simple**

subject + \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ + past participle

**Present Perfect Progressive**

subject + \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ been + \_\_\_\_\_

Grammar Reference p. 154.

## 2. PRACTICE

### A. Read the sentences and circle the correct answer.

1. I haven't seen / didn't see the new episodes of *Prison Break* yet.
2. Haven't you never / ever been to Paris?
3. John has slept / has been sleeping since two o'clock this afternoon; wake him up.
4. Did you visit / Have you visited your grandparents last weekend?
5. Emma hasn't had a holiday since / for two years now, and she feels like she really needs one.

### B. Read the text and complete the blanks with the Present Perfect Simple, the Present Perfect Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

#### Bill Gates



(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) with computers from a very young age. When he was only 14, he (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his own company and he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) his first fortune of \$20,000. Through his company *Microsoft*, Gates (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the personal computer a household item and he remains one of the richest men in the world.

#### Donald Trump



(5) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) one of the most famous businessmen in the US since the 1980s, and he (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) over many financial disasters. He is involved in many different kinds of businesses such as hotels, casinos, resorts, golf courses, as well as being a popular TV personality and the owner of the *Miss Universe Organisation*. Since 2003, Trump (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) and (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (also host) the popular reality TV show, *The Apprentice*, in which he 'fires' unsuccessful business contestants and 'hires' a winner who will manage one of his companies.

#### Sir Richard Branson



(9) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) his first business at the age of 15. Since then, he (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed) in developing many kinds of companies within his *Virgin Corporation*, such as music stores, airlines and music labels. Because of Branson, the Virgin label (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (become) one of the most well-known brands in the world.

## ENGLISH IN USE

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. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

1. The last time I went to the beach was three days ago.  
I haven't been \_\_\_\_\_ three days. **for**
2. When did Carl start learning English?  
How \_\_\_\_\_ English? **has**
3. Let's not see this film; I saw it last week.  
Let's not see this film; I \_\_\_\_\_ it. **already**
4. Diana moved to Madrid in 2006 and she still lives there.  
Diana \_\_\_\_\_ in Madrid since 2006. **been**
5. I bought this car in November.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ November. **had**