2 Work and play

VOCABULARY jobs and typical activities

1〉 Find the names of ten jobs in the wordsearch.

L	I	B	R	A	R	I	A	N	B	T	R
A	O	E	V	I	T	U	C	E	X	E	T
C	G	H	U	T	Y	W	A	S	P	L	I
C	O	U	N	S	E	L	L	O	R	M	N
O	G	T	R	E	C	X	Z	A	S	W	S
U	N	E	S	C	I	E	N	T	I	S	T
N	I	D	P	Y	T	V	B	E	N	U	R
T	S	I	L	A	N	R	U	O	J	M	U
A	P	T	Q	A	Z	X	F	V	B	J	C
N	N	O	V	E	L	I	S	T	N	W	T
T	E	R	D	S	X	O	I	U	Y	B	O
W	V	H	E	A	D	H	U	N	T	E	R

2〉 Complete the sentences with the jobs from exercise 1.

1 Julia works as an _____ in a publishing house.
2 Martin has always wanted to become a _____, so now that his book has been published, he is thrilled.
3 You'd better hire a good _____ to check your financial documents.
4 Dylan doesn't need to look for a job – _____s call him several times a month with job offers.
5 Sheila works as a _____ – she is very good at helping people and always gives good advice.
6 Mum says that a fitness _____ is not a proper job, but it's the only thing I want to be!
7 As a _____, he writes three to four articles a week for a national newspaper.
8 Not everybody can be a good chief _____ – it's not easy to manage employees and make sure the company makes a profit.

3〉 Complete the texts with the missing words. Which of the jobs below could each person do? There is one extra job.

architect politician sales representative physician

A

Yuki has always wanted to do something important and have a job that involves [1]r_____y. He doesn't have a family, so he wouldn't mind working [2]o_____, as he doesn't have much to do after work. He would like to continue studying again.
He successfully completed three years of pre-medical school, where one of the things he learnt was how to stay calm in [3]s_____ situations.
He could be a(n) [4]_____.

B

Ellen is a creative person. She's good at building new things and drawing. She doesn't want to work in a [5]t_____, but would prefer to work individually. She would also like to have a nice office – working [6]o_____ is not her thing, and she would rather stay in one location.
She could be a(n) [7]_____.

4〉 Complete the sentences with the missing words. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1 Teachers in Finland are so badly p _ i _ that few university graduates decide to work in education. T / F
2 A soldier can q _ _ _ his/her job at any time he or she wants. T / F
3 The Polish prime minister receives a _ _ l _ r _ of around 50,000 PLN. T / F
4 If you want to be a s _ _ g _ _ n in America and operate on people, you have to study for 12 years. T / F
5 Statistics show that the average American changes _ o _ _ twice in their career. T / F
6 People who are _ _ e _ p _ o _ _d don't have to pay taxes because they don't earn any money. T / F
7 Almost 35% of people who work in Poland are s _ _ f - e _ _ l _ _ e _, that is, they run their own business. T / F

Vocabulary challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 109, UNIT 2, ex. 1 and 2

5〉 Write an appropriate adjective next to each question.

What do you call a job which
1 requires that you do the same things every day? _____
2 makes you feel proud of your successes? _____
3 makes you feel bored? _____
4 may make you rich? _____
5 is difficult, but interesting and enjoyable? _____
6 is done in a factory rather than in an office? _____
7 requires specialised training? _____

6〉 Write four sentences to describe your dream job. Mention some of the things you would/would not like to do.

_____
_____
_____
_____

C

James is quite talkative and enjoys being in a group. He knows how to [8]d_____ with people, and they usually trust him. He doesn't like speaking in public, however. He's very ambitious, so he would like to have good [9]p_____ opportunities, which would motivate him to work harder.
He could be a(n) [10]_____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING AND VOCABULARY 2

listening for gist and detail detail • workplaces

1〉 Read the text and complete the sentences below.

It's a sunny morning in California as you're riding a free bike along the lawn full of people sitting in sun chairs. You've just had a delicious free breakfast trying to keep it light as you're having that workout session at the free gym in about two hours. Having arrived at your destination, you enter the building and head down a spacious corridor with colourful walls, grab a free smoothie and make yourself comfortable in a stuffed chair. Outside the window Android figures seem to be cheerfully waving at you, saying 'welcome to your office'. This unexpected work environment is the result of Google's wish to create 'the happiest, most productive workplace in the world'. And these are just a few of a long list of things their employees enjoy thanks to this philosophy.

1 The author's reason for not eating too much for breakfast is _____.
2 Google's office is so different because they'd like _____.
3 According to the text, Google's employees enjoy free _____ and _____ (name two).

2〉 MP3 03 **Listen to six recordings and complete the sentences.**

1 Table tennis helps Nadia to _____.
2 Two fun activities that are going to be held in the office are _____ and _____.
3 Workers who are stressed out are _____.
4 Helen thinks having fun at work is a bad idea because _____.
5 Young people don't want to be like their parents, many of whom _____.
6 Marion wanted to convince Ola to stay, so she _____.

3〉 Match the words below with their Polish equivalents.

1 workplace	☐	a tablica ogłoszeń
2 loads of work	☐	b rzucić pracę
3 pay rise	☐	c mnóstwo pracy
4 social events	☐	d podwyżka
5 quit	☐	e miejsce pracy
6 department	☐	f wydarzenie towarzyskie
7 noticeboard	☐	g dział

4〉 Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 3.

1 For more information about after-school activities, check the _____.
2 Do you remember Mary from the accounts _____?
3 If I get a _____, I will be able to afford a new car.
4 My ideal _____ would be a big office in the city centre.
5 Do you ever take part in _____ with your colleagues such as company parties?
6 If you don't like your job then _____ and find another one.
7 I've got _____ to do, so I'm afraid I will have to stay longer.

Revision ▪ Student's Book, page 17

5〉 Complete the text with appropriate words.

My older brother, Ben, got a new job a few weeks ago. He is really happy about it. He has got a big [1]_____ with a large desk and modern [2]_____, such as the latest model of a laptop and a 3-D projector. Ben says that the [3]_____ at work is really nice and his [4]_____ are supportive – they always help with any questions and offer advice. He often works quite late, but he has a long lunch [5]_____ at midday, so he doesn't complain. He even gets [6]_____ food – he doesn't have to pay for his lunch in the canteen. There is only one drawback to his new job – the salary.

Vocabulary challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 109, UNIT 2, ex. 3

6〉 Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1 People in my *career / profession* do not usually earn a high salary.
2 Linda started *work / job* when she was sixteen.
3 What's the daily *wage / salary* you're going to earn?
4 The company provides free drinks and snacks for its *colleagues / staff*.
5 Most women find it difficult to combine a *career / work* and family.
6 He got a *money / pay* increase that was much higher than he had expected.
7 If you keep coming late, you're going to get *laid off / fired*.
8 They've been looking for a new IT specialist since Tom *laid off / resigned*.

7〉 Write 1–2 sentences about each point below.

1 Describe the ideal colleague.
_____
_____

2 Give one good reason to resign from a job.
_____
_____

3 Name one thing that is more important at work than a good atmosphere.
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 GRAMMAR

Past simple and present perfect

Czasu ***past simple*** używamy, aby opisać:

- czynności lub wydarzenia, które miały miejsce w określonym momencie w przeszłości:
  *He **moved** here three years ago.*
- czynności i wydarzenia, które zostały zakończone w przeszłości:
  *He **lived** in New York for six months.* (już tam nie mieszka)

Czasu ***present perfect simple*** używamy, aby opisać:

- doświadczenia życiowe, bez określania, kiedy miały miejsce:
  I've been to London a few times.
- sytuacje, określając od jak dawna mają miejsce:
  *Judith **hasn't learned** Chinese for two months.*
- wydarzenia z niedalekiej przeszłości, których skutek jest widoczny w chwili obecnej (często z ***just, already, yet***):
  *Kate **hasn't done** her homework **yet**.*
  *I've **just taken** the photo.*

W zdaniach w czasie ***past simple*** stosujemy często następujące wyrażenia: ***in 2015, last year/week/month, When ...?, then, three months/years ago.***

W zdaniach w czasie ***present perfect*** stosujemy najczęściej następujące wyrażenia: ***this morning/year, never, ever, so far, since I was a kid, How long ...?, recently, in the last few days, for.***

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 109, UNIT 2

Określeń ***this morning, this week, today*** można używać zarówno z czasem ***past simple***, jak i ***present perfect***. Użycie czasu ***past simple*** oznacza, że wspomniany okres czasu już się skończył; użycie ***present perfect*** oznacza, że ten okres jeszcze trwa, np.:

***Have** you **seen** Mark this morning?* (ranek jeszcze się nie zakończył)
***Did** you **see** Mark this morning?* (najprawdopodobniej zdanie jest wypowiedziane po południu lub wieczorem)

1〉 Complete the table with the correct verb forms.

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
sleep		
		spoken
	taught	
buy		
	stood	
		hidden
	drank	
know		
		grown
wear		

2〉 Write negative sentences and questions.

1 He has applied for a job as a waiter at a café.
   a _____
   b What kind of job _____?
2 Kevin left three hours ago.
   a _____
   b When _____?
3 They've given me a nice present.
   a _____
   b _____?
4 She rang at midnight.
   a _____
   b _____?

3〉 Choose the correct answers.

1 I've known Linda _____.
   a in 2005 b since 2005
2 She didn't go on holiday _____.
   a last year b this year
3 _____ did you try to apply for this job?
   a When b How long
4 They didn't manage to find the lost key _____.
   a so far b after all
5 Paul has been in hospital _____.
   a for three weeks b three weeks ago

4〉 Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1 How many novels ***did Charles Dickens write / has Charles Dickens written***?
2 ***Were you ever / Have you ever been*** to New York?
3 George ***has found / found*** a new job recently, and he seems thrilled.
4 Monica ***has been / was*** interested in photography since her childhood.
5 Oh, no! I ***forgot / have forgotten*** to feed the dog.
6 Jack is an excellent chess player. He ***has taken / took*** part in many tournaments.
7 You ***just missed / 've just missed*** Rob. He ***left / has left*** ten minutes ago.
8 'How long ***has she worked / did she work*** for McDonald's?' 'She started in 2015 and left two years later.'

5〉 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

1 **A** Why do you look so happy, John?
   B I _____ (***just / buy***) a new laptop.
2 Pete _____ (***arrive***) almost half an hour ago. He _____ (***be***) in his study since then.
3 _____ (***you / have***) breakfast or shall we get something to eat?
4 My computer _____ (***break***) down. Can you help me repair it?
5 Steven _____ (***have***) an accident last year. His car _____ (***hit***) a tree.
6 Tom _____ (***work***) as a teacher for four years in the 1990s.
7 _____ (***you / visit***) any interesting places when you were in Sweden?
8 Diana _____ (***not have***) even a day off since the beginning of the year.
9 Tina is a flight attendant. She _____ (***visit***) twenty countries so far during her career.
10 Do you know that Harry and Jane _____ (***know***) each other for ten years?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6〉 Write sentences or questions, using prompts A–F. Then match them with mini-dialogues 1–6.

A you / have / a good time / yesterday?

_____

B it / stop / raining.

_____

C when / I / graduate / I / work / secretary / two years.

_____

D Derek / not do / chemistry project / yet.

_____

E Sheila / not be / at school / last week.

_____

F when / you / decide / change your job?

_____

1 A _____ B But he should present it tomorrow! Otherwise the teacher will be angry.

2 A What was your first job? B _____

3 A _____ B I know, she was sick.

4 A _____ B It was two months ago, after my boss got angry with me.

5 A Look! _____ B Let's go for a walk then.

6 A _____ B Yes, the party was great!

Grammar challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 109, UNIT 2, ex. 1

7〉 Match 1–6 with a–f.

1 Have you seen Tom this morning? ☐
2 Did you see Tom this morning? ☐
3 I've been to a library this afternoon to borrow the latest Ken Follett novel. ☐
4 I went to a library this afternoon to borrow the latest Ken Follett novel. ☐
5 I've found a twenty-dollar banknote today. ☐
6 I found a wallet at work today. ☐

a It's time for me to go to sleep now, but I can't stop reading it.
b I left it at the reception desk before I went home.
c I want to catch him before the first lesson.
d Now I need to pick up my sister before it gets dark.
e I'll buy the CD I've always wanted to get.
f I think he was only at school until lunchtime.

8〉 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

1 I've recently _____.
2 Last month, my friend _____.
3 In primary school, I _____.
4 Since I was a child, _____.
5 I've never _____.

Present perfect continuous

Czasu *present perfect continuous* używamy, aby:

- powiedzieć, od jak dawna trwa jakaś czynność:
  I've been saving up all my pocket money since September.
- opisać czynności, które trwają przez jakiś czas i których skutki są nadal widoczne:
  *The road is very wet. It's **been raining**.*

Zdania twierdzące i przeczące

I/You/We/They	have/haven't been waiting for you	since six o'clock.
He/She/It	has/hasn't been waiting for you	

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

	Have	I/you/we/they	been waiting	since six o'clock?	Yes, I have. No, you haven't.
	Has	he/she/it			Yes, she has. No, he hasn't.
How long	have	I/you/we/they	been waiting?		
	has	he/she/it			

Uwaga!
Niekiedy czasów *present perfect simple* i *present perfect continuous* używamy zamiennie:
I've lived / 've been living in Warsaw for ten years.
I've attended / 've been attending this school since September.
W następujących sytuacjach używamy czasu *present perfect simple*:

- z czasownikami statycznymi (np. *know, like, love, need*):
  They've loved each other very much.
- aby określić, jak wiele rzeczy wykonaliśmy lub ile razy miała miejsce jakaś czynność:
  I have written three letters.
- aby opisać jednorazową czynność lub wydarzenie, gdy zostały już zakończone:
  Tom has recently graduated.

1〉 Write the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use the present perfect continuous.

1 Stephen / repair the car / all morning.

_____
_____
_____

2 Jane and Lucy / not do homework / they / play with the phone.

_____
_____
_____

3 Julia / do the course / month.

_____
_____
_____

4 I / run / park / an hour.

_____
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2

2〉 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, using the present perfect continuous. Then match statements 1–5 with responses a–e.

1 Martha _____ (*make*) biscuits. ☐
2 How long _____ (*you / wait*) here? ☐
3 I _____ (*cry*) all afternoon. ☐
4 _____ (*Dan / drive*) all day? ☐
5 I _____ (*not eat*) any sweets lately. ☐

a Yes, I can see you've got red eyes.
b Yes, he needs a break.
c No more than 10 minutes.
d Yeah, I can see you've lost weight.
e That's why the kitchen smells so good.

3〉 Choose the correct option to complete each sentence. Sometimes both answers are correct.

1 You look awful! *Have you fought / Have you been fighting* again?!
2 Peter feels depressed and so he *has decided / has been deciding* to go on holiday.
3 My dad *has worked / has been working* in the same company for ten years.
4 You've got so many postcards from so many different places! *Have you collected / Have you been collecting* them long?
5 A Sean's acting strangely these days, isn't he?
B Yes, I think he *'s tried / 's been trying* to give up chocolate for the last few days, but I don't think he *'s managed / 's been managing* to do so yet.
6 Fleur's a very good skier. She *has won / has been winning* lots of competitions!
7 A Hungry?
B Not at all. I *'ve just had / 've just been having* a few sandwiches.
8 So, you're saying *you've lived / you've been living* next door for three months? How come we've never met?

4〉 Complete the texts with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

Teacher

Oh, this week is probably one of the busiest I [1]_____ (***ever / have***) in my life! Since Monday, I [2]_____ (***correct***) my pupils' exercise books, but I [3]_____ (***only / check***) about half of them so far. My class are preparing a performance for a school celebration, so I [4]_____ (***help***) them a little.

Novelist

It [5]_____ (***be***) a very good week. At last I [6]_____ (***finish***) my latest novel, called *The Girl who Killed the Giant Frog*, and the publisher is very pleased with it. So for the last three days, I [7]_____ (***relax***). I [8]_____ (***not / even / answer***) any emails yet.

5〉 Complete mini-dialogues 1–6 with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

cry collect run wait know see

1 A Your collection is really impressive! How many stamps _____ you _____ so far?
B There are exactly 1,524 of them.
2 A I'm so sorry I'm late again. _____ you _____ long?
B No, don't worry. I only came a couple of minutes ago.
3 A Why are your eyes red? _____ you _____ ?
B No, it's just an allergy.
4 A His company is really successful, isn't it? How long _____ he _____ the business?
B For over twenty years, I guess. Yes, he set it up in the early 1990s.
5 A You seem to know the dialogues almost by heart! How many times _____ you _____ the film?
B Well, five or six suppose. It's a really great film, isn't it?
6 A So how long _____ you _____ him?
B For as long as I can remember. We grew up together.

6〉 CUMULATIVE GRAMMAR Find and correct seven mistakes in the dialogue.

Interviewer Why would you like to work as a sports instructor at our camp?
Steve Well, I was always into sports. And I'm also quite good at organising things. I've organised three school trips last year.
Interviewer Do you have any experience in working with children?
Steve Yes, I do. I am doing some babysitting for the last two months.
Interviewer Were you ever to Scotland?
Steve No, but I have gone to Manchester a few years ago, and also visited London last summer.
Interviewer What about your language skills?
Steve I can speak good English. I'm studying it for ten years at school. I just passed CAE.
Interviewer OK, thank you very much for coming to the interview. We will contact you in a few days.

7〉 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

1 Jane has been living here for three months.
Jane _____ ago. **MOVED**
2 They began travelling six months ago, and they aren't back home yet.
They _____ months. **HAVE**
3 We have been eating for an hour.
We _____ yet. **FINISHED**
4 The last time Tom wrote to me was two months ago.
Tom _____ months. **NOT**
5 Dan started watching TV two hours ago, and he still hasn't stopped.
Dan _____ hours. **FOR**
6 He has had the job for a week now.
He _____ week. **LAST**
7 I last saw aunt Lucy as a child.
I _____ a child. **SINCE**

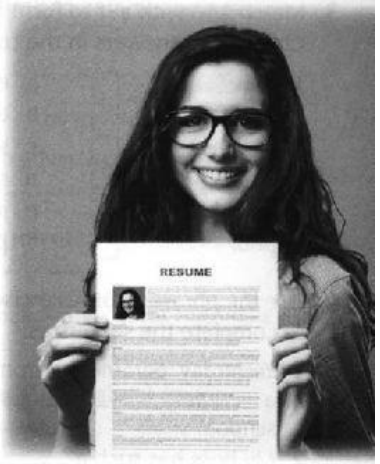
LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING AND VOCABULARY 2

reading for detail • careers advising • word formation

1〉 Read the advertisements below. What part-time jobs for young people are advertised? What are the key requirements for each job?

Job	Key requirements
A	
B	
C	
D	



2〉 Match questions 1–5 with advertisements A–D. One advertisement matches two questions.

Which text mentions

1 the possibility of choosing where you'd like to work? ☐
2 a job that could help applicants in their future career? ☐
3 a wage that is dependent on the weather? ☐
4 a chance for a temporary job to become a long-term one? ☐
5 teaching successful job applicants some necessary skills? ☐

A

ANIMAL CARETAKER

If you're good with animals, then an animal caretaker's helper might be the job for you. We're not offering a big salary, but job satisfaction is guaranteed. We're looking for young people to help clean out the cages, feed the animals or simply spend time with them. It's all useful experience for any future vet! We need any time you can spare, whether it's one or ten hours a week. The working hours are flexible, although we do ask that you try to schedule them ahead of time as the shelter works around the clock, and we need to fill both day and night shifts.

Show contact details

B

SITTERS WANTED!

Whether you like cats or dogs, we've got the job for you. At present, we have a couple of weekend cat and dog sittings. This often turns into a regular job when the dog takes to the sitter, and its owners have busy schedules or simply need help because they don't like getting up on a rainy day. Many of our sitters have been offered permanent dog walker positions. Salaries vary, depending on the amount of time and responsibilities. No experience necessary, just a big heart and, sometimes, a lot of patience!

Show contact details

C

SUMMER JOB

The seaside is the perfect place to work in the summer! New Jersey is hiring young people to help keep people safe on our beaches this summer season. You must be an excellent swimmer, but no prior lifeguard experience is necessary. First aid training will be provided to anybody without a certificate. You'll only be paid for the time actually spent working and, unfortunately, the beach is a workplace that is often closed!
No wages on rainy days!

Show contact details

D

TUTORS NEEDED

Our centre provides tutoring services in fields such as music, foreign languages and sports. Our database matches kids who have problems at school with older students who could tutor and help them.
Our long-term plan is to have our own learning centre. But we're still renovating the building, so, temporarily, the lessons take place at the child's home. When applying, make sure to give us all relevant information concerning your skills and talents as well as your preferred districts, and we'll put you in touch with kids looking for teachers in those areas.

Show contact details

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2

3〉 Match 1–6 with a–f to form collocations. Check your answers in the texts on page 19.

1	busy	☐	a experience
2	day/night	☐	b training
3	permanent	☐	c schedule
4	regular	☐	d shifts
5	first aid	☐	e job
6	prior	☐	f position

4〉 Use the phrases from exercise 3 in the correct form to complete the sentences.

1 Yesterday, paramedics from the hospital organised a _____ session for all the students at our school.
2 My boss has such a _____ that I had to wait three days for a meeting with him.
3 Are you looking for just a summer job or a more _____?
4 Actors rarely have a _____. They usually exist from one contract to the next.
5 His _____ in business impressed the company, and he got the job.
6 My mum's doing a _____ today. She finishes work at 7 a.m.

Revision ▪ Student's Book, pages 20–21

5〉 Unscramble the words. The hidden word is a name of a job.

1 Most students of our university find **MEETYMONLP** as soon as they get their diplomas.
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐◯☐

2 I'm keen on chemistry. What kind of career **NIPTUTOIPERSO** are there for me?
☐☐☐☐☐☐◯☐☐☐☐☐☐

3 If you can't decide what you'd like to do in life, get some **RERCAES** advice.
☐☐◯☐☐☐☐

4 My school careers **VARDIES** suggested I might be a good diplomat.
☐☐☐☐◯☐☐

5 There are many tests that help people find and realise their **TOLNTPAIE**.
☐☐☐◯☐☐☐☐

The hidden word: ☐☐☐☐☐

6〉 Complete the sentences with the prepositions below.

out in (x2) for (x2)

1 Mike's done so well _____ his final tests that he can choose any university he wants.
2 I've known what I wanted to do _____ a living ever since I was a child.
3 Dan's always been great at drawing, so it's not surprising that he's decided to follow a career _____ graphic design.
4 Once you know what kind of a job you want, find _____ what skills you need for it.
5 Sally got fired five months ago and has been looking _____ a job since then.

Vocabulary challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 109, UNIT 2, ex. 4, 5 and 6

7〉 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1 I'm sorry, but with no skills and no experience, you are really almost _____ (*employ*).
2 Jake has great _____ (*lead*) skills, I'm sure he'll be a great manager one day.
3 Thank you, your advice has been very _____ (*help*).
4 He owes his _____ (*succeed*) to hard work as well as to great talent.
5 Great _____ (*imagine*) is helpful not only in the arts, but also in business.
6 The company is very _____ (*satisfy*) with my work, and I've been promoted.
7 The _____ (*create*) of this app is a young IT student.

8〉 Translate the sentences into English.

1 Zrobiłem parę testów psychologicznych i dowiedziałem się, że nie jestem dobry w podejmowaniu decyzji.
_____
_____

2 Planowanie kariery na szybko zmieniającym się rynku pracy nie jest proste.
_____
_____

3 Po nieudanej kampanii marketingowej nasza firma straciła wiodącą pozycję na rynku ubrań dla młodzieży.
_____
_____

4 Jeśli Twoją mocną stroną jest kreatywność, pomyśl o karierze w marketingu.
_____
_____

5 Dla wielu młodych ludzi satysfakcja z pracy jest ważniejsza od pieniędzy.
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS