

Employment vocabulary

1 Match the words (1–6) with the definitions (a–f).

1 candidate

2 full-time

3 part-time

4 retired

5 qualification

6 unemployed

a for only some of a day / week

b for five days a week

c having left your job and stopped working, usually because of your age

d without a job

e a person who is applying for a job

f an exam that you have passed or a course of study that you have completed

Life events

2 Choose the correct option to complete the phrases.

1 get / do married

2 grow up / out

3 go at / to university / college

4 go in / out with someone

5 split up / away with someone

6 be out / off of work

7 be brought up / in by someone

8 apply for / in a job

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4 1.6

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a

b

c

d

e

f

5 Work

you k

Exerc

6 Work

your
ideas

Jobs

- 1 Match these jobs with the things people said (1-12).

actor architect astronaut athlete
camera operator cook firefighter
hairdresser lawyer librarian
politician soldier

- 1 I cut people's hair. _____
- 2 I help run the country. _____
- 3 I am a sportsperson. I can run very fast. _____
- 4 I work in a theatre. People watch me in plays and shows. _____
- 5 I design buildings. _____
- 6 I fight for my country. _____
- 7 I make videos and films. _____
- 8 I work in a library. _____
- 9 I put out fires. _____
- 10 I travel into space. _____
- 11 I give advice about the law. _____
- 12 I prepare food for other people. _____

Personality adjectives

- 2 Complete the sentences. Use two adjectives from the brackets.

- 1 My aunt is a very _____ person. She gives money to people if they have problems. She's also very _____ and spends lots of time helping at a care centre. (hard-working / jealous / generous)
- 2 Jack is very _____ about travelling to Spain next month because he doesn't like flying. His brother, Dan, though, is really _____ and never gets worried about anything. (relaxed / honest / nervous)
- 3 Katia is _____ and she has got lots of friends, but sometimes she says _____ things and can upset people. (unkind / shy / sociable)
- 4 I like Piot, but he isn't very _____. He's often late and forgets important dates. He's also quite _____ and he doesn't work very hard at school. (reliable / lazy / calm)
- 5 I'm not a very _____ swimmer because I only started lessons recently, but fortunately my teacher is really _____ and doesn't get annoyed with me. (patient / anxious / confident)
- 6 I felt quite _____ when I woke up this morning because it was cold and raining, but now the sun's shining and I'm much more _____ (cheerful / miserable / serious)

- 3 Complete the text with these words.

calm dangerous hard-working nervous
patient reliable



Career focus: wildlife camera operator

This could be the perfect job for you if you enjoy working with film and also love nature.

It's important to be very ¹ _____ in this job – you often work long hours, and sometimes you can't take any breaks. You also need to be ² _____; you might have to wait a long time for the right moment, or the best light.

Sometimes you might film ³ _____ animals, like lions or hippos, so if you're a very ⁴ _____ person, this probably isn't the best job for you! Even in difficult situations, you have to stay ⁵ _____ and think about getting the best film. It's also important to be ⁶ _____. You can't forget an important piece of equipment because you often only get one chance to film an animal.

your ideas

- Work in pairs.
- Which job from Exercise 1 would you like to do? Which job do you think your partner would be good at? Why?
 - Choose three adjectives from Exercise 2 to describe yourself. Does your partner agree with the adjectives you chose?

2 Vocabulary

taste, cooking verbs, choosing the correct option, multiple-choice cloze

Taste

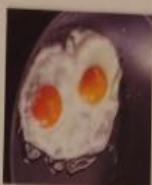
1 Choose the best adjective to complete the sentences.

- 1 This coffee is very bitter / sweet. Can I have some sugar, please?
- 2 This curry has got a lot of chilli in it and it's very sour / spicy.
- 3 Salty / Bitter snacks, like crisps, aren't very healthy.
- 4 I love spicy / sweet foods like cake, chocolate and biscuits.
- 5 Yoghurt and lemon are two examples of sour / salty food.

Cooking verbs

2 Write these cooking verbs under the correct photo.

bake barbecue boil fry grill roast



1



2



3



4



5



6

3 Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

- 1 Let's eat outside today. We could barbecue / boil some lamb chops.
- 2 Can you please boil / grill some water for the pasta?
- 3 Alfie's going to roast / bake a cake for his dad's birthday tomorrow.
- 4 I usually bake / fry steak, but I want to eat more healthily, so tonight I'm going to grill / boil it.
- 5 Before you roast / barbecue the potatoes in the oven, it's a good idea to grill / boil them in water for a few minutes.

4 Read the Exam Tip. Then complete the Exam Task.

Exam TIP

Choosing the correct option

- In this task, you have to choose the correct words to complete a short text.
- Look at the words before and after each gap carefully. Think about what word might go in the gap.
- If there is a verb before or after the gap, think about the form of that verb. For example, the verb after gap 3 is cooking. Which of the four options is followed by an -ing form and works in the gap?
- Read the whole text again and check that it makes sense with your chosen options.

Exam TASK

Multiple-choice cloze

For each question, choose the correct answer.

The delicious hamburger is one of the most (1) _____ foods in the world, but where did it come from? Nobody really knows.

One theory is that about 800 years ago Mongolian soldiers, who didn't have fridges or cookers, put meat under their saddles while they (2) _____ their horses to make it soft. In the evening they ate the meat (3) _____ cooking it.

Another story is that immigrants to America from the city of Hamburg in Germany brought their 'Hamburg steak' with them – a type of (4) _____ meat in bread.

Or perhaps Otto Kuase from Hamburg made the first hamburger. Otto (5) _____ meat with eggs, cooked it and put it between bread and sold it to hungry sailors for their lunch. When the sailors (6) _____ back to America, they asked their families to make the same dish, and so the hamburger was born.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 A popular | B likely | C positive | D taste |
| 2 A walked | B drove | C rode | D sat |
| 3 A not | B don't | C never | D without |
| 4 A prepared | B fried | C tasted | D vegetable |
| 5 A mixed | B added | C cut | D did |
| 6 A returned | B went | C reached | D arrived |

2 Vocabulary

tableware, packaging and quantities



LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 Work in pairs. Name the objects in the photos. Then discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you drink tea or coffee from a cup and saucer or from a mug?
- 2 When do you use a spoon?
- 3 Think of at least five things you can pour from a jug.
- 4 Think of at least four things that people usually keep in jars.
- 5 Think of at least four things that people usually keep in bottles.
- 6 Think of at least four different types of food that people serve in a bowl.

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 I always take a **bottle** / box of water with me when I go to the gym.
- 2 Have you got a better **fork** / knife? I can't cut up these vegetables with this one.
- 3 There are six **cups** / jars of homemade raspberry jam in the cupboard.
- 4 I've already put the knives and **saucers** / forks on the table.
- 5 The waiter brought a big pot of tea, two **cups** / jars and **plates** / saucers and a small **jug** / bowl of milk.
- 6 My brother gave me a box / **jug** of chocolates for my birthday.
- 7 Why didn't you do the washing up? Dinner's ready, but all the **boxes** / plates are dirty!
- 8 Can you put some water in the dog's **plate** / bowl, please?
- 9 Could I have a **spoon** / fork to eat my yoghurt with?

3 Cross out the incorrect word in each phrase.

- 1 a slice of **pizza** / pasta / bread
- 2 a glass of **bread** / juice / milk
- 3 a bunch of **bananas** / grapes / strawberries
- 4 a packet of **milk** / biscuits / crisps
- 5 a piece of **cake** / cheese / rice
- 6 a tin of **tuna** / beans / pizza

4 Complete the conversation with these words. Then listen and check your answers.

bottles bowl box bunch glasses
jar knife slices

Omar:

What do you want for breakfast today?

Amal:

I think there are still a couple of _____ of pizza in the takeaway
2 _____ from last night.

Omar:

Oh no, I don't want to eat pizza for breakfast! I'd prefer something healthier. Have we got any bananas?

Amal:

Yes, there's a big 3 _____ of bananas in the 4 _____ on the kitchen table.

Omar:

Great. And how about milk?

Amal:

Let me check. Yes, we've got two 5 _____ of milk in the fridge.

Omar:

And we've got this 6 _____ of really delicious honey. So I can make a banana smoothie.

Amal:

That's a good idea. Here's a 7 _____ to cut up the bananas. I'll wash the 8 _____.

your ideas

- Do you like to try new food? Why? / Why not?
- What's your favourite smoothie flavour?

Vocabulary

geographical features, climate change

Geographical features

1 Write these words under the correct photo.

cave cliff coast glacier ocean
rainforest stream valley



7 ocean

8 cliff

2 **32** Complete the sentences with the words from Exercise 1. Then listen and check your answers.

- 1 My aunt lives in a house on the coast and swims in the ocean every morning.
- 2 There are 427 different types of mammals in the Amazon rainforest.
- 3 There was a deep valley between the two mountains.
- 4 We filled our bottles with water from the stream.
- 5 Many tourists visit Antarctica to see its huge glaciers.
- 6 Don't stand so close to the edge of the cliff! It's dangerous.
- 7 In 1940, four boys discovered some amazing paintings in a cave in Lascaux, France.

Climate change

3 Read the text about renewable energy. Then match 1–5 with a–e to make collocations about the environment.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 climate | a fuels |
| 2 fossil | b energy |
| 3 renewable | c power |
| 4 solar | d station |
| 5 power | e change |

Renewable energy

Humans use a lot of energy. We travel by car, train or bus; we want our houses to be a comfortable temperature; we build big factories that need electricity and big power stations to produce electricity. But our need for energy has created a problem – climate change. One of the causes of climate change is our use of fossil fuels. When we burn these fuels, the Earth's atmosphere gets warmer. However, there are other sources of energy. Renewable energy uses energy sources that will never run out, such as the sun, the wind or water. Some countries, like Scotland, Costa Rica and Iceland, get nearly 100% of their energy from these sources and Morocco is building the world's largest solar power farm in the Sahara Desert. In the future, perhaps we will stop using fossil fuels completely.

4 Match the sentences (1–5) with a sentence that naturally follows (a–e).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Renewable energy is very important. | a We produce most of our electricity in them. |
| 2 Humans are getting most of their energy from fossil fuels. | b We get it from the sun and it is very easy to produce. |
| 3 Many people think climate change is a big problem. | c The use of these is one of the causes of climate change. |
| 4 Solar power is available everywhere. | d The temperature of the Earth and sea has gone up by about 1% in the last 100 years. |
| 5 Power stations are often huge. | e It is the power we get from the sun, wind and sea. |

your ideas

- Do you use renewable energy for anything in your house?
- What renewable energy do you see where you live?

3 Vocabulary environment verbs; prepositions (1)

Environment verbs

1 Match the verbs (1–8) with the definitions (a–h).

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1 break | a bring together |
| 2 collect | b stop from happening |
| 3 destroy | c arrive at a particular place |
| 4 prevent | d continue to live |
| 5 reach | e take away |
| 6 remove | f start an organisation |
| 7 set up | g separate into smaller pieces |
| 8 survive | h damage something so badly that it can't exist |

2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs from Exercise 1.

The Great Garbage Patch

In the middle of the North Pacific Ocean, there's a huge area of rubbish. It's more than twice the size of Texas and it's full of plastic. Most plastic is not biodegradable. This means that it doesn't wear out, it just ¹ _____ into smaller and smaller pieces.

This plastic rubbish ² _____ a lot of marine life. Fish, birds and turtles eat the small pieces of plastic and become very ill. The plastic also ³ _____ the sunlight from ⁴ _____ marine plants under the water. These plants can't ⁵ _____ without sunlight, so they die. However, there is some good news. A few years ago, a young inventor called Boyan Slat ⁶ _____ an organisation called The Ocean Cleanup. They have designed a piece of equipment that ⁷ _____ up the plastic from the ocean.

People then put the plastic onto a ship, which takes it to a recycling centre. With this device, Boyan hopes to ⁸ _____ about 8,800 tons of plastic per year (for the first five years) from the ocean.

Prepositions (1)

3 Complete the sentences with these prepositions

at before from in into onto over to

- We're going to set up an eco club soon – we hope to do it _____ the end of term.
- I have been using solar power for _____ decade now. Twelve years, in fact.
- In Iceland, you can explore many natural features _____ caves to glaciers.
- They have turned this land _____ a wind farm.
- The stream goes from the top of the mountain _____ the bottom of the valley.
- Species from the rainforest have appeared _____ people's garden ponds.
- Bacteria on animals can get _____ our hands.
- I'm busy working on a project about the environment _____ the moment.

your ideas

- Plastic pollution isn't the only problem in our oceans. What other problems can you think of?
- Think about your daily life. How much plastic do you use? How can you use less plastic?



Vocabulary of Unit 2

Word	Definition	Example
Award (n)	A prize	She received an award for her excellent academic performance.
Queue (n)	A line	We had to stand in a queue to buy tickets.
District (n)	An area or part of a town or city	Our school is in a quiet district of the city.
Absolutely (adv)	Completely	I absolutely love learning English.
Stew (n)	Meat or vegetables cooked in liquid	She prepared a vegetable stew for the family.
Retro (adj)	Relating to a style from the recent past	My father likes listening to retro music from the 1980s.
Bake (v)	To cook food in an oven, usually without oil	You bake a cake or some bread.
Barbecue (v)	To cook food on a barbecue grill, usually outdoors	I always barbecue meat and vegetables with your family.
Boil (v)	To cook food in very hot liquid	You boil eggs or potatoes.
Fry (v)	To cook food in hot oil or fat in a pan	I always fry eggs before I go to school.
Grill (v)	To cook food using strong, direct heat	She grills fish or vegetables.
Roast (v)	To cook food in an oven or over a fire, usually for a longer time	My grandma roasts a chicken for dinner.
Decor (n)	The style in which a place is decorated	The decor in your classroom is beautiful.
Diner (n)	A small, informal restaurant	You can have breakfast at a diner with your family.
Portion (n)	An amount of food served for one person	You should eat a small portion of rice.
Takeaway (n)	A ready-cooked meal bought from a restaurant to eat elsewhere	I ordered a takeaway for dinner.
Vegan (n/adj)	A person who does not eat animal products, or relating to this lifestyle	My sister is vegan because she doesn't want to eat animal products.
Bitter (adj)	Having a sharp, strong taste	You don't like black coffee because it tastes bitter.

Vocabulary of Unit 2

Dull (adj)	Not interesting or exciting	The weather is dull and cloudy today.
Raw (adj)	Not cooked	You shouldn't eat raw chicken because it can make you sick.
Chop (n)	A piece of meat served with the bone	You can serve grilled chops with rice and vegetables.
Saddle (n)	A seat on a horse	You put the saddle on the horse before riding it.
Saucer (n)	A small plate that a cup stands on	You put your coffee cup on the saucer.
Sparkling (adj)	Fizzy; containing bubbles	You can drink sparkling water instead of still water.
Mild (adj)	Not strong; not very spicy when describing food	You ordered a mild sauce with your chicken.
Catering (n)	The business of preparing and providing food and drinks for events	You need catering for your birthday party.
Range (n)	A selection or variety of things of the same type	You can find a range of prices on the menu.
Masterclass (n)	A lesson given by an expert to help people improve a skill	You attended a cooking masterclass with a famous chef.
Local (adj)	Relating to the area where you live	You bought vegetables from a local market.
Reduce (v)	To make something less or smaller	You should reduce the amount of sugar in your tea.
Article (n)	A piece of writing in a newspaper, magazine, or on a website	You read an interesting article about healthy food.

Quizlet link:

<https://quizlet.com/1223512294/unit-2-delicious-flash-cards/?i=5y3o6p&x=1jqt>