

WITH
FREE ONLINE
AUDIO



Aa



ENGLISH

FOR EVERYONE

COURSE BOOK LEVEL 1

BUSINESS ENGLISH

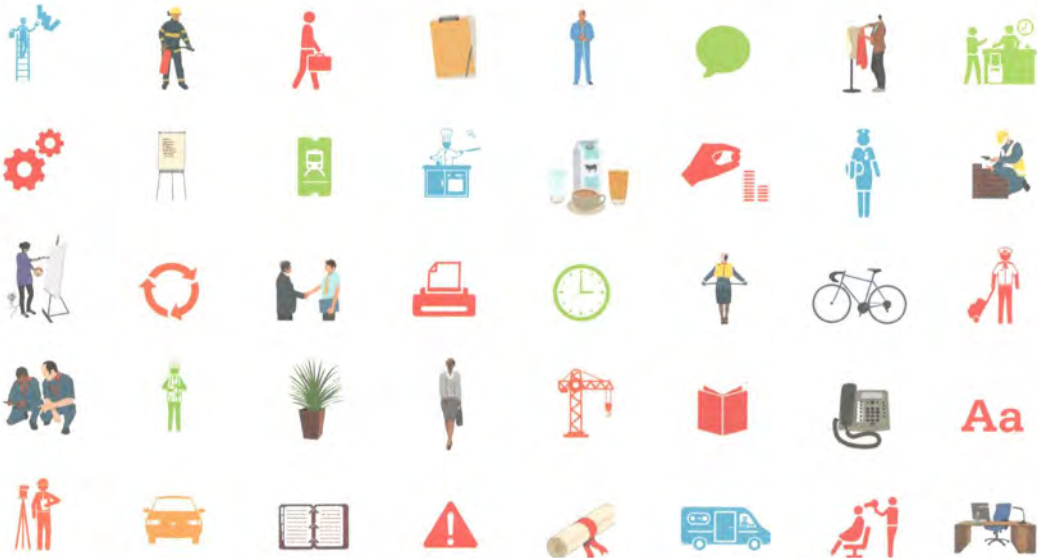


A COMPLETE SELF-STUDY PROGRAMME

ENGLISH FOR EVERYONE

COURSE BOOK **LEVEL 1**

BUSINESS ENGLISH





Penguin
Random
House

Project Editors Lili Bryant, Laura Sandford
Art Editors Chrissy Barnard, Paul Drislane, Michelle Staples
Editor Ben Ffrancon Davies
Editorial Assistants Sarah Edwards, Helen Leech
Illustrators Edwood Burn, Michael Parkin, Gus Scott
Managing Editor Daniel Mills
Managing Art Editor Anna Hall
Audio Recording Manager Christine Stroyan
Jacket Designer Ira Sharma
Jacket Editor Claire Gell
Managing Jacket Editor Saloni Singh
Jacket Design Development Manager Sophia MTT
Producer, Pre-production Andy Hilliard
Producer Mary Slater
Publisher Andrew Macintyre
Art Director Karen Self
Publishing Director Jonathan Metcalf

DK India

Senior Managing Art Editor Arunesh Talapatra
Senior Art Editor Chhaya Sajwan
Art Editors Meenal Goel, Roshni Kapur
Assistant Art Editor Rohit Dev Bhardwaj
Illustrators Manish Bhatt, Arun Pottirayil,
Sachin Tanwar, Mohd Zishan
Editorial Coordinator Priyanka Sharma
Pre-production Manager Balwant Singh
Senior DTP Designers Harish Aggarwal, Vishal Bhatia
DTP Designer Jaypal Chauhan

First published in Great Britain in 2017 by
Dorling Kindersley Limited
80 Strand, London, WC2R 0RL

Copyright © 2017 Dorling Kindersley Limited
A Penguin Random House Company
10 8 6 4 2 1 3 5 7 9
001-289763-Jan/2017

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored
in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted,
in any form, or by any means (electronic, mechanical,
photocopying, recording, or otherwise), without the prior
written permission of the copyright owner.

A CIP catalogue record for this book
is available from the British Library.
ISBN: 978-0-2412-4234-6

Printed and bound in China

A WORLD OF IDEAS:
SEE ALL THERE IS TO KNOW

www.dk.com

Contents

How the course works	8
01 Meeting new colleagues	12
New language Alphabet and spelling	
Vocabulary Introductions and greetings	
New skill Introducing yourself to co-workers	
02 Everyday work activities	16
New language Present simple	
Vocabulary Work activities	
New skill Talking about workplace routines	
03 Vocabulary	20
Countries and continents	
04 Business around the world	22
New language Negative statements	
Vocabulary Countries and nationalities	
New skill Saying where things are from	
05 Vocabulary Office equipment	26
06 Asking questions at work	28
New language Forming questions	
Vocabulary Office equipment	
New skill Asking colleagues questions	
07 Exchanging details	32
New language Short answers	
Vocabulary Contact information	
New skill Exchanging contact details	



08 Skills and experience	36	15 Workplace routines	60
New language "Have," "have got," articles		New language Prepositions of time	
Vocabulary Jobs and skills		Vocabulary Commuting and transportation	
New skill Writing a business profile		New skill Describing routines	
09 Vocabulary	40	16 Vocabulary	64
Jobs and employment		Routines and free time	
10 Choosing a job	42	17 Hobbies and habits	66
New language "Like," "enjoy," and "hate"		New language Adverbs of frequency	
Vocabulary Workplace activities		Vocabulary Hobbies and habits	
New skill Finding the right job		New skill Talking about free time	
11 Describing your workplace	44	18 Past events	70
New language "There is" and "there are"		New language The past simple	
Vocabulary Office equipment		Vocabulary Activities outside work	
New skill Describing a workplace		New skill Talking about past events	
12 Vocabulary	46	19 Dates and times	74
Money, pay, and conditions		New language When things happen	
13 Personal qualities	48	Vocabulary Telling the time	
New language Possessive adjectives		New skill Making appointments	
Vocabulary Personality traits		20 Career history	76
New skill Describing your co-workers		New language Past simple irregular verbs	
14 Describing your job	54	Vocabulary Jobs and workplaces	
New language Adjectives and comparatives		New skill Talking about previous jobs	
Vocabulary Money and pay		21 Company history	80
New skill Describing your job to someone		New language Past simple with time markers	
		Vocabulary Describing trends	
		New skill Describing a company's history	

22 Vocabulary Making arrangements 84	29 Rules and requests 110
	New language Modal verbs
	Vocabulary Polite requests
	New skill Talking about rules and regulations
23 Talking about your plans 86	30 Vocabulary Work idioms 114
New language The present continuous	
Vocabulary Making arrangements	
New skill Talking about your plans	
24 Giving opinions 92	31 Discussing issues 116
New language Interruptions and opinions	New language Past continuous
Vocabulary Environmental issues	Vocabulary Work idioms
New skill Giving opinions politely	New skill Describing workplace problems
25 Agreeing and disagreeing 96	32 Apologies and explanations 120
New language Reacting to opinions	New language Past continuous and past simple
Vocabulary Agreeing and disagreeing	Vocabulary Workplace mistakes
New skill Discussing opinions	New skill Apologizing and giving explanations
26 Health and safety 100	33 Tasks and targets 124
New language Reflexive pronouns	New language Present perfect and past simple
Vocabulary Health and safety at work	Vocabulary Workplace tasks
New skill Talking about safety at work	New skill Discussing achievements at work
27 Suggestions and advice 102	34 Dealing with complaints 128
New language Prefixes and suffixes	New language The future with "will"
Vocabulary Everyday workplace problems	Vocabulary Complaints and apologies
New skill Making suggestions	New skill Dealing with complaints
28 Giving a presentation 106	35 Vocabulary 132
New language Signposting language	Transportation and travel
Vocabulary Presentation equipment	
New skill Structuring a talk	

[click here for more books https://t.me/EnglishZoneTextBooks](https://t.me/EnglishZoneTextBooks)

36 Making travel arrangements 134	43 Formal phone calls 162
New language Zero and first conditional	New language Adjective order
Vocabulary Travel	Vocabulary Formal telephone language
New skill Talking about actions and results	New skill Leaving phone messages
37 Asking for directions 138	44 Writing a résumé 166
New language Imperatives, prepositions of place	New language Action verbs for achievements
Vocabulary Directions	Vocabulary Résumé vocabulary
New skill Asking for and giving directions	New skill Writing a résumé
38 Describing your stay 142	45 Making plans 170
New language The passive voice	New language The future with "going to"
Vocabulary Hotels and accommodation	Vocabulary Polite requests
New skill Using the passive voice	New skill Making arrangements and plans
39 Vocabulary 146	46 Vocabulary 174
Eating out, food, and drink	Communication and emails
40 Conferences and visitors 148	47 Emailing a client 176
New language "A," "some," "any"	New language Future tenses for plans
Vocabulary Hospitality	Vocabulary Polite email language
New skill Welcoming visitors	New skill Emailing a client
41 Dining and hospitality 152	Answers 180
New language "Much / many," "too / enough"	Index 190
Vocabulary Restaurants	
New skill Offering and accepting hospitality	
42 Informal phone calls 156	
New language Telephone language	
Vocabulary Phone numbers and etiquette	
New skill Calling your co-workers	

You can use formal or informal English to introduce yourself and greet colleagues or co-workers, depending on the situation and the people you are meeting.

-  **New language** Alphabet and spelling
- Aa Vocabulary** Introductions and greetings
-  **New skill** Introducing yourself to co-workers

1.1 KEY LANGUAGE INTRODUCING YOURSELF

English uses a variety of polite phrases for introducing yourself and greeting your co-workers.

This is a formal greeting. You can also say "Good afternoon" and "Good evening."

Good morning.
My name is
Alisha Sharma.

Hello, Alisha. My
name's Tom Robinson.



This is an informal greeting.

Hi, I'm Lee.

Hi, Lee. I'm Jana.



This is an informal way
to say your name.

I'm Sally James.

You can also say "It's
nice to meet you."

It's good to
meet you, Sally.



"Hello" can be used in formal
and informal situations.

Hello. My
name's Carla.

"I'm" is implied
before "pleased."

Pleased to
meet you.



This is a formal way
to say your name.

My name is
Sidique Ali.

This is very formal.

It's a pleasure to
meet you, Mr. Ali.



You can also say
"Good to meet you"
or "Nice to meet you."

Great to
meet you.

This means "Great
to meet you, too."

You too.



Using titles and
last names is
very formal.





1.2 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

It's good to meet you.

- 1 Hello. My _____ Sebastian.
- 2 Good _____. My name is Joe Carr.
- 3 Hi, Marie. _____ Clive.
- 4 It's great to meet you, _____, Sven.
- 5 It's a _____ to meet you.

afternoon pleasure ~~meet~~
I'm name's too



1.3 PRONUNCIATION THE ALPHABET

Listen to how the letters of the alphabet are pronounced in English when they are said individually.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee
Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk
Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp
Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu
Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz



1.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE NAMES YOU HEAR



1.5 KEY LANGUAGE INTRODUCING OTHER PEOPLE

You can also use polite formal and informal phrases to introduce your co-workers to each other.

This is a formal introduction.

May I introduce Maria Diaz? Maria is our sales manager for Europe.

It's good to meet you, Maria.

It's a pleasure to meet you too.



This is an informal introduction.

Amit, meet Edward. Edward, Amit and I work together.

Great to meet you, Edward.



This is a formal introduction.

I'd like you to meet Zoe Carr.

It's nice to meet you, Ms. Carr.



Use "this is" to introduce other people in less formal situations.

This is my new assistant, Levi.

Hi, Levi. Good to meet you.



1.6 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Hello, Sam. Nice meet you.

Hello, Sam. Nice to meet you.

1 To meet you, it's a pleasure, too.

2 Hi, I'm name's Adedeayo.

3 Greet to meet you.

4 This my new colleague, Martin.

5 Marisa, meeting Roula, my partner.

6 It's good to meet to you, Katherine.

7 I may introduce Claudia Gomez, our new CEO?





1.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Jill has started a new job. She goes to a meeting with her new colleagues, Mr. Singh and Daniel.

What is Jill's role at the company?

Design assistant

Finance manager

Intern

1 What is Jill's last name?

Greene

Cheam

Green

2 How long has Mr. Singh been working with Spandone and Co.?

14 years

15 years

16 years

3 What is Mr. Singh's role at Spandone and Co.?

Lawyer

CEO

Accountant

4 Which two people are meeting for the first time?

Jill and Daniel

Jill and Mr. Singh

Daniel and Mr. Singh



1.8 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

May I introduce Marta Lopez?

Marta and I work together.

1

Hello, Mr. Lucas. It's a _____ to meet _____.

2

Ashley, _____ André. André and I work on the _____ project.

3

_____, Sophie. My _____ Rachel Davies. Great to meet you.

4

_____ is my colleague, Hayley. We went to college _____.

5

It's _____ to meet you, Cori. _____ name's Angel.

6

Hello, James. _____ really nice _____ meet you. My name's Alex.

good together It's My to
~~introduce~~ name's pleasure Hello
 meet same you This ~~work~~

01 CHECKLIST


Alphabet and spelling


Aa Introductions and greetings

Introducing yourself to co-workers

Use the present simple to talk about things that you do regularly, such as your daily tasks or everyday work routines.

 **New language** Present simple

 **Vocabulary** Work activities

 **New skill** Talking about workplace routines

2.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT SIMPLE

Use the present simple to talk about things that happen regularly as part of a routine.



Every morning, we prepare the food and Justin sets the tables.



2.2 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT SIMPLE

With regular verbs, use the base form of the verb to make the present simple with "I," "you," "we," and "they." With "he," "she," and "it," add "s" to the base form.

SUBJECT	VERB	REST OF SENTENCE
I / You / We / They	prepare	the food every morning.
He / She	prepares	

2.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT SIMPLE

"Be" with "I" is "I am."
The short form is "I'm."



I'm a lifeguard at the local pool.

Present simple form of "be" with "he," "she," and "it."



Mia is an excellent tour guide.



They have a meeting every morning.



We usually stop for tea and coffee at 11.

Present simple form of "be" with "we," "you," and "they."



Stephanie works from home on Mondays.



We are always busy in the evening.



2.4 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT SENTENCES



He brings the team tea and coffee every afternoon.



I read the bulletin board every morning.



She walks around her office every 30 minutes.



He opens all the windows in the afternoon.



She shouts at the computer every day.



2.5 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL



We have a meeting every day.



1 She _____ a hairdresser.



2 He _____ by train every morning.



3 She _____ work at 6pm every day.



4 She _____ coffee twice a day.



5 He _____ lunch at a local café.

eats is drinks
leaves have travels



2.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Zoe has started a new job in a café.
Her manager tells her about her everyday tasks at work.

The café opens at 10am.

True False Not given

1 All the staff arrive at 8am.

True False Not given

2 Zoe checks the tables before the café opens.

True False Not given

3 Everyone has a break at 11:30pm.

True False Not given

4 Employees eat lunch in the kitchen.

True False Not given

5 The café closes at 6pm.

True False Not given

2.7 ▲ COMMON MISTAKES THE PRESENT SIMPLE WITH "HE," "SHE," AND "IT"

It's easy to forget to add "s" to the base form of the verb in the present simple with third-person singular pronouns, "he," "she," and "it."

The CEO **works** on Sundays. ✓
Add an "s" to the base form of the verb.

The CEO **work** on Sundays. ✗
This is wrong.



2.8 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE



She ~~make~~ / makes tea and coffee before the team meeting every Friday.



1 The head of marketing ~~speak~~ / speaks for about an hour at every team meeting.



2 Arianna and Gabriel ~~read~~ / reads their emails first thing every morning.



3 The photocopier ~~stop~~ / stops working if we don't load the paper carefully.



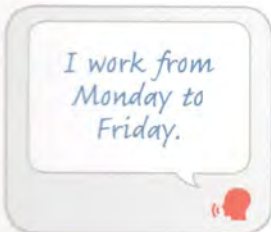
4 The owners of the hotel ~~visit~~ / visits it at the end of every month.



5 The cleaner ~~start~~ / starts work at 6am every day. The office is always clean in the mornings.



2.9 USE THE CHART TO CREATE EIGHT CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



I
You
She
My manager

work
works
have
has

from Monday to Friday.
a meeting every morning.





2.10 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

OUR TEAM

Meet the manager

Our Head of Customer Services describes a typical working day

Sumiko Akimoto, our Head of Customer Services, describes a typical day at work. "Every morning, even in the winter, I ride my bicycle to work. I arrive at work early and then walk through the departments to talk to the staff. It is important for me to know what is happening in the company so that I can share any useful information with clients. Next, I read my emails and use them to help me write a list of things to do during the day. I rarely do everything on the list, but it's useful to help me plan my day.

During my morning coffee break, I talk to my team members about my list and sometimes delegate tasks to them. At lunchtime, many of my colleagues go to a local Italian restaurant to eat, but I stay in the office and eat a



packed lunch. I like to deal with all my emails by 5 o'clock. Sometimes I can leave work at 5:30, but I usually leave at 6 o'clock. To help me relax after work, I turn off my phone as soon as I get home."

Sumiko cycles to work every day.

True False

1 She reads her emails first thing every morning.

True False

2 She writes a list of things to do that day.

True False

3 She meets her colleagues to talk about the day's work.

True False

4 Sumiko goes to a local restaurant for lunch every day.

True False

5 She tries to deal with all her emails by 5 o'clock.

True False

6 Sumiko always leaves work at 6 o'clock.

True False

7 She turns her phone off when she gets home.

True False

02 CHECKLIST

Present simple

Aa Work activities

Talking about workplace routines

03 Vocabulary

3.1 COUNTRIES



3.2 CONTINENTS



North America



South America



Europe



Africa



Asia



Australasia



Russia



Mongolia



South Korea



Japan



Thailand



Philippines



Indonesia



Singapore



China



India



Pakistan



Australia





New Zealand



04 Business around the world

English uses "from" or nationality adjectives to talk about where products or people come from. "From" can also refer to your company or department.

-  **New language** Negative statements
-  **Vocabulary** Countries and nationalities
-  **New skill** Saying where things are from

4.1 VOCABULARY NATIONALITY ADJECTIVES

Nationality adjectives are based on country names. Most end in "-ese," "-an," "-ish," "-ean," or "-ian," but some are irregular.

"-ESE"

China

Chinese



Japan

Japanese



"-AN"

America

American



South Africa

South African



"-ISH"

Britain / UK

British



Spain

Spanish



"-EAN"

Chile

Chilean



South Korea

South Korean



"-IAN"

Argentina

Argentinian



Brazil

Brazilian



IRREGULAR

France

French



Greece

Greek



4.2 KEY LANGUAGE COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

To talk about where products were made or what country people come from, use "from" with a country name, or a nationality adjective.



"FROM" + COUNTRY

These new mopeds are **from Italy**.

NATIONALITY ADJECTIVE

These new mopeds are **Italian**.



4.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES

These smartphones are **from Japan**.



The new CEO is **from Switzerland**.



These **Indian** dresses are excellent value.



I'm **Russian**, but I regularly visit the **US**.



4.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

These monitors are from China / ~~Chinese~~.

1 I'm on the Europe / **European** sales team.

2 Our Chile / **Chilean** office is in Santiago.

3 We sell leather shoes from Spain / **Spanish**.

4 My job is to watch the Asia / **Asian** markets.

5 Book a trip to Mexico / **Mexican** with us.



4.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE PRODUCTS TO THE PLACE NAMES



France

Canada

Asia

Italy

Africa

India

4.6 KEY LANGUAGE CONTRACTED NEGATIVES

Adding "not" makes a positive statement negative.
"Not" is often used in its contracted form.

The printer **does not** work!



The printer **doesn't** work!

"Does not" contracts to "doesn't."

We **do not** sell many Swiss products.



We **don't** sell many Swiss products.

"Do not" contracts to "don't."

I **am not** French.



I **'m not** French.

"I am" contracts to "I'm."
You can't say "amn't."

He **is not** from the sales team.



He **'s not**
He **isn't** } from the sales team.

"He is" contracts to "he's," or
"is not" contracts to "isn't."

They **are not** from the UK.



They **'re not**
They **aren't** } from the UK.

"They are" contracts to "they're," or
"are not" contracts to "aren't."

It **is not** a shoe factory.



It **'s not**
It **isn't** } a shoe factory.



4.7 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, USING SHORT FORMS

I am not very busy today.

I'm not very busy today.



1 These polo shirts are not made in Vietnam.



2 This restaurant does not use British meat.



3 The onions in this market are not local.



4 I am not Brazilian, but I work in Brazil.



5 The company does not have overseas clients.



4.8 KEY LANGUAGE SAYING WHERE YOU WORK

"From" can also refer to a company or department.

I'm George. I'm from the marketing department in New York.

And this is Barbara. She's from QuickStyle Printers.



I'm Nisha. I'm from finance.



People often leave out "the" and "department" when they say what department they are from.



4.9 READ THE COMPANY PROFILE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Guitar City is a new company.

True False

- 1 Giorgio Michalis is from Greece.
True False
- 2 Giorgio has one Guitar City guitar.
True False
- 3 Pete Donnelly works in production.
True False
- 4 The guitars are made of wood from rainforests.
True False
- 5 Each guitar has a beautiful wood pattern.
True False
- 6 Some of the artists are Polish.
True False

Guitar City
HOME | PRODUCTS | ABOUT | CONTACT

About us

Established in 1965, Guitar City makes guitars for some of the most famous musicians in the world. The award-winning Greek guitarist Giorgio Michalis always uses our guitars and believes that they are the best that he has ever played. "The sound of all my Guitar City guitars is amazing," he says.

Our guitars are mostly made from recycled aluminum and are much lighter than the usual, wooden ones. Pete Donnelly from our production department also says that these guitars are better for the environment. "We do not use any wooden materials from rainforests and we make all the main guitar body parts from recycled materials."

Guitar City guitars also look really great. They do not have the natural beauty of wood, but each guitar is hand painted by a top artist from our creative design team. With artists from Kenya, Poland, Mexico, and Laos, we have designs to suit everyone.

04 CHECKLIST

Negative statements

Aa Countries and nationalities

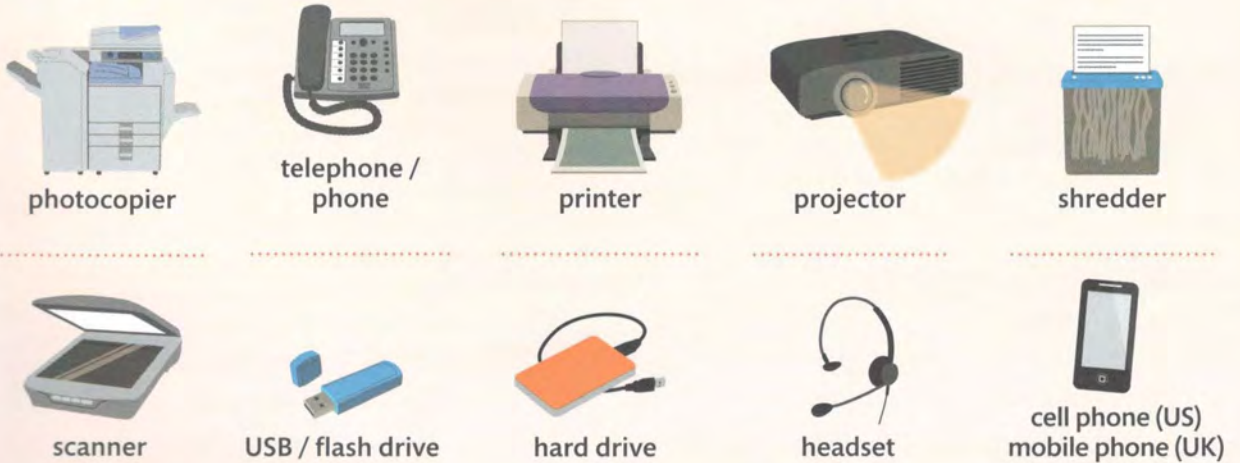
Saying where things are from

05 Vocabulary

5.1 IN THE OFFICE



5.2 EQUIPMENT



5.3 STATIONERY



letter



envelope



calendar



planner (US)
diary (UK)



clipboard



files / folders



hole punch



stapler



pencil sharpener



pencil



pen



highlighter



adhesive tape



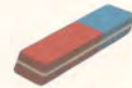
rubber bands



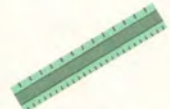
notepad



paper clips



eraser (US)
rubber (UK)



ruler



laptop



tablet

screen

monitor

mouse




computer

keyboard



06 Asking questions at work

It is important to use the correct word order and question words in English questions, depending on whether the questions are open-ended.

-  **New language** Forming questions
-  **Vocabulary** Office equipment
-  **New skill** Asking colleagues questions

6.1 KEY LANGUAGE SIMPLE QUESTIONS WITH "TO BE"

Is this where I can pay?



No. Our machines are broken.

Are the meeting rooms all busy?



Yes. I'm afraid so.



6.2 HOW TO FORM SIMPLE QUESTIONS WITH "TO BE"

In a statement, the subject comes before the verb. In a question, the subject and verb swap places.

This is where I can pay.



Is this where I can pay?

Verb

Subject



6.3 REWRITE THE QUESTIONS, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

this is desk? my

Is this my desk?

1 open? windows the Are

2 phone working? Is your

3 your files? these Are

4 that Is drawer locked?

5 desk his clean? Is



6.4 KEY LANGUAGE SIMPLE QUESTIONS WITH "DO"

To form questions in sentences without the verb "to be," start the question with "do" or "does."

Do you have an appointment?

No. Could I make one for today, please?

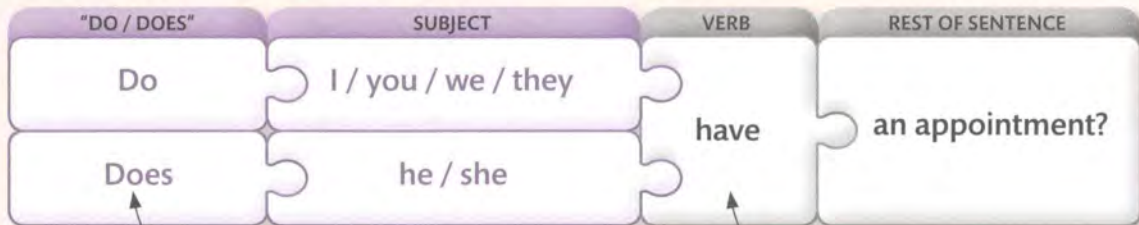


Does he work with you?

Yes, he works in my office.



6.5 HOW TO FORM SIMPLE QUESTIONS WITH "DO"



"Does" is the third person form of "do."

Use the base form of the verb.

6.6 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "DO" OR "DOES"

_____ *Do* _____ they come in early?

- _____ he have a key for this drawer?
- _____ your laptop have a DVD drive?
- _____ Jim and Tom have new screens?
- _____ you keep pens in your desk drawer?
- _____ Sarah write the minutes?
- _____ all employees have wall calendars?



6.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND NUMBER THE QUESTIONS IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM



Karen has just started a new job and asks her colleague Kim some questions about the company.

- Are the refreshments in the kitchen free?
- Do you have parties for everyone?
- Are there weekly team meetings?
- Is there a code for the Wi-Fi?
- Does the CEO visit the office regularly?

6.8 KEY LANGUAGE ASKING OPEN QUESTIONS

Use question words such as "when," "where," "how," or "why" to ask questions that can't be answered with "yes" or "no."

Where is the staff room?



Go down to the second floor.

When does Mia start work?



She usually starts at nine.

6.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES OPEN QUESTIONS

The auxiliary "do / does" comes before the subject.

How does the scanner work?



What would you like to drink?



Invert the subject and the verb to form open questions with "to be."

Where is the cafeteria?



Why is he late?



Who is giving the presentation?



When does the meeting start?

The main verb comes at the end in questions without "to be."



6.10 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH QUESTION

When / ~~What~~ are you going on vacation?

1 Where / How are the cups?

2 Who / What is the photocopier code?

3 Why / How do I turn off the screen?

4 Why / Who is this drawer always locked?

5 Where / When does the cafeteria open?

6 Why / Who do I ask for printer ink?

7 What / When do you discuss at meetings?



6.11 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE CORRECT ANSWERS

Where is the stationery cabinet?

You need to talk to Anne in HR.

1 Who do I ask about taking a day off?

So that Marie can control the stock.

2 When is the restaurant usually busy?

It's across from the meeting room.

3 Why is the stationery cabinet locked?

At 2 o'clock. We usually start on time.

4 How does this coffee machine work?

It's always full on weekend evenings.

5 What time does the meeting start?

Turn it on and then select your drink.



6.12 MARK THE QUESTIONS THAT ARE CORRECT



Who is in your team?

What is in your team?



1 What I can do to help you?

What can I do to help you?



2 Do you know where the key is?

Does you know where the key is?



3 When does the store open?

When do the store open?



4 Who do I connect the keyboard?

How do I connect the keyboard?



5 Why is her desk always a mess?

Why does her desk always a mess?



6.13 SAY THE QUESTIONS OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

How do you travel to work?

1 _____ are the paperclips and pens?

2 _____ is for lunch today?

3 _____ do we use old computers?

4 _____ do they close the office?

When Where Why
 How What



06 CHECKLIST

Forming questions

Aa Office equipment

Asking colleagues questions

07 Exchanging details

When making new business contacts, there are several phrases you can use to ask for their details and offer yours in return.

- New language** Short answers
- Vocabulary** Contact information
- New skill** Exchanging contact details

7.1 KEY LANGUAGE EXCHANGING CONTACT DETAILS

It is useful to know how to ask for contact information from a client or co-worker. Certain stock phrases can be adapted to many different situations.

These products look great! Do you have a website?
In UK English, "Have you got...?" is also common.

Yes! Here's my card with all the details.

How can I reach you for more information?

Just give me a call.
"Give me a ring" is also common, particularly in UK English.

Call me. Here's my number.

Drop me a line.



7.2 VOCABULARY BUSINESS CARDS

name → Daniel Thompson

job title → Director

address → 23 Long Lane
Redchester
RC3 7AP
United Kingdom

company name → BIG films

phone number → 019230 8934

website → www.bigfilms.com

email address → d.thompson@bigfilms.com



7.3 PRONUNCIATION EMAIL ADDRESSES

There are set conventions for how to pronounce email address symbols such as "@" and "." in English.

at hyphen underscore dot
sue@super-cleaning_team.com

This is pronounced as one word, but domains like **.co.jp** and **.co.uk** are pronounced with initials: "dot co dot yoo kay"



7.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE EMAIL ADDRESSES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM



Six people are giving their contact details to someone they have met.

- A c.j.jones@global-exec.com
- B joe@worldmail.co.jp
- C c.jones@global-exec.com
- D jay.jones@globalmail.com
- E globalmail@jonesbrothers.com
- F c.j.jones@global-exec.co.fr



7.5 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

Just **make** / **give** me a call when you're ready.

- 1 Do you **do** / **have** a website I can look up?
- 2 Your job **title** / **name** isn't listed here.
- 3 Just **fall** / **drop** me a line for more details.
- 4 How can I **reach** / **touch** you to follow up?
- 5 Is this your phone **number** / **address**?
- 6 Here's my **contact** / **business** card.
- 7 **Say** / **Call** me to arrange a meeting.
- 8 Drop me a **line** / **word** to follow up next week.



7.6 LOOK AT THE BUSINESS CARDS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

McKay & Sons is a travel agent. True False

- 1 McKay and Sons has a website. True False
- 2 Steven McKay is a Web Designer. True False
- 3 Nancy Li has a website. True False
- 4 City Zoo is on Madison Avenue. True False
- 5 Nancy works in Human Resources. True False
- 6 Nancy has an email address. True False



7.7 KEY LANGUAGE SHORT ANSWERS

You will often hear short answers such as "Yes, I am" in English-speaking workplaces. It is more polite to use a short answer than to just answer "Yes" or "No."

TIP

You can use long answers in more formal conversations, or when you want to add more information in your response.

Is this your current email address?

Yes, it is. Email me any time.



Are you on JobConnect?

No, I'm not. I have a blog, though.



Answer uses "be" to match question.

Does your company have a website?

No, it doesn't. It does have a mailing list.



Do you have a business card?

Yes, I do. All my details are on here.



Answer uses "do" to match question.



7.8 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE CORRECT SHORT ANSWERS

Do you have a portfolio?

1 Is this your office number?

2 Are these your work details?

3 Do they have a website?

4 Does your company have a website?

5 Do all of you work for Y9B & Co?

Yes, they are.

No, we don't.

Yes, they do.

No, I don't.

Yes, it does.

Yes, it is.



7.9 RESPOND OUT LOUD TO THE AUDIO, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Do I have your phone number?

Yes, you do.

1 Is that your company's address?

No, _____.

2 Are these details still correct?

Yes, _____.

3 Do you have a website?

Yes, _____.

4 Does your website have a contact form?

No, _____.

5 Do they have a brochure?

Yes, _____.

6 Do you want to arrange a meeting?

Yes, _____.

7 Do you have an office in the city?

No, _____.

07 CHECKLIST

Short answers

Aa Contact information

Exchanging contact details

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 1-7

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND OTHER PEOPLE	Good morning. My name's Alisha Sharma. This is my colleague, Edward.	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.1, 1.5
PRESENT SIMPLE TO DESCRIBE ROUTINE WORK ACTIVITIES	We have a team meeting every Tuesday. The CEO works weekends if we're busy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.1
COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES	These new mopeds are from Italy . I'm Brazilian , but I work in the US.	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.1, 4.2, 4.3
NEGATIVE SENTENCES	I'm not French. I'm Canadian. The printer doesn't work!	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.6
ASKING QUESTIONS	Do you have an appointment? Where is the staff room?	<input type="checkbox"/>	6.1, 6.4, 6.8
EXCHANGING DETAILS, SHORT ANSWERS	Is this your email address? Yes, it is . Do you have a business card? No, I don't .	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.1, 7.2, 7.7

08 Skills and experience

English uses the verb “have” to talk about people’s skills, experience, and professional attributes. You might also hear “have got” in informal UK English.

- New language** “Have,” “have got,” articles
- Vocabulary** Jobs and skills
- New skill** Writing a business profile

8.1 KEY LANGUAGE “HAVE”

Use “have” with nouns to talk about people’s qualities or experience.

“Have” is an irregular verb.
The third-person form is “has.”

I **have** good computer skills.

My assistant **has** an excellent phone manner.



8.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES “HAVE” AND “HAVE GOT”

“Have got” is used in informal spoken UK English.

He **has** excellent negotiation skills.



Have you got any catering experience?



They **don't have** good people skills.



She's **got** a positive attitude.



In negatives, “do not” or its short form “don't” sits before “have.”

This short form of “has got” is informal.



8.3 HOW TO FORM STATEMENTS USING “HAVE”

SUBJECT

“HAVE” / “HAS”

REST OF SENTENCE

I / You / We / They

have

good computer skills.

He / She

has

With “he,” “she,” and “it,” use “has.”



8.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

He **have** / **has** excellent typing skills.


- 1 They **don't** / **doesn't** have interviews today.
- 2 He **haven't** / **hasn't** got a diploma.
- 3 I **don't have** / **don't got** any experience.
- 4 Do you **has** / **have** good IT skills?
- 5 We **haves** / **have** monthly training sessions.
- 6 He **don't** / **doesn't** have experience with animals.
- 7 He's **have** / **has** a Master's degree.
- 8 They **have** / **got** a lot of inexperienced staff.
- 9 She's **got** / **have** super negotiation skills.



8.5 READ THE ONLINE PROFILE AND MARK THE STATEMENTS THAT ARE CORRECT

Sam Bradley • photographer
HOME | SKILLS | CONTACT

Experience:
I have a lot of experience in digital photography and photo editing. I love working with animals and nature, and I won my first regional competition when I was 13. In college, I chaired the Photography Club and arranged speakers, training, and field trips. I have some experience of working in an office, having spent a summer working for a nature magazine.



Skills:

- I have excellent photography and editing skills learned from my degree and many years of experience.
- I enjoy working in teams, on my own, and with animals.

Qualifications:

- **BA Dance and Drama** (2014)
- **Diploma in Pet Photography** (2016)

Sam has never edited photographs.

Sam has edited photographs.

- 1 Sam loves working with children.
Sam loves working with animals.
- 2 Sam won a regional competition.
Sam won a national competition.
- 3 Sam didn't organize field trips.
Sam organized field trips at college.
- 4 Sam worked in an office.
Sam didn't work in an office.
- 5 Sam has excellent photography skills.
Sam has good negotiation skills.
- 6 Sam's degree is is photography.
Sam's degree is in dance and drama.
- 7 Sam has a photography diploma.
Sam has never studied photography.

8.6 KEY LANGUAGE "A / AN / THE"

Use "a" or "an" to talk about jobs and workplaces if you are mentioning them for the first time. Use "the" to talk about something specific, or something you have mentioned before.

Use "a" because you are mentioning the restaurant for the first time.



I'm **a** waiter. I work in **a** popular restaurant.
The restaurant is always busy.

Use "the" because you have already mentioned the restaurant.



8.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES "A / AN / THE"

Use "an" before a vowel sound.



I'm **an** intern at **an** advertising agency.



Isaac is **a** good hairdresser.



The agency is next to a café.



The hairdresser who works weekends is terrible.



8.8 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "A," "AN," OR "THE"

He works in a hotel.

- Oh, yes. I know _____ hotel you mean.
- Susan has _____ diploma.
- Is _____ meeting on the second floor?
- I work for _____ large recruitment agency.
- There's _____ ad for a chef here.
- I hired _____ PA to help me out.
- He works at _____ hospital down the road.
- Is there _____ office in Mexico?



8.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PEOPLE IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



8.10 KEY LANGUAGE THE ZERO ARTICLE

When English leaves out "a," "an," or "the" before a noun, this is called the zero article. Use the zero article with plurals when you are talking about things in general.

Refers to interviews in general, not specific interviews.

I get very nervous before **interviews**.



We're looking for **people** who can sell our products.

Refers to people in general, not specific individuals.



8.11 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

Online profiles are really useful.

The online profiles are really useful.

1 He was out of the office today.

He was out of an office today.

2 I have the excellent people skills.

I have excellent people skills.

3 What skills do you need for this job?

What a skills do you need for this job?

4 Have you read the job requirements?

Have you read a job requirements?

5 She's a architect for a top company.

She's an architect for a top company.

6 The new designer is very good.

A new designer is very good.



8.12 READ THE COVER LETTER AND CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS

Dear Mr. Baxter,

I am writing to apply for **the** / ~~a~~ role of Library Assistant, which I saw advertised on your website. I **have** / **got** two years' experience working as a part-time assistant in my local library. **The** / **A** job involves working with **a** / **the** team of people and the public, so I have **good people skills** / **the good people skills**.

I **do not have** / **have not** a degree in Library and Information Studies, as **an** / **the** ad requested, but I **have** / **has** a degree in English Literature.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Judy Stein

Judy Stein

08 CHECKLIST

"Have," "have got," articles

Aa Jobs and skills

Writing a business profile

09 Vocabulary

9.1 JOBS



businessman



businesswoman



sales manager



sales assistant



receptionist



hairdresser / stylist



gardener



cleaner / janitor



train driver



taxi driver



electrician



construction worker
(US) / builder (UK)



plumber



engineer



mechanic



pilot



flight attendant



travel agent



tour guide



journalist

9.2 EMPLOYMENT



full-time (F/T)
[a complete
working week]



part-time (P/T)
[an incomplete
working week]



permanent
[a long-term,
salaried position]



temporary
[a short-term position
with a known end date]



shift
[a period of work with
a set number of hours]



waiter



waitress



chef



**personal assistant /
PA**



scientist



librarian



teacher



judge



police officer



firefighter



surgeon



doctor



nurse



dentist



vet



writer



designer



photographer



artist



musician



manager

[the person responsible
for directing employees]



**co-worker /
colleague**

[a person you work
with in a profession]



assistant

[someone who does
routine tasks for a
senior person]



intern

[a person who works
to gain experience]



apprentice

[a person who is
learning a trade]



10 Choosing a job

Verbs such as “like,” “enjoy,” and “hate” express feelings about things. They are often used to talk about what activities people would like to do in a job.

- New language** “Like,” “enjoy,” and “hate”
- Vocabulary** Workplace activities
- New skill** Finding the right job

10.1 KEY LANGUAGE LIKES AND DISLIKES

Use verbs such as “like,” “enjoy,” and “hate” to give your opinion on workplace activities. These can be followed by a noun, or by a gerund (“-ing” form of the verb) and a noun.

So, what kind of job are you looking for?



I don't want to work in IT. I **hate** **computers**.

Verb

Noun

I want to be a sales manager. I **like** **giving** **presentations**.

Verb

Gerund

Noun



10.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES LIKES AND DISLIKES



I **enjoy** **business trips**.



She **hates** **writing contracts**.



He **doesn't like** **interviews**.

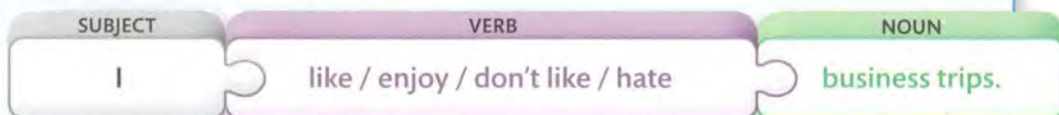


I **like** **meeting clients**.



10.3 HOW TO FORM LIKES AND DISLIKES

Use a verb followed by a noun to give your opinion on a thing.



Use a verb followed by a gerund and a noun to give your opinion on an activity.



Add “-ing” to the verb to form the gerund.



10.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

Do you enjoy ~~meet~~ / **meeting** clients?

- 1 She ~~don't like~~ / **doesn't like** like using computers. 3 I ~~hates~~ / **hate** long meetings.
- 2 He likes **training** / ~~train~~ new colleagues. 4 We ~~don't like~~ / **doesn't like** lazy employees.
- 5 She enjoys **work** / ~~working~~ in a team.



10.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHETHER JORDI LIKES OR DISLIKES THE ACTIVITY IN EACH PICTURE



10.6 READ THE JOB ADVERTISEMENT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The tour guide might work with children. True False

- 1 Not many tourists go to Notwen Castle. True False
- 2 The job involves greeting visitors. True False
- 3 The tour guide must like working alone. True False
- 4 The tour guide always works inside. True False
- 5 The job involves weekend work. True False

JOB S

Tour Guide

needed for top tourist attraction

Do you love working with people from all ages and backgrounds? Notwen Castle is one of the most popular castles in the country. Every visitor to Notwen Castle is special. It will be your job to welcome them to the castle. You must enjoy working as part of a team and have great customer service skills. The job includes working outside and on weekends.

10 CHECKLIST




⚙️ "Like," "enjoy," and "hate"

Aa Workplace activities

🧩 Finding the right job

11 Describing your workplace

One way of telling people about your company is by using "there is" and "there are." Use "Is there...?" or "Are there...?" to ask questions about a workplace.

-  **New language** "There is" and "there are"
-  **Vocabulary** Office equipment
-  **New skill** Describing a workplace

11.1 KEY LANGUAGE "THERE IS" AND "THERE ARE"

Use "there is" to talk about one thing, and "there are" to talk about more than one thing.



There is always a supervisor on the factory floor.

There are six well-trained assistants on her team.



11.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "THERE IS" AND "THERE ARE"



There's a business dress code at this company.

↑ "There is" can be shortened to "There's."



There are two printers on your floor.

↑ "There are" cannot be shortened.



There isn't a water cooler in the kitchen.

↑ Use "not" or its short form in negatives.



There aren't any elevators in the office.

↑ Use "any" for negative plurals.



Is there a set time for lunch breaks?

↑ Start questions with "Is there" or "Are there."



Are there any files in the stationery cabinet?

↑ Use "any" for plurals in questions.





11.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

There is 10 people on the sales team.

There are 10 people on the sales team.

1 There aren't any bathrooms on this floor.

2 Is there any stationery cabinet in the office?

3 There's staff cafeteria on the third floor.

4 There isnt an elevator in this building.

5 Is there any places to lock my bicycle here?

6 Are there a desk ready for our new designer?

7 There're lots of envelopes in the cabinet.



11.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS IN FULL SENTENCES



Alvita is showing a new colleague, Jonathan, around the office.

What happens every Monday afternoon?

There is a weekly team meeting.

1 Where do people leave their wet coats?

2 How many desks are in Jonathan's office?

3 What is across from Jonathan's office?

4 Where do staff sign in every day?



11.5 USE THE CHART TO CREATE SIX CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD

There is a staff parking lot.

There

is
are
isn't
aren't

a
any

staff parking lot.
places to relax.
business dress code.



11 CHECKLIST

"There is" and "there are"

Aa Office equipment

Describing a workplace

12 Vocabulary

12.1 MONEY



bills (US) / notes (UK)



coins



wallet



wallet (US) /
purse (UK)



credit card



debit card



cash machine / ATM



withdraw money



bank



bank statement



online banking



mobile banking



receipt



currency



cash register (US) /
till (UK)



safe



invoice



check (US) /
cheque (UK)



deposit /
pay in money



transfer money



12.2 PAY AND CONDITIONS

The company I work for pays an **hourly rate** of \$15.

hourly rate

[the amount of money paid per hour]



I work fewer hours now, but I had to take a huge **pay cut**.

a pay cut

[a reduction in pay]



My **bonus** this year was \$2,000 so I'm going to buy a new car.

a bonus

[money added to a person's wages as a reward for good performance]



I work extra hours regularly and get **overtime** pay.

overtime

[additional pay for extra hours worked]



The shop has been really busy so our **wages** are increasing next week.

wage

[the amount of money paid per week or month]



The **salary** for this job is \$35,000.

salary

[a fixed, regular payment every month, often expressed as an annual sum]



My annual review was really positive so I'm hoping to get a **raise** next year.

a raise (US) / a pay rise (UK)

[an increase in pay]



Benefits include a free gym membership.

benefits

[extras given to employees in addition to their usual pay]



The **demand** for plumbers has decreased so I **earned** half as much this year.

to earn

[to receive money in return for labor or services]



I get 20 days of **annual vacation** every year.

annual vacation (US) / annual leave (UK)

[paid time off work granted by employers]



13 Personal qualities

You will encounter people with different skills and personalities at work. It is useful to be able to describe your co-workers and discuss their strengths and weaknesses.

- New language** Possessive adjectives
- Aa Vocabulary** Personality traits
- New skill** Describing your co-workers

13.1 KEY LANGUAGE ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are usually placed before nouns or after some verbs such as "be," "become," "get," "seem," and "look."

Adjective comes before the noun.

Adjective comes after the verb "be."

I run a **great** team, but John is really **lazy**.
It's not fair on his co-workers.



TIP

Adjectives that describe negative qualities, such as "lazy," are usually avoided in business environments.

13.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES ADJECTIVES



Chloe is **polite** to clients.



Sally is always **calm** under pressure.

Adjectives do not change form with feminine nouns.



Michael is very **hardworking**.



Fatima is a **creative** designer.



Ben seems very **organized**.



Ruth and Ian always look **great**.

Use "very" or "really" before adjectives to add emphasis.

Adjectives do not change form with plural nouns.



13.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PEOPLE IN THE ORDER THAT THEY ARE DESCRIBED



13.4 READ THE ARTICLE AND WRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED ADJECTIVES UNDER THE CORRECT HEADING

POSITIVE

motivated

NEGATIVE

impatient

OUR TEAM

Career climbers who are moving up fast

Meet two of our new employees



A design that inspired Sam Riley

Sam Riley joins Scarlett Fashion Design after a short, steep climb to the top of his career ladder. Sam says, "I've always been an extremely **motivated** and **ambitious** person. I am sometimes a little **impatient** with **lazy** or **impolite** people, but I hope my new colleagues will find me to be **helpful**."

Alik Novozik already has a reputation as a **bright** and **intelligent** designer and we are very happy to welcome him to the Scarlett family. Alik says, "I'm looking forward to working with the design team here. Some people say I can be a little **nervous**. Even if I do get nervous sometimes, I'm definitely not **boring**."



13.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

This is a team great. All my colleagues be really hardworkings.

This is a great team. All my colleagues are really hardworking.



① My team leader impolite is and he is also impatient very.



② My co-workers say that I really motivated and ambitious am.



③ The new young intern seems very intelligent and he really be polite.



④ I'm very lucky. All my colleagues be hardworking and helpfuls.



13.6 KEY LANGUAGE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Possessive adjectives tell you who something belongs to. Use them to talk about colleagues, work, or competitors.

Possessive adjective means the work belongs to Tamsin.

Subject pronoun.

She looks busy.

Yes. Tamsin takes **her** work very seriously.



13.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Your team is so hardworking.



Pablo is talking to **his** manager.



My staff is very motivated.



Their products aren't very good.



13.8 HOW TO FORM POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

SUBJECT PRONOUN

I

you

he

she

it

we

they



POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

my

your

his

her

its

our

their



13.9 FILL IN THE GAPS BY TURNING THE SUBJECT PRONOUNS INTO POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Sophia is so efficient. Her (She) desk is always very well organized.

- Two of the people on _____ (I) team are new to the company, but they're settling in well.
- _____ (They) manager is very good with people. They enjoy working with him.
- The company is very proud of _____ (it) reputation and quality products.
- Is this _____ (you) phone? It doesn't belong to me but I found it on my desk.



13.10 KEY LANGUAGE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Use possessive pronouns to refer back to your achievements or the things you own. If you use the possessive pronoun, don't repeat the noun phrase in the question.

Is that design **yours**?
It looks great!

Yes, it's **mine**.
I'm very proud of it.

"Mine" sounds more natural than "my design."



13.11 HOW TO FORM POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

my

your

his

her

its

our

their



POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

mine

yours

his

hers

its

ours

theirs



13.12 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

This laptop is ~~their~~ / theirs.

1 We hate their product but we love ~~our~~ / ours.

2 They are proud of ~~their~~ / theirs project.

3 ~~Our~~ / Ours clients expect excellent service.

4 This isn't her desk. It's ~~my~~ / mine.

5 This is amazing. Is it ~~her~~ / hers project?



13.13 WRITE EACH SENTENCE IN ITS OTHER FORM

This is **my** computer.

This computer is mine.

1

I think these files are **yours**.

2

Is this **his** desk?

3

These pens are **hers**.

4

Are those **their** products?



13.14 KEY LANGUAGE POSSESSIVE APOSTROPHE

Add an apostrophe and the letter "s" to the end of a singular noun to show that what comes after the noun belongs to it.

Apostrophe with an "s" signifies ownership.



Jeremy is **Pepe's** line manager.

[Jeremy is the line manager of Pepe.]

To show belonging with a plural noun, just add an apostrophe after the "s."

Add an apostrophe with no "s" to plural nouns.



Jeremy is my **colleagues'** line manager.

[Jeremy is the line manager of multiple people.]



13.15 COMMON MISTAKES POSSESSIVE APOSTROPHE

Never use an apostrophe and "s" after a plural noun in a statement which does not express possession.

"Colleagues" is a plural noun, but it does not refer to possession here.

My **colleagues** are late. ✓

My **colleagues'** are late. ✗

My **colleague's** are late. ✗

Don't use an apostrophe because "late" doesn't belong to "colleagues."



13.16 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Jasons assistant often works late.

Jason's assistant often works late.

3 This big room is my **boss** office.

1 The **intern's** work really hard.

4 All the **bosses'** have parking spaces.

2 All the team **members'** are intelligent.

5 The best thing about this product is **it's** strength.





13.17 REWRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED PHRASES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS



Performance Review: Jorge Perez

Jorge is very hardworking and **he confidence has grown** since **his joined the company** last summer. He writes excellent reports and is polite and friendly with co-workers and customers. **Jorges supervisor** believes that he will be promoted soon and will have an excellent future in the company. We are very pleased with his work and continued progress here.



Performance Review: Maria Moran

Maria does not seem to be very happy at work at the moment. **She progress is slow** and she has not completed a single project yet. Her main problem is that she has difficulties working as part of a team. Co-workers complain that **Maria impatient is** and also unfriendly. This is a shame as she is obviously **intelligent very**. We hope that Maria will begin to see how important it is to be a good team player.

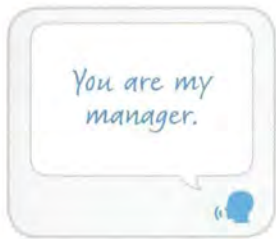
his confidence has grown

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____



13.18 USE THE CHART TO CREATE 14 CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD





13 CHECKLIST

- Possessive adjectives
- Aa** Personality traits
- Describing your co-workers

14 Describing your job

One way of telling someone about your job is to use adjectives to describe it. Adjectives can also help you to make comparisons with other roles you have had.

-  **New language** Adjectives and comparatives
- Aa Vocabulary** Money and pay
-  **New skill** Describing your job to someone

14.1 KEY LANGUAGE ADJECTIVES WITH "-ING" AND "-ED"

Adjectives that end in "-ing" describe the effect something has.
Adjectives ending in "-ed" describe how something is affected.



My job is very tiring.
I am always so tired!

The job causes tiredness.

The man experiences tiredness.



14.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES ADJECTIVES WITH "-ING" AND "-ED"

The building is amazing.
The tourists are amazed.



The task is annoying.
She is annoyed.



The meeting was boring.
They were bored.



The vacation is relaxing.
He is relaxed.



14.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

That's a very ~~interested~~ / interesting idea.

- That meeting was really bored / boring.
- The printer can be annoyed / annoying at times.
- By the end of the week, I'm really tired / tiring.
- The system is confused / confusing at first.
- I'm very excited / exciting about my project.
- The news was shocked / shocking.
- I was very surprised / surprising by my raise!





14.4 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Sven is self-employed.

True False Not given

- 1 Sven wanted to work on a space station.
True False Not given
- 2 Sven's job is based in the US.
True False Not given
- 3 Sven thinks everyone would like to do his job.
True False Not given
- 4 Sven works some weekends.
True False Not given
- 5 Sven finds his work annoying.
True False Not given

BUSINESS TODAY

Reach for the stars

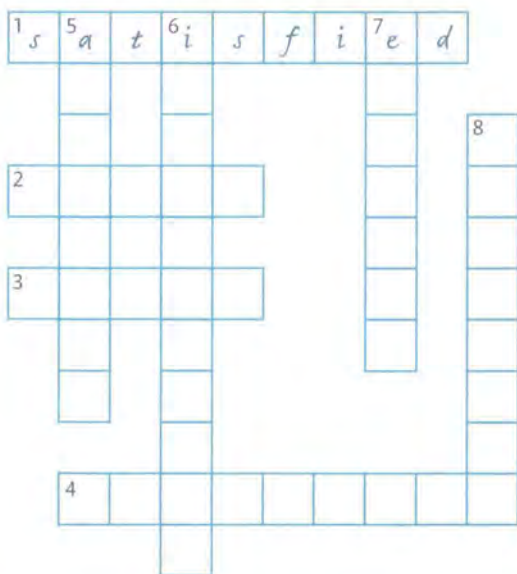
This week we talk to Sven about his work



I was really excited when I first got this job. More than 3,000 people applied for it and I was thrilled to be successful. I do really interesting research on astronauts and space programs. I work in a large office in the United States and analyze data from space stations and satellites. I think the work is really fascinating, although some people might think that looking at screens of statistics from space stations is quite boring. The data arrives all the time, so the work can be quite tiring. We all work quite long hours, but we never get annoyed as we hope that the work we do will be important for scientists and other researchers.

Aa

14.5 READ THE CLUES AND WRITE THE WORDS FROM THE PANEL IN THE CORRECT PLACES ON THE GRID



ACROSS

- 1 Happy or pleased with what you have.
- 2 Lacking interest and patience.
- 3 Needing sleep or rest.
- 4 Difficult to follow or understand.

DOWN

- 5 Causing irritation and frustration.
- 6 Something that you want to learn more about.
- 7 Enthusiastic and eager.
- 8 Unexpected, surprising, or upsetting.

bored excited ~~satisfied~~ tired shocking confusing interesting annoying



14.6 KEY LANGUAGE COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Most adjectives have a comparative form that is used to describe the difference between two things.

Do you like the new job?
I bet the salary is **higher**!

Add "-er" to make the comparative.



It is, but the hours are much **longer than** my old job.

Use "than" after the comparative to compare one thing to another.



14.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

If the adjective ends in "e," just add "r."



My new office is **closer** to the city.

For adjectives ending in "y," take off the "y" and add "ier."



I leave the house **earlier** now.



The New York office is **bigger**.

For single-syllable adjectives ending consonant-vowel-consonant, double the final letter and add "er."



Tickets are **more expensive**.

For adjectives with more than two syllables, use "more" to make the comparative.

Adjective does not change.



14.8 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT COMPARATIVES

My new commute is more expensive (**expensive**) than before, and it's longer (**long**).

- 1 This printer is _____ (**fast**) than the other, but that one is _____ (**reliable**).
- 2 This coffee is _____ (**strong**) than I normally buy, but it is also _____ (**tasty**).
- 3 This building is _____ (**new**) than my last workplace, and the area is _____ (**quiet**).
- 4 This café is _____ (**busy**) than the other one, so the service is _____ (**slow**).
- 5 My new uniform is _____ (**comfortable**) than my old one, but _____ (**ugly**).



14.9 KEY LANGUAGE IRREGULAR COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Some common adjectives (usually short words) have comparatives that do not follow the rules.

ADJECTIVE	bad	good	well	far
COMPARATIVE	worse	better	better	farther (US) further (UK)

"Well" as an adjective means healthy; "better" here means "healthier" or "no longer ill."



14.10 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

Profits are more bad than last year!
 Profits are worse than last year!

- Parking is more expensive this year.
 Parking is expensiver this year.
- This system is gooder than before.
 This system is better than before.
- I have much work to do than last year.
 I have more work to do than last year.
- I arrive much early than my boss.
 I arrive much earlier than my boss.
- Every year my raise is more smaller.
 Every year my raise is smaller.
- I feel weller now that I have a new job.
 I feel better now that I have a new job.
- A digital copy is more useful to me.
 A digital copy is usefuller to me.
- That meeting was worser than usual.
 That meeting was worse than usual.



14.11 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE IMAGES TO THE CORRECT PHRASES



worse overtime pay



longer hours



hourly rate is less



better salary



bigger bonus



shorter commute

Aa

14.12 MATCH THE WORDS TO THEIR OPPOSITES

- | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| | less | stronger |
| 1 | difficult | worse |
| 2 | excited | more |
| 3 | weaker | bored |
| 4 | higher | large |
| 5 | expensive | lower |
| 6 | lighter | heavier |
| 7 | bigger | easy |
| 8 | little | cheap |
| 9 | better | smaller |



14.13 REWRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED PHRASES, CORRECTING ERRORS

Join our team

Are you **more efficient** than your colleagues? Are you more **friendlier than** others? And do you want to be **more successfuller?** ...then come to work with us at Sandwich Delicious. We sell **more** sandwiches than any other sandwich bar in the city. We also offer **more good** pay than similar jobs in the area. All our co-workers at Sandwich Delicious deli get **more long** vacations than those working at similar companies. You will get three days off every week.



more efficient

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 3 | _____ |
| 1 | _____ |
| 4 | _____ |
| 2 | _____ |
| 5 | _____ |



14.14 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| This project is more interesting | tastier than restaurant meals. |
| 1 Now, my vacations are longer | efficient than the old one. |
| 2 This new computer system is more | than the last one. |
| 3 These presentations are making me more | lighter than the old ones. |
| 4 These new laptops are | than they used to be. |
| 5 The cafeteria lunches are | bored than yesterday's. |





14.15 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Joe is talking about his new job and comparing it to the previous company where he worked.

Joe says the new company is more modern.

True False Not given

1 Joe does not enjoy working in social media.

True False Not given

2 Joe earns more money now than he did before.

True False Not given

3 Joe spends more time at work now than before.

True False Not given

4 Joe is bored in his new job.

True False Not given

5 Joe's new boss has regular meetings with him.

True False Not given

6 Joe's old workplace was not very organized.

True False Not given

7 Joe's new workplace is more efficient.

True False Not given

14 CHECKLIST

Adjectives and comparatives

Aa Money and pay



Describing your job to someone

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 8-14

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
TALKING ABOUT YOUR SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE	I have excellent negotiation skills. I work in a busy restaurant.	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.1, 8.6
LIKES AND DISLIKES	I hate computers. He likes giving presentations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	10.1, 10.2
DESCRIBING A WORKPLACE	There is a formal dress code at this company. There are two printers on your floor.	<input type="checkbox"/>	11.1, 11.2
DESCRIBING COLLEAGUES	Your new team is really hard-working. Jeremy is Pepe's line manager.	<input type="checkbox"/>	13.1, 13.11
DESCRIBING YOUR JOB	My job is very tiring . I am always so tired !	<input type="checkbox"/>	14.1
MAKING COMPARISONS	Is the salary higher in your new job?	<input type="checkbox"/>	14.6

15 Workplace routines

Employees have schedules and workplaces also have their own routines and timetables. It is useful to be able to talk to colleagues about when things usually happen.

-  **New language** Prepositions of time
- Aa Vocabulary** Commuting and transportation
-  **New skill** Describing routines

15.1 KEY LANGUAGE PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Use prepositions to give more information about when something happens.



"On" is often used before days and dates to say when something happens.

"At" is used to say what time something happens.

There is a staff meeting **on** Mondays **at** 10 o'clock.

When you use "on" with a day of the week, add "-s" to the day to show that the thing happens regularly.



15.2 KEY LANGUAGE MORE PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Use "by" to say when something will be completed. It means "before."

"Before" describes something that happens prior to something else.

"After" refers to an event that follows something else.

I need to finish this **by** 3pm.

I can't do it **before** I take my break.

After my break I have to clear up.



NOW

3PM

BREAK



15.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

1 I home work Fridays. from on

I work from home on Fridays.

1 served is at noon. Lunch

2 leave Mr. Don't Davies. before

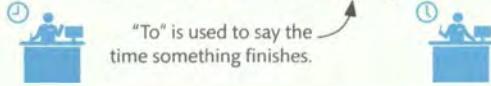
3 arrive Never 9am. after



15.4 KEY LANGUAGE PREPOSITIONS SHOWING DURATION

"From" is used to say the time something starts.

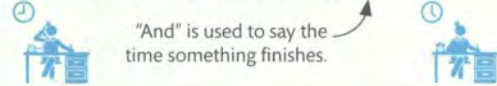
I work **from** 9am **to** 5pm.



9 AM 5PM

When used with "and," "between" is used to say when something starts.

I work **between** 9am **and** 5pm.



9 AM 5PM

"Until" is used to say when an ongoing situation finishes.

I will be working **until** five o'clock.



9 AM 5PM

"Since" is used to say when an ongoing situation started.

I have been working **since** 9am.



9 AM NOW

"For" describes how long something has been happening.

I have been working **for** six hours.



6 HOURS AGO NOW

"During" describes when something was happening.

I relaxed **during** my break.



BREAK NOW

15.5 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

Lunch hour is **during** / **between** 1 and 2.

1 Let your manager know if you need to go out **during** / **until** the day.

2 My boss is in meetings **for** / **since** about four hours every day.

3 I have been here **since** / **for** 5am this morning.

4 Do not leave the building **until** / **for** you have signed out.

5 The office is closed from Friday **to** / **and** Monday.

15.6 KEY LANGUAGE GETTING TO WORK

There are a number of ways to describe how you get to work.

Use "take" and "catch" with forms of transportation that you do not drive or control.

I walk to work.



I cycle to work.



I drive to work.



I take the metro.



15.7 MATCH THE PAIRS OF PHRASES THAT MEAN THE SAME THING

1 I drive to work.

Sometimes I ride my bike to work.

2 I take the metro to work.

I go by car.

3 I cycle to work in good weather.

I normally go to work on foot.

4 I commute by train.

I go by metro.

5 I usually walk to work.

Sometimes I take a taxi to work.

6 When it rains, I go by taxi.

I take the bus.

7 I catch the bus to work.


I go by train to work.




15.8 CROSS OUT INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE





I usually take / ~~drive~~ the bus to work.


1  I always catch / drive to work.


2  It's usually quicker to bike / cycle.

3  When it's sunny, we go on foot / walk.

4  I don't like taking the metro / cycle.

5  I walk / foot to work to stay fit.

6  I read a book when I go on / by train.

7  I take / walk the bus when it rains.



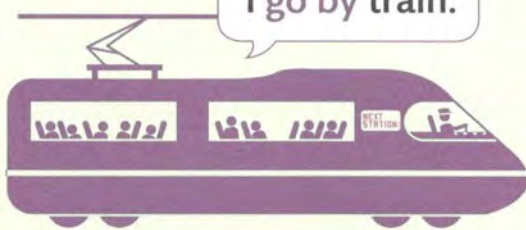
You can't "take" or "catch" a car or a bike as these are things you control yourself.

I catch the bus.



Use "go by" + the means of transportation. The exception is "go on foot."

I go by train.



15.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



15 CHECKLIST

⚙️ Prepositions of time

Aa Commuting and transportation

🧩 Describing routines

16 Vocabulary

16.1 DAYS OF THE WEEK

weekend



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



Saturday



Sunday



16.2 FREQUENCY PHRASES



once a week



twice a week



three times a week



every day



every other day



hourly



daily



weekly



monthly



quarterly



in the morning



in the afternoon



in the evening



before work



after work



16.3 FREE TIME



read



draw



write



cook



take photos



stay (at) home



listen to music



watch television



watch a movie



see a play



visit a museum /
art gallery



meet friends



go out for a meal



go shopping



go to the gym



go cycling



walk / hike



go running



go camping



do exercise



play sports



play board
games



play video
games



play an
instrument



do yoga



When talking with colleagues about your hobbies and habits, you may want to use adverbs of frequency to say how often you do the activities.

 **New language** Adverbs of frequency

 **Vocabulary** Hobbies and habits

 **New skill** Talking about free time

17.1 VOCABULARY ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Some adverbs tell you how frequently something happens.

"Always" and "never" are definite. Others, like "sometimes," are less specific.

Their position in a sentence depends on the main verbs and auxiliaries.





17.2 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE IMAGES TO THE CORRECT ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY



never

occasionally

sometimes

always

frequently



17.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

running

after

I

go

work.

occasionally

I occasionally go running after work.

1 often

in

evening.

I

do

yoga

the

2 see

go

play.

We

to

occasionally

a

3 She

to

at

often

work.

listens

music

4 always

go

I

vacation.

when

on

take

I

photos



17.4 KEY LANGUAGE SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Superlative adjectives are used to compare two or more objects, people, or places. The superlative describes the most extreme.

"The" is used before a superlative.

Friday nights are always the **loudest**.



This is the **most interesting** gallery in town.



Long adjectives take "the most" or "the least" before the adjective to form the superlative.



17.5 HOW TO FORM SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

For most short adjectives, "-est" is added to make the superlative. There are different spelling rules depending on the ending of the simple form of the adjective.

large



largest

If the adjective ends in "-e," "-st" is added.

easy



easiest

For some adjectives ending in "-y," the "-y" is removed and "-iest" added.

hot



hottest

For adjectives ending consonant-vowel-consonant, the last letter is doubled and "-est" is added.



17.6 FURTHER EXAMPLES SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES



That's the **longest** run I've ever done!



I go to the **newest** gym in town.



The **earliest** train is at 4am.



This is the **biggest** launch to date.



That's the **most expensive** item!



It's the **least exciting** party ever.

"The least" has the opposite meaning from "the most."



17.7 KEY LANGUAGE IRREGULAR SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Some common adjectives (usually short words) have superlatives that do not follow the rules.

ADJECTIVE	bad	good	little	much	far
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
SUPERLATIVE	worst	best	least	most	farthest (US) furthest (UK)



17.8 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

- This is the best restaurant in town.
- This is the most good restaurant in town.
- This is the most good book I've ever read.
This is the best book I've ever read.
 - The piano is most easy instrument to play.
The piano is the easiest instrument to play.
 - Yannick listens to the most loud music.
Yannick listens to the loudest music.
 - Shopping is the expensivest hobby I do.
Shopping is the most expensive hobby I do.
 - That was the baddest play I have ever seen.
That was the worst play I have ever seen.
 - Exercising is the more relaxing thing I do.
Exercising is the most relaxing thing I do.
 - Let's eat at the most close restaurant.
Let's eat at the closest restaurant.



17.9 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

- The ~~earliest~~ / ~~most early~~ yoga class is at 8am.
- The ~~interestingest~~ / ~~most interesting~~ gallery I've been to is in Paris.
 - I've just finished the ~~worst~~ / ~~most bad~~ book I've ever read.
 - The ~~most long~~ / ~~longest~~ hike I've ever done is 15km.
 - The ~~farthest~~ / ~~most far~~ I've ever gone cycling is 50 miles.
 - I think that hiking is the ~~morest exciting~~ / ~~most exciting~~ hobby.






17 CHECKLIST

- Adverbs of frequency **Aa** Hobbies and habits Talking about free time

18 Past events

The past simple is often used when talking with co-workers about events that started and finished at a specific time in the recent or distant past.

-  **New language** The past simple
-  **Vocabulary** Activities outside work
-  **New skill** Talking about past events

18.1 KEY LANGUAGE REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

The past simple describes events that happened in the past. The past simple forms of regular verbs end in “-ed.” The negative uses “did not” plus the base form of the main verb.

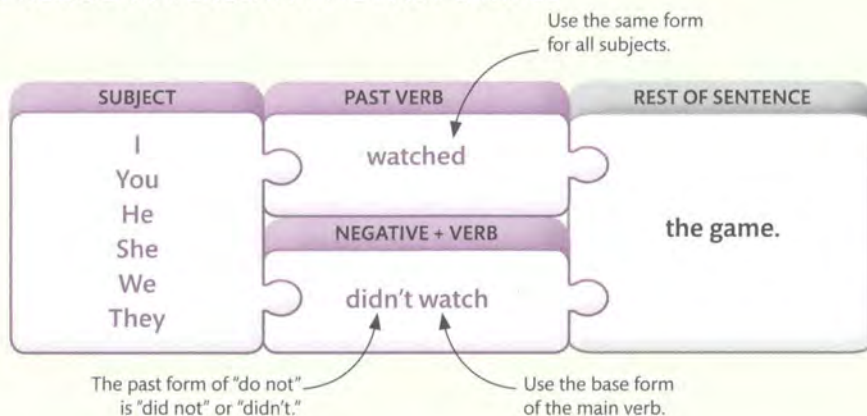
I watched the game last night. It was great!

I didn't watch the game. I stayed at work late.



18.2 HOW TO FORM REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

The past forms of most verbs do not change with the subject.



18.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES REGULAR VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

He walked to the office.



They arrived together.



She didn't walk downtown.



We didn't arrive on time.





18.4 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT



They didn't stay for long.



They didn't stayed for long.



1 I played soccer after work last night.



I playd soccer after work last night.



2 He didn't walked to work today.



He didn't walk to work today.



3 I works from 9 to 5 yesterday.



I worked from 9 to 5 yesterday.



4 She lived in Paris for four years.



She lives in Paris for four years.



5 I talked to lots of people on my trip.

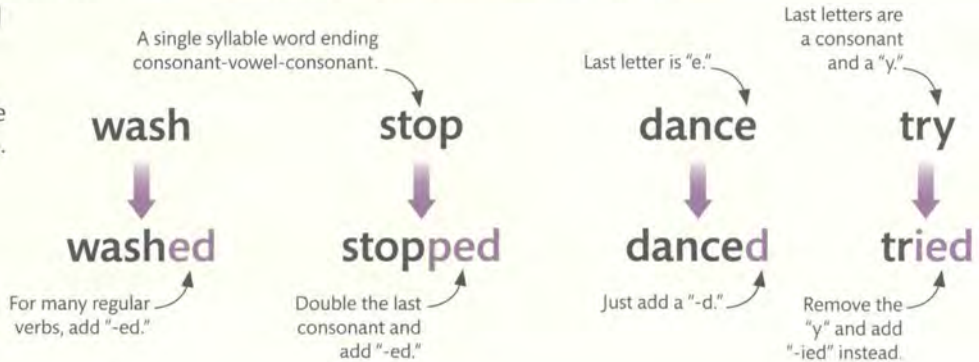


I did talk to lots of people on my trip.



18.5 KEY LANGUAGE SPELLING RULES FOR THE PAST SIMPLE

The past simple of all regular verbs ends in "-ed," but for some verbs, there are some spelling changes, too.



18.6 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

My friend cooked (cook) some pasta, but I didn't try (not try) it.

1 We _____ (arrive) late, but our boss _____ (not shout) at us.

2 I _____ (wash) my car, but it _____ (not look) clean.

3 I _____ (watch) the film, but I _____ (not enjoy) it.

4 It _____ (stop) raining, but then it _____ (start) snowing.

5 I _____ (not walk) to work, I _____ (cycle).



18.7 HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

Use "did" plus the base form of the verb to ask a question in the past simple.



They **played** tennis after work.



Did they **play** tennis after work?

"Did" goes before the subject.

The main verb is in its base form.



18.8 HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

"DID"

SUBJECT

BASE FORM OF VERB

REST OF SENTENCE

Did

they

play

tennis after work?



18.9 REWRITE THE SENTENCES AS QUESTIONS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

He visited the art gallery with his family yesterday.

Did he visit the art gallery with his family yesterday?

1 You played board games when you were young.

2 He cooked some pasta for lunch.

3 She stayed at home and watched TV last night.

4 They watched a scary movie at the movie theater.

5 They walked home from work together.





18.10 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Two colleagues, Jasmine and Marilyn, are talking about events from the week before.

On vacation, Jasmine watched a lot of movies.

True False Not given

1 Jasmine played tennis and volleyball on vacation.

True False Not given

2 Jasmine played four new sports.

True False Not given

3 Jasmine didn't try yoga.

True False Not given

4 Jasmine liked the local food.

True False Not given

5 Jasmine and Marilyn often cook for each other.

True False Not given



18.11 DESCRIBE WHAT EACH PERSON DID, SPEAKING OUT LOUD AND USING THE PAST SIMPLE FORM OF THE VERBS IN THE PANEL



He played soccer.



listen to music

~~play soccer~~

play a board game

cook a meal

watch TV

visit a museum



18 CHECKLIST



The past simple

Aa Activities outside work

Talking about past events

19 Dates and times

When making arrangements or talking about past or future events, it is important to talk about the time correctly. There are a number of ways to do this in English.

-  **New language** When things happen
- Aa Vocabulary** Telling the time
-  **New skill** Making appointments

19.1 KEY LANGUAGE TELLING THE TIME

In spoken English, there are a few different key phrases that can be used to say what the time is.

It's **five**.



It's **five o'clock**.

Only use "o'clock" with a full hour.

It's **five fifteen**.



It's **a quarter past five**.

It's **five thirty**.



It's **half past five**.

It's **five forty-five**.



It's **a quarter to six**.

You can leave out the "a" before "quarter."

It's **eight twenty-one**.



In ordinary speech, the 12-hour clock is used.

It's **eight pm**.



"am" and "pm" are pronounced as individual letters.



19.2 SAY THE TIMES OUT LOUD

09:15

It's (a) quarter past nine.

3



1



4



2

10:45

5

08:43 PM



19.3 VOCABULARY MONTHS OF THE YEAR



January



February



March



April



May



June



July



August



September



October



November



December



19.4 KEY LANGUAGE DATES AND YEARS

In the US, people often describe dates by writing cardinal numbers and saying ordinal numbers. In the UK, people use ordinal numbers to write and say dates.

In US English, the number is written after the month.

May tenth

May 10 (US)

May the tenth

May 10th / 10th May (UK)

the 10th of May (UK / US)

the tenth of May

Most years are spoken as pairs of numbers, such as "nineteen" and "seventy-five."

nineteen seventy-five

1975

twenty fifteen

2015

You can also say, "two thousand and..." for years between 2000 and 2019.



19.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

When did Joe move to London?

2010 2011 2012

1 Joe started work in London in...

April May March

2 Joe first worked with Ailsa in...

April August September

3 What year did they get married?

2012 2014 2016

4 What date is their baby due?

May 12 May 10 May 21

19 CHECKLIST

When things happen

Aa Telling the time


Making appointments

20 Career history

When you meet new co-workers or attend an interview, people may ask about your previous jobs. It is important to use correct verb forms when talking about the past.

 **New language** Past simple irregular verbs

 **Vocabulary** Jobs and workplaces

 **New skill** Talking about previous jobs

20.1 KEY LANGUAGE PAST SIMPLE IRREGULAR VERBS

Many common English verbs have irregular forms in the past simple. The verb "be" changes form in the past depending on the subject.

What did you do before?



I **was** a waitress in a café. My co-workers **were** really nice.

Past simple form of the verb "be" with "I," "he," "she," and "it."

Past simple form of the verb "be" with "you," "we," and "they."



20.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PAST SIMPLE IRREGULAR VERBS

Other past simple irregular verbs do not change form with the subject.

We **had** a very demanding boss.



He **got** very tired working night shifts.



I **spent** all day stacking shelves.



I **left** my job because it was badly paid.



Jo **met** our new clients yesterday.



They **went** on a business trip to Paris.



Past simple verbs do not change form in the third person.



20.3 KEY LANGUAGE PAST SIMPLE IRREGULAR VERBS

BASE FORM

be

have

spend

meet

get

leave

go

PAST SIMPLE

was/were

had

spent

met

got

left

went





20.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

My first job was (be) in a busy restaurant kitchen.



1 When I was a gardener, I _____ (spend) the majority of my time outside.



2 I _____ (meet) lots of famous people when I worked as a reporter.



3 Benjamin _____ (go) to nearly 100 countries as a pilot.



4 In his last job, he _____ (have) a dog as a partner.



20.5 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE CORRECT ANSWERS

Why did you leave your first job?

I met lots of famous musicians.

1 What did you wear in your first job?

I spent a lot of time in museums.

2 What was the best thing about being a DJ?

I left it because it was boring.

3 How did you get a job as a chef?

As a police officer, I had a uniform.

4 Where did you work as a tour guide?

I went to catering school.



20.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED





20.7 READ THE ARTICLE AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS AS FULL SENTENCES

BUSINESS BULLETIN

Sadim Nalik: Mailroom to boardroom

He started in the mailroom at his father's company, but Sadim Nalik is now a respected business executive. He tells us what he learned from his first job.

I always wanted to work in my father's company, but my father told me that I had to go to college first. He always said that education was the most important thing in life. He taught himself to read and write and wanted the very best for me. I chose to study engineering in college. When I left college with a top degree, I thought that my father would give me a good job in his company. I remember he sent me an email congratulating me on my university success and offering me a job in the mailroom at the company. I felt really angry at the time because I wanted a better job. I wrote to my father that I would look for a job at another company. He then called me and said I could one day be CEO, but only if I knew the company from

top to bottom. After the mailroom, I worked in the kitchen, in the HR department, as a personal assistant, and as his deputy CEO. I finally understood what hard work was like in different areas of the company. The experience taught me to respect all employees and understand that every part of the company must be working well for the whole company to succeed. My father made me CEO five years ago and my daughter, Myra, began working in the mailroom two months ago.



What did Sadim's father tell him to do?

He told Sadim to go to college.

1 What did Sadim choose to study in college?

2 What did Sadim think his father would do?

3 Why did Sadim feel angry?

4 What did Sadim write to his father?

5 What did his father say he could be one day?

6 What did Sadim finally understand?

7 What did Sadim's work experience teach him?

8 When did Sadim's father make him CEO?

9 When did Myra begin working in the mailroom?



20.8 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

I choosed to study medical science in college.



I chose to study medical science in college.

1 I feeled really happy when I left college with a top degree.



2 My manager sayed that one day I could be CEO of the whole company.



3 My tutor teached me that it was important to check my own work.



4 I maked my girlfriend a big cake to celebrate her new job.



20.9 RESPOND TO THE AUDIO, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

What was your first job?

I was a sales assistant.



3 Why did you choose your first job?



1 How did you get your first job?



4 When did you leave your first job?



2 How did you feel on your first day?



5 Why did you leave your first job?





20 CHECKLIST

- Past simple irregular verbs
- Aa** Jobs and workplaces
- Talking about previous jobs

21 Company history

The past simple can be used to describe repeated or single actions in a company's history. These actions can last for a short or long time.

-  **New language** Past simple with time markers
- Aa Vocabulary** Describing trends
-  **New skill** Describing a company's history

21.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PAST SIMPLE WITH TIME MARKERS

To talk about specific events in the past, such as landmarks in a company's history, use the past simple with a time marker.

I **founded** Transtech **in 1996**.

Past simple of the verb "to found," which means "to set up a company."

Time markers specify when an event happened.



21.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PAST SIMPLE WITH TIME MARKERS

Time markers can go at the start of a sentence.

At first, we only had five employees.



We **launched** a new range of laptops **last year**.



"Ago" means "before now."

Ten years ago, we opened a new flagship store.



Time markers that are adverbs go immediately before the verb.

We **recently merged** with Alphaelectronics.



21.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

At first, we only sold products in store, but now we sell online.

- 1 We opened our tenth store two months _____.
- 2 The company _____ merged with one of its competitors.
- 3 Jane Hunt opened the first Hunt Bags store _____ 1995.
- 4 A new CEO started working here _____ year.

last
recently
ago
~~first~~
in





21.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE SENTENCES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM



A CEO is giving a presentation on the company history.

- A At first, business was quite slow and the salon was often empty.
- B They opened a second hair salon in London in 1988.
- C By 1995, they were stylists for many top celebrities.
- D Brisar Styling was founded by Brian and Sarah Paterson in 1984.
- E Five years later, they launched their hair product range.
- F Last year, Brisar Styling merged with our beauty product company, Wilson's.



21.5 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

What did Cake & Crumb report last year?

It reported a record rise in profits.

- 1 When did Ahmed found Cake & Crumb?

- 2 Where did Ahmed work at first?

- 3 What were sales like in the company's first year?

- 4 When did the company open its first store?

- 5 When did Cake & Crumb employ 2,000 bakers?

- 6 What happened two years ago?

BUSINESS WORLD

A slice of the market

This week, we look at the history of Cake & Crumb

CAKE & CRUMB IS NOW one of the biggest and most popular bakeries in the US. Last year, the company reported a record rise in profits. But Cake & Crumb had much smaller beginnings.

Ahmed Hassan founded the company in 2003. At first, Ahmed worked from his kitchen in his small apartment and sold cakes to customers online. In the company's first year, sales remained steady, but in 2005, sales increased and Ahmed opened the first Cake & Crumb store.

Now, the company has stores all over the US. By 2010, Cake & Crumb employed 2,000 bakers. Two years ago, the company launched a catering service for children's parties. With the launch of this service and rebranding, Cake & Crumb became one of the most successful companies in the catering industry.



21.6 KEY LANGUAGE DESCRIBING TRENDS

English also uses the past simple with time markers to describe business trends. Note that some verbs for describing trends have irregular past simple forms.

Ice cream sales **increased**
went up
rose } over the summer. 

"Rise" has an irregular past simple form.

House prices **stayed the same**
remained steady
stabilized } during the last quarter. 

Demand for new cars **decreased**
went down
fell } last year. 

"Fall" is also an irregular verb.




21.7 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

Visitor numbers at the luxury hotel fell (fall) by 20 percent last year. 

1 The number of people going to festivals go up (go up) last year. 

2 Fortunately, the cost of fuel for transportation stabilize (stabilize) recently. 

3 In the really wet summer of 2010, sales of umbrellas rise (rise) a lot. 

4 The number of people downloading music stay the same (stay the same) last month. 

5 The numbers of students earning MBAs remain steady (remain steady) last year. 



21.8 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

Our sales figures ~~increased up~~ / **went up** in 2011, but ~~failed~~ / **fell** in 2012.

1 **At / In** first, the value of the company ~~stayed~~ / **stay** the same.

2 Marketing costs **increasing** / ~~increased~~ and sales also **rose** / ~~rosing~~.

3 **Last / Recent** summer, umbrella sales **increased** / ~~increasing~~ because it was rainy.

4 The number of customers ~~decrease~~ / ~~decreased~~, but profits **go** / **went up**.

5 Two years **ago** / ~~past~~, we launched an online delivery service and our sales **rised** / **rose**.

21 CHECKLIST

Past simple with time markers

Aa Describing trends

Describing a company's history

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 15-21

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
PREPOSITIONS OF TIME AND DURATION	There is a staff meeting on Mondays. I work from 9am to 5pm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	15.1, 15.4
ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY	I always go to the gym after work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	17.1
SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES	Friday nights are always the loudest .	<input type="checkbox"/>	17.4
PAST SIMPLE	I watched the game last night. Did they play tennis after work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	18.1, 18.7
PAST SIMPLE IRREGULAR VERBS	I was a waitress. We had a very demanding boss.	<input type="checkbox"/>	20.1, 20.2
PAST SIMPLE WITH TIME MARKERS	I founded Transtech in 1996.	<input type="checkbox"/>	21.1, 21.2

22 Vocabulary

22.1 MAKING ARRANGEMENTS



morning



afternoon



evening



running late



planner (US) /
diary (UK)



calendar



appointment



agenda



invitation



to invite someone



to accept an invitation



to decline an invitation



boardroom



conference room



meeting room



reception



to book a
meeting room



to chair a meeting



to attend a meeting



to miss a meeting



office



café



restaurant



refreshments



22.2 ACCEPTING AND DECLINING

I'm afraid I'm busy today.

to be busy

[to have lots to do]



10am is good for me. See you then!

good for me

[I am free at that time]



Yes, I am free on Wednesday and Thursday this week.

to be free

[to be available]



Yes, the café suits me.

to suit someone

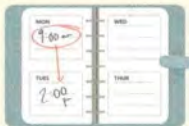
[to be convenient]



I can't make the meeting on Monday. I will reschedule it for Tuesday.

to reschedule

[to decide on a new time and date for a meeting]



2pm is fine. I look forward to meeting you then.

to look forward to

[to be pleased about something that is going to happen]



I'm really busy this morning. Can we postpone the meeting?

to postpone

[to delay a meeting or an event]



I won't be at the meeting. Something unexpected has come up.

to come up

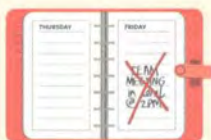
[to occur unexpectedly]



I'm afraid I have to cancel the team meeting on Friday.

to cancel

[to decide that a planned event will not happen]



Apologies, but I'm unable to attend due to other commitments.



to be unable to attend

[cannot go to]



23 Talking about your plans

One way of making plans with a co-worker or client is by using the present continuous to talk about what you are doing at the moment, or plans in the future.

-  **New language** The present continuous
- Aa Vocabulary** Making arrangements
-  **New skill** Talking about your plans

23.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The present continuous is mostly used to describe ongoing events that are happening right now.

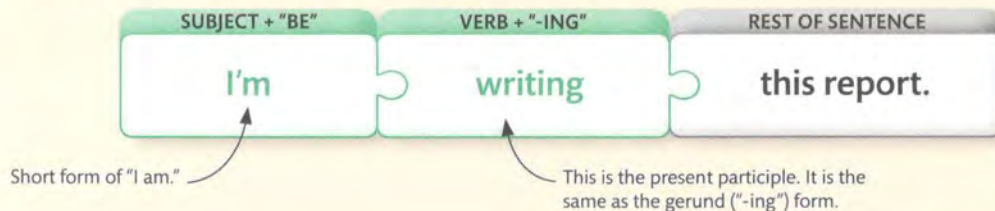
Are you busy at the moment?



Yes, I'm writing this report for Susan.



23.2 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS



23.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

She's having lunch downtown.



They're having a discussion.



He is printing the report.



She is meeting a new client.



We are not enjoying this meal.



I'm not working on my own.



→ Add "not" after "be" to make the negative.





23.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



23.5 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The team isn't having (not have) much success this year, so we are trying (try) new things.

- 1 Sales _____ (increase) at the moment, so we _____ (get) a bigger bonus.
- 2 Fashions _____ (change), so we _____ (adapt) to new trends.
- 3 Travel costs _____ (rise) this year, so we _____ (call) each other more instead.
- 4 Profits _____ (drop), so we _____ (cut) costs in all areas of the business.
- 5 We _____ (sell) a lot to Asia, so we _____ (plan) to open an office there next year.
- 6 I can't believe you _____ (work) late. You _____ (miss) the staff party!
- 7 I _____ (wait) for my interview to start, and I _____ (feel) nervous.
- 8 The company _____ (lose) money, so we _____ (consider) a restructure.



23.6 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTIONS IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Questions in the present continuous can be formed by inverting the subject and "be," adding a question word for open questions.

To turn a statement into a question, swap the subject and "be."

Subject and "be" are inverted.

Question words can be used before the verb to form open questions.

Who are we waiting for?

I'm not sure. Is James coming to this meeting?

23.7 HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

QUESTION WORD	FORM OF "BE"	SUBJECT	VERB + "-ING"	REST OF SENTENCE
Who	are	we	waiting	for?

Using a question word like "where," "what," or "who" makes the question more open.



23.8 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

1 you What writing? are
What are you writing?

2 working now? it is

3 we selling Are that?

4 him? meeting Are you

5 promoting? Who they are



23.9 MATCH THE QUESTIONS TO THE CORRECT ANSWERS

Where are you going?

1 Why aren't they selling coffee?

2 Who is giving this presentation?

3 Are you doing any staff training?

4 What is Marco doing now?

5 Is he buying the company?

6 Are you taking the train home?

7 Is the photocopier working?

Yes, I'm running two workshops.

He's giving a presentation.

I'm going to meet my new client.

No, I'm on the bus at the moment.

That's Giorgio. He's a great speaker.

No, it's out of toner. I'm refilling it now.

Yes, I think he is.

There is no hot water left.



23.10 REWRITE THE STATEMENTS AS QUESTIONS IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITHOUT USING QUESTION WORDS

Mariam is working on the new project today.

Is Mariam working on the new project today?



1 The company is buying everyone new laptops.



2 Maria is giving her first presentation at the moment.



3 Rakesh is designing the packaging for the new gadget.



4 We are all going to the team meeting now.



5 They are trying to improve sales in North America.



23.11 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

You can also use the present continuous to talk about fixed future plans. A clear date, day, or time is normally given.

I'm free next week.
What are you doing on Monday?

I'm working from home all day.

This refers to fixed plans that have already been made.

Specific time reference is given.



23.12 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

What are you doing on Monday?
 What are you doing on Mondays?

- 1 I'm not coming to work tomorrow.
 I not coming to work tomorrow.
- 2 Are you meeting the team today?
 Is you meeting the team today?
- 3 I can't go. I'm not leaving until 8pm.
 I can't go. I'm not leave until 8pm.
- 4 Are we coming back here next year?
 Will we coming back here next year?
- 5 You are coming to the party later?
 Are you coming to the party later?
- 6 I'm not taking notes today. Are you?
 I'm not take notes today. Are you?
- 7 I'm having lunch at noon tomorrow.
 I having lunch at noon tomorrow.
- 8 Are you going to Asia this winter?
 Will you going to Asia this winter?



23.13 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Julia is calling a client, Jerome, to arrange a meeting.

Who is Julia trying to arrange a meeting for?

- Julia and Jerome
 Jerome and Sylvie
 Jerome and Marie

- 1 How long is Jerome staying in the city?
 Until Monday
 For 10 days
 He does not say
- 2 When is Jerome taking Sylvie to the airport?
 Right now
 Next Monday morning
 Every Monday morning
- 3 Where is the meeting taking place?
 In the bookstore
 At the airport
 In Marie's office

23.14 READ THE SCHEDULE, THEN RESPOND TO THE AUDIO, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

What are you doing on Monday morning?

I'm meeting the new client.

1 Who are you meeting on Tuesday afternoon?

Empty response box for question 1.

2 Where are you going on Wednesday?

Empty response box for question 2.

3 How are you traveling on Wednesday?

Empty response box for question 3.

4 When are you getting home on Wednesday?

Empty response box for question 4.

5 What time are you finishing on Thursday?

Empty response box for question 5.

6 Who is leaving work on Friday?

Empty response box for question 6.

MONDAY
10am:
Meet the new client (reception).

TUESDAY
2pm:
Meet HR team.

WEDNESDAY
Train to Paris departs 9am.
Return at 4pm. Home at 7:15pm.

THURSDAY
Finish at 3pm for dentist appointment.

FRIDAY
Lunch break:
Monica's leaving party (cafeteria).

23 CHECKLIST

The present continuous

Aa Making arrangements

Talking about your plans

24 Giving opinions

English speakers often use set phrases to signal that they want to interrupt without being rude. There are a number of ways to communicate your opinion politely.

 **New language** Interruptions and opinions

 **Vocabulary** Environmental issues

 **New skill** Giving opinions politely

24.1 KEY LANGUAGE INTERRUPTING POLITELY

First, try to catch the speaker's eye or raise your hand. If you still do not get the chance to speak, starting your sentence with one of these phrases will help your interruption be polite.



24.2 MARK WHETHER EACH INTERRUPTION IS POLITE OR IMPOLITE

"Could I just say, this isn't the only option."

Polite Impolite

1 "What? I don't agree at all."

Polite Impolite

2 "I'm sorry, but I agree with Nick on this point."

Polite Impolite

3 "Excuse me, but I have some different figures."

Polite Impolite

4 "That's wrong and everyone knows it."

Polite Impolite

5 "Say that again. I don't believe it."

Polite Impolite

6 "If I could just come in here and mention losses."

Polite Impolite

7 "You don't know what you're talking about."

Polite Impolite



24.3 KEY LANGUAGE EXCHANGING OPINIONS

It is also important to introduce your opinion respectfully, and it is polite to ask others for their thoughts.

You can soften your interruption by introducing your point politely.

In my opinion we need to focus on recycling.

What do you think?

Follow up your comments by asking others for their opinions.



24.4 FURTHER EXAMPLES EXCHANGING OPINIONS

I can see your point, but...

This structure can be followed by a noun or a gerund.

What do you think about doing this?

I'm not sure I agree. I think...

How about you?

What do you think about this idea?



24.5 RESPOND OUT LOUD TO THE AUDIO, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

This is clearly the best approach.

I'm sorry, but I'm not sure I agree.

1 We will lose thousands of customers.

Sorry to _____, but my figures are different.

2 It's the same problem as last year.

I'm not sure. What do you _____ about new outlets?

3 These will never sell in Asia.

I'm sorry, but in my _____ they will sell well.

opinion

~~agree~~

interrupt

think





24.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



The head of green policy at RonMax is holding a meeting to discuss the company's environmental strategy.

The meeting is about past environmental policy.

True False Not given

1 RonMax currently recycles all its waste.

True False Not given

2 RonMax currently pays a company to take away waste paper.

True False Not given

3 Some rooms will not have lights on all the time.

True False Not given

4 Everyone agrees with the environmental strategy.

True False Not given

5 RonMax will publicly promote their green policies.

True False Not given

Aa 24.7 READ THE ARTICLE, THEN COMPLETE THE COLLOCATIONS

attend
schedule

a meeting

1 _____ the minutes

2 _____ the agenda

3 _____ apologies

4 _____ vote

5 _____ remarks

66 YOUR CAREER

ATTENDING AND SCHEDULING MEETINGS

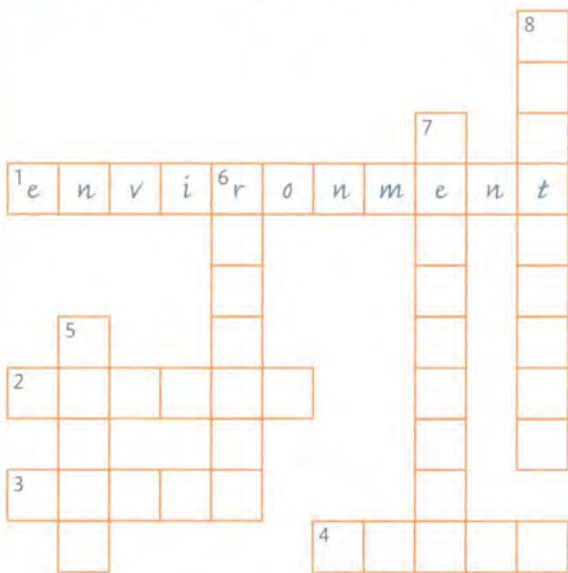
During a meeting, someone takes "the minutes" (a record of what was said). You can review these afterward. Before a new meeting, you may be sent an outline ("the agenda"). Make sure to read this beforehand, and follow it as the meeting works through it. If you cannot go to a meeting, send your apologies. These will be announced at the meeting.



Sometimes the person in charge of the meeting ("the chair") takes a vote. He or she may have the casting vote if there is a tie. The best chairs keep the opening and closing remarks short.



Aa 24.8 READ THE CLUES AND WRITE THE ANSWERS IN THE CORRECT PLACES ON THE GRID



ACROSS

- 1 The air, water, and land around us all
- 2 Make an amount or number smaller
- 3 Use again
- 4 Something that is not used or wanted

DOWN

- 5 Environmentally friendly
- 6 Process something to make it usable again
- 7 Things that are available to be used
- 8 The mark or effect that something leaves behind

recycle environment green footprint reduce waste reuse resources

24.9 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

Can we **attend** / **review** the minutes?

- 1 Tim **sent** / **said** his apologies. He can't come.
- 2 Let's review our **environmental** / **recycle** strategy.
- 3 Let's work through the **agenda** / **remarks** quickly.
- 4 We should look at **reducing** / **falling** our waste.
- 5 I'm sorry to **interrupt** / **disturb**, but I disagree.
- 6 What do you think **about** / **around** recycling?
- 7 Let's **make** / **take** a vote on the new policy.
- 8 The meeting chair has the **casting** / **chasing** vote.
- 9 I'm **sorry** / **apologize**, but I don't agree.
- 10 I think it's the best strategy. How **about** / **do** you?
- 11 I just have a few **closed** / **closing** remarks.





24 CHECKLIST

- Interruptions and opinions
- Aa** Environmental issues
- Giving opinions politely

Agreeing and disagreeing

When you react to someone's opinion, it is important to be polite and respectful. This is especially important when you disagree with someone.

-  **New language** Reacting to opinions
- Aa Vocabulary** Agreeing and disagreeing
-  **New skill** Discussing opinions

25.1 KEY LANGUAGE AGREEING WITH AN OPINION

There are many ways to say that you agree with someone. You do not need to say very much and, sometimes, people just nod.

STRONG AGREEMENT

We need to focus on sales this quarter.



Exactly.

Absolutely.

That's a good point.

Yes, I agree.

WEAK AGREEMENT

These interns have been a huge help.



I suppose so.

I suppose you're right.

The language of agreement changes according to whether you are agreeing with a positive or a negative statement.

AGREEING WITH A POSITIVE STATEMENT

I think our system needs updating.



Me too.

So do I.

AGREEING WITH A NEGATIVE STATEMENT

I don't like the new office at all.



Me neither.

Nor do I.





25.2 MARK THE BEST REPLY TO EACH STATEMENT

I don't like the new signs.



Me neither.

Me too.

3 I like our new manager.



So do I.

Nor do I.

1 I thought the training was useful.



So did I.

Nor did I.

4 I don't understand this graph.



Me too.

Me neither.

2 I think this software is easy to use.



Me too.

Me neither.

5 I didn't enjoy that lunch at all.



So did I.

Nor did I.



25.3 MATCH THE STATEMENTS TO THE RESPONSES

<p>1 I think the new Marketing team is great!</p> <p>2 I thought the talk was really interesting.</p> <p>3 I didn't understand that complicated talk.</p> <p>4 The new head of admin is very efficient.</p> <p>5 It's good that we can buy parking permits.</p> <p>6 I like the new packaging designs.</p> <p>7 I didn't like the old head of HR.</p> <p>8 I thought the lunch was great today.</p>	<p>Nor did I. It was too difficult.</p> <p>Me too. They're practical and cheap.</p> <p>Me too. They're very hardworking.</p> <p>Neither did I. He was always moody.</p> <p>Yes, I agree. She is very friendly, too.</p> <p>So did I. The menu was excellent.</p> <p>I suppose so, but they are expensive.</p> <p>I suppose you're right, but it was so long!</p>
---	--



25.4 KEY LANGUAGE DISAGREEING WITH AN OPINION

English speakers often use a variety of polite phrases to express degrees of disagreement.

DISAGREEMENT

We should buy more of these new models.



Yes, but

Add "I'm sorry" or "I'm afraid" at the beginning to sound more polite.

I'm sorry, but I think I disagree.

I'm afraid I don't agree.

WEAK DISAGREEMENT

We'll probably finish by 5pm.



I'm not sure about that.

You could be right, but...

STRONG DISAGREEMENT

This design is fantastic!



I'm afraid I totally disagree.

I'm sorry, but I don't agree at all.

This does not mean you are afraid or sorry, but makes the disagreement more polite.



25.5 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

I'm really not sure about that new ad.

3 I'm _____, but I don't agree, Jan.

1 You could be _____, but I think it's ugly.

4 I'm afraid I _____. It's too expensive.

2 I'm _____ we disagree about the price.

5 I'm sorry, Joe, but I don't agree _____ all.

sorry

right

~~sure~~

at

disagree

afraid





25.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Jeremy and Sian are discussing recent proposals for change in their workplace.

What does Jeremy think about the changes?

He likes all of them

He likes some of them

He dislikes all of them

1 Sian loves the idea of shower rooms.

Jeremy strongly agrees with her

Jeremy agrees with her

Jeremy strongly disagrees with her

2 Sian is looking forward to a choice of coffees.

Jeremy strongly agrees with her

Jeremy agrees with her

Jeremy strongly disagrees with her

3 Jeremy liked having meetings on Mondays.

Sian strongly agrees with him

Sian agrees with him

Sian disagrees with him

4 Sian is looking forward to the convention in Santiago.

Jeremy strongly agrees with her

Jeremy agrees with her

Jeremy strongly disagrees with her



25.7 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

I'm ~~sure~~ / ~~sorry~~, but I have to disagree with you about that.

1

Yes, I suppose ~~your~~ / ~~you're~~ right about the new design.

2

You ~~could~~ / ~~should~~ be right, but I need to do more research.

3

I'm sorry, but I don't ~~agree~~ / ~~argue~~ at all with that comment.

4

I'm ~~scared~~ / ~~afraid~~ I don't agree about this one issue.

5

I'm not ~~sure~~ / ~~final~~ about that, Sara. I don't like it.

6

I'm afraid I ~~totally~~ / ~~finally~~ disagree. That will never work.

25 CHECKLIST



Reacting to opinions

Aa Agreeing and disagreeing

Discussing opinions

26 Health and safety

Many workplaces issue guidelines for how to avoid accidents and stay safe. In English, this topic often uses specialist vocabulary and reflexive pronouns.

-  **New language** Reflexive pronouns
- Aa Vocabulary** Health and safety at work
-  **New skill** Talking about safety at work

26.1 KEY LANGUAGE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns show that the subject of a verb is the same as its object.



The subject pronoun refers to the person doing the action.

Use a reflexive pronoun when the subject and object of a sentence are the same.

26.2 HOW TO FORM REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS							
me	you	he	she	it	we	they	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	themselves	
	yourselves						
REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS							

26.3 MARK WHICH SENTENCES ARE CORRECT

She cut herself on the machinery.

She cut itself on the machinery.

1 They locked themselves in the fridge.

They locked themselves in the fridge.

2 He burned himself on the coffee machine.

He burned herself on the coffee machine.

3 Both of you, protect yourself from the sun.

Both of you, protect yourselves from the sun.

4 We booked ourself on a fire safety course.

We booked ourselves on a fire safety course.

5 I fell and hurt myself on the wet floor.

I fell and hurt yourself on the wet floor.



26.4 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The author is surprised that accidents happen at work.

True False Not given

- The author hurt himself at work last year.
True False Not given
- The author does not think health and safety regulations are important.
True False Not given
- You should tell your employer if you have an accident at work.
True False Not given

Protect yourself at work

How to prevent accidents in the workplace



We spend a lot of our time at work, so it is not surprising that we have accidents there. But what can you do to protect yourself and help your co-workers protect themselves from injury? The first thing is to make sure that your company follows all the sensible health and safety regulations. Most accidents are caused by slips, trips, lifting, and carrying. If you do hurt yourself at work, report it to your employer and don't blame yourself. You could ask to take a first aid course so that you can protect and, if necessary, treat yourself and your co-workers.

Aa

26.5 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT PHRASES



fire exit



fire alarm



fire extinguisher



assembly point



first aid kit



26.6 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

It was an accident. Don't blame ~~itself~~ / yourself.

1 She's cut ~~himself~~ / herself. Get the first aid box.

2 They paid for it ~~themselves~~ / theirselves.

3 The machine started ~~it's self~~ / itself.

4 Please take care of ~~himself~~ / yourselves.

5 Make ~~yourself~~ / herself aware of the fire exits.



26 CHECKLIST



Reflexive pronouns

Aa Health and safety at work

Talking about safety at work

27 Suggestions and advice

When there are everyday problems in the workplace, it is useful to know how to make suggestions and offer advice. There are several ways to do this in English.

-  **New language** Prefixes and suffixes
- Aa Vocabulary** Everyday workplace problems
-  **New skill** Making suggestions

27.1 KEY LANGUAGE MAKING SUGGESTIONS

You can use a number of phrases to offer advice or make suggestions. Some of these take the base form of the verb, and others need the “-ing” form.

“How about” and “what about” take the “-ing” form of the verb.



How about putting the video online?

This structure is useful for more informal suggestions.

Good idea! What about trying the new software?

Use “we” and “us” to make a suggestion for collaborative action.

Why don't we make this a weekly meeting?

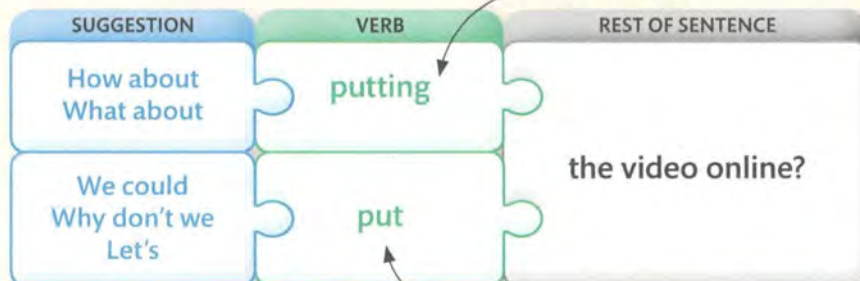
Let's ask the others for their opinions.

We could use the spare meeting room.

27.2 HOW TO FORM SUGGESTIONS

When making a suggestion, the form of the verb depends on who you are addressing.

Informal suggestions take the “-ing” form of the verb.



Use the base form when suggesting a group action with “we” or “us.”



27.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

building

new

about

a

How

website?

How about building a new website?

1 Let's more media. on do promotion social

2 could the product. We redesign packaging this for

3 about a consultant? software What hiring



27.4 KEY LANGUAGE OFFERING ADVICE WITH "SHOULD" + BASE FORM

One way to offer stronger advice is using "should" or "shouldn't," which suggests negative consequences if ignored.

You **should try** to keep the meeting short.

Base form of main verb



27.5 MATCH THE WORKPLACE PROBLEMS TO THE SUGGESTIONS AND ADVICE

The printer is broken.

1 The internet is down again.

2 Sara scraped the director's car.

3 There's only one package of coffee left.

4 The fridge door has been open all day.

5 Jeremy sits at the computer all day.

You should reset the router.

I should order some more.

We should call an engineer.

She should tell him before he sees it.

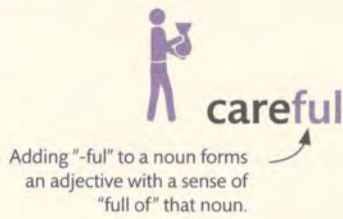
He should walk around the office.

We should throw away the food.



27.6 KEY LANGUAGE CHANGING MEANING WITH PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of words that they are added to. Sometimes this also changes the word's form (such as from a noun to an adjective).



There are several prefixes that can be used to form a new word with the opposite meaning.



27.7 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

This time slot is impractical. Why don't we rearrange it?

- 1 I am _____ to come in the morning. How about the afternoon?
- 2 I _____ words so often. Why don't we get an editor?
- 3 The machine isn't working. We should _____ it.
- 4 Are you _____? Why don't we call a doctor for you?
- 5 These tests are _____. What about doing easier ones?

impossible
~~impractical~~
 unable
 disconnect
 misspell
 unwell





27.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



27.9 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

Why don't we keep notes so we don't **misunderstand** / ~~understand~~ the plan?

1 Let's use our old system again. This new one is so **familiar** / **unfamiliar** and slow.

2 How about changing the time so that more people are **able** / **unable** to come.

3 Let's discuss the negative feedback from people who **agree** / **disagree** with our plan.

4 What about explaining the delay to stop people from becoming so **impatient** / **patient**.

5 I love conventions! It's so easy to **connect** / **disconnect** with new people.

6 I have no idea how to write this report. It seems **possible** / **impossible**!

27 CHECKLIST




Prefixes and suffixes

Aa Everyday workplace problems

Making suggestions

28 Giving a presentation

When you are preparing a presentation, make sure it is clear and easy to follow. There are certain phrases you can use to help guide the audience through the talk.

-  **New language** Signposting language
-  **Vocabulary** Presentation equipment
-  **New skill** Structuring a talk

28.1 KEY LANGUAGE BEGINNING A PRESENTATION

If you outline the structure of your presentation at the start, it makes it easier for the audience to follow what you are saying. Signposting language can help you to do this effectively.



28.2 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASES IN THE PANEL

Today I'm going to talk about a new approach that we want to try.

- To _____ this talk I will give an overall introduction to the project.
- _____, after the introduction, I'll describe our role in the project.
- Next, we'll _____ the benefits of this approach.
- After _____, we'll look at the possible difficulties we might have.
- Then, to _____, we'll look at what future research we can do.
- Lastly, I will _____ any questions that you have for me.

answer
finish
Second
explore
~~talk about~~
that
start

28.3 KEY LANGUAGE CHANGING TOPICS

You can also use signposting language to move between topics during your presentation.

INTRODUCING A TOPIC

- I'll start by...
- I'd like to begin by...
- Let's begin by...

ENDING A TOPIC

- Well, I've told you about...
- That's all I have to say about...
- So, we've looked at...

MOVING ON TO ANOTHER TOPIC

- Turning to...
- Let's move on to look at...
- Moving on now to...



28.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



The head of a sales team is giving a talk about the performance.

The last three years' sales figures were good.

True False Not given

1 All the new products were successful.

True False Not given

2 The company recently started social media campaigning.

True False Not given

3 Older people liked the campaigns.

True False Not given

Aa

28.5 MATCH THE DEFINITIONS TO THE PRESENTATION EQUIPMENT

a document given to an audience at a talk

flipchart 

1 an image that is shown on a large screen

handout 

2 a flat surface where people can see images and words

microphone 

3 equipment that shows slide images on other surfaces

slide 

4 equipment that makes your voice sound louder

screen 

5 large sheets of paper to write on and show others

projector 

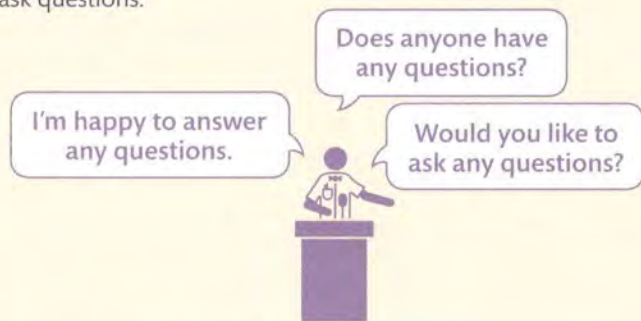


28.6 KEY LANGUAGE ENDING A PRESENTATION

At the end of your presentation, you can give a brief summary of your points and, if you want, allow the audience to ask questions.



SUMMARIZING



DEALING WITH QUESTIONS



28.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

a sum is To big year. up, this

To sum up, this is a big year.

1 happy questions. I'm answer to any

2 we've main So, covered the issues.

3 have anyone Does questions? any

4 to anything? you Would like ask

5 next important. In short, is year



28.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE SENTENCES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM



A company's head of marketing is talking about their new range.

- A That's all I have to say about the product.
- B Does anyone have anything they want to ask?
- C Let's move on to look at the promotion materials.
- D I'd like to begin by showing you something new.
- E So, we briefly covered the product, and the promotion.
- F Today I'm going to talk about our new range of products.
- G I'm happy to answer any questions you may have.



28.9 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

To / ~~For~~ start, let's look at the way the company has performed.

1

In tall / short we are very proud of our new products.

2

I'd like to ~~beginning~~ / begin by looking back at past sales.

3

That's all I have to say / talk about the advertising campaign.

4

Let's move up / on to talk about the packaging we've designed.

5

Does anyone have / make any questions for me?

28 CHECKLIST

Signposting language

Aa Presentations and talks

Structuring a talk


REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 22-28

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR ONGOING EVENTS AND FUTURE PLANS	<i>I'm finishing</i> this report. <i>I'm working</i> from home on Monday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	23.1, 23.6, 23.11
INTERRUPTING POLITELY AND EXCHANGING OPINIONS	<i>Sorry to interrupt, but...</i> <i>I'm not sure I agree...</i> <i>How about you?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	24.1, 24.3
AGREEING AND DISAGREEING	<i>I suppose you're right...</i> <i>I'm afraid I totally disagree.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25.1, 25.4
REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS	Follow the guidelines so <i>you</i> don't hurt <i>yourself</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	26.1
MAKING SUGGESTIONS AND GIVING ADVICE	<i>How about putting</i> the video online? <i>You should try</i> to keep the meeting short.	<input type="checkbox"/>	27.1, 27.4
SIGNPOSTING LANGUAGE FOR PRESENTATIONS	<i>First</i> , I'm going to look at...	<input type="checkbox"/>	28.1, 28.3, 28.6

29 Rules and requests

Use "can" and "have to" to talk about rules in the workplace, and verbs such as "could" to politely ask colleagues to help you solve problems.

 **New language** Modal verbs

 **Vocabulary** Polite requests

 **New skill** Talking about rules and regulations

29.1 KEY LANGUAGE MODAL VERBS FOR PERMISSION

Use "can" to give a colleague permission to do something.

You **can** take your lunch break at 1 o'clock.



Use "can't" to say that a colleague is not allowed to do something.

There's a business dress code here. You **can't** wear shorts to work.



"Have to" expresses a strong obligation to do something.

That's the fire alarm! We **have to** leave the store now.



"Don't have to" means that something is not necessary.

You **don't have to** stay late tonight. We're not very busy.



29.2 MATCH THE PAIRS OF SENTENCES THAT GO TOGETHER

You can listen to music at work.

It's a special one for fire safety.

1 You have to close that door.

We're meeting clients later this afternoon.

2 You don't have to eat at your desk.

Just make sure it's not too loud.

3 You can't leave early today.

I have saved all the documents.

4 You can shut the computers down.

There's a nice café across the street.





29.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

You can't park your car there. It's the CEO's space.



1 Is your stapler broken? You _____ use mine.



2 She _____ come to the training session. She did it last year.



3 You _____ turn off the light if you're the last person to leave the office.



4 He _____ test the fire alarm every Wednesday morning.



5 We _____ wear a jacket and tie to work in the summer months.



~~can't~~

have to

has to

don't have to

can

doesn't have to



29.4 READ THE NOTICE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



All staff are allowed to wear jeans to work.

True False Not given

1 Staff get free breakfast at the restaurant.

True False Not given

2 All staff must have short hair.

True False Not given

3 Staff are allowed to keep tips from the clients.

True False Not given

4 Staff are not allowed to leave the kitchen dirty.

True False Not given

5 Staff only wash their hands after touching food.

True False Not given

KITCHEN RULES:

- Kitchen staff can wear jeans and sneakers
- Waiting staff have to wear uniform at all times
- All staff can drink free tea, coffee, and soft drinks
- You have to keep cell phones in your locker
- You don't have to cut your hair, but do tie it back
- You don't have to pay for lunch or dinner
- You can keep any tips given by customers
- You can't use bad language in the restaurant
- You have to clean the kitchen before you leave
- And remember that you have to wash your hands before and after touching food

29.5 KEY LANGUAGE POLITE REQUESTS WITH MODAL VERBS

Use "Could you" with a base verb, or "Would you mind" with a gerund, to politely ask for help with problems at work.



TIP
Business English rarely uses negative forms of these requests because they are less polite than the positive forms.

We've run out of hangers. { **Could you order**
Would you mind ordering } some more?



29.6 HOW TO FORM POLITE REQUESTS WITH MODAL VERBS



This form is particularly polite.

29.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES POLITE REQUESTS WITH MODAL VERBS



This box is really heavy.
Could you help me lift it?



I can't find my stapler.
Could you lend me yours, please?

You can add "please" to make requests more polite.



The clients are here early.
Would you mind making them tea and coffee?



Our card machine isn't working.
Would you mind paying with cash?





29.8 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

Would you mind ~~close~~ / closing the door?

- 1 Could you ~~tell~~ / telling Jan to call me back?
- 2 Could you ~~checking~~ / check this report?
- 3 Would you mind ~~ordering~~ / order more pens?
- 4 Could you ~~mop~~ / mopping the floor, please?
- 5 Could you ~~coming~~ / come to today's meeting?
- 6 Would you mind ~~calling~~ / call back later?
- 7 Would you mind ~~turning~~ / turn the light off?
- 8 Could you ~~wash~~ / washing these cups, please?
- 9 Could you ~~passing~~ / pass around the reports?
- 10 Would you mind ~~book~~ / booking me a taxi?
- 11 Could you ~~showing~~ / show our clients around?



29.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Robin is asking a co-worker, Bruno, to help him prepare for a difficult meeting with their suppliers.

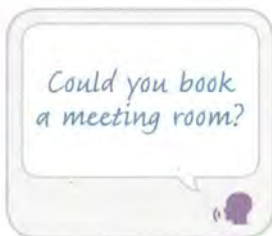
Bruno has finished his presentation.

True False

- 1 Robin doesn't need help with his handout.
True False
- 2 The suppliers are a new company.
True False
- 3 Bruno will check Robin's handouts.
True False
- 4 Robin asks Bruno to call the taxi company.
True False



29.10 USE THE CHART TO CREATE SIX CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



Could
Would

you
you mind

book
booking
send
sending
call
calling

a meeting room?
Sam Davies an email?
our supplier?



29 CHECKLIST

Modal verbs

Aa Polite requests

Talking about rules and regulations

30 Vocabulary

30.1 WORK IDIOMS

The road is closed, but it's **business as usual** in the store.

business as usual

[the normal daily routine at a company]



There's so much **red tape** involved in importing food products.

red tape

[administration, paperwork, or rules and regulations]



Our sales were poor this year and we're **in the red**.

to be in the red

[to owe money]



I can't come home yet, I'm **snowed under** with work.

to be snowed under

[to have too much work to do]



I hope I can **wind down** a bit over the weekend.

to wind down

[to gradually relax]



Spending any more on that useless product would be **throwing money down the drain**.

throwing money down the drain

[wasting money]



You get a free car and the company gets good press. It's a **win-win situation**.

a win-win situation

[a situation with no negative outcome]



They have to **work around the clock** to redecorate the shop.

to work around the clock

[to work very long hours]



Sorry, he can't come to the phone. He's **tied up with** another client.

to be tied up with

[to be busy doing something else]



Take it easy! We've got another hour to finish decorating the conference hall.

to take it easy

[to relax or calm down]



Sorry, I'll have to miss lunch. I'm **swamped** with invoices to file.

to be swamped
[to be really busy]



Greg is really creative and often **thinks outside the box**.

to think outside the box
[to think about something in an original way]



I hate being on the top floor when the elevator is **out of order**.

to be out of order
[to not be working]



They are very difficult clients because they're always **moving the goalposts**.

to move the goalposts
[to change the desired end result]



She's not a great team member. She doesn't really **pull her weight**.

to pull your weight
[to do a fair share of work]



If we're all here, Marcia, can you **get the ball rolling**?

to get the ball rolling
[to start something]



We've told you our final price. **The ball is in your court** now.

the ball is in your court
[it is your turn to do or say something]



I don't understand all these error messages. My laptop's **going haywire**!

going haywire
[not acting or behaving as it should]



This report is due today. I can't **put it off** any longer.

to put something off
[to delay or avoid something]



I want to finish by five o'clock, so let's **get down to business**.

to get down to business
[to start work on something that needs doing]



31 Discussing issues

Many common workplace problems arise from an ongoing situation in the past. You can use the past continuous tense to discuss these problems.

-  **New language** Past continuous
-  **Vocabulary** Work idioms
-  **New skill** Describing workplace problems

31.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PAST CONTINUOUS

Use the past continuous to describe problems or situations that were ongoing in the past, but are now finished.

The action started in the past and continued for some time.

This morning was awful. My managers **were complaining** about my work.



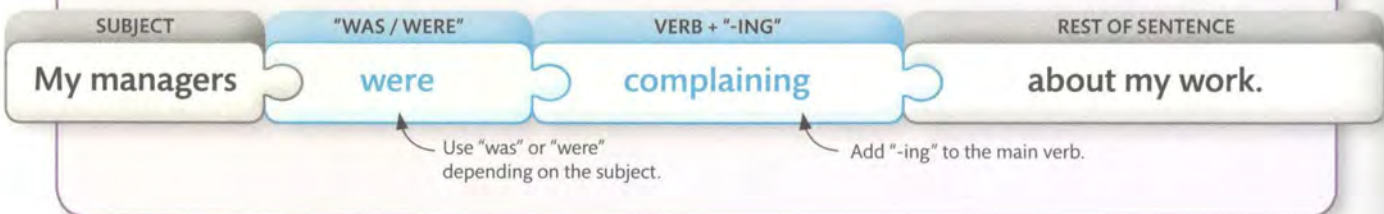
31.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PAST CONTINUOUS

The coffee machine **wasn't working** this morning. Is it fixed now?

Were you taking notes in that meeting? I can't remember what we have to do.



31.3 HOW TO FORM THE PAST CONTINUOUS





31.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PAST CONTINUOUS

Angel was writing (write) his report this morning. He still hasn't finished.

- Gabino _____ (not listen) during the team meeting this morning.
- The internet _____ (not work) all day yesterday. I had to call my clients.
- Hannah and Luke _____ (talk) during the CEO's presentation.
- I _____ (forget) to do everyday jobs, so I wrote a list.
- I put you on a new team because you _____ (lose) sales.



31.5 READ THE ARTICLE AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS AS FULL SENTENCES

YOUR CAREER

Your problems solved

Our experts are here to help solve your workplace problems

Last week I was reading all your emails about problems with co-workers. Most of us know someone in the office who can be a little bit lazy sometimes, but Maria wrote last week to say that her co-worker was not answering important emails and leaving Maria to reply to all the sales enquiries. Well, my advice, Maria, is to talk to your co-worker first. Perhaps he was going through a difficult time. I know it is difficult if your co-worker is also your friend, but you must make sure that you don't end up doing your work and his as well!

Remember José from last month, who was feeling very tired after lunch every day? Well, he did change his diet so that he ate more salads and vegetables and said last week that he was working until 5pm every day without feeling exhausted. Great news, José!



A healthy lunch will give you more energy at work

What was the author doing last week?

The author was reading emails.

- What wasn't Maria's co-worker doing?

- What was he leaving Maria to do?

- What was the author's advice?

- What was José's problem last month?

- What did he do to solve the problem?

- How late was José working last week?



31.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



Aa 31.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

I was working about the clock today
I was working around the clock today.

1 Sales were improving. It was win-win situation.

2 It's a difficult task. We must think out the box.

3 The team was throwing money up the drain.

4 Was your assistant pushing his weight today?

5 We were working with a lot of blue tape.

6 Now we're all here, let's get in to business.



Aa 31.8 MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE CORRECT SENTENCES



The printer was going haywire yesterday.



I kept putting off a difficult phone call this morning.



The elevator is out of order.



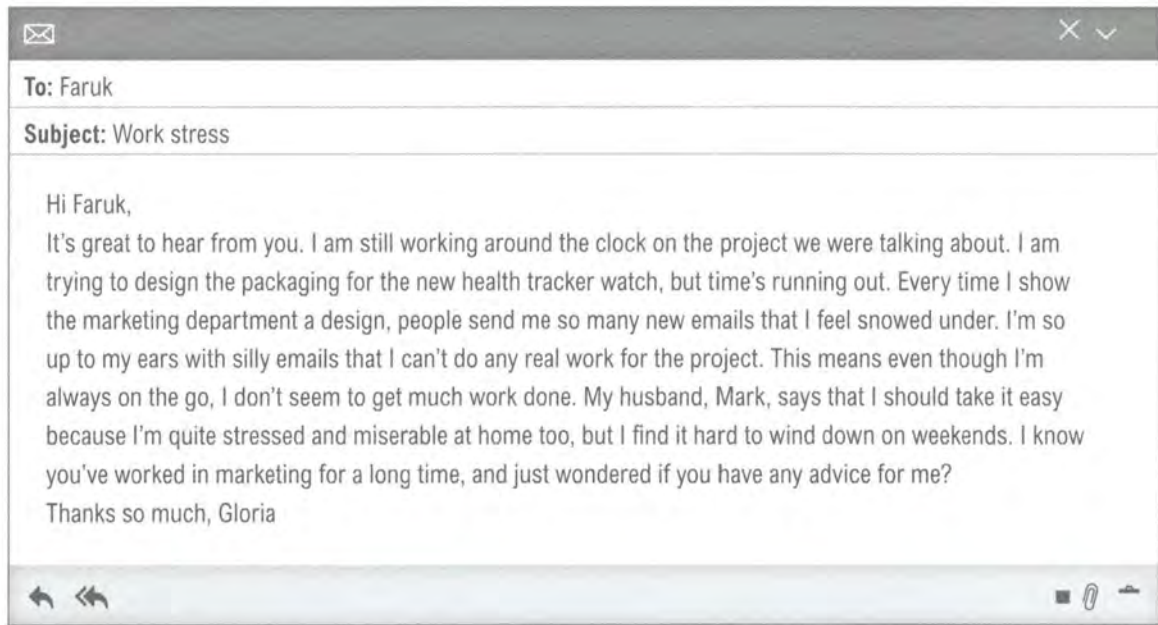
I'm tied up with these difficult reports.



Our sales fell last year. Now we're in the red.



31.9 READ THE EMAIL THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS, SPEAKING OUT LOUD



What does Gloria say about her workload?

She is working around the clock

1 What project is Gloria working on?



2 Who sends Gloria lots of emails?



3 Why doesn't Gloria get much work done?



4 What does Mark want Gloria to do?



5 Why has Gloria written to Faruk?



31 CHECKLIST


Past continuous

Aa Work idioms

Describing workplace problems

32 Apologies and explanations

English uses a variety of polite phrases to apologize for mistakes. Use the past continuous with the past simple to offer an explanation for a mistake.

 **New language** Past continuous and past simple

 **Vocabulary** Workplace mistakes

 **New skill** Apologizing and giving explanations

32.1 KEY LANGUAGE APOLOGIES AND RESPONSES

There are many formal and informal phrases that you can use to make and respond to apologies. Responses can either accept the apology to end the conversation, or reject it to ask for further action.

ACCEPTING APOLOGIES

This makes the apology stronger.

I'm really sorry
I left all those boxes in your way.

That's all right.
I'll help you move them.



This is a more formal apology.

I would like to apologize for keeping you waiting so long.

Don't worry. I could see that you were busy.



TIP

"No problem" is another useful phrase for accepting apologies, but this is very informal.

REJECTING APOLOGIES

This also makes the apology stronger.

I'm so sorry
I'm late.

OK, but please make sure it doesn't happen again.
There's a lot to do this week.



This is an emphatic formal apology.

I really must apologize if your vase was broken when it arrived.

I'm afraid that's not good enough.
I want a refund.



Aa

32.2 MATCH THE APOLOGIES WITH THE CORRECT RESPONSES

I'm really sorry I'm late.

- 1 I do apologize. I've left the files at home.
- 2 I'm sorry. I've forgotten your last name.
- 3 I would like to apologize for the bad line.
- 4 I'm really sorry. I think I'm very early.
- 5 I'm so sorry. I took your cup accidentally.

Don't worry. I have copies of them here.

No need. The signal's always bad here.

That's all right. My train was delayed too.

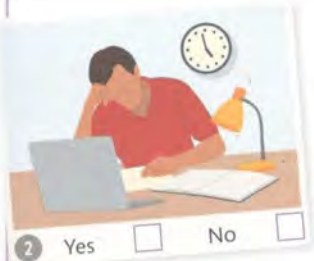
Never mind. I've got myself another one.

No problem. It's Carson.

That's OK. We can have coffee first.



32.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHETHER KARL ACCEPTS THE APOLOGIES



32.4 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

I really must apologize for not calling you back earlier.

1 I'm so _____ I was late for this morning's meeting.

2 I'm afraid that's not good _____. I want my money back.

3 I would like to _____ for the rudeness of our receptionist.

4 That's OK, but please make _____ it doesn't happen again.

32.5 KEY LANGUAGE PAST CONTINUOUS AND PAST SIMPLE

Many workplace mistakes are caused by an unexpected event that interrupts something else. English uses the past continuous and past simple together to describe this.

Past continuous

Past simple

I'm so sorry. **I was writing** an email when **I spilled** water on my keyboard.



32.6 FURTHER EXAMPLES PAST CONTINUOUS AND PAST SIMPLE

I was working on my presentation when **the CEO called** me.



The courier was driving to your office when **her van got** a flat tire.



32.7 HOW TO FORM PAST CONTINUOUS AND PAST SIMPLE

The past continuous describes a longer background action, and the past simple describes an action or event that interrupts it.

PAST CONTINUOUS

OBJECT

"WHEN"

PAST SIMPLE

REST OF SENTENCE

I was writing

an email

when

I spilled

water on my keyboard.

Use "when" to link the past continuous and past simple.



32.8 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

We ~~signed~~ / were signing the contract when our client ~~was receiving~~ / received a text message.

- 1 She was walking / walked into the room and saw that Clive practiced / was practicing his presentation.
- 2 I tried / was trying to make an important point when someone's phone started / was starting to ring.
- 3 The printer worked / was working fine when unfortunately the power went / was going off.
- 4 He opened / was opening the door and saw that we listened / were listening to his conversation.
- 5 We ate / were eating lunch in the cafeteria when we heard / were hearing the fire alarm.



32.9 READ THE EMAIL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Tam accepts that she deleted the document.

True False Not given

- 1 Tam was working on a presentation.
True False Not given
- 2 Tam's computer crashed yesterday.
True False Not given
- 3 Tam was only editing a copy of the report.
True False Not given
- 4 The company lost a client because of her mistake.
True False Not given
- 5 Tam now regularly saves her documents.
True False Not given



To: Kim May

Subject: Apologies

Dear Kim,

I'm writing to apologize about the season's sales report going missing. It was entirely my fault and I really am sorry for all the disruption it caused to you and our colleagues yesterday.

I was editing the report yesterday when my computer crashed. I thought I was working on a copy of the report, so when my computer restarted, I chose not to save it. Clearly, I was working on the only master copy and accidentally deleted it from all the computers.

I will rewrite the report and now back up all my work to an external hard drive every thirty minutes so that this will not happen again.

Once again, please accept my apologies.

Best wishes,

Tam



32 CHECKLIST

Past continuous and past simple

Aa Workplace mistakes


Apologizing and giving explanations

33 Tasks and targets

When you are dealing with deadlines and pressure at work, you can use the present perfect to let your co-workers know how your work is progressing.

 **New language** Present perfect and past simple

 **Vocabulary** Workplace tasks

 **New skill** Discussing achievements at work

33.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT PERFECT

Use the present perfect to talk about whether or not tasks are completed or goals have been met. Use "yet" for things that you expect to happen, and "just" for recent events.

Have you finished packing all the boxes?

Yes, I **have**, but I **haven't put** them in the van **yet**.

Add "not" or its short form after "have" to form negatives.

Use "yet" in negative sentences or questions.



In questions, the subject sits between "have" and the past participle.

Have you sold any of our bags today?

Yes, I **have**. That lady **has just bought** one.

Add "just" after "has" or "have."



33.2 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT PERFECT

SUBJECT

"HAVE / HAS"

PAST PARTICIPLE

REST OF SENTENCE

I

have

finished

packing the boxes.

Use "have" or "has" depending on the subject.

Most past participles are formed by adding "ed" to the main verb.

33.3 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT



We have stopped (stop) cleaning the windows because it's raining.

1 Adrian _____ (make) three flower arrangements already today.

2 I _____ (start) work on the report, but I won't finish it tonight.

3 Leah _____ (cut) four people's hair so far this afternoon.

4 It's early. We _____ (not speak) to any customers yet.



33.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

Have you finished the reports **just** / **yet**?

1 I've **just** / **yet** left work and it's very late.

2 We haven't shown this to the public **just** / **yet**.

3 Have you **just** / **yet** started selling this product?

4 She hasn't done her training course **just** / **yet**.

5 They've **just** / **yet** opened the store doors.



33.5 READ JUAN'S TO DO LIST AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

To do list

- Update timesheets
- ~~File client documents~~
- Move files across to new server
- ~~Call the engineer~~
- ~~Book appointment with designer~~
- Buy coffee and tea
- Update the computer software
- ~~Write training manual~~
- ~~Renew parking permit~~
- Call Sam about lunch

Juan has updated his timesheets.

True False

1 Juan has called the engineer.

True False

2 Juan has bought tea and coffee.

True False

3 Juan hasn't written the training manual.

True False

4 Juan hasn't called Sam about lunch yet.

True False

33.6 KEY LANGUAGE PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE

Use the present perfect to talk about tasks you completed recently that still have an impact in the present.



PAST

Have you fixed Mr. Novak's car?



Yes, I have.

We do not know when the car was fixed.

NOW

You can use the past simple to specify when something in the past happened.



2:30

When did you fix it? He's been calling me all day.



I fixed it at 2:30. Sorry for not telling you.

We do know when the car was fixed.

NOW



33.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

The courier has left the office this morning, and your delivery will arrive today.

The courier left the office this morning, and your delivery will arrive today.



1 We've received your order two hours ago and sent it about an hour ago.



2 I made all those pastries this morning and I sold them all now.



3 I've started painting Ms. Malone's living room at 7 today, but I haven't finished yet.



4 I emailed the clients yesterday but they not replied yet.





33.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Tanya and Imran are talking about their busy week at work.

What has Imran done recently?

- Left his job
- Started a new job
- Won a promotion

1 Imran has met...

- some of his new co-workers
- all his new co-workers
- only his manager

2 What did Imran do on Tuesday?

- He had a meeting with his boss
- He met some of his co-workers
- He went to a conference

3 What did Tanya do this week?

- She gave a conference talk
- She appeared on TV
- She finished her research

4 Where did Imran and Tanya both go?

- A meeting for local business
- A marketing conference
- A talk on local businesses

5 What did they think of the last speaker?

- Only Imran liked his talk
- Only Tanya liked his talk
- They both liked his talk



33.9 RESPOND OUT LOUD TO THE AUDIO, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Have you finished the reports?

No, I haven't finished them yet.

1 When did you start working here?

I _____ in January this year.

2 Has Clare explained the task to you?

No, she _____ yet.

3 Have you packed all the boxes yet?

Yes, I've _____ finished.

4 Who has left the meeting room so messy?

Not me. I _____ been in there.

~~yet~~ just hasn't
haven't started

33 CHECKLIST



Present perfect and past simple

Aa Workplace tasks

Discussing achievements at work

34 Dealing with complaints

If a customer complains about a problem, one way to offer a solution, and to make predictions or promises, is to use the future with "will."

-  **New language** The future with "will"
-  **Vocabulary** Complaints and apologies
-  **New skill** Dealing with complaints

34.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE FUTURE WITH "WILL"

Use the future with "will" to make a promise to resolve a customer's problem.

I called a taxi half an hour ago, and it hasn't arrived yet.



Use "will" to make a promise and offer a solution.

I'm very sorry about that. I **will** contact the driver immediately.



34.2 HOW TO FORM THE FUTURE WITH "WILL"

"Will" is a modal verb, so its form doesn't change with the subject.

SUBJECT	"WILL"	BASE FORM OF VERB	REST OF SENTENCE
I	will	contact	the driver.
The company	will	contact	the driver.

34.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE FUTURE WITH "WILL"



Short form of "we will."

Use the future with "will" to make an offer.

I'm sorry the play was canceled. **We'll** offer you free tickets for another show.



Oh no, is your soup cold? **I'll** ask the chef to heat it up.

Use the future with "will" to describe a decision at the time of speaking.





34.4 READ THE LETTER AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS AS FULL SENTENCES

What type of vacation did Ms. Chang go on?

She went on a walking tour.

1 How did Ms. Chang feel about her vacation?

2 What was Ms. Chang's first complaint about?

3 What will the company do about phone calls?

4 What was Ms. Chang's second complaint?

5 What will the hotel do in the future?

6 What has the company given Ms. Chang?

Dear Ms. Chang,

Thank you very much for your letter of September 24 regarding your walking tour last month. We were very upset to hear that you did not enjoy your vacation, and we take full responsibility for the problems that you experienced.

We were sorry to hear that no one responded to your phone calls on the contact number that you were given when you arrived. We will ensure that every customer is now given a second contact number. Regarding the lack of a vegetarian option in the hotel restaurant, the hotel promises that they will offer both vegetarian and vegan options from now on.

By way of an apology, we have included a voucher worth \$200 off your next trip with us.

Yours sincerely,
Dylan Levine



34.5 MATCH THE COMPLAINTS TO THE CORRECT RESPONSES

My train was two hours late.

1 How can I get my money back?

2 This steak is not cooked correctly.

3 These shirts are too small for me.

4 Your sales assistant was rude.

5 Where are all your wait staff?

We will refund it to your credit card.

I'll talk to him about his bad attitude.

We'll give you money off your next trip.

They'll be with you as soon as possible.

I'll take it back to the kitchen.

We'll replace them with bigger ones.



34.6 KEY LANGUAGE MAKING PREDICTIONS

You can also use "will" to make predictions about the future.

Yes, it **will**. I'm on my way now.



Use "I'm afraid" to apologize.

Short form of "will not."

No, I'm afraid it **won't**. The traffic is terrible.



Will my taxi arrive in the next five minutes?



34.7 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

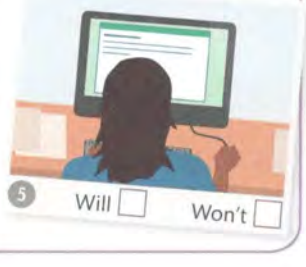
The company will offer you a discount.

- 1 I'm afraid your order _____ arrive today.
- 2 We'll _____ your appointment now.
- 3 I'll _____ to my manager for you.
- 4 We'll _____ you a replacement tomorrow.
- 5 I _____ contact the courier about the delay.
- 6 I'll _____ the chef to bring you a new meal.
- 7 Your delivery will _____ later today.

talk arrive won't
~~offer~~ ask
 will change send



34.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHETHER EACH SCENARIO WILL OR WON'T HAPPEN TODAY



34.9 RESPOND OUT LOUD TO THE AUDIO, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

This milk was sour when I bought it.

I'm very sorry about that. Would you like a refund ?

1 This part is broken and it doesn't work.

I do _____. We'll _____ the broken part for you.

2 Can you send the replacement part today?

I'm _____ it _____ arrive until Wednesday.

3 My train was 90 minutes late!

We'll _____ you a _____ on your next trip.

afraid
~~refund~~
 offer
 apologize
 won't
 discount
 replace
~~sorry~~

34 CHECKLIST

The future with "will"

Aa Complaints and apologies

Dealing with complaints

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 29-34

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
TALKING ABOUT RULES POLITE REQUESTS	You can't wear jeans to work. Could you send your email again, please?	<input type="checkbox"/>	29.1, 29.5
DESCRIBING WORKPLACE PROBLEMS	The printer wasn't working today.	<input type="checkbox"/>	31.1
APOLOGIZING AND GIVING EXPLANATIONS	I'm really sorry. I was writing an email when I spilled water on my keyboard.	<input type="checkbox"/>	32.1, 32.5
DISCUSSING DEADLINES	I have finished packing the boxes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	33.1
DEALING WITH COMPLAINTS	We will investigate this problem, and we'll offer you a discount.	<input type="checkbox"/>	34.1

35 Vocabulary

35.1 TRANSPORTATION



car



taxi



bus



coach



plane



train



tram



metro



bicycle



motorcycle (US) /
motorbike (UK)



helicopter



airport



bus stop



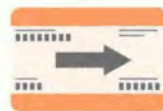
train station



taxi stand (US) /
taxi rank (UK)



35.2 TRAVEL



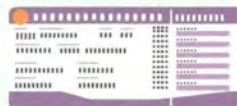
one-way ticket



terminal



check-in



boarding pass



first class



round trip ticket (US) /
return ticket (UK)



domestic flight



international flight



connecting flight



on time



late



delay



luggage



security



passport



passport control



departure gate



board a plane



seat reservation



aisle seat



window seat



business class



economy



transfer



hotel



36 Making travel arrangements

When you have travel plans or want to discuss the arrangements for a trip, it is useful to be able to talk about the possible results of actions and choices.

 **New language** Zero and first conditional

 **Vocabulary** Travel

 **New skill** Talking about actions and results

36.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

You can use the first conditional when you want to describe a realistic action and a future result that it might lead to.



36.2 HOW TO FORM THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

The first conditional is usually introduced by "if" followed by the present simple. The future with "will" expresses the result.



36.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE FIRST CONDITIONAL



If you book in advance, you will get a discount.



If they bring a lot of equipment, we will need a bigger suitcase.



If the trip is long, I will probably fall asleep.



We will be late for the flight if we don't leave soon.

You can put the "if" clause at the end of the sentence if you remove the comma.



36.4 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Will you buy a ticket</p> <p>1 If you go to China for business,</p> <p>2 If I go to China on business,</p> <p>3 If we win the contract,</p> <p>4 Will you arrange a taxi</p> <p>5 We won't get a discount</p> <p>6 If you have a lot of luggage,</p> | <p>if we land late at the airport?</p> <p>you will need a taxi.</p> <p>if I buy one, too?</p> <p>will you visit the Great Wall?</p> <p>if we don't book now.</p> <p>I won't have time to go sightseeing.</p> <p>we will go out to celebrate.</p> |
|---|--|



36.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Dan is calling his colleague, Simon, to arrange flights for a conference. They are discussing travel options.

The person making the booking is...

- Dan.
- Dan's assistant.
- Simon.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 They will travel to the airport...</p> <p>by train. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>by taxi. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>by bus. <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>2 Their plane tickets will be...</p> <p>Economy. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Business Class. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>First Class. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 They will be met in Hanoi by...</p> <p>a taxi driver. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>a former colleague. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>nobody. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 They will travel directly...</p> <p>to the conference venue. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>to the hotel. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>to do some sightseeing. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 Dan asks Simon to send him...</p> <p>the flight tickets. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>his passport details. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>his presentation. <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
|--|--|

36.6 KEY LANGUAGE THE ZERO CONDITIONAL

You can use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true, or to describe the direct result of an action.

If your bag weighs too much, we charge a fee.



36.7 HOW TO FORM THE ZERO CONDITIONAL

The zero conditional uses "if" or "when" with the present simple, followed by the present simple in the main clause.



36.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE ZERO CONDITIONAL



If you book online, flights are often cheaper.



When I pack in a hurry, I sometimes forget my passport.



The airport has a shower if you need to freshen up.



Clients get angry if we don't pay their expenses.



The airline offers transfers if you have a connecting flight.



If I don't carry a map, I always get lost in a new city.





36.9 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

fly Business Class, If there you a lounge. is

If you fly Business Class, there is a lounge.

1 you transfer, you. book a When driver a meets

2 get the off Passengers if plane annoyed takes late.

3 You a meal vegetarian. special can if you're order



36.10 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

Will / ~~do~~ you pick me up from the airport if I tell you my flight number?

1 If you buy food on the plane, it was / is quite expensive.

2 If you are / will in a group, it is often cheaper to go by taxi.

3 Will it be cheaper to buy / bought a return ticket if I come back the same day?

4 When you book flights early, they are / is usually cheaper.

5 Traveling is boring if you don't / didn't have anything to do on the plane.



36 CHECKLIST



Zero and first conditional

Aa Travel

Talking about actions and results

37 Asking for directions

When traveling to conferences and meetings, you may need to ask for directions. Knowing how to be polite but clear is essential.

-  **New language** Imperatives, prepositions of place
- Aa Vocabulary** Directions
-  **New skill** Asking for and giving directions

37.1 KEY LANGUAGE ASKING FOR AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

When you ask for directions, be polite and listen carefully to the response. Imperatives are often used to give directions.

Excuse me, **do you know the way to the conference hall?**



Yes, **go straight ahead.**

To form imperatives, use the base form of the verb (without "to").

Excuse me, **do you know how to get to the hotel?**



Yes, **take the first right on Main Street.**

You can approach someone with "excuse me" or "sorry" to ask politely for directions.

This is a polite way to make sure that you have heard directions correctly.

Sorry, **did you say it's next to the park?**



Yes, that's right.

So it's on the left, after the station?



No, **don't turn left. Take the first right.**

Add "don't" to make an imperative negative.

37.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES GIVING DIRECTIONS WITH IMPERATIVES



Stop at the hotel.



Turn left at the sign.



Go past the restaurant.



Wait at the gate.



Take the second right.

37.3 VOCABULARY PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE AND OTHER DIRECTIONS



next to



opposite /
across from



between



on the corner



behind



in front of



on the right



on the left



intersection /
crossroads



block



37.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

It's **opposite** / ~~between~~ the mall downtown.

- 1 The venue is straight ahead and on **the** / ~~a~~ left.
- 2 Excuse **you** / ~~me~~, do you know where the gym is?
- 3 Sorry, did you **say** / ~~tell~~ it's on the right?
- 4 Go straight ahead and **turn** / ~~turning~~ left.
- 5 The bus stop is in front **of** / ~~to~~ the park.
- 6 Do you know the **way** / ~~where~~ to the post office?
- 7 The hotel is 50 feet ahead **in** / ~~on~~ the right.
- 8 Do you **think** / ~~know~~ the way to the hotel?
- 9 **Do** / ~~Go~~ straight ahead and you'll see the sign.
- 10 The bus stop is directly opposite **the** / ~~of~~ bank.
- 11 Turn right at the **intersection** / ~~block~~.



37.5 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

The building is on the corner.

The building is by the corner.

- 1 Do you know how to be to Silver Street?
Do you know how to get to Silver Street?
- 2 It's in front of the red building.
It's on front of the red building.
- 3 Don't take a first right. Take the second.
Don't take the first right. Take the second.
- 4 I'll meet you across from the hotel.
I'll meet you across the hotel.
- 5 Go straight ahead and turn left at the lights.
Go straight ahead and turn left on lights.
- 6 The bank is next to the station.
The bank is the next to station.





37.6 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

way Do bank? to the know you the

Do you know the way to the bank?

1 you Sorry, opposite café? did say it's the

2 ahead right and Go turn the straight at intersection.

3 to Do know to you get the how venue?

4 past and post Go on it's the left. office the



37.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE DIRECTIONS YOU HEAR



37.8 LOOK AT THE MAP, THEN RESPOND TO THE AUDIO OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS



Do you know the way to the hospital?

Yes. Take the second right.
It's opposite the museum.

3 Can you tell me where the nearest hotel is?

Go straight _____.
It's on the _____.

1 Is there a restaurant near here?

Take the first _____, and
go _____ the hotel.

4 Do you know the way to the train station?

Take the first _____,
then _____ straight ahead.

2 Could you tell me the way to the museum?

It's across from the hospital.
Take the _____ right.

5 Can you tell me the quickest way to a café?

Just go _____ ahead
and it's on the _____.

37 CHECKLIST




⚙ Imperatives, prepositions of place

Aa Directions

🧩 Asking for and giving directions

38 Describing your stay

You can describe events using either active or passive sentences. The focus in a passive sentence is on the action itself rather than the thing that caused it.

-  **New language** The passive voice
-  **Vocabulary** Hotels and accommodation
-  **New skill** Using the passive voice

38.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PASSIVE VOICE

In passive sentences, the person or thing doing the action is unknown, unimportant, or obvious.



The staff served breakfast on the hotel terrace.

In this active sentence, the focus is on the people serving breakfast.



Breakfast was served on the hotel terrace.

Here the focus is on breakfast, rather than the people who served it.



38.2 HOW TO FORM THE PASSIVE VOICE

All passives use a form of "be" with a past participle. "By" can be used to introduce the person or thing doing the action.

SUBJECT

FORM OF "BE"

PAST PARTICIPLE

REST OF SENTENCE

Breakfast

was

served

by the staff.

The main verb is expressed as a past participle.

38.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PASSIVE VOICE



The TV **was broken** when I arrived.



The hotel room **was booked** by my assistant.



The Wi-Fi code **is written** on your keycard.



A wake-up call **was not offered**.





38.4 MATCH THE ACTIVE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT PASSIVE VERSIONS

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>1 The guest requested a double room.</p> <p>2 Maria cleaned the rooms this morning.</p> <p>3 Someone left the key in the door.</p> <p>4 The CEO met the VIPs in the boardroom.</p> <p>5 Someone put flowers in the hotel foyer.</p> | | <p>1 The rooms were cleaned this morning.</p> <p>2 The key was left in the door.</p> <p>3 A double room was requested.</p> <p>4 Flowers were put in the hotel foyer.</p> <p>5 The VIPs were met in the boardroom.</p> |
|--|--|---|



38.5 REWRITE THE PASSIVE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

- opened was VIP. a hotel by The
- The hotel was opened by a VIP.*
- 1 car driven chauffeur. The was by a
- 2 by the guest. key The was found
- 3 shown conference around They the venue. were



38.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED





38.7 READ THE REVIEWS AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Hotel Gwesty is not near the airport.

True False Not given

- 1 Hugh Jenkins didn't like the hotel staff.
True False Not given
- 2 Hugh Jenkins and his clients ate at the hotel.
True False Not given
- 3 Hugh Jenkins will go back to Hotel Gwesty.
True False Not given
- 4 Sue Vardy was impressed by Hotel Plaza.
True False Not given
- 5 The Wi-Fi worked well at Hotel Plaza.
True False Not given
- 6 The furniture at Hotel Plaza was bad.
True False Not given

Which hotel?
HOME | REVIEWS | ABOUT | CONTACT

Hotel Gwesty: Review by Hugh Jenkins, CEO TotalData
The hotel is very conveniently located, less than two miles from the airport. From the moment we checked in, I was impressed by the staff's professional manner. They immediately took us to the meeting room to look around before our clients arrived. The meeting room was comfortable and had all the equipment we needed for presentations and discussions. Throughout the day, we had refreshments provided in the room and an excellent buffet lunch. Our clients were happy and we will be returning here for future meetings.

Hotel Plaza: Review by Sue Vardy, Director Centria32
The best part of our stay here was checking out! We booked this hotel to launch our new product, and it was a disaster. Our conference room was very dark and there was no Wi-Fi or internet connection at all. We could not turn the projector on, the furniture was falling apart, and worst of all, they forgot to pick up our client from the airport! A horrible place!

Aa

38.8 MATCH THE DEFINITIONS TO THE CORRECT PHRASAL VERBS

arrive and register at an airport or hotel

look around

1 pick a person up in a vehicle and take them somewhere

check in

2 to break because something is old or poorly made

pick up

3 to make something work, often with a switch

fall apart

4 the process of leaving a hotel after you have paid

check out

5 walk around a place to see what is there

turn on





38.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE SENTENCES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM



An assistant is calling a hotel to reserve a room for her boss.

- A How many rooms would you like?
- B Could I reserve a parking space for those days?
- C Would you like to book breakfast now?
- D I'd like to make a reservation, please.
- E Can I have the name, please?



38.10 RESPOND OUT LOUD TO THE AUDIO, PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

What did you think of the meals during your stay?

The hotel food was prepared (prepare) very badly.

1 Where did you have breakfast in the morning?

Breakfast was served (serve) in the main restaurant.

2 Were the rooms clean and tidy?

The rooms are cleaned (clean) every day.

3 Who reserved your rooms?

The reservation was made (make) by my assistant.

4 Were the rooms nice?

Yes. Very. They were decorated (decorate) beautifully.

38 CHECKLIST

The passive voice

Aa Hotels and accommodation

Using the passive voice

39 Vocabulary

39.1 EATING OUT



chef



waiter



waitress



make a
reservation /
booking



menu



appetizer (US) /
starter (UK)



entrée (US) /
main course (UK)



dessert



check (US) /
bill (UK)



receipt



café



restaurant



bar



tip



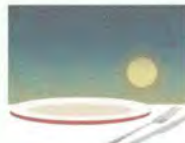
food allergy /
intolerance



breakfast



lunch



dinner



vegan



vegetarian



broil (US) /
grill (UK)



bake



roast



boil



fry



39.2 FOOD AND DRINK



food



drinks



fork



knife



spoon



napkin



cup



glass



tea



coffee



water



milk



cream



butter



cheese



meat



fish



seafood



fruit



vegetables



potatoes



rice



pasta



bread



sandwich



soup



salad



cake



chocolate





sugar



40 Conferences and visitors

Whether you are welcoming visitors, or visiting somewhere on business yourself, it is important to know how to interact politely in English.

-  **New language** "A," "some," "any"
- Aa Vocabulary** Hospitality
-  **New skill** Welcoming visitors

40.1 KEY LANGUAGE WELCOMING VISITORS

There are a number of phrases you can use when welcoming visitors who have come to see you on business.

Welcome to Hanoi.

Have you been to Hanoi before?



You must be Mr. Burford.

Yes, we spoke on the phone.



It's great to meet in person.

Did you have a good flight?

Can I get you anything?



40.2 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

You are Mr. Draper.

You must be Mr. Draper.

- 1 Yes, we speak on the phone.
Yes, we spoke on the phone.
- 2 Have you been to Mexico City before?
Have you been Mexico City before?
- 3 I'll let Mrs. Singh know that you're here.
I'll tell Mrs. Singh know you're here.
- 4 Would you like some tea or coffee?
Would you have some tea or coffee?
- 5 Did you have a good flight?
Did you have a well flight?
- 6 I've been looking forward to this visit.
I've been look forward to this visit.
- 7 It's great to meet your person.
It's great to meet you in person.
- 8 Did you have any trouble getting here?
Do you have any trouble getting here?
- 9 Can I get you anything?
Can I have you anything?



40.3 KEY LANGUAGE "A," "SOME," "ANY"

In English, nouns can either be countable, meaning they can be easily counted, or uncountable, meaning they aren't usually counted individually. Use "a" or "an" with single countable nouns. Use "some" with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. Use "any" in questions and negative statements.

Uncountable nouns can be made countable if they are placed in containers.


Would you like **a** cup of coffee?

Do you have **any** tea?

I'm afraid not. Can I get you **some** water?

Use "any" in questions and negative statements.

Always use "some" with uncountable nouns, not "a," "an," or a number.



40.4 REWRITE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Do you have some luggage?
Do you have any luggage?

1 Would you like some cup of tea?

2 Do you take a sugar?

3 Did you have any good trip?

4 Could I have any water, please?

5 Here are any details about the hotel.



40.5 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

I like to drink

a good flight?

1 I didn't bring

any help?

2 Did you have

coffee at breakfast.

3 Do you need

any luggage.

4 Would you like to

anything to drink?

5 There will be

meet the team?

6 Can I get you

seat and wait here.

7 Please take a

something to eat.





40.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Two attendees are discussing products at a marketing conference in Hanoi.

Where has Mr. Park traveled from?

London

Moscow

Seoul

- When was the conference's opening reception?
The morning before
The evening before
That morning
- What does Ben Park want to see at the conference?
A product launch
Jo's presentation
The closing session
- What is Jo going to give a presentation about?
Networking at conferences
Social media and marketing
A new product launch

Aa

40.7 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Collect your lanyard from reception.

- The _____ speech will start at 10am.
- The main _____ used a lot of slides.
- The main sponsor will _____ a new product.
- Every attendee gets a _____ and a name tag.
- In a workshop the _____ get involved.
- There are lots of _____ opportunities.

reception keynote
 launch lanyard networking
 delegates presenter



40.8 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

There is a / ~~any~~ / ~~some~~ workshop at midday.

- They have a / ~~some~~ / ~~any~~ free food and drinks.
- Do you have a / ~~some~~ / ~~any~~ lanyard already?
- I have a / ~~some~~ / ~~any~~ business cards to give people.
- I'd like to see a / ~~some~~ / ~~any~~ interesting talks.
- Are you going to a / ~~some~~ / ~~any~~ talks today?
- Do you have a / ~~some~~ / ~~any~~ business card?
- Are you staying in a / ~~some~~ / ~~any~~ hotel?
- They don't have a / ~~some~~ / ~~any~~ drinks.
- I'm giving a / ~~some~~ / ~~any~~ presentation today.





Conference tips:

Going to a conference is one of the best ways to network and make new business connections.

• It is really important to make a good first impression. Remember, you might be talking to a future client or employer.

• Dress professionally and always behave politely. Most importantly, show an interest in the person you are talking to. Find out their name; ask them what they do and ask about their family. This, in turn, will make them more likely to ask about you.



40.9 READ THE ARTICLE AND MARK THE CORRECT SUMMARY

- 1 Use conferences to network.
Dress professionally, act politely, and tell everyone all about yourself.
- 2 Use conferences to network. Dress professionally, act politely, and find out about the person you are talking to.
- 3 Use conferences to network.
Dress professionally, act politely, and tell your clients about yourself.



40.10 RESPOND OUT LOUD TO THE AUDIO, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Do you have any goals for the conference?

I want to start networking with people in my field.

1 Sorry, I didn't catch your name.

It's Leo Smart. I haven't collected my _____ yet.

2 Do you have any contact details?

Yes, here. Please take my _____.

3 Are you going to any presentations?

Yes, and I went to an interesting _____ this morning.

workshop

business card

~~networking~~

lanyard

40 CHECKLIST

"A," "some," "any"

Aa Hospitality

Welcoming visitors

41 Dining and hospitality

It is important to learn local customs for dining and entertaining. At business lunches and conferences, follow these customs and use polite language.

 **New language** "Much / many," "too / enough"

 **Vocabulary** Restaurants

 **New skill** Offering and accepting hospitality

41.1 KEY LANGUAGE DINING IN RESTAURANTS

When dining or sharing hospitality with clients, it is important as a host or guest to be friendly and polite.

I'd like a **table for two**, please.

Do you **have a reservation**?

Yes. My name is Sarah Key.

Do you have any **tables free** for lunch?

How many people are in your party?

I'm afraid there is a **20-minute wait**.

Are you **ready to order**?

"Could" is more polite than "can."

Could I **have the fish**?

Do you have any **allergies**?

Yes. I'm **allergic to peanuts**.

I'll **have the soup**, please.

Add "please" to make requests more polite.

How is **everything**?

There were lots of **bones** in my fish.

Could we have **the check**, please?

This is usually referred to as the "bill" in UK English.

I don't have enough cash. Can I **pay by card**?

There is too much **cream** in my soup.





41.2 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

are

How

there?

many

options

vegetarian

How many vegetarian options are there?

1 like Would see you to dessert menu? the

2 sparkling have water, Could some please? we

3 have receipt this, I a Could please? for



41.3 RESPOND OUT LOUD TO THE AUDIO, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Have you reserved a table, sir?

Yes, I made a reservation by telephone earlier.

1 How many people are in your party?

The _____ was for six, but now there are only five.

2 What would you like for your appetizer?

Is there anything that you _____?

3 Do you have any food allergies or intolerances?

Yes. I'm _____ to shellfish.

4 How is everything for you?

It's okay, _____ the food is a little bit cold.

~~made~~

reservation

but

allergic

recommend





41.7 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

You should ask all clients to business lunches.

True False Not given

- The author recommends reading about local customs.
True False Not given
- Guests should be given a selection of places to eat.
True False Not given
- You should go outside to answer your phone.
True False Not given
- Guests shouldn't order the most expensive meal.
True False Not given
- The author suggests you shouldn't eat too much.
True False Not given

MEALS AND DEALS

Business lunches can be a great way to get to know your clients, but be careful about who you invite to lunch. CEOs, for example, have busy schedules, and it may be better to invite them for coffee. If you do invite someone to lunch, you should read about the local dining etiquette. You could also present your guest with several dining options before making a restaurant reservation. Once you arrive at the



restaurant, turn off your phone. Your guests should have all your attention. If you are a guest yourself, arrive on time, and make sure that you do not order the most expensive thing on the menu. Last, as host or guest, try to enjoy yourself.

41 CHECKLIST

- ⚙️ "Much / many," "too / enough" Aa Restaurants 🧑‍🍳 Offering and accepting hospitality

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 35-41

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
THE FIRST CONDITIONAL	If you buy a return flight, you will save money.	<input type="checkbox"/>	36.1
THE ZERO CONDITIONAL	If your bag weighs too much, we charge a fee.	<input type="checkbox"/>	36.6
GIVING DIRECTIONS WITH IMPERATIVES	Go straight ahead.	<input type="checkbox"/>	37.1
THE PASSIVE VOICE	Breakfast was served on the hotel terrace.	<input type="checkbox"/>	38.1
"A," "SOME," "ANY"	Do you have any tea? Would you like a cup of coffee or some water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	40.3
"MUCH / MANY," "TOO / ENOUGH"	How much time do we have? There are not enough waiters.	<input type="checkbox"/>	41.4

In most workplaces, you can use polite but informal language to call your co-workers. English often uses two- or three-part verbs in informal telephone language.

 **New language** Telephone language

 **Vocabulary** Phone numbers and etiquette

 **New skill** Calling your co-workers

42.1 KEY LANGUAGE MAKING INFORMAL PHONE CALLS

Informal phone calls between co-workers often use various polite phrases for starting and ending a call and exchanging information.

You can say your name followed by "speaking" when you answer the phone.

Hello. Miguel speaking.



Hi, Miguel. It's Tana from finance.



Use "Could" instead of "Can" to make a request even more polite.

Hi. Can I speak to Jan, please?



This means "I'm Jan."

Speaking. How can I help you?



You can also identify yourself by saying the name of your department.

Hello, IT department.



Hi. I'm calling because my computer screen has frozen.



This is polite, but still fairly informal.

Can I ask who's calling, please?



Polite alternative to "yes."

Of course. It's Oliver Timms.



Use this to offer further help or advice.

Is there anything else I can help you with?



Use this to politely turn down further help and end a call.

No, that's all, thanks. Goodbye.



This is an informal way to politely end a call.

I'd better be going.



You can also say, "Speak to you soon."

OK. Talk to you soon.





42.2 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Can I speak to Jan, please?

- 1 Hi, Karl. It's Katie _____ HR.
- 2 Hi. I'm _____ about the Wi-Fi.
- 3 My client is here. I'd _____ be going.
- 4 Can I ask _____ calling, please?
- 5 Is there _____ else I can do for you?
- 6 Hello. Olga _____.
- 7 No, thanks. That's _____. Bye.

better from who's
 anything all
 speak calling speaking



42.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE SENTENCES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM



Danny calls the IT department to discuss a problem with his computer.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| A | Hi, Danny. How can I help? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B | Thanks again. Talk to you soon. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | I know it's down. I've just reset the router. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | Hi, Sandra. It's Danny from sales. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| E | Is there anything else I can help you with? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| F | I'm calling about the internet. | <input type="checkbox"/> |



42.4 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

I'd better be go. Goodbye.

I'd better be going. Goodbye.

- 1 Hi. Can I speak Jacob, please?
- 2 Hello, Sophie. Here Ahmed from sales.
- 3 Could I say who's calling, please?
- 4 Hi. Adam speaks.
- 5 It's Sandy off IT.
- 6 Hi. I call because the elevator is stuck.
- 7 Bye then. Speaking to you soon.
- 8 Can I ask who calls, please?



42.5 KEY LANGUAGE SAYING YOUR PHONE NUMBER

There are many useful phrases for telling people your phone number.

Informal English usually shortens "phone number" to "number."

The office number is 0078 555 251.



An extension is the last few digits of an employee's office phone number.

My extension is 3827.



You can also say "You can call me."

You can contact me at 603-902-0691.



42.6 PRONUNCIATION NUMBERS

In US English, the number 0 is pronounced "zero," and repeated numbers are said individually. In UK English, many different pronunciations are possible for 0 and rows of repeated numbers.

zero

"oh"

0

nought

four four

forty-four

44

double four

five five five

treble five

555

triple five

five double five



42.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND WRITE DOWN THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS THAT YOU HEAR

0788409662

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____



42.8 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

If you want to arrange a meeting, you **can / will** contact me on 0078 555 251.



1

Can / Don't you call Martin at the office?
His number's 902-555-4349.



2

You **can / will** call me on my cell phone
any time. My number's 03069 991332.



3

Hi, it's Myra. **Can / Do** you call me back?
My number's 07064 881206.



4

Would / Can you be able to call me back?
I'm at the office. My extension is 8762.



5

If you **want / should** to contact Samuel
later, his number's 01632 960441.



6

I've got a number for Hanna if you **can / want**
to contact her. It's 321-554-8933.



42.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Tara calls her co-worker, Sven, to ask for help with some workplace problems.

What department does Sven work in?

- Sales
IT
HR

1 What is Tara working on at the moment?

- A project selling mobile devices
A project selling shoes
A project selling apps

2 What is her main problem?

- The mobile devices do not work
The Wi-Fi does not work
She cannot connect to the Wi-Fi

3 What is Sven's solution?

- Enter a different passcode
Turn them off and on again
Come to a different office

4 What is the passcode that Sven gives?

- JG330XS
GJ330XF
GJ330XS

5 What does Sven say about Tara's second problem?

- He cannot fix it
She cannot fix it
He will fix it

42.10 KEY LANGUAGE VERBS FOR PHONE CALLS

Informal spoken English, particularly in telephone language, often uses two- or three-part verbs.

I have to **hang up** now, but I'll **call you back** tomorrow.



42.11 FURTHER EXAMPLES VERBS FOR PHONE CALLS

I'll just **put you through** to the IT department.



This line is awful!
I just **got cut off**.



Sorry, I'm really busy. Can I **get back to you** in 10 minutes?



Their receptionist never **picks up** the phone.



42.12 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

This line is terrible! I hope we don't get **cut up** / **off** / ~~**on**~~.

- 1 Anna, can I call you **off** / **on** / **back** later from the office?
- 2 Suzanna always takes ages to pick **up** / **on** / **off** the phone.
- 3 Ethan, I will get back **to** / **with** / **until** you later with an answer.
- 4 I'll put you **in** / **back** / **through** to Ivor now.
- 5 If a customer is very rude, you can hang **on** / **off** / **up**.
- 6 I'll find out the information and get **off** / **back** / **on** to you.
- 7 I'm busy now, Valeria, but I'll call **you** / **me** / **us** back later.



42.13 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

to get later back Can you today? I

Can I get back to you later today?

1 I'll through sales. you put to Simone in

2 will you afternoon. back I call this later

3 just were off. cut about we Sorry that;



Aa 42.14 READ THE ARTICLE AND WRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED PHRASES NEXT TO THEIR DEFINITIONS

- end a call = hang up
- 1 have a call interrupted = _____
- 2 answer the phone = _____
- 3 talk louder = _____
- 4 return your call = _____
- 5 becoming bad quality = _____
- 6 call them again = _____

BUSINESS TIPS

Problem phone call?

What to do with people who won't stop talking

We have all wanted to **hang up** on callers who keep talking when we are really busy at work. Sometimes, the usual, "I'd better be going" does not work. One thing you can do is to say that you have a meeting in another room and that you will **get back to them** later. Another tactic is to say, "Could you **speak up**, please? The line keeps **breaking up**. I hope we don't get **cut off**." Then put the phone down. If they **call you back**, don't **pick up** the phone!





42 CHECKLIST

- Telephone language
- Aa** Phone numbers and etiquette
- Calling your co-workers

43 Formal phone calls

When you talk to clients or receptionists, you may need to use formal language on the phone. You may also need to take or leave a phone message.

-  **New language** Adjective order
- Aa Vocabulary** Formal telephone language
-  **New skill** Leaving phone messages

43.1 KEY LANGUAGE FORMAL PHONE CONVERSATIONS

You can use formal language to introduce yourself, greet the speaker, and take or leave a message.

You can answer a call by thanking the caller.

Thank you for calling RDSystems.



Hello. I wonder if you could help me.



You can answer a call with the name of your department.

Customer Service. How can I help you?



I'm calling about an order I placed last week.



A more polite alternative to "can."

Could I speak to Rob Martin, please?



"May" is very polite and formal.

Yes, of course. May I ask who's calling?



Use this to say you will transfer a call.

It's Jackie Willis from Samsite Brothers.



Thank you. I'll just put you through.



Use "I'm afraid" or "I'm sorry, but" before negative news.

I'm afraid my manager is away at the moment.



Use this to ask someone to pass on a request.

Could you ask her to call me back today, please?



You can also say "Can I take a message?"

Would you like to leave a message?



Use "could you" to make a request more polite.

Yes, please. Could you tell Mr. Knox that I'd like to order five white plastic chairs?





43.2 MARK THE BEST REPLY TO EACH STATEMENT

Could I speak to Jia Li, please?



May I ask who's calling, please?

Who are you?

1

Would you like to leave a message?



I'll just put you through to HR.

Can you say that I'll arrive late?

2

Thank you for calling TCE Consulting.



I want the sales department.

Could I speak to someone in sales?

3

I'm afraid my manager is out of the office.



Can I talk to the manager?

Can I leave a message for her?

4

Could I talk to Myra Singh, please?



I'll get her now.

Certainly. I'll just put you through.

5

Customer service department. How can I help you?



Yes, please.

I have a problem with an order.

6

Thank you for calling EcoTech.



I'll just put you through.

Hello. I wonder if you could help me.



43.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

How **can** / ~~will~~ I help you?



1

May I ask who's **calls** / **calling**?



2

I'll just **putting** / **put** you through.



3

I'm **afraid** / **scared** he's away today.



4

How / **Who** can I help you?



43.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK THE CORRECT SUMMARY



Tom calls his client, Mr. Ryder, to arrange a meeting.

1

Tom and Mr. Ryder agree to meet at noon on Wednesday next week.

2

Mr. Ryder is not at his desk. Tom leaves a message with the receptionist saying he will call again tomorrow.

3

Mr. Ryder is not at his desk. Tom leaves a message with the receptionist saying he will meet him next week.

43.5 KEY LANGUAGE ADJECTIVE ORDER

Adjectives add detail to descriptions and messages. When English uses more than one adjective before a noun, the adjectives must go in a particular order.



I've booked our team lunch at the **nice little** restaurant next to the office.

Adjectives describing opinions come before adjectives describing facts.



There's a **large red** car in the CEO's parking space. The driver needs to move it.

Fact adjectives also have their own order, depending on the type of fact.



43.6 KEY LANGUAGE ADJECTIVE ORDER IN DETAIL

English very rarely uses more than three adjectives before a noun.

	OPINION	SIZE	AGE	COLOR	MATERIAL	NOUN
I've booked the	nice	little				restaurant.
These are				white	plastic	chairs.
There's a		large		red		car.
We sell	beautiful		antique		china	cups.



43.7 WRITE THE WORDS FROM THE PANEL IN THE CORRECT GROUPS

OPINION	SIZE	AGE	COLOR	MATERIAL
<i>useful</i>	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

awful large ~~useful~~ tiny antique
 blue wooden new glass green





43.8 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

I have a tiny awful old desk in my office.

I have an awful tiny old desk in my office.



1 My boss has a white large friendly cat.



2 My computer is a old white huge desktop from 1995.



3 We're marketing a clever watch tiny new that helps you get fit.



4 Have you seen the black tiny amazing briefcase she has?



5 The meeting room has a modern painting very large.



43.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Julio takes a phone message from Mrs. Garcia, who wants to complain about an order that she has placed.

Julio's manager isn't at her desk.

True False Not given

1 Mrs. Garcia ordered an old coffee pot.

True False Not given

2 Mrs. Garcia's items are broken.

True False Not given

3 Mrs. Garcia does not like the color purple.

True False Not given

4 Julio will send a replacement coffee pot.

True False Not given

5 Mrs. Garcia must go to the post office.

True False Not given

6 Julio will tell his manager about the call.

True False Not given

43 CHECKLIST



Adjective order

Aa Formal telephone language

Leaving phone messages

44 Writing a résumé

A résumé (or CV in UK English) is a clear summary of your skills and career history. Past simple action verbs are particularly useful for describing past achievements.

-  **New language** Action verbs for achievements
- Aa Vocabulary** Résumé vocabulary
-  **New skill** Writing a résumé

44.1 KEY LANGUAGE RÉSUMÉ HEADINGS

Shown below are the most common English résumé headings, and useful phrases for describing your achievements.

Adriana Pires

275 Main Street, Minneapolis, MN 55401
addi123@pires456.com · 612-555-1746

PERSONAL STATEMENT

An introductory statement describing a person's skills, qualities, and career goals.

A highly motivated individual, with a proven track record in hotel reception and front-of-house work.

PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Describes the most significant things achieved throughout someone's career.

Won an award for the Best Hotel Receptionist in the Midwestern Region.

CAREER SUMMARY

A list of current and previous jobs, responsibilities, and skills.

Hotel Deluxe Cite
HEAD RECEPTIONIST · May 2013–Present

- Working in a service-oriented environment
- Gained in-depth knowledge of the hospitality industry, and hands-on experience in customer service.

EDUCATION

A list of qualifications, and the institutions where they were gained.

- BA in Tourism and Hospitality
- Minor in Spanish

KEY SKILLS

Other important skills, such as language skills or IT skills.

- Fluent in Portuguese, Spanish, and English
- Proficient in IT use, including most types of booking systems

INTERESTS

Things that someone enjoys doing in his or her spare time.

Cooking, traveling, paragliding, scuba diving

References available upon request

A reference is a recommendation from a current or previous employer.

TIP

English résumés often leave the subject and the verb "be" out of sentences. For example, "Fluent in English, Spanish, and Italian" omits "I am."


Aa


44.2 MATCH THE PHRASES TO THE CORRECT RÉSUMÉ HEADINGS


	Fluent in Portuguese, Spanish, and English	Personal statement
1	A highly motivated individual	Interests
2	Working in a service-oriented environment	Key skills
3	Won an award for the Best Hotel Receptionist	References
4	Diploma in Tourism and Hospitality	Career summary
5	Cooking, traveling, paragliding, scuba diving	Education
6	References available upon request	Professional achievements





44.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL


 I have a proven track record in the the catering industry.


1  I am _____ in Japanese and Mandarin Chinese.

2  I have a great deal of _____ experience in the construction industry.

3  I have an _____ knowledge of hair-coloring techniques.

4  As an ex-car salesman, I have a _____ background.

5  I am a highly _____ librarian and love reading.

6  I am _____ in all major types of accounting software.

service-oriented ~~proven~~ motivated fluent proficient hands-on in-depth



44.4 KEY LANGUAGE PAST SIMPLE ACTION VERBS

Use past simple action verbs on your résumé to talk about the responsibilities you have had and your past achievements.

I **managed** a successful team of scientists.



I **coordinated** a major product launch.



I **negotiated** a great price for the company's products.



I **volunteered** in a local school.



I **established** a new training program.



I **collaborated** with designers to produce the company logo.



44.5 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE



Last year, I **managed** / ~~negotiated~~ a small team of painters.

1



Our teams **established** / **collaborated** to create the packaging design.

2



We **established** / **collaborated** a new headquarters downtown.

3



I **coordinated** / **collaborated** a staff training day for all departments.

4



I **managed** / **volunteered** for a charity and built a classroom.

5



I **established** / **negotiated** with all our suppliers and cut costs by 15 percent.





44.6 READ THE RÉSUMÉ AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Ela Babinski

7 Gold Street
Perth
1609
elabab765@babela12.com
+61 491 570 156

I am determined and enthusiastic with practical experience in arranging and running sporting and educational activities for young adults. I have organized and supervised a number of overseas activity vacations in various countries and I have numerous health and safety certificates.

Career summary

YLHS Activity Vacations

HEAD OF ACTIVITIES • April 2013–present
YLHS Activity Vacations is a small, successful company, which combines adventure vacations with language education.

Duties:

- I create and supervise safe and exciting activity programs for 14–18 year-olds in three different countries.
- I manage teams of up to 16 activity leaders.

World Youth Language Schools

ACTIVITY LEADER • November 2011–April 2013
World Youth Language Schools run language courses around the world. Each day students have lessons followed by a sports activity.

Duties:

- I supervised up to 15 students at a time for activities.
- I also arranged transportation for students to and from each activity.

Professional achievements

Voted “Activity Leader of the Year” three years in a row by co-workers.

Education

- Certificate in Activity Leadership, Level 3
- International Baccalaureate Diploma

Key skills

- Fluent in French and intermediate level Spanish
- First aid qualified
- Excellent organizer and people manager

Interests

Canoeing, climbing, and photography.

All the activities Ela organizes are in France.

True False Not given

1 Ela currently manages other activity leaders.

True False Not given

2 Ela’s co-workers voted for her to receive an award.

True False Not given

3 Ela was a language teacher for World Youth.

True False Not given

4 Ela got her Activity Leadership Certificate last year.

True False Not given

5 Ela can speak French and Spanish fluently.

True False Not given

44 CHECKLIST

Action verbs for achievements

Aa Résumé vocabulary

Writing a résumé

45 Making plans

English uses the future with "going to" to talk about plans and decisions that have already been made. It is useful for informing co-workers about your plans.

-  **New language** The future with "going to"
-  **Vocabulary** Polite requests
-  **New skill** Making arrangements and plans

45.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE FUTURE WITH "GOING TO"

Use "going to" to tell co-workers what you have decided to do in the future.



I am **going to** arrange a training course.



45.2 HOW TO FORM THE FUTURE WITH "GOING TO"

To form the future with "going to" use the verb "to be" with "going to" followed by the base verb.

SUBJECT	"TO BE"	"GOING TO"	BASE FORM OF VERB	REST OF SENTENCE
I	am			
You / We / They	are	going to	arrange	a training course.
He / She	is			

"Going to" doesn't change with the subject.

45.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE FUTURE WITH "GOING TO"



They're really busy. They're **not going to** join us for the meeting.

Add "not" after "to be" to make the negative.



There's no paper for the printer. Are you **going to** order some more?

Switch the subject and "to be" in questions.





45.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE FUTURE WITH "GOING TO"

I am going to order (order) new stationery supplies this afternoon.



1 They _____ (not invest) a lot of money next year.



2 He _____ (travel) by plane and then taxi to the meeting.



3 _____ you _____ (meet) with the suppliers next week?



4 We _____ (buy) the best quality business cards we can.



45.5 MATCH THE PAIRS OF SENTENCES

Mr. Bassir is going to arrive at 10am.

1 We're going to travel by plane.

2 She's not going to make it to the meeting.

3 We're going to give everyone leaflets.

4 You're going to join a new team soon.

5 He's going to retire at the end of the year.

It's good to work with different people.

Can you let her know what happens?

Can you please meet him at reception?

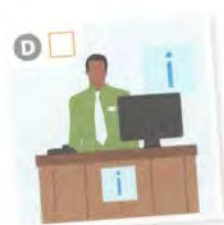
He wants to spend more time playing golf.

We should email the printers today.

Make sure you have your passports.



45.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



45.7 KEY LANGUAGE POLITE ALTERNATIVES TO COMMANDS

Remember that it is polite to phrase requests as questions rather than commands.



"Can" is more direct than "could," but it is still polite.

Add "please" to make a request more polite.

Can you serve the refreshments, please?

[You have to serve the refreshments.]



Use "we" instead of "you" to make the request particularly polite.

Could we possibly move the time of the meeting?

[Move the time of the meeting.]



45.8 MARK THE REQUESTS THAT ARE POLITE

Please could you call our suppliers?

You must call our suppliers.

① Come to my office.

Could you come to my office?

② Why don't we discuss this at the meeting?

I don't have time to discuss this now.

③ Can you tell me when it's finished, please?

When will it be finished?

④ Could we move these files?

Why haven't you moved these files?

⑤ Could you send the design to the printers?

You should send the printers the design.

⑥ Can you help me with these figures, please?

I need help with these figures.



45.9 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Could you to serve the refreshments?

Could you serve the refreshments?

① Can help you me move this cupboard?

② Could you being a little neater, please?

③ Can you to finish the design soon, please?

④ Could us meet at 5 instead of 6?

⑤ Could you possible send me the report today?

⑥ Can you to clean up the meeting room?





45.10 READ THE EMAIL THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS, SPEAKING OUT LOUD

What is Diego going to do?

Diego is going to arrange the refreshments for the conference.



1 Who is Sven going to meet in the afternoon?



2 Who is going to work on the Information Desk?



3 Who is going to wear the lanyards during the conference?



To: Gylfi Laarson

Subject: Conference preparations

Hello Gylfi,

Following our meeting yesterday, I have some more news about the plans for the sales conference. I spoke to Diego this morning about the refreshments and he's going to call ConCater Ltd today to make arrangements.

Sven is going to meet the printers about the posters and leaflets this afternoon. He's going to email us after the meeting when he has more news about prices. We need to move ahead ASAP on the printing.

I've emailed Diane and she's going to work on the Information Desk during the conference. Agnes is going to organize lanyards for all the delegates to wear. Could you arrange for the names to be printed for the lanyards, please?

I'm just going to email the venue to check that the rooms all have projectors and an internet connection. I'll email you later with a further update.

Best,
Simon



4 What is Simon going to check when he emails the venue?



45 CHECKLIST

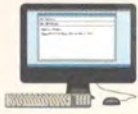
The future with "going to"

Aa Polite requests

Making arrangements and plans

46 Vocabulary

46.1 FORMS OF COMMUNICATION



email



letter



envelope



stamp



internal mail



mail (US) / post (UK)



courier



delivery



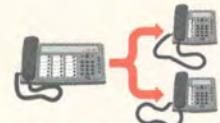
telephone call /
phone call



voicemail



answering machine



switchboard



transfer a call



text message



formal meeting



informal meeting



presentation



conference call



web conference



online chat



social networking



website



memo



bulletin board (US) /
notice board (UK)



46.2 SENDING EMAILS



inbox



outbox



draft



junk mail /
spam



trash



attachment



subject



contact



print



signature



reply



reply all



forward



flagged



sent



46.3 ABBREVIATIONS

I've **CC'd** Marie as she may have more information.

CC
[copy]

Please **BCC** everyone on these emails.

BCC
[blind copy]

Could you get those figures to me **ASAP**?

ASAP
[as soon as possible]

I'm forwarding you their latest comments, just **FYI**.

FYI
[for your information]

Could you tell me your **ETA** tomorrow, please?

ETA
[estimated time of arrival]

We think the retail price will be \$85, but that's **TBC**.

TBC
[to be confirmed]

Just a quick note **RE** order #MYJ497P.

RE
[regarding]

NB I will be out of the office tomorrow morning.

NB
[note]

Please **RSVP** to your invitations by next week.

RSVP
[respond]

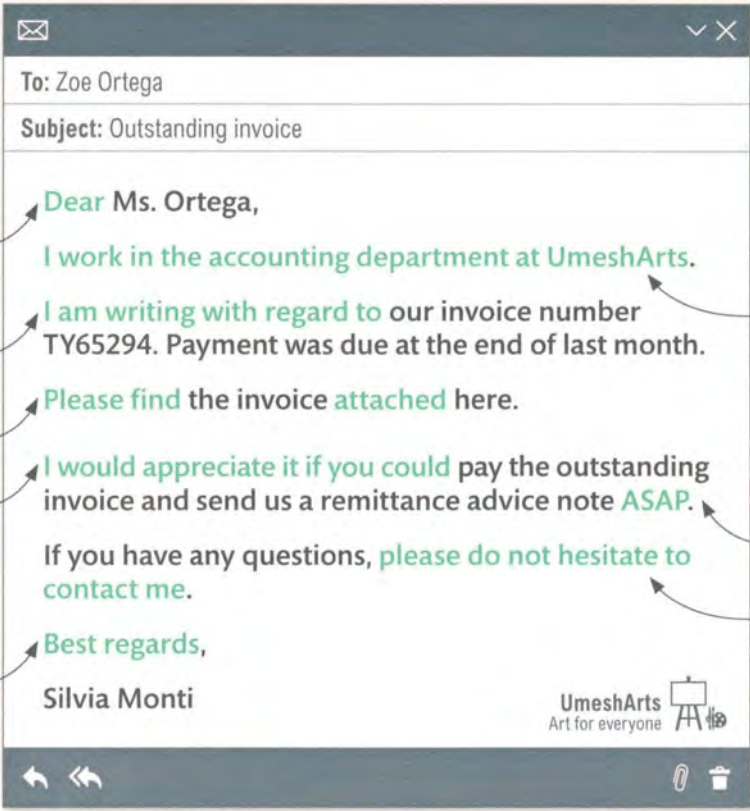


47 Emailing a client

Emails to clients should be polite and clearly state your future plans and intentions. Use the present continuous or "going to" to discuss plans and arrangements.

-  **New language** Future tenses for plans
- Aa Vocabulary** Polite email language
-  **New skill** Emailing a client

47.1 KEY LANGUAGE EMAILS TO CLIENTS



To: Zoe Ortega
Subject: Outstanding invoice

Dear Ms. Ortega,
I work in the accounting department at UmeshArts.
I am writing with regard to our invoice number TY65294. Payment was due at the end of last month.
Please find the invoice attached here.
I would appreciate it if you could pay the outstanding invoice and send us a remittance advice note ASAP.
If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.
Best regards,
Silvia Monti

UmeshArts
Art for everyone

Annotations:

- This is a formal greeting.
- Formal alternative to "I am writing about."
- You can also say "Please see... attached."
- This is a very polite way of making a request.
- This is a formal sign-off.
- Use "in" to talk about your department, and "at" to talk about your company.
- An abbreviation for "as soon as possible."
- A polite way of encouraging a quick response.

47.2 KEY LANGUAGE GREETINGS AND SIGN-OFFS

GREETINGS			SIGN-OFFS		
Hi Ruth,	Dear Ruth,	Dear Ms. Ortega,	All the best,	Best regards,	Yours sincerely,
<i>This is very informal.</i>		<i>Using last names is very formal.</i>	<i>Informal sign-off.</i>	<i>Very formal sign-off.</i>	<i>You can also say "Best regards" or "Kind regards."</i>



47.3 READ THE EMAIL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

What is the main purpose of Zarifa's job?

Science Recycling Technology

1 What sort of companies does Zarifa work with?

Schools Laboratories Technology

2 Old microchips are currently being...

recycled sold discarded to landfill

3 What does Science Solutions want to do with waste?

Purchase it Discard it Sell it

4 What will benefit from this?

The environment Science Nothing

5 How would Zarifa like to discuss further?

Email Telephone In a meeting



To: Richard McGrath

Subject: Recycling opportunity

Dear Mr. McGrath,
I work in the recycling department at Science Solutions. I deal with repurposing waste from technology companies.

It has come to our attention that the microchips you no longer deem fit for purpose are being discarded to landfill. I wonder if you are aware that we could purchase this waste from you? Such a proposition would benefit both your company and the environment.

I would welcome the opportunity to discuss this further with you in a meeting.

Best regards,
Zarifa Sahli



Science Solutions



47.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

I am writing with regarding to your damaged packages.

I am writing with regard to your damaged packages.



1 Please find your attached to invoice this email.



2 I am writing to you as the new CEO in Yoghurt500.



3 I would am appreciate it if you could reply by 3 o'clock this afternoon.



4 My name's Scott and I work at the packaging department.



47.5 KEY LANGUAGE TALKING ABOUT FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

To tell clients about future plans, you can use the present continuous, particularly if you have specified when something will happen.



I am writing to inform you that we **are meeting** other suppliers on Monday.

Present continuous.

We know when this will happen.

"Going to" can be used with a time marker, but it is often used instead of the present continuous to talk about plans for an unspecified time in the future.



I am writing to inform you that we **are going to meet** other microchip suppliers.

Future with "going to."

We don't know when this will happen.



47.6 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

We are ~~paying~~ / **going to pay** your invoice very soon.

- 1 He is emailing / **going to emailing** all the clients this afternoon.
- 2 She is to sending / **going to send** vouchers to all customers.
- 3 They are meet / **going to meet** in Rome to discuss options.
- 4 I am speaking / **going speaking** with our couriers tomorrow.



47.7 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASES IN THE PANEL

We are meeting our new clients on Friday.

- 1 We hope they're _____ us a discount.
- 2 Our CEO is _____ a merger.
- 3 Simone is _____ your invoice this afternoon.
- 4 Mark and Johan are _____ the calls later.

going to discuss
going to offer
~~are meeting~~
going to answer
sending





47.8 REWRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED PHRASES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

with regard to the

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

✕ ✕ ✕

To: Ian Grant

Subject: Agenda for meeting

Dear Mr. Grant,
 I am writing **with regard the** annual meeting later this week. The meeting **is going to taking place** in the main boardroom of our Gold Road building at 1:00pm on Thursday. **Please find attachment** the agenda for the meeting. **We is going to** discuss the sales figures for the last quarter. Markos Kaloyiannis who works **at the** design department **is also attend** the meeting on Thursday. He **is going discuss** the design for the new coffee jars.

We look forward to seeing you there,

Kind regards,
 Anton Schmidt

📧 🗑️

47 CHECKLIST

- Future tenses for plans

 Aa Polite email language

 Emailing a client

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 42-47

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UNIT
INFORMAL PHONE CALLS	Can I ask who's calling, please? I have to hang up now. I'll call you back later.	<input type="checkbox"/>	42.1, 42.10
FORMAL PHONE CALLS	Customer Service. How can I help you? May I ask who's calling?	<input type="checkbox"/>	43.1
ADJECTIVE ORDER	I've booked a nice little restaurant for lunch.	<input type="checkbox"/>	43.5
WRITING YOUR RÉSUMÉ	I have a proven track record in sales.	<input type="checkbox"/>	44.1
FUTURE WITH "GOING TO"	I am going to arrange a training course.	<input type="checkbox"/>	45.1
EMAILS TO CLIENTS	I am writing with regard to our invoice number TY65294.	<input type="checkbox"/>	47.1
TALKING ABOUT FUTURE PLANS	We are meeting other suppliers on Monday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	47.5

Answers

01

1.2

- 1 Hello. My **name's** Sebastian.
- 2 Good **afternoon**. My name is Joe Carr.
- 3 Hi, Marie. **I'm** Clive.
- 4 It's great to meet you, **too**, Sven.
- 5 It's a **pleasure** to meet you.

1.4

- 1 B 2 A 3 B 4 A 5 B

1.6

- 1 **It's a pleasure to meet you**, too.
- 2 Hi, **I'm** Adedeyo. / Hi, **my** name's Adedeyo.
- 3 **Great** to meet you.
- 4 This **is** my new colleague, Martin.
- 5 Marisa, **meet** Roula, my partner.
- 6 It's good to **meet you**, Katherine.
- 7 **May I** introduce Claudia Gomez, our new CEO?

1.7

- 1 Greene 2 14 years 3 Accountant
4 Jill and Mr. Singh

1.8

- 1 Hello, Mr. Lucas. It's a **pleasure** to meet **you**.
- 2 Ashley, **meet** André. André and I work on the **same** project.
- 3 **Hello**, Sophie. My **name's** Rachel Davies. Great to meet you.
- 4 **This is** my colleague, Hayley. We went to college **together**.
- 5 It's **good** to meet you, Cori. **My** name's Angel.
- 6 Hello, James. **It's** really nice **to** meet you. My name's Alex.

02

2.4

- 1 He opens all the windows in the afternoon.
- 2 He brings the team tea and coffee every afternoon.
- 3 She shouts at the computer every day.
- 4 She walks around her office every 30 minutes.

2.5

- 1 She **is** a hairdresser.
- 2 He **travels** by train every morning.

- 1 She **leaves** work at 6pm every day.
- 1 She **drinks** coffee twice a day.
- 3 He **eats** lunch at a local café.

2.6

- 1 False 2 True 3 False
4 Not given 5 False

2.8

- 1 The head of marketing **speaks** for about an hour at every team meeting.
- 2 Arianna and Gabriel **read** their emails first thing every morning.
- 3 The photocopier **stops** working if we don't load the paper carefully.
- 4 The owners of the hotel **visit** it at the end of every month.
- 5 The cleaner **starts** work at 6am every day. The office is always clean in the mornings.

2.9

1. I work from Monday to Friday.
2. I have a meeting every morning.
3. You work from Monday to Friday.
4. You have a meeting every morning.
5. She works from Monday to Friday.
6. She has a meeting every morning.
7. My manager works from Monday to Friday.
8. My manager has a meeting every morning.

2.10

- 1 False 2 True 3 True 4 False
5 True 6 False 7 True

04

4.4

- 1 I'm on the **European** sales team.
- 2 Our **Chilean** office is in Santiago.
- 3 We sell leather shoes from **Spain**.
- 4 My job is to watch the **Asian** markets.
- 5 Book a trip to **Mexico** with us.

4.5

- 1 India 2 France 3 Asia
4 Italy 5 Africa

4.7

- 1 These polo shirts **aren't** made in Vietnam.
- 2 This restaurant **doesn't** use British meat.
- 3 The onions in this market **aren't** local.
- 4 **I'm not** Brazilian, but I work in Brazil.
- 5 The company **doesn't** have overseas clients.

4.9

- 1 True 2 False 3 True 4 False
5 False 6 True

06

6.3

- 1 Are the windows open?
- 2 Is your phone working?
- 3 Are these your files?
- 4 Is that drawer locked?
- 5 Is his desk clean?

6.6

- 1 **Does** he have a key for this drawer?
- 2 **Does** your laptop have a DVD drive?
- 3 **Do** Jim and Tom have new screens?
- 4 **Do** you keep pens in your desk drawer?
- 5 **Does** Sarah write the minutes?
- 6 **Do** all employees have wall calendars?

6.7

- A 3 B 4 C 1 D 5 E 2

6.10

- 1 **Where** are the cups?
- 2 **What** is the photocopier code?
- 3 **How** do I turn off the screen?
- 4 **Why** is this drawer always locked?
- 5 **When** does the cafeteria open?
- 6 **Who** do I ask for printer ink?
- 7 **What** do you discuss at meetings?

6.11

- 1 You need to talk to Anne in HR.
- 2 It's always full on weekend evenings.
- 3 So that Marie can control the stock.
- 4 Turn it on and then select your drink.
- 5 At 2 o'clock. We usually start on time.

6.12

- 1 What can I do to help you?
- 2 Do you know where the key is?
- 3 When does the store open?
- 4 How do I connect the keyboard?
- 5 Why is her desk always a mess?

6.13

- 1 **Where** are the paperclips and pens?
- 2 **What** is for lunch today?
- 3 **Why** do we use old computers?
- 4 **When** do they close the office?

07

7.4

- A 2 B 5 C 3 D 1 E 4 F 6

7.5

- 1 Do you **have** a website I can look up?
- 2 Your job **title** isn't listed here.

- Just **drop** me a line for more details.
- How can I **reach** you to follow up?
- Is this your phone **number**?
- Here's my **business** card.
- Call** me to arrange a meeting.
- Drop me a **line** to follow up next week.

7.6

- 1 True 2 False 3 False 4 False
5 False 6 True

7.8

- 1 Yes, it is. 2 Yes, they are. 3 Yes, they do.
4 Yes, it does. 5 No, we don't.

7.9

- 1 No, it isn't. 2 Yes, they are. 3 Yes, I do.
4 No, it doesn't. 5 Yes, they do.
6 Yes, I do. 7 No, I don't.

08

8.4

- They **don't** have interviews today.
- He **hasn't** got a diploma.
- I **don't have** any experience.
- Do you **have** good IT skills?
- We **have** monthly training sessions.
- He **doesn't** have experience with animals.
- He **has** a Master's degree.
- They **have** a lot of inexperienced staff.
- She's **got** super negotiation skills.

8.5

- Sam loves working with animals.
- Sam won a regional competition.
- Sam organized field trips at college.
- Sam worked in an office.
- Sam has excellent photography skills.
- Sam's degree is in dance and drama.
- Sam has a photography diploma.

8.8

- Oh, yes. I know **the** hotel you mean.
- Susan has **a** diploma.
- Is **the** meeting on the second floor?
- I work for **a** large recruitment agency.
- There's **an** ad for a chef here.
- I hired **a** PA to help me out.
- He works at **the** hospital down the road.
- Is there **an** office in Mexico?

8.9

- A 4 B 1 C 5 D 2 E 6 F 3

8.11

- He was out of the office today.
- I have excellent people skills.
- What skills do you need for this job?

- Have you read the job requirements?
- She's an architect for a top company.
- The new designer is very good.

8.12

Dear Mr. Baxter,
I am writing to apply for **the** role of Library Assistant, which I saw advertised on your website. I **have** two years' experience working as a part-time assistant in my local library. **The** job involves working with **a** team of people and the public, so I have **good people skills**. I **do not have** a degree in Library and Information Studies, as **the** ad requested, but I **have** a degree in English Literature. I look forward to hearing from you.
Yours sincerely,
Judy Stein

10

10.4

- She **doesn't like** using computers.
- He likes **training** new colleagues.
- I **hate** long meetings.
- We **don't like** lazy employees.
- She enjoys **working** in a team.

10.5

- 1 Dislikes 2 Likes 3 Likes 4 Likes

10.6

- 1 False 2 True 3 False
4 False 5 True

11

11.3

- There **aren't** any bathrooms on this floor.
- Is there **a** stationery cabinet in the office?
- There's **a** staff cafeteria on the third floor.
- There **isn't** an elevator in this building.
- Are** there any places to lock my bicycle here?
- Is** there a desk ready for our new designer?
- There are** lots of envelopes in the cabinet.

11.4 Model Answers

- They should leave them in a closet by the main entrance door.
- There are four desks in Jonathan's office.
- There is a tea and coffee machine.
- Staff sign in at reception.

11.5

- There is a staff parking lot.
- There is a business dress code.
- There are places to relax.

- There isn't a staff parking lot.
- There isn't a business dress code.
- There aren't any places to relax.

13

13.3

- A 4 B 1 C 5 D 2 E 3

13.4

POSITIVE: **motivated, ambitious, helpful, bright, intelligent**
NEGATIVE: **impatient, lazy, impolite, nervous, boring**

13.5

- My team leader **is impolite** and he is also **very impatient**.
- My co-workers say that I **am really motivated and ambitious**.
- The new young intern seems very intelligent and he **is really** polite.
- I'm very lucky. All my colleagues **are** hardworking and **helpful**.

13.9

- Two of the people on **my** team are new to the company, but they're settling in well.
- Their** manager is very good with people. They enjoy working with him.
- The company is very proud of **its** reputation and quality products.
- Is this **your** phone? It doesn't belong to me but I found it on my desk.

13.12

- We hate their product, but we love **ours**.
- They are proud of **their** project.
- Our** clients expect excellent service.
- This isn't her desk. It's **mine**.
- This is amazing. Is it **her** project?

13.13

- I think these are your files.
- Is this desk his?
- These are her pens.
- Are those products theirs?

13.16

- The **interns** work really hard.
- All the team **members** are intelligent.
- This big room is my **boss's** office.
- All the **bosses** have parking spaces.
- The best thing about this product is **its** strength.

13.17

- he joined the company
- Jorge's supervisor

- 3 Her progress is slow
- 4 Maria is impatient
- 5 very intelligent

13.18

1. You are my manager.
2. You are my assistant.
3. You are Sam's manager.
4. You are Sam's assistant.
5. You are very organized.
6. You are really organized.
7. We are very organized.
8. We are really organized.
9. Katy is my manager.
10. Katy is Sam's manager.
11. Katy is my assistant.
12. Katy is Sam's assistant.
13. Katy is very organized.
14. Katy is really organized.

14

14.3

- 1 That meeting was really **boring**.
- 2 The printer can be **annoying** at times.
- 3 By the end of the week, I'm really **tired**.
- 4 The system is **confusing** at first.
- 5 I'm very **excited** about my project.
- 6 The news was **shocking**.
- 7 I was very **surprised** by my raise!

14.4

- 1 Not given 2 True 3 False
- 4 Not given 5 False

14.5

- 1 satisfied 2 bored 3 tired
- 4 confusing 5 annoying 6 interesting
- 7 excited 8 shocking

14.8

- 1 This printer is **faster** than the other, but that one is **more reliable**.
- 2 This coffee is **stronger** than I normally buy, but it is also **tastier**.
- 3 This building is **newer** than my last workplace, and the area is **quieter**.
- 4 This café is **busier** than the other one, so the service is **slower**.
- 5 My new uniform is **more comfortable** than my old one, but **uglier**.

14.10

- 1 Parking is more expensive this year.
- 2 This system is better than before.
- 3 I have more work to do than last year.
- 4 I arrive much earlier than my boss.
- 5 Every year my raise is smaller.
- 6 I feel better now that I have a new job.

- 7 A digital copy is more useful to me.
- 8 That meeting was worse than usual.

14.11

- 1 better salary 2 worse overtime pay
- 3 hourly rate is less 4 shorter commute
- 5 bigger bonus

14.12

- 1 easy 2 bored 3 stronger 4 lower
- 5 cheap 6 heavier 7 smaller 8 large
- 9 worse

14.13

- 1 friendlier 2 more successful 3 more
- 4 better 5 longer

14.14

- 1 Now, my vacations are longer **than they used to be**.
- 2 This new computer system is more **efficient than the old one**.
- 3 These presentations are making me more **bored than yesterday's**.
- 4 These new laptops are **lighter than the old ones**.
- 5 The cafeteria lunches are **tastier than restaurant meals**.

14.15

- 1 False 2 Not given 3 True 4 False
- 5 Not given 6 True 7 True

15

15.3

- 1 Lunch is served at noon.
- 2 Don't leave before Mr. Davies.
- 3 Never arrive after 9am.

15.5

- 1 Let your manager know if you need to go out **during** the day.
- 2 My boss is in meetings **for** about four hours every day.
- 3 I have been here **since** 5am this morning.
- 4 Do not leave the building **until** you have signed out.
- 5 The office is closed from Friday **to** Monday.

15.7

- 1 I go by metro.
- 2 Sometimes I ride my bike to work.
- 3 I go by train to work.
- 4 I normally go to work on foot.
- 5 Sometimes I take a taxi to work.
- 6 I take the bus.

15.8

- 1 I always **drive** to work.
- 2 It's usually quicker to **cycle**.
- 3 When it's sunny, we go on **foot**.
- 4 I don't like taking the **metro**.
- 5 I **walk** to work to stay fit.
- 6 I read a book when I go **by** train.
- 7 I **take** the bus when it rains.

15.9

- A 8 B 1 C 3 D 7 E 2 F 5 G 4 H 6

17

17.2

- 1 frequently 2 sometimes
- 3 occasionally 4 never

17.3

- 1 I often do yoga in the evening.
- 2 We occasionally go to see a play.
- 3 She often listens to music at work.
- 4 I always take photos when I go on vacation.

17.8

- 1 This is the best book I've ever read.
- 2 The piano is the easiest instrument to play.
- 3 Yannick listens to the loudest music.
- 4 Shopping is the most expensive hobby I do.
- 5 That was the worst play I have ever seen.
- 6 Exercising is the most relaxing thing I do.
- 7 Let's eat at the closest restaurant.

17.9

- 1 The **most interesting** gallery I've been to is in Paris.
- 2 I've just finished the **worst** book I've ever read.
- 3 The **longest** hike I've ever done is 15km.
- 4 The **farthest** I've ever gone cycling is 50 miles.
- 5 I think that hiking is the **most exciting** hobby.

18

18.4

- 1 I played soccer after work last night.
- 2 He didn't walk to work today.
- 3 I worked from 9 to 5 yesterday.
- 4 She lived in Paris for four years.
- 5 I talked to lots of people on my trip.

18.6

- 1 We **arrived** late, but our boss **didn't shout** at us.
- 2 I **washed** my car, but it **didn't look** clean.

- 3 I **watched** the film, but I **didn't enjoy** it.
 4 It **stopped** raining, but then it **started** snowing.
 5 I **didn't walk** to work, I **cycled**.

18.9

- 1 Did you play board games when you were young?
 2 Did he cook some pasta for lunch?
 3 Did she stay at home and watch TV last night?
 4 Did they watch a scary movie at the movie theater?
 5 Did they walk home from work together?

18.10

- 1 True 2 Not given 3 False 4 True
 5 Not given

18.11

- 1 They visited a museum.
 2 She listened to music.
 3 He watched TV.
 4 They cooked a meal.
 5 They played a board game.

19

19.2

- 1 It's two thirty. / It's half past two.
 2 It's ten forty-five. / It's (a) quarter to eleven.
 3 It's seven. / It's seven o'clock.
 4 It's three twenty-five. / It's twenty-five past three.
 5 It's eight forty-three pm.

19.5

- 1 March 2 August 3 2014 4 May 12

20

20.4

- 1 When I was a gardener, I **spent** the majority of my time outside.
 2 I **met** lots of famous people when I worked as a reporter.
 3 Benjamin **went** to nearly 100 countries as a pilot.
 4 In his last job, he **had** a dog as a partner.

20.5

- 1 As a police officer, I had a uniform.
 2 I met lots of famous musicians.
 3 I went to catering school.
 4 I spent a lot of time in museums.

20.6

- A 3 B 1 C 4 D 5 E 2

20.7 Model Answers

- 1 Sadim chose to study engineering in college.
 2 Sadim thought his father would give him a good job in his company.
 3 Sadim felt angry because he wanted a better job.
 4 Sadim wrote to his father that he would look for another job.
 5 His father said he could be CEO one day.
 6 Sadim finally understood what hard work was like in different areas of the company.
 7 Sadim's work experience taught him to respect all employees.
 8 Sadim's father made him CEO five years ago.
 9 Myra began working in the mailroom two months ago.

20.8

- 1 I **felt** really happy when I left college with a top degree.
 2 My manager **said** that one day I could be CEO of the whole company.
 3 My tutor **taught** me that it was important to check my own work.
 4 I **made** my girlfriend a big cake to celebrate her new job.

20.9 Model Answers

- 1 I saw an ad for the job in the store window.
 2 I felt very excited on my first day.
 3 I chose the job because I wanted to work with customers.
 4 I left my first job five years ago.
 5 I left my first job because the hours were long.

21

21.3

- 1 We opened our tenth store two months **ago**.
 2 The company **recently** merged with one of its competitors.
 3 Jane Hunt opened the first Hunt Bags store **in** 1995.
 4 A new CEO started working here **last** year.

21.4

- A 2 B 3 C 5 D 1 E 4 F 6

21.5

Model Answers

- 1 Ahmed founded Cake & Crumb in 2003.
 2 At first, he worked from the kitchen in his small apartment.
 3 In the company's first year, sales remained steady.

- 4 The company opened its first store in 2005.
 5 Cake & Crumb employed 2,000 bakers by 2010.
 6 Two years ago, the company launched a catering service for children's parties.

21.7

- 1 The number of people going to festivals **went up** last year.
 2 Fortunately, the cost of fuel for transportation **stabilized** recently.
 3 In the really wet summer of 2010, sales of umbrellas **rose** a lot.
 4 The number of people downloading music **stayed the same** last month.
 5 The number of students earning MBAs **remained steady** last year.

21.8

- 1 **At** first, the value of the company **stayed** the same.
 2 Marketing costs **increased** and sales also **rose**.
 3 **Last** summer, umbrella sales **increased** because it was rainy.
 4 The number of customers **decreased**, but profits **went up**.
 5 Two years **ago**, we launched an online delivery service and our sales **rose**.

23

23.4

- A 4 B 1 C 6 D 3 E 2 F 8 G 7 H 5

23.5

- 1 Sales **are increasing** at the moment, so we **are getting** a bigger bonus.
 2 Fashions **are changing**, so we **are adapting** to new trends.
 3 Travel costs **are rising** this year, so we **are calling** each other more instead.
 4 Profits **are dropping**, so we **are cutting** costs in all areas of the business.
 5 We **are selling** a lot to Asia, so we **are planning** to open an office there next year.
 6 I can't believe you **are working** late. You **are missing** the staff party!
 7 I **am waiting** for my interview to start, and I **am feeling** nervous.
 8 The company **is losing** money, so we **are considering** a restructure.

23.8

- 1 Are they buying this?
 2 Is it working now?
 3 Are we selling that?
 4 Are you meeting him?
 5 Who are they promoting?

23.9

- 1 There is no hot water left.
- 2 That's Giorgio. He's a great speaker.
- 3 Yes, I'm running two workshops.
- 4 He's giving a presentation.
- 5 Yes, I think he is.
- 6 No, I'm on the bus at the moment.
- 7 No, it's out of toner. I'm refilling it now.

23.10

- 1 Is the company buying everyone new laptops?
- 2 Is Maria giving her first presentation at the moment?
- 3 Is Rakesh designing the packaging for the new gadget?
- 4 Are we all going to the team meeting now?
- 5 Are they trying to improve sales in North America?

23.12

- 1 I'm not coming to work tomorrow.
- 2 Are you meeting the team today?
- 3 I can't go. I'm not leaving until 8pm.
- 4 Are we coming back here next year?
- 5 Are you coming to the party later?
- 6 I'm not taking notes today. Are you?
- 7 I'm having lunch at noon tomorrow.
- 8 Are you going to Asia this winter?

23.13

- 1 For 10 days
- 2 Next Monday morning
- 3 In the bookstore

23.14

Model Answers

- 1 I'm meeting the HR team.
- 2 I'm going to Paris.
- 3 I'm traveling by train.
- 4 I'm getting home at 7.15pm.
- 5 I'm finishing at 3pm.
- 6 Monica is leaving work on Friday.

24

24.2

- 1 Impolite
- 2 Polite
- 3 Polite
- 4 Impolite
- 5 Impolite
- 6 Polite
- 7 Impolite

24.5

- 1 Sorry to **interrupt**, but my figures are different.
- 2 I'm not sure. What do you **think** about new outlets?
- 3 I'm sorry, but in my **opinion** they will sell well.

24.6

- 1 False
- 2 Not given
- 3 True
- 4 False
- 5 True

24.7

- 1 **take** the minutes, **review** the minutes
- 2 **read** the agenda, **work through** the agenda
- 3 **send** apologies, **announce** apologies
- 4 **take** a vote, **casting** vote
- 5 **opening** remarks, **closing** remarks

24.8

- 1 environment
- 2 reduce
- 3 reuse
- 4 waste
- 5 green
- 6 recycle
- 7 resources
- 8 footprint

24.9

- 1 Tim **sent** his apologies. He can't come.
- 2 Let's **review** our **environmental** strategy.
- 3 Let's work through the **agenda** quickly.
- 4 We should look at **reducing** our waste.
- 5 I'm sorry to **interrupt**, but I disagree.
- 6 What do you think **about** recycling?
- 7 Let's **take** a vote on the new policy.
- 8 The meeting chair has the **casting** vote.
- 9 I'm **sorry**, but I don't agree.
- 10 I think it's the best strategy. How **about** you?
- 11 I just have a few **closing** remarks.

25

25.2

- 1 So did I.
- 2 Me too.
- 3 So do I.
- 4 Me neither.
- 5 Nor did I.

25.3

- 1 I suppose you're right, but it was so long!
- 2 Nor did I. It was too difficult.
- 3 Yes, I agree. She is very friendly, too.
- 4 I suppose so, but they are expensive.
- 5 Me too. They're practical and cheap.
- 6 Neither did I. He was always moody.
- 7 So did I. The menu was excellent.

25.5

- 1 You could be **right**, but I think it's ugly.
- 2 I'm **afraid** we disagree about the price.
- 3 I'm **sorry**, but I don't agree, Jan.
- 4 I'm afraid I **disagree**. It's too expensive.
- 5 I'm sorry, Joe, but I don't agree **at all**.

25.6

- 1 Jeremy strongly disagrees with her.
- 2 Jeremy agrees with her.
- 3 Sian disagrees with him.
- 4 Jeremy strongly agrees with her.

25.7

- 1 Yes, I suppose **you're** right about the new design.
- 2 You **could** be right, but I need to do more research.
- 3 I'm sorry, but I don't **agree** at all with that comment.
- 4 I'm **afraid** I don't agree about this one issue.
- 5 I'm not **sure** about that, Sara. I don't like it.
- 6 I'm afraid I **totally** disagree. That will never work.

26

26.3

- 1 They locked themselves in the fridge.
- 2 He burned himself on the coffee machine.
- 3 Both of you, protect yourselves from the sun.
- 4 We booked ourselves on a fire safety course.
- 5 I fell and hurt myself on the wet floor.

26.4

- 1 Not given
- 2 False
- 3 True

26.5

- 1 assembly point
- 2 first aid kit
- 3 fire extinguisher
- 4 fire exit

26.6

- 1 She's cut **herself**. Get the first aid box.
- 2 They paid for it **themselves**.
- 3 The machine started **itself**.
- 4 Please take care of **yourselves**.
- 5 Make **yourself** aware of the fire exits.

27

27.3

- 1 Let's do more promotion on social media.
- 2 We could redesign the packaging for this product.
- 3 What about hiring a software consultant?

27.5

- 1 You should reset the router.
- 2 She should tell him before he sees it.
- 3 I should order some more.
- 4 We should throw away the food.
- 5 He should walk around the office.

27.7

- 1 I am **unable** to come in the morning. How about the afternoon?
- 2 I **misspell** words so often. Why don't we get an editor?

- 3 The machine isn't working. We should **disconnect** it.
- 4 Are you **unwell**? Why don't we call a doctor for you?
- 5 These tests are **impossible**. What about doing easier ones?

27.6

- A 4 B 1 C 2 D 5 E 3

27.9

- 1 Let's use our old system again. This new one is so **unfamiliar** and slow.
- 2 How about changing the time so that more people are **able** to come.
- 3 Let's discuss the negative feedback from people who **disagree** with our plan.
- 4 What about explaining the delay to stop people from becoming so **impatient**.
- 5 I love conventions! It's so easy to **connect** with new people.
- 6 I have no idea how to write this report. It seems **impossible**!

28

28.2

- 1 To **start** this talk I will give an overall introduction to the project.
- 2 **Second**, after the introduction, I'll describe our role in the project.
- 3 Next, we'll **explore** the benefits of this approach.
- 4 After **that**, we'll look at the possible difficulties we might have.
- 5 Then, to **finish** we'll look at what future research we can do.
- 6 Lastly, I will **answer** any questions that you have for me.

28.4

- 1 False 2 True 3 Not given

28.5

- 1 slide 2 screen 3 projector
4 microphone 5 flipchart

28.7

- 1 I'm happy to answer any questions.
- 2 So, we've covered the main issues.
- 3 Does anyone have any questions?
- 4 Would you like to ask anything?
- 5 In short, next year is important.

28.8

- A 3 B 7 C 4 D 2 E 5 F 1 G 6

28.9

- 1 In **short** we are very proud of our new products.
- 2 I'd like to **begin** by looking back at past sales.
- 3 That's all I have to **say** about the advertising campaign.
- 4 Let's move **on** to talk about the packaging we've designed.
- 5 Does anyone **have** any questions for me?

29

29.2

- 1 It's a special one for fire safety.
- 2 There's a nice café across the street.
- 3 We're meeting clients later this afternoon.
- 4 I have saved all the documents.

29.3

- 1 Is your stapler broken? You **can** use mine.
- 2 She **doesn't have to** come to the training session. She did it last year.
- 3 You **have to** turn off the light if you're the last person to leave the office.
- 4 He **has to** test the fire alarm every Wednesday morning.
- 5 We **don't have to** wear a jacket and tie in the summer months.

29.4

- 1 Not given 2 False 3 True
4 True 5 False

29.8

- 1 Could you **tell** Jan to call me back?
- 2 Could you **check** this report?
- 3 Would you mind **ordering** more pens?
- 4 Could you **mop** the floor, please?
- 5 Could you **come** to today's meeting?
- 6 Would you mind **calling** back later?
- 7 Would you mind **turning** the light off?
- 8 Could you **wash** these cups, please?
- 9 Could you **pass** around the reports?
- 10 Would you mind **booking** me a taxi?
- 11 Could you **show** our clients around?

29.9

- 1 False 2 False 3 True 4 True

29.10

1. Could you book a meeting room?
2. Could you send Sam Davies an email?
3. Could you call our supplier?
4. Would you mind booking a meeting room?
5. Would you mind sending Sam Davies an email?
6. Would you mind calling our supplier?

31

31.4 Note: Negative sentences can also use the long form "was not."

- 1 Gabino **wasn't listening** during the team meeting this morning.
- 2 The internet **wasn't working** all day yesterday. I had to call my clients.
- 3 Hannah and Luke **were talking** during the CEO's presentation.
- 4 I **was forgetting** to do everyday jobs, so I wrote a list.
- 5 I put you on a new team because you **were losing** sales.

31.5

Model Answers

- 1 He wasn't answering important emails.
- 2 He was leaving Maria to reply to all the sales enquiries.
- 3 The author's advice was to talk to the co-worker.
- 4 José was feeling tired after lunch every day.
- 5 He changed his diet so that he ate more salads and vegetables.
- 6 He was working until 5pm every day last week.

31.6

- A 5 B 1 C 3 D 2 E 4

31.7

- 1 Sales were improving. It was a **win-win** situation.
- 2 It's a difficult task. We must think **outside** the box.
- 3 The team was throwing money **down** the drain.
- 4 Was your assistant **pulling** his weight today?
- 5 We were working with a lot of **red** tape.
- 6 Now we're all here, let's get **down** to business.

31.8

- 1 The elevator is out of order.
- 2 The printer was going haywire yesterday.
- 3 Our sales fell last year. Now we're in the red.
- 4 I'm tied up with these difficult reports.

31.9

Model Answers

- 1 Gloria is designing packaging for a health tracker watch.
- 2 The marketing department sends her lots of emails.
- 3 She doesn't get much work done because she's busy answering emails.
- 4 Mark wants Gloria to take it easy.
- 5 Gloria has written to Faruk to ask for advice.

32

32.2 ◀

- 1 Don't worry. I have copies of them here.
- 2 No problem. It's Carson.
- 3 No need. The signal's always bad here.
- 4 That's OK. We can have coffee first.
- 5 Never mind. I've got myself another one.

32.3

- 1 Yes
- 2 Yes
- 3 Yes
- 4 Yes
- 5 No

32.4 ◀

- 1 I'm so **sorry** I was late for this morning's meeting.
- 2 I'm afraid that's not good **enough**. I want my money back.
- 3 I would like to **apologize** for the rudeness of our receptionist.
- 4 That's OK, but please make **sure** it doesn't happen again.

32.8 ◀

- 1 She **walked** into the room and saw that Clive **was practicing** his presentation.
- 2 I **was trying** to make an important point when someone's phone **started** to ring.
- 3 The printer **was working** fine when unfortunately the power **went** off.
- 4 He **opened** the door and saw that we **were listening** to his conversation.
- 5 We **were eating** lunch in the cafeteria when we **heard** the fire alarm.

32.9

- 1 False
- 2 True
- 3 False
- 4 Not given
- 5 True

33

33.3 ◀

- 1 Adrian **has made** three flower arrangements already today.
- 2 I **have started** work on the report, but I won't finish it tonight.
- 3 Leah **has cut** four people's hair so far this afternoon.
- 4 It's early. We **haven't spoken** to any customers yet.

33.4 ◀

- 1 I've **just** left work and it's very late.
- 2 We haven't shown this to the public **yet**.
- 3 Have you **just** started selling this product?
- 4 She hasn't done her training course **yet**.
- 5 They've **just** opened the store doors.

33.5

- 1 True
- 2 False
- 3 False
- 4 True

33.7 ◀

- 1 **We received** your order two hours ago and sent it about an hour ago.
- 2 I made all those pastries this morning and **I've sold** them all now.
- 3 **I started** painting Ms. Malone's living room at 7 today, but I haven't finished yet.
- 4 I emailed the clients yesterday but they **haven't** replied yet.

33.8

- 1 Some of his new co-workers
- 2 He had a meeting with his boss
- 3 She finished her research
- 4 A marketing conference
- 5 They both liked his talk

33.9 ◀

- 1 **I started** in January this year.
- 2 No, she **hasn't** yet.
- 3 Yes, I've **just** finished.
- 4 Not me. I **haven't** been in there.

34

34.4

Model Answers

- 1 She did not enjoy it.
- 2 No one responded to her phone calls.
- 3 The company will ensure every customer is given a second contact number.
- 4 There wasn't a vegetarian option in the hotel restaurant.
- 5 The hotel will offer vegetarian and vegan options.
- 6 The company has given Ms. Chang a voucher.

34.5 ◀

- 1 We will refund it to your credit card.
- 2 I'll take it back to the kitchen.
- 3 We'll replace them with bigger ones.
- 4 I'll talk to him about his bad attitude.
- 5 They'll be with you as soon as possible.

34.7 ◀

- 1 I'm afraid your order **won't** arrive today.
- 2 We'll **change** your appointment now.
- 3 I'll **talk** to my manager for you.
- 4 We'll **send** you a replacement tomorrow.
- 5 **I will** contact the courier about the delay.
- 6 I'll **ask** the chef to bring you a new meal.
- 7 Your delivery will **arrive** later today.

34.8

- 1 Will
- 2 Won't
- 3 Won't
- 4 Will
- 5 Will

34.9 ◀

- 1 I do **apologize**. We'll **replace** the broken part for you.
- 2 I'm **afraid** it **won't** arrive until Wednesday.
- 3 We'll **offer** you a **discount** on your next trip.

36

36.4 ◀

- 1 If you go to China for business, will you visit the Great Wall?
- 2 If I go to China on business, I won't have time to go sightseeing.
- 3 If we win the contract, we will go out to celebrate.
- 4 Will you arrange a taxi if we land late at the airport?
- 5 We won't get a discount if we don't book now.
- 6 If you have a lot of luggage, you will need a taxi.

36.5

- 1 by taxi
- 2 Business Class
- 3 a former colleague
- 4 to do some sightseeing
- 5 his passport details

36.9 ◀

- 1 When you book a transfer, a driver meets you.
- 2 Passengers get annoyed if the plane takes off late.
- 3 You can order a special meal if you're vegetarian.

36.10 ◀

- 1 If you buy food on the plane, it **is** quite expensive.
- 2 If you **are** in a group, it is often cheaper to go by taxi.
- 3 Will it be cheaper to **buy** a return ticket if I come back the same day?
- 4 When you book flights early, they **are** usually cheaper.
- 5 Traveling is boring if you **don't** have anything to do on the plane.

37

37.4 ◀

- 1 The venue is straight ahead and on **the** left.
- 2 Excuse **me**, do you where the gym is?
- 3 Sorry, did you **say** it's on the right?
- 4 Go straight ahead and **turn** left.

- The bus stop is in front **of** the park.
- Do you know the **way** to the post office?
- The hotel is 50 feet ahead **on** the right.
- Do you **know** the way to the hotel?
- Go** straight ahead and you'll see the sign.
- The bus stop is directly opposite **the** bank.
- Turn right at the **intersection**.

37.5

- Do you know how to get to Silver Street?
- It's in front of the red building.
- Don't take the first right. Take the second.
- I'll meet you across from the hotel.
- Go straight ahead and turn left at the lights.
- The bank is next to the station.

37.6

- Sorry, did you say it's opposite the café?
- Go straight ahead and turn right at the intersection.
- Do you know how to get to the venue?
- Go past the post office and it's on the left.

37.7

- 1 A 2 B 3 B 4 A 5 A

37.8

- Take the first **left**, and go **past** the hotel.
- It's across from the hospital. Take the **second** right.
- Go straight **ahead**. It's on the **corner**.
- Take the first **right**, then **go** straight ahead.
- Just go **straight** ahead and it's on the **left**.

38

38.4

- The rooms were cleaned this morning.
- The key was left in the door.
- The VIPs were met in the boardroom.
- Flowers were put in the hotel foyer.

38.5

- The car was driven by a chauffeur.
- The key was found by the guest.
- They were shown around the conference venue.

38.6

- A 4 B 1 C 3 D 2

38.7

- False 2 True 3 True
- False 5 False 6 True

38.8

- pick up 2 fall apart 3 turn on
- check out 5 look around

38.9

- A 2 B 4 C 5 D 1 E 3

38.10

- Breakfast **was served** in the main restaurant.
- The rooms **were cleaned** every day.
- The reservation **was made** by my assistant.
- Yes. Very. They **were decorated** beautifully.

40

40.2

- Yes, we spoke on the phone.
- Have you been to Mexico City before?
- I'll let Mrs. Singh know that you're here.
- Would you like some tea or coffee?
- Did you have a good flight?
- I've been looking forward to this visit.
- It's great to meet you in person.
- Did you have any trouble getting here?
- Can I get you anything?

40.4

- Would you like **a** cup of tea?
- Do you take **(any)** sugar?
- Did you have **a** good trip?
- Could I have **some** water, please?
- Here are **some** details about the hotel.

40.5

- I didn't bring any luggage.
- Did you have a good flight?
- Do you need any help?
- Would you like to meet the team?
- There will be something to eat.
- Can I get you anything to drink?
- Please take a seat and wait here.

40.6

- The evening before
- A product launch
- Social media and marketing

40.7

- The **keynote** speech will start at 10am.
- The main **presenter** used a lot of slides.
- The main sponsor will **launch** a new product.
- Every attendee gets a **lanyard** and a name tag.
- In a workshop the **delegates** get involved.
- There are lots of **networking** opportunities.

40.8

- They have **some** free food and drinks.
- Do you have **a** lanyard already?
- I have **some** business cards to give people.
- I'd like to see **some** interesting talks.

- Are you going to **any** talks today?
- Do you have **a** business card?
- Are you staying in **a** hotel?
- They don't have **any** drinks.
- I'm giving **a** presentation today.

40.9

2

40.10

- It's Leo Smart. I haven't collected my **lanyard** yet.
- Yes, here. Please take my **business card**.
- Yes, and I went to an interesting **workshop** this morning.

41

41.2

- Would you like to see the dessert menu?
- Could we have some sparkling water, please?
- Could I have a receipt for this, please?

41.3

- The **reservation** was for six, but now there are only five.
- Is there anything that you **recommend**?
- Yes. I'm **allergic** to shellfish.
- It's ok, **but** the food is a little bit cold.

41.5

- How much rice do you want?
- I don't need more. There's enough here.
- There are too many seats here.
- There's not enough water.
- \$40 for a steak! That's too much.

41.6

- I've eaten **too** many chocolates.
- How **many** glasses do we need?
- There's **too much** sauce on this.
- How **much** should we tip here?

41.7

- True 2 True 3 False
- True 5 Not given

42

42.2

- Hi, Karl. It's Katie **from** HR.
- Hi. I'm **calling** about the Wi-Fi.
- My client is here. I'd **better** be going.
- Can I ask **who's** calling, please?
- Is there **anything** else I can do for you?
- Hello. Olga **speaking**.
- No, thanks. That's **all**. Bye.

42.3

A 2 B 6 C 4 D 1 E 5 F 3

42.4

- Hi. Can I speak to Jacob, please?
- Hello, Sophie. **It's** Ahmed from sales.
- Could I **ask** who's calling, please?
- Hi. Adam **speaking**.
- It's Sandy **from** IT.
- Hi. **I'm calling** because the elevator is stuck.
- Bye then. **Speak** to you soon.
- Can I ask **who's calling**, please?

42.7

- 6057700930
- 03069990555
- 01632960042
- 01184962027
- 07700900844
- 03069690447
- 01632960177

42.8

- Can** you call Martin at the office? His number's 902-555-4349.
- You **can** call me on my cell phone any time. My number's 03069 991332.
- Hi, it's Myra. **Can** you call me back? My number's 07064 881206.
- Would** you be able to call me back? I'm at the office. My extension is 8762.
- If you **want** to contact Samuel later, his number's 01632 960441.
- I've got a number for Hanna if you **want** to contact her. It's 321-554-8933.

42.9

- A project selling shoes
- She cannot connect to the Wi-Fi
- Enter a different passcode
- GJ330XS
- He will fix it

42.12

- Anna, can I call you **back** later from the office?
- Suzanna always takes ages to pick **up** the phone.
- Ethan, I will get **back** to you later with an answer.
- I'll put you **through** to Ivor now.
- If a customer is very rude, you can hang **up**.
- I'll find out the information and get **back** to you.
- I'm busy now, Valeria, but I'll call **you** back later.

42.13

- I'll put you through to Simone in sales.
- I will call you back later this afternoon.
- Sorry about that; we were just cut off.

42.14

- get cut off
- pick up
- speak up
- call you back
- breaking up
- get back to them

43

43.2

- Can you say that I'll arrive late?
- Could I speak to someone in sales?
- Can I leave a message for her?
- Certainly. I'll just put you through.
- I have a problem with an order.
- Hello. I wonder if you could help me.

43.3

- May I ask who's **calling**?
- I'll just **put** you through.
- I'm **afraid** he's away today.
- How** can I help you?

43.4

2

43.7

OPINION: **useful, awful**
 SIZE: **large, tiny**
 AGE: **antique, new**
 COLOR: **blue, green**
 MATERIAL: **wooden, glass**

43.8

- My boss has a **friendly large white** cat.
- My computer is a **huge old white** desktop from 1995.
- We're marketing a **clever tiny new** watch that helps keep you fit.
- Have you seen the **amazing tiny black** briefcase she has?
- The meeting room has a **very large modern** painting.

43.9

- False
- False
- Not given
- True
- False
- Not given

44

44.2

- Personal statement
- Career summary
- Professional achievements
- Education
- Interests
- References

44.3

- I am **fluent** in Japanese and Mandarin Chinese.
- I have a great deal of **hands-on** experience in the construction industry.
- I have an **in-depth** knowledge of hair-coloring techniques.
- As an ex-car salesman, I have a **service-oriented** background.
- I am a highly **motivated** librarian and love reading.
- I am **proficient** in all major types of accounting software.

44.5

- Our teams **collaborated** to create the packaging design.
- We **established** a new headquarters downtown.
- I **coordinated** a staff training day for all departments.
- I **volunteered** for a charity and built a classroom.
- I **negotiated** with all our suppliers and cut costs by 15 percent.

44.6

- True
- True
- False
- Not given
- False

45

45.4

Note: Answers to 1, 2, and 4 can also be written in contracted form.

- They **are not going to** invest a lot of money next year.
- He **is going to travel** by plane and then taxi to the meeting.
- Are you going to meet** with the suppliers next week?
- We **are going to buy** the best quality business cards we can.

45.5

- Make sure you have your passports.
- Can you let her know what happens?
- We should email the printers today.
- It's good to work with different people.
- He wants to spend more time playing golf.

45.6

A 2 B 1 C 3 D 5 E 4

45.8

- Could you come to my office?
- Why don't we discuss this at the meeting?
- Can you tell me when it's finished, please?
- Could we move these files?

- 5 Could you send the design to the printers?
- 6 Can you help me with these figures, please?

45.9 🗣️

- 1 Can **you help** me move this cupboard?
- 2 Could you **be** a little neater, please?
- 3 Can you **finish** the design soon, please?
- 4 Could **we** meet at 5 instead of 6?
- 5 Could you **possibly** send me the report today?
- 6 Can you **clean up** the meeting room?

45.10 🗣️

Model Answers

- 1 Sven is going to meet the printers in the afternoon.
- 2 Diane is going to work on the Information Desk.
- 3 All the delegates are going to wear lanyards during the conference.
- 4 Simon is going to check that the rooms all have projectors and an internet connection.

47

47.3

- 1 Technology
- 2 Discarded to landfill
- 3 Purchase it
- 4 The environment
- 5 In a meeting

47.4 🗣️

- 1 Please find your **invoice attached** to this email.
- 2 I am writing to you as the new CEO **at** Yogurt500.
- 3 I **would appreciate** it if you could reply by 3 o'clock this afternoon.
- 4 My name's Scott and I work **in** the packaging department.

47.6 🗣️

- 1 He is **emailing** all the clients this afternoon.
- 2 She is **going to send** vouchers to all customers.

- 3 They are **going to meet** in Rome to discuss options.
- 4 I am **speaking** with our couriers tomorrow.

47.7 🗣️

- 1 We hope they're **going to offer** us a discount.
- 2 Our CEO is **going to discuss** a merger.
- 3 Simone is **sending** your invoice this afternoon.
- 4 Mark and Johan are **going to answer** the calls later.

47.8

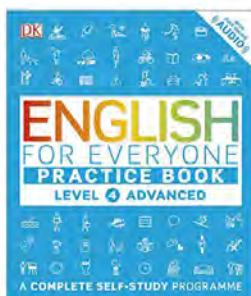
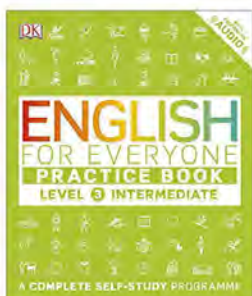
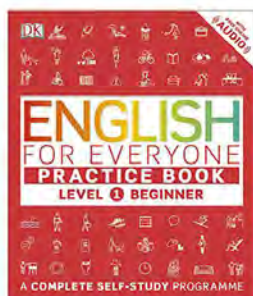
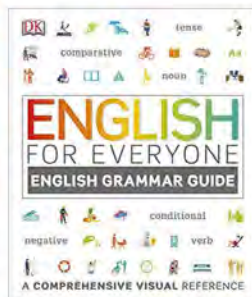
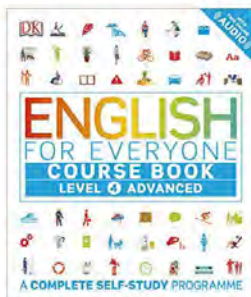
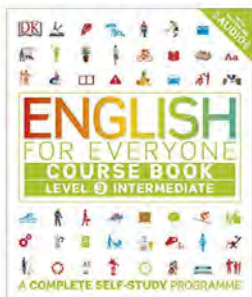
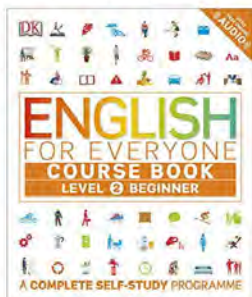
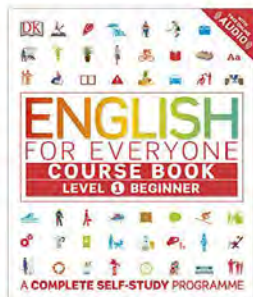
- 1 is going to take place
- 2 Please find attached
- 3 We are going to
- 4 in the
- 5 is also attending
- 6 going to discuss

BUSINESS ENGLISH

An in-depth, self-study course in Business English using visual learning, practice exercises, and free audio to make English business language and vocabulary easy to learn.

COURSE LEVELS	The course is divided into two levels, each consisting of a course book and a practice book. The levels are broadly aligned to the CEFR, the international standard for language learning. The table below compares CEFR levels with approximate equivalent exam scores.	
	LEVEL 1 BUSINESS ENGLISH	LEVEL 2 BUSINESS ENGLISH
CEFR	A2-lower B1	B1-lower B2
IELTS	2.5-3.5	3.5-5.5
TOEIC	200-500	500-850
BEC	Preliminary	Vantage
LCCI ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS	Level 1	Level 2
BULATS	0-39	40-59

Also from DK: **English for Everyone**, a complete self-study English course



FREE AUDIO
website and app
www.dkefe.com

GET IT ON
Google Play

Download on the
App Store



£12.99

ISBN 978-0-2412-4234-6

