UNIT 3: EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

A. VOCABULARY: *JOBS, WORK, STUDY, COURSES, FEELINGS AND EXPERIENCES*

Exercise 1: Match the people with the descriptions of the jobs.

a chef	*a doctor*	*a lawyer*	*a manager*
a programmer	*a soldier*	*a teacher*	*a vet*

This person …

1. looks after people who are ill or hurt: _____
2. designs or builds machines, equipment or roads, etc.: _____
3. cooks food in a restaurant: _____
4. protects his or her country: _____
5. keeps information about money that a company or person receives, pays or owes: _____
6. gives people and businesses advice about the law: _____
7. works in a school or college: _____
8. produces computer programs: _____
9. looks after sick animals: _____
10. is responsible for a team of people or a project: _____

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

annoyed	*boring*	*disappointed*	*disgusting*	*excited*
exhausted	*interested*	*surprised*	*terrifying*	*worrying*

1. I never did anything interesting in my old job. It was really _____ .
2. I was very _____ to hear about Maria's new job. It sounds fascinating.
3. My sister's really _____about her new project at work. She can't wait to start!
4. It's quite _____ that so many young people are looking for jobs after they leave university.
5. I was _____when they didn't invite me for a job interview, but I'm sure I'll find a new job soon.

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6. James works as an engineer building very tall buildings. His work looks absolutely _____!
7. I was really _____ when he cancelled the meeting and he didn't even tell me.
8. They treat their workers really badly. I think it's _____.
9. I was _____ when they offered me the job. I didn't think that I'd done very well in the interview.
10. I had to work late today and now I'm absolutely _____.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct prepositions to complete the text.

After I left school, I decided to go *at/on/to* university. I studied *at/by/on* university for three years. I did a degree *for/in/of* marketing. It was very interesting. I learnt all *about/on/over* sales and marketing. When I graduated *for/from/on* university, I needed to get a job. I wanted to work *as/by/for* a large international company. I applied *for/on/with* lots of jobs, but it was difficult because I didn't have any experience. In the end, I got a job *as/at/for* a marketing assistant. It was a bit boring, but I was very good *at/from/to* my job. After a few years, I was offered a job as a marketing manager and was given an increase *as/in/of* salary.

Exercise 4: Match the explanations with the statements

I think it's good – You've done a great job.	**I want to thank you for it.**
I was worried, but now I'm not.	**I'm confident. I think it'll be great.**
I'm frightened of him/ her.	**It makes me unhappy.**
I'm angry about them because they make my life difficult.	**I'm extremely angry with her.**
I'm happy about them.	**I'm worried about it.**

1. I'm grateful for your help. _____
2. I'm nervous about my exam. _____
3. I'm pleased with my results. _____
4. I'm furious with my sister. _____

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5. I'm relieved that everything's OK. _____
6. I'm impressed by your work. _____
7. I'm annoyed about the changes. _____
8. I'm upset about what you said. _____
9. I'm positive about the future. _____
10. I'm scared of my boss. _____

Exercise 5: Complete the text. Use the words in the box.

college	***evening classes***	***nursery school***	***postgraduate course***
primary school	***private lessons***	***secondary school***	***training courses***
university	***work placement***		

In my country, many very young children go to (1) _____ , but they don't have to go. The first school you must go to is (2)_____ . This is for children aged five to eleven years old. Older children go to (3)_____ , where they have lots of homework and exams. Here, they study subjects like Geography, History and IT. Some children have (4)_____ , for example they might have extra English classes, which their parents pay for. Some people stop their education after secondary school, but many continue their education by going to (5)_____ . In my country, they usually study just a few subjects at college.

You can study for a degree at (6)_____ . You need to do this if you want to become a teacher, a lawyer or an engineer, for example. Many university courses include a (7)_____ , where students spend a few months in a place of work and learn some practical skills. After graduating from university, some students stay at a university to do a (8)_____ . Education doesn't stop when you leave school or university. Many people go to (9)_____ which they attend after a full day at work. You can also learn a lot at work by going on (10)_____ . For example, you might learn how to use new computer software or how to communicate with customers.

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