

3 WORK

Practice makes perfect.

3.1 Vocabulary

- 1 In pairs, name as many jobs as you can in sixty seconds. Then compare with the class.





2 Label the photos with ten of the jobs in the box. Which jobs are not in the photos?



accountant architect
engineer factory worker
journalist lawyer
receptionist scientist
sports instructor taxi driver
artist builder farmer
dentist doctor teacher
vet waiter nurse
gardener hairdresser
plumber soldier
shop assistant mechanic

3 CD-2.1 MP3-57 Listen and repeat the jobs. Check that you understand the words.



4 Think of five people you know
turns to tell your partner about
My neighbour is a builder.

REMEMBER THIS

When you talk about jobs, use
My mum is a scientist.

5 **CD•2.2 MP3•58** Listen to four people
talking about their jobs. Match the speakers
with the photos (1–10).

A **6** B **7** C **2** D **3**



A Not many people believe that I like my job, but I think it's really interesting. I like numbers. I work long hours, sometimes nine – ten hours a day. My children say I work all the time. But it's a well-paid job. I'm an accountant. I work for a big international company. I work in a team with a small group of other people. I enjoy that.

B The work is hard and not very interesting. The supermarket is open from early in the morning until late at night so my working hours change – from 6 in the morning to 2 p.m. or from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. I'm always very tired when I get home! The job is badly-paid but I like it because shop assistants meet a lot of people.

C I like writing about real people and situations. I travel a lot, so sometimes I don't see my family for a long time. But I often work from home, and then I see my family all the time. That's the life of a journalist. The money is OK, I think, not very bad and not very good.

D I'm an artist and most of the time I paint, but I also work with children. I've got a part-time job at a centre for problem families. I work there two days a week. I do drawing and painting with the children. The work is very badly paid.

Match the speakers with the sentences (1–9).

- 1 long hours. **A**
- 2 with children. **D**
- 3 for an international company. **A**
- 4 I work in a supermarket. **B**
- 5 I work from home. **C**
- 6 badly-paid job. **B**
- 7 well-paid job. **A**
- 8 part-time job. **D**
- 9 I work in a team. **A**



Jobs with suffixes

1 -er	<u>builder</u> , <u>engineer</u> , <u>factory worker</u> , <u>farmer</u> , <u>gardener</u> , <u>hairdresser</u> , <u>lawyer</u> , <u>plumber</u> , <u>soldier</u> , <u>taxi driver</u> , <u>teacher</u> , <u>waiter</u>
2 -or	<u>doctor</u> , <u>sports instructor</u>
3 -ist	<u>artist</u> , <u>dentist</u> , <u>journalist</u> , <u>receptionist</u> , <u>scientist</u>
4 -ant	<u>accountant</u> , <u>shop assistant</u>
5 Other	<u>architect</u> , <u>mechanic</u> , <u>nurse</u> , <u>vet</u>

accountant architect artist builder dentist doctor
engineer factory worker farmer gardener hairdresser
journalist lawyer mechanic nurse plumber
receptionist scientist shop assistant soldier
sports instructor taxi driver teacher vet waiter



REMEMBER THIS

The pronunciation of **-or** (*actor, instructor*) and **-er** (*cleaner, builder*) is the same.

A man is a **waiter**. A woman is a **waitress**.

A man is an **actor**. A woman is an **actress**.



8 Complete the sentences with jobs from WORD STORE 3A.

- 1 You need a mechanic when your car doesn't work.
- 2 A nurse looks after people in hospital.
- 3 An engineer can help build roads and bridges.
- 4 I've got a sore tooth – I need to go to the dentist.
- 5 At a hotel, the receptionist gives you the key to your room.
- 6 A plumber can repair the water pipe in the bathroom.

10 Complete the sentences with names of people you know. Then tell your partner.

- 1 _____ works long hours.
- 2 _____ has got a part-time job.
- 3 _____ works full-time.
- 4 _____ has got a well-paid job.
- 5 _____ works hard and is badly paid.
- 6 _____ works nine to five.

1 My mum works long hours.

Collocations – job and work

1 work



long hours
hard
full-time
part-time
nine to five
eight hours a day

a part-time
a full-time
a well-paid
a badly-paid

2 job

- 11 **CD-2.5 MP3-61** Complete WORD STORE 3C with prepositions from Exercise 6. Then listen, check and repeat.

work + preposition

- 1 work for a company
- 2 work in a supermarket/a café/a school/
a hospital
- 3 work with people/children/numbers/
your hands
- 4 work at home
- 5 work in a team



- 12 Complete the questions with prepositions from WORD STORE 3C. Then ask and answer in pairs.

- 1 Would you like to work for a big company or a small company? Why?
- 2 Would you like to work from home? Why?/
Why not?
- 3 Would you like a full-time or a part-time job? Why?
- 4 Do you prefer to work in a team or alone?
Why?
- 5 Would you like to work with children? Why?/
Why not?
- 6 Would you prefer to work in an office or
outside? Why?

3.1 Vocabulary

1 Match the jobs to the descriptions.

[gardener journalist lawyer mechanic nurse
plumber receptionist shop assistant waiter]

This person ...

- 0 writes for a newspaper.
- 1 fixes cars.
- 2 welcomes people to an office or a hotel and answers the telephone.
- 3 works with patients and people who are ill.
- 4 helps people with legal problems and sometimes works in a court.
- 5 fixes problems with water pipes.
- 6 works with plants, e.g. trees, flowers and lawns.
- 7 helps you buy things.
- 8 brings you food in a restaurant.

journalist

mechanic

receptionist

nurse

lawyer

plumber

gardener

shop assistant

waiter



shop assistant



receptionist



journalist



mechanic



gardener



lawyer



nurse



waiter



plumber

2 Use the correct form of the words in brackets and write the names of the jobs.

0 Javed: What does your dad do?

Linda: He's an engineer (ENGINE).

1 Careers advisor: So, Tom, what career are you interested in?

Tom: Well, actually, I want to be a **builder**.

2 Abigail: You're very good with young people. You could be a teacher.

Sally: Yes, but I'd prefer to be a sports **instructor** (INSTRUCT).

3 Pam: Is it easy to become a **hairdresser** (HAIR / DRESS)?

Sandra: Well, there's a lot to learn. Not all people can do it.

4 Sue: You've got a lovely voice. Why don't you join the drama club?

Dan: No way. I'd hate to be an **actor**.

5 Phil: You're really good at drawing.

Cath: Thanks. I'd love to be an **artist**.

Paris or Florence.

6 Tim: My ambition is to become a **scientist** (E).

Mr Dell: Well, if you work hard, you could be a really good biologist.

7 Amy: Why do you want to be an **accountant** (ACCOUNT)?

Sam: I like working with numbers.

Jobs with suffixes

1 -er

2 -or

3 -ist

4 -ant

5 Other

Complete the names of jobs. Last letters or endings are given.

1. I like writing and I want to work for the New York Times.

journalist

2. I've got a class of primary school students.

teacher

3. I design new buildings.

architect

4. I stand in a big, noisy building all day and help to make cars.

factory worker

er

5. I take people to the railway station, the cinema, the theatre and to many other places in my car.

taxi driver

6. I work with animals. I try to help them when they are ill.

vet

7. I think my job is very important. People come to me when they have problems with their teeth.

dentist

8. I fight for my country when there are wars.

soldier

Complete the conversation with **job** or **work** in each gap.

Woman: Can I help you?

Man: Yes, I'm looking for a **job**.

Woman: Do you want a part-time **job** or do you want to **work** full-time?

Man: I want a full-time **job**. I don't want to **work** part-time.

Woman: Can you **work** at night or do you prefer to **work** nine to five?

Man: I don't mind when I **work** but I'd like a well-paid **job**. I can **work** long hours and I always **work** hard. I don't want to **work** only 8 hours a day - I can stay at work for 12 hours or more!

Woman: Well, we need factory workers. We pay \$10 an hour.

Man: Have you got anything else? That's quite a boring **job** and quite a badly-paid **job**, too. I'm hoping for \$15 an hour or more.



REMEMBER THIS

Some job names may mean something else in your language. Remember, in English these jobs mean:

Manager – a person who manages/controls a company/organisation or a part of it, e.g. sales manager, personnel manager

Chief – a leader / the most important person in a company/organisation, e.g. a police chief, an army chief

Boss – a supervisor or a person who decides who to hire in a company/department

Chef – a qualified and experienced cook, usually in a hotel or a restaurant

5 Read REMEMBER THIS. Choose the correct words.

- 1 My chief boss gets very angry when I'm late for work.
- 2 He's the finance boss / manager of a small company.
- 3 I'd like to be a chef / chief in a Greek restaurant.
- 4 Police chiefs / chefs from different countries often meet to discuss new ideas.

6 Complete the text with the words from the box. There are three extra words.

[at for from in (x2) on own to with]

How do young people see their future?

Here are some of your responses:

I don't know what I want to do when I finish my education. My parents work ⁰ for large companies but I don't think I'd like that. I'd like to work from home and be free to go shopping or sleep when I want. I definitely don't want to be a teacher. I couldn't work at a school with children. I don't think I'd be very good at working ⁴ in a team, either. I like to decide what to do and when to do it. Yes, I believe it's a good idea for me to work alone, without any people around me. I could work ⁵ in an office – at my own desk with my own computer – but I would really like to stay at home.

Katy, 17

REMEMBER BETTER

Sometimes in a conversation you might forget or not know a name of a job. Try to describe what the job involves, so that the person you are talking to can guess what you mean. They may give you the name of the job and the conversation will continue without interruptions.

E.g. He builds houses. (*He is a builder.*)

She works in a garden. (*She is a gardener.*)

He works with engines. (*He's an engineer.*)



7 Complete the mini conversations with one word in each gap.

Tom: Emily is ... I don't remember the word. She works in an office and she ⁰counts money.

Marta: You mean an accountant.

Tom: That's it. Thanks!

Ella: Brian works in a hotel, in reception you know, where people go when they first arrive.

Beatriz: So, he's a receptionist.

Ella: Yes.

Isabel: I want to work in the theatre. I want to ²a act .

Sam: You want to be an actress.

Isabel: An actress, yes.

Pauline: My friend Sara is a sports ...

Simon: ... star?

Pauline: No, she trains people. She instructs them.

Simon: Oh, a sports instructor. Great. Which sports does she teach?

8 Choose the correct words.

- 1 I work from / on / in home so I don't need to dress smartly.
- 2 My mum works with / or / in a supermarket but not on a checkout.
- 3 Kate is an actor / acting / actress. Her dream is to go to Hollywood.
- 4 I love working with / for / from animals. That's why I work at our local zoo.
- 5 I don't want a badly- pay / money / paid job. I want to be rich!
- 6 Do you always work long / hard / team?
- 7 My dad is a lawyer / plumber / mechanic. People often phone up in the middle of the night because there is water on their kitchen floor.
- 8 I work eight hours in / the / a day. I start at 7 a.m. and finish at 3 p.m.
- 9 Do you want a full-time or part / short / half-time job?
- 10 I don't want to work outside so I don't want to be an accountant / a gardener / a secretary.



FIRE FIGHTER



POLICE



DENTIST



DOCTOR



SINGER



DIRECTOR

3.2 Grammar

Present Continuous

I can talk about actions happening at the time of speaking.



Dan, Nick and Frank: builders,
Joey: plumber, Pete: gardener

accountant architect artist builder dentist doctor
engineer factory worker farmer gardener hairdresser
journalist lawyer mechanic nurse plumber
receptionist scientist shop assistant soldier
sports instructor taxi driver teacher vet waiter

Frank

- 1 Look at the men in the picture. What are their jobs? Use the words from the box on page 36.

words

Present Continuous

I can talk about actions happening at the time of speaking.



- 2 CD•2.6 MP3•62 Read and listen to Frank's telephone conversation with Mrs Vincent, the owner of the house. Does Frank tell her the truth?

No



We use the Present Continuous to talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking:

What **are** you **doing**?

The baby's **sleeping**.

SPELLING RULES – -ING FORM

- general rule: infinitive + -ing, e.g. play – playing
- verbs ending in a consonant + -e: ~~e~~ + -ing, e.g. come – coming
- one-syllable verbs ending in a single vowel + a single consonant: double the consonant + -ing, e.g. run – running

Affirmative	Negative
I 'm (am)	I 'm not (am not)
You/We/ 're (are) teaching.	You/We/ aren't teaching.
They	They (are not)
He/She/ 's (is)	He/She/It isn't (is not)
It	

Yes/No questions	Short answers
Am I	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are you/we/ teaching?	Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
Is he/she/it	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

Wh- questions

	am	I	
Who	are	you/we/they	teaching?
	is	he/she/it	

Present Continuous: am/are/is + -ing

You use the **Present Continuous** to talk about actions happening at the time of speaking.

+ I ¹'m standing in the living room.
He ² 's sleeping
They ³ are working too.

- He ⁴ isn't playing the house.
We ⁵ aren't fishing

? What ⁶ is he doing exactly?
⁷ Are they working on the roof?
Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

REMEMBER THIS

To form the -ing form of a verb:

- add -ing to the verb: stand → standing
- if the verb ends in -e, drop -e: make → making
- if the verb ends in a short vowel + a consonant, double the final consonant: fit → fitting

- 1 Put the -ing form of the verbs in the box in the correct column.

build	chop	dig	fit	give	have	look
ride	sell					

play – playing

come – coming

run – running

building
looking
selling.

giving
hayng
riding

chopping
digging
tiffing

- 2 Complete the questions with the Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets. Then match the questions (1–6) with the answers (a–f).

Is the dog running round the garden?

Are you making (make) me a sandwich?

Are they sitting (sit) on the roof?

Is he frying (he/fry) a fish?

Is she taking (e/take) a shower?

Are we going (go) to the beach?

d

e

f

c

a

b

a No, she isn't.

b Yes, we are.

c No, he isn't.

d Yes, it is.

e No, I'm not.

f Yes, they are.

- 3 Choose the correct options.

1 My wife are / **is** playing with the kids in the living room.

2 A: Are you working in the garden?

B: Yes, **I am** / I'm not.

3 A: The baby is / **Is the baby** sleeping?

B: No, isn't / **she isn't**. She's crying!

4 He **isn't** / aren't fishing right now; he's working.

5 **I'm not** / aren't watching TV at the moment.

6 A: What **are** is the students doing?

B: They're **writing** / write an essay.

7 Why are you wear **wearing** my coat?

8 We is / **are** planning our holiday in Greece. Do you want to come with us?

Complete the sentences about the picture. Use the correct form of the verbs in the box.

drink eat fry not fit not sleep ~~not stand~~ not work run

- 1 Frank isn't standing in the house. He is frying a fish.
- 2 Dan and Nic aren't working on the roof. They are eating sandwiches.
- 3 Joey isn't fitting the shower. He is drinking coffee.
- 4 The dog isn't sleeping in the house. It is running round the garden.

Use the prompts to make questions.

- 1 What is the teacher doing?
- 2 Is anyone sitting near a window?
- 3 Is anybody wearing something black?
- 4 Are any students writing?
- 5 Are all the students doing this exercise?

In pairs, ask and answer the questions in Exercise 5.

A: *What is the teacher doing?*

B: *He/She is writing on the board.*

3.2 Grammar

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verb **be**. In negative sentences, use short forms where possible.

- 0 Hello. My name's John. Are you English?
- 1 Paul's brother is here. What is his name?
- 2 John isn't (not) here today. He's at the dentist's.
- 3 That boy looks just like you. Is he your brother?
- 4 Thanks for all your help. You are a really good friend.
- 5 Hi. Nice to meet you. Where are you from?
- 6 You can't come in. We aren't (not) ready.
- 7 I 'm not (not) often late for school but sometimes I have problems waking up.

2 ★ ★ Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use short forms where possible.

I ⁰ 'm sitting (sit) in my classroom. We ¹ 're doing (do) a History test. Paul ² 's writing (write) quickly. Maggie ³ isn't writing (not/write). She ⁴ 's thinking (think) but ⁵ is she thinking (think) about the exam or something else? Our teacher ⁶ 's watching (watch) us. He's got a book but he ⁷ isn't reading (not/read) it. Simon and Will ⁸ are talking (talk). They ⁹ aren't trying (not/try) to do the test at all. They don't care. They always do badly in tests. And I'm ... What ¹⁰ am I doing (do)? I ¹¹ 'm wasting (waste) time. Come on, think ... Henry V ...



★★ Complete the questions and answers with the phrases from the box.

'm looking Is Paul wearing Are you using
'm not are you waiting 'm waiting
are you doing he is

Cathy: What ⁰are you doing?

Mum: I ⁰⁰'m looking for my phone. I can't find it anywhere.

Conversation 1

Phil: Hi, Ben. Who ^aare you waiting

Ben: I ^a'm waiting for Elaine. She's late – again.

Conversation 2

Andy: Hey, Stuart, ^aare you using our phone?

Stuart: No, I ^b'm not. Do you want to borrow it?

Conversation 3

Belinda: Dave, ^ais Paul wearing your coat?

Dave: Yes, ^bhe is. He's cold. I don't need it. I'm fine in this sweater.

4 ★★★ Use the words in brackets to complete the conversations.

Conversation 1

Amy: Hi, Mel. ⁰Are you doing (you/do) anything at the moment?

Mel: Not really. ^aI'm waiting (I/wait) for a phone call.

Amy: From Pete?

Mel: Yes. He's late.

Amy: Is he working today (he/work/today)?

Mel: Yes, ^aYes, he is (he/be). Well, I think he is. I hope he isn't out with his friends!

Conversation 2

Beth: Hi, Cathy. ^aWhat are you cooking (what/you/cook)?

Cathy: A curry. Do you want some?

Beth: No, thanks. ^bJoe is getting pizza (he/get/pizza) for us.

Cathy: Where is he buying (where/he/buy) it?

Beth: I don't know. Why?

Cathy: Because there's a new pizza restaurant near the station. ^dThey are selling pizzas (sell/pizzas) for half price this week.

3.3 Listening

1 Read **US TODAY** and answer the questions.

- 1 Which country is the Peace Corps from?
- 2 What does the Peace Corps do?
- 3 Where do the volunteers work?

US TODAY

Peace Corps is a US government programme. It sends American volunteers to work abroad. Peace Corps promotes peace and friendship in the world. Volunteers work with local people. They work with children and adults. They teach subjects such as English, Business Skills and Information Technology. They can work in health, education or agriculture.



1. The USA.

2. It sends volunteers abroad and promotes peace and friendship.

3. In health, education and agriculture.



государство

продвигать

Работать за границей

местные люди

2 What kind of information is missing in each sentence? Match the

P = Presenter A = Amy T = Terry R = Richard

P: Hello. Welcome to *Life Choice*. In today's programme, we look at the life choices of some young Peace Corps volunteers. There are more than 9,000 Peace Corps volunteers in seventy-five different countries round the world. Here are the stories of three volunteers in different countries. The first one, Amy, is in Sri Lanka in South Asia. Hi Amy. Can you tell us about your work for Peace Corps?

A: I work with local teachers and we teach young children in the village. The lessons are in a very old school, but we are building a new school! We work on the building in the afternoons and on Saturdays. It's hard work but I enjoy it. And this place is so beautiful!

P: Thanks, Amy. Our next volunteer is Terry. Hi, Terri! Tell us about your work in Haiti, in the Caribbean Sea.

T: Hi. I'm working on a gardening project. We run a vegetable garden next to the local hospital so we can grow fresh vegetables for the patients. I like working with my hands and it's great to work outside. Some of the patients also help in the garden.



ng

P: Thanks, Terry. And finally, here's Richard from Peru.

foi

R: Hello, everyone. I work with street children – mainly teenagers. I talk to them in the street and try to help them. We also run a bakery together. The young people make the bread; they learn to work in a team and they learn practical skills. They make some money and they always have something to eat. The kids are great and they're teaching me real street Spanish!

P: So, do our volunteers think two years with the Peace Corps is a good life choice? Amy and Richard again.

пр

A: Absolutely. You learn a new language, you meet people who are different from you, and you learn so much about yourself.

ю

R: Well, it's exciting and sometimes difficult. It's great life experience. I'm a different person now.

за

P: It sounds fascinating. If you're interested in voluntary work, find out more on www.peacecorps.gov.

от

Script



ОСТКИ

НОЙ

практические навыки

EXAM FOCUS True/False

4 CD-2.7 MP3-63 Listen again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Peace Corps volunteers live and work in fifty-seven countries.
- 2 Amy likes the place where she's living.
- 3 Terri doesn't like physical work.
- 4 Some patients work in the hospital garden.
- 5 The children learn more than to bake bread.
- 6 Richard says being a volunteer is easy.

F

T

F

T

T

F

5 Would you like to work as a volunteer abroad? Which statements do you agree with? Discuss as a class.

I would like to do voluntary work abroad because:

- I love travelling.
- I want to learn about the world.
- I would like to teach in Africa.

I wouldn't like to work abroad because:

- I don't like foreign food.
- I'm rubbish at learning languages.
- I'm scared of new places.



PRONUNCIATION FOCUS



6 CD-2.8 MP3-64 Listen and circle the silent letter in each word.

learn

verb

US /lɜːn/ UK /lɜːn/

learned or UK also learnt | learned or UK also learnt



7 A1 [I or T]

to get knowledge or skill in a new subject or activity:

Spanish

teach

verb [I or T]

US /tiːtʃ/ UK /tiːtʃ/

taught | taught

A1

to give someone knowledge or to train someone; to instruct:

complete the sentences with the correct form of *learn* or *teach*.

My brother teaches Maths in a big secondary school.

He is teaching me Maths now because I have a test tomorrow.

In History, we are learning about the French
on.

My mother is learning to use the computer. Today,
teaching her to send emails.



3.3 Listening language practice

- 1 Read the three extracts. Complete gaps A–C with the verbs from the box. There are two extra verbs.

[building making learning teaching working]

Extract from Students' Book recording CD•1.19 MP3•63

Amy: I ¹make / ²work with local teachers and we ³teach / learn young children in the village. The lessons are in a very old school, but we are ⁴building a new school! We work on the building in the afternoons and on Saturdays. It's hard work but I enjoy it. And this place is so beautiful! [...]

Terry: Hi. I'm ⁵working on a gardening project. We run a vegetable garden next to the local hospital so we can ⁶grow / eat fresh vegetables for the patients. I like ⁷making / ⁸working with my hands and it's great to work outside. Some of the patients also ⁹help / sleep in the garden [...]

Richard: Hello everyone. I ¹⁰work / teach with homeless children, mainly teenagers. I talk to them in the street and try to help them. They can work in a bakery we run together. The young people ¹¹do / ¹²make the bread; they learn to work in a team and they learn practical skills. They ¹³do / ¹⁴make some money and they always have something to eat. The kids are great and they're ¹⁵teaching me real street Spanish!

Управлять

Печь хлеб

Работать с бездомными детьми

Делать деньги

Руководить огородом

3 Match the beginnings 1-5 to the correct endings a-e.

0 I **teach**

1 The most important thing is to **work**

2 We can't **grow**

3 Mum keeps promising to teach me to **make**

4 My parents are **building**

5 I haven't got time to **help**

f

a **flowers** because we haven't got a garden.

e

b **a chocolate cake**.

a

c **you with your homework** at the moment.

b

d **a house** by a lake where they can live when they retire.

d

e **with nice people**.

c

f **English** in a small school in a village.

REMEMBER BETTER

It's easier to remember if a collocation comes with a preposition and which preposition it is if you learn collocations as phrases rather than individual words.

4 Complete the collocations with the words from the box.

[a house children in money on
vegetables with (x2)]

COLLOCATIONS WITH PREPOSITIONS

Work ... ⁰ **with** young people / your hands
 ... 1 **on** a project
 ... 2 **in** the garden / the kitchen
Help you 3 **with** your homework

COLLOCATIONS WITHOUT PREPOSITIONS

Teach .. **children** / someone English /
 a foreign language
Learn English / a foreign language
Make bread / a cake / pizza / 5 **money**
Grow flowers / plants / **vegetables**
Build **a house**

Collocations – learn and teach

5 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

TEACH / LEARN

- A You can ⁰teach your brother to swim.
B You've got a lot of free time. You can ⁰⁰learn to swim.

1 TEACH / LEARN

- A We learn a lot in our Maths lessons.
B Our teachers always teach us a lot during our lessons. I'm always tired when we finish.

2 TEACHES / LEARNS

- A I like the way our English teacher teaches. She makes the lessons fun and stress free.
B I work ~~very hard~~ at school but my friend always learns more than me. I don't know why.

3 TEACH / LEARN

- A How can I learn a new language? Are there any good websites you know?
B I can't teach my brother Spanish. He's a terrible student!

4 TEACHING / LEARNING

- A Now that I've got a job, I learning lot about myself.
B My dad teaching me how to drive. He gets nervous very quickly when I do something wrong!

LIVE
LEARN
TEACH

3.4 Reading

You call this WORK?

Do you sometimes dream of a job that is easy and fun?
Here are some great jobs.

Look at the title of the article and the photos. In pairs, answer the questions.



- 1 What do you think the people's jobs are?
- 2 What do they do in their jobs?
- 3 Which job do you think is more exciting? Why?

2 Read the article and check your ideas in Exercise 1.

A DREAM JOB

5 Ella, twenty-one, gets her pay for 'sleeping'.

I work from nine to five, but my job is not very **demanding**! What do I do? Well, every day, I go to work and I sleep –

10 I sleep in a huge, comfortable bed. I know it doesn't sound like work, but my **employer** is a **factory** that makes beds. They want to test the beds and advertise the comfortable ones. So, some days, I

15 sleep in the shop window so **customers** can watch me! I write a blog about the experience. It's only for a month and I need the money for my studies. I **earn** thirty pounds a day.

Look at the words in blue in the article. What part of speech are they?

1 demanding	noun	verb	adjective
2 employer	noun	verb	adjective
3 factory	noun	verb	adjective
4 customer	noun	verb	adjective
5 earn	noun	verb	adjective
6 company	noun	verb	adjective
7 resort	noun	verb	adjective
8 responsible	noun	verb	adjective
9 salary	noun	verb	adjective

salary

noun [C or U]

US /'sæl.ə.ri/ UK /'sæl.ə.ri/

a fixed amount of money agreed every year as pay for an employee

20 WOOSH!

Tommy, thirty, tests waterslides for a travel **company**.

I think I've got the best job in the world. No one believes me when

25 I tell them what I do. I fly to holiday **resorts** round the world and test water slides! I write down the answers to questions like: *How high is the slide? How fast do you go? Is it fun?* And I

30 ask people their opinion about the water slides, so I meet lots of people. I'm also **responsible** for testing safety. This year I'm working in Spain, Turkey, Mexico and the USA. I earn

35 a good **salary** and I have lots of fun. It can be a bit unpleasant when it's cold, but apart from that, it's great. I love it!