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.

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5. I was _____when they didn't invite me for a job interview, but I'm sure I'll find a new job soon.
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. _____

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2. I'm nervous about my exam. _____
3. I'm pleased with my results. _____
4. I'm furious with my sister. _____
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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B. GRAMMAR:

Exercise 1: Match the present results (present simple) with the past events (present perfect)

1. I've finished university.	●		●	I have a degree.
2. Andy's found a new job.	●		●	He now works for a bank.
3. I've lost my school bag.	●		●	Do you think I should accept it?
4. They've offered me a better job.	●		●	I can relax tonight.
5. I've done all my homework.	●		●	Now she needs to find a job.
6. My grandparents have retired.	●		●	I can't find it everywhere.
7. Daniel's broken his arm.	●		●	He can't go to school this week.
8. Helena's left school.	●		●	They don't go to work any more.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences. Use the past participle of the irregular verbs in brackets.

1. He wasn't very good when he started, but he's _____ (become) a very good teacher in the last few years.
2. Have you _____ (chose) a career yet? Do you know what you want to do when you leave school?
3. I studied History for five years at school, but now I've _____ (forget) almost everything.
4. It's been a very useful course and you're a great teacher – you've _____ (teach) me a lot.
5. I've _____ (send) emails to lots of companies asking for a job, but nobody's offered me one yet.
6. Have you _____ (be) on any training courses this year?
7. I need to write a 10,000-word essay by the end of my course, but I've only _____ (write) 2,500 words so far.
8. I studied Business at university, but I've _____ (learn) more in my first month at work than in three years at university.

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9. Sorry I haven't finished the presentation yet. I haven't _____ (have) time.
10. OK, so now that I've _____ (show) you what to do, it's your turn.

Exercise 3: Read the information. Then choose the correct answers to complete the conversation.

The words ***already***, ***yet*** and ***just*** have slightly different meanings.

- *already* = before now, or before a particular time in the past
  Example:
  *I've **already** done it.*
  = I did it in the past so I don't need/plan to do it again.

- *yet* = before now or before that time
  Example:
  *I haven't done it **yet**.*
  = I didn't do it in the past so I still need/plan to do it in the future.

- *just* = a very short time ago
  Example:
  *I've **just** done it.*
  = I did it very recently (e.g. in the last few minutes).

A: Hey, I've *already/just/yet* remembered. We need to hand in our essays tomorrow. Have you started writing yours *just/yet* ?

B: Actually, I've *just/yet* started. I started planning it half an hour ago. But I haven't written anything *already/just/yet* . I'm still thinking about what to write. What about you?

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