

AGE

1 Basic vocabulary

Translate these words into your own language:

baby	.....	generation	.....
young	.....	adult	.....
child	.....	middle-aged	.....
teenager	.....	old	.....

2 Ages

Match the expressions on the left with those on the right:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. She's 3 days old. | a. She's still a child. |
| 2. She's 18 months. | b. She's a newborn baby. |
| 3. She's 8. | c. She's a teenager. |
| 4. She's 14. | d. She's an adult. |
| 5. She's 20. | e. She's a toddler. |

Do the same with the following:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. He's 28. | f. He's in his early forties. |
| 7. He's 35. | g. He's fairly elderly. |
| 8. He's 48. | h. He's in his mid-thirties. |
| 9. He's 42. | i. He's middle-aged. |
| 10. He's 85. | j. He's in his late twenties. |

The expression *elderly people* is a more polite way of talking about old people.



3 A two-year-old boy

Look at this example:

He's two years old.
 > I've got a two-year-old son.

Re-write these examples in a similar way:

- My son is eleven.
I've got an
- We've got a daughter of six.
We've got a
- Their baby's only two months old.
They've got a

Look at this example:

They are all 10 years old.
 > They're all ten-year-olds.

Now re-write these examples in a similar way:

- I teach kids of seven and eight.
I teach
- Most of them were only sixteen.
They were mostly
- The boy the police arrested was only nine!
He was only a

4 Expressions with 'age'

Use these words to complete these expressions with 'age':

of	look	your	same
get	at	all	child

- the age as (me)
- when I was age
- people of ages
- when you to my age
- at the age 43
- you don't your age
- a of his age
- your age

Now use the expressions in the sentences below:

- Do you think you should be smoking
 ? I mean, you're only 15.
- You're lucky to have the chance to go to university. , I had to get a job and start earning some money.
- John F. Kennedy became one of the youngest Presidents of the United States
- Isn't Peter home yet? A should be in bed by 10 – at the latest!
- The great thing about roller-blading is that seem to be doing it – young and old.
- Our son is the boy next door. They're in the same class.
- You're not really 50, are you? I don't believe it.
- , you'll realise there's more to life than going clubbing and riding motorbikes.

5 The generation gap

Use the following expressions in the sentences below:

the age difference the generation gap
the younger generation of my generation

1. Many older people think that are only interested in money.
2. My wife is ten years older than me, but has never been a problem.
3. You can't expect me to use the internet! People grew up without telephones!
4. My husband and I can't stand the music our children play or their taste in clothes. I suppose it's just !

6 He's very mature for his age

Use the following words in the dialogues below:

great grown-up bright
fit remarkable tall

1. Jane's only two years old, but she can count up to ten.
> Really? She sounds very for her age.
2. Peter's only 14, but he's nearly as tall as me.
> Yes, he's quite for his age, isn't he?
3. Grand-dad plays tennis three times a week.
> I know. He's very for his age.
4. You know, Ruth's 50, but she's still a very attractive woman.
> I know. She looks really for her age.
5. Laura's only 14, but when she puts make-up on, you'd think she was 17.
> Yes, she's very for her age, isn't she?
6. My grandmother's 100, but she lives alone and looks after herself. She's amazing!
> Yes, she's quite for her age.

7 Age idioms

The following idioms are all about getting old. Complete them using these words:

getting dog over wrong

1. You can't teach an old new tricks.
2. She's the side of 40.
3. He's the hill.
4. He's on a bit now.

Now use these idioms, changing the grammar if necessary to complete these sentences:

- a. John will never change the way he does things. You
- b. In professional football, you're at 35.
- c. I think I'll have to start taking life a bit easier. I am, you know!
- d. Sheila looks great for her age. You'd never guess she's of 50!

8 Famous quotes

Complete these quotes with the following words:

age feel income forty

1. You're only as old as you
2. Life begins at
3. Women lie about their ; men lie about their

*Do you think the last one is true?
Have you ever lied about your age?*

67 School

1 Subjects

Match the following school subjects with their definitions:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| a. history | f. chemistry |
| b. music | g. biology |
| c. maths | h. IT (information technology) |
| d. economics | i. geography |
| e. physics | j. art |

1. The study of plant, animal and human life.
2. The study of the world's physical features, climate, populations etc.
3. The study of the past.
4. The study of painting and drawing.
5. How to use computers.
6. The study of heat, sound, electricity etc.
7. Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus etc.
8. The study of elements and how they combine and react.
9. The study of financial systems.
10. Playing instruments and singing.

Now mark each subject either 'S' (science subject) or 'A' (arts subject).

In Britain everyone has to do PE (physical education) and RE (religious education). Many people study languages, usually French, Spanish or German. Classics is the study of Latin, Greek, and perhaps ancient history.

2 Exams

Cross out the verb which does not collocate:

do / make / take / sit / pass / fail an exam

Complete the dialogue with the correct form of these verbs:

re-sit pass fail revise

- A: Hi Tara, I'm so happy. I (1) all my exams. I even got a grade A in English!
- B: I didn't do too badly, but I (2) biology. That means I'll have to (3) it next term.
- A: Oh no, I'm so sorry. You spent ages on biology, didn't you? What happened?
- B: Well, I guess I just didn't (4) hard enough. Perhaps I'll get it next time.

3 Your school career

Use these verbs:

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| passed | graduated |
| sat | got |
| doing | applied |

and these other words to complete the text:

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| primary | nursery |
| secondary | college |
| university | degree |

When I was very young I went to a playgroup and then a (1) school. When I was five, I started at the local (2) school. School is compulsory in Britain for everybody between five and sixteen years old, but in lots of other countries children don't start until they are seven.

My primary school was mixed, but when I was eleven, I went to an all-boys (3) school. My favourite subjects were maths and English. After five years at secondary school, I decided to go to sixth form (4)

In my last year in the sixth form I (5) exams in four subjects – maths, physics, chemistry, and geography. I (6) them all and (7) A grades in maths and physics.

I (8) for a place at (9) to study astronomy. It was a three-year (10) course. I (11) with first class honours. I thought about (12) a postgraduate degree, but decided it was time to get a job and earn some money.

Most people go to state schools but some parents pay to send their children to private schools. In England the best known private schools are called public schools. Sometimes students live for the whole term at their boarding school. The most traditional are still single-sex schools but most are now co-educational (co-ed).

Americans go to high school and then college.

Pupils is used until children leave primary school; after that we usually call them students.

4 The school buildings

Match the different places with their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. classroom | 5. playing fields |
| 2. hall | 6. staff room |
| 3. playground | 7. chemistry / physics lab |
| 4. gym | 8. library |

- where you play football and other sports
- the teachers' room
- where students go during breaks
- a quiet place to read or look things up
- where you have most of your lessons
- a special room where you can do experiments
- a big room where the whole school can meet for assembly
- where you do PE

5 Remembering your schooldays

Complete the text below with these words:

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| grade | rules |
| strict | discipline |
| hour | uniform |
| period | test |

School was very different when I was young. We all had to wear a school (1) There were lots of (2) and the teachers were very (3) We had to stand up whenever a teacher came into the room. Once a week we had a (4) and anybody who got a (5) D or E had to do extra work during the lunch (6) My favourite subject was art, but we only had that for one (7) a week. Schools are more relaxed nowadays, but when you look at the problems in society, I think perhaps we should bring back some of the (8)

*Is discipline strict in the schools in your country?
Do you (or did you) like school?*

6 Being good or bad at school

Put the phrases below into the correct list:

- work hard.
- always do your homework.
- get into trouble a lot.
- play around in class.
- pay attention all the time.
- pick things up really quickly.
- skip lessons.

1. If you are good at school, you:

-
-
-
-

2. If you aren't a good student, you:

-
-
-

7 School staff

Match the following school staff with their job descriptions:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| head teacher | caretaker |
| head of department | librarian |
| PE teacher | deputy head |
| learning support assistant | lab technician |

- I teach football and hockey and other sports.
- I run the English department.
- I provide extra help in the classroom.
- I make sure the doors are locked at night.
- I'm the boss!
- I'm in charge of the library.
- I'm number 2!
- I help the science teachers prepare their experiments.

The person who helps older students decide what to do when they leave school is the careers adviser.

68 Further education

1 After school

Use these verbs to complete the text below:

stayed on applied got in do left

When I got to 16, some of my friends (1) school to get jobs, but most (2) I wanted to (3) sociology, but it wasn't possible at my school, so I (4) to the local technical college. There were over fifty applicants for only twenty places, so I was really pleased when I (5) I really enjoyed the course.

Now do the same with this text:

results college entry course
degree prospectus diploma high

I had wanted to be a doctor but the (6) requirements to study medicine at university are very (7) and my exam (8) weren't good enough, so I got the (9) from my local (10) to see what alternatives there were. In the end, I got onto a (11) in business administration. I got a (12), but I still sometimes wish I'd been able to go to university and get a (13)

Further education (FE) usually means going to a college to do a vocational course or degree. Higher education (HE) usually means doing a degree at a university.

2 Expenses

Complete this text about paying for higher education with these words:

part-time fees loan
expenses grant accommodation

Going to university is expensive. First, there's the tuition Then there are all the books you need. Then, if you live away from home, you have to pay for your The university halls of residence are not cheap. Then you have all your other living A few students get a, but most have to take out a student from the bank, which can take years to pay off! Most students have to do a job in order to survive.

3 A student's week

Use these words to complete the text:

reading lectures
presentation term
seminar notes
tutor handout
lists options

1. I've got two this morning and then I need to go to the library to do some background before tomorrow.
2. On Wednesday I've got to give a short at my English
3. I can't go to my history lecture on Thursday morning. I'll ask Jeff to pick up an extra copy of the and I can borrow his lecture
4. Professor Barnes is the only lecturer who gives handouts and his reading really save me a lot of time.
5. Later in the week, I've got to see my to decide what I'm going to do next

University teachers are called lecturers. In the UK the heads of university departments and some very important academics are Professors. Professor is not used for any other kind of teacher. In America professor is a much more widely used term.

4 Subjects and specialists

What do you call a person who is a specialist in these subjects? Complete the list, using your dictionary if necessary. Then mark the stress.

1. physics
2. philosophy
3. psychology
4. sociology
5. architecture
6. history
7. mathematics
8. chemistry
9. astronomy
10. engineering

We say "He's studying engineering." "He's got a degree in engineering."

75 Crime and punishment

1 Basic vocabulary

Choose two of these expressions to complete each sentence below:

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| a. serious | e. criminal offence |
| b. illegal | f. commit a crime |
| c. crime | g. against the law |
| d. violent | h. break the law |

1. Young men are more likely to / than any other group in society.
2. In most countries carrying a gun is / .
3. In most countries drink driving is a / .
4. Latest figures show that / crime, such as murder and rape, is on the increase.

2 Crime – nouns

Use these nouns to complete the text:

- | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|
| trial | crime | defence |
| court | case | judge |

If you commit a (1) and are caught, you can expect to go to (2) If the crime is a serious one, you will be sent for (3) Your (4) will be heard before a (5) and jury. The prosecution will try to show why you are guilty, while the (6) will try to show that you are not.

- | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|
| sentence | fine | jail |
| evidence | prison | verdict |

When all the (7) has been heard, the jury will be asked for their (8) – ‘Guilty’ or ‘Not guilty’. If you are found guilty, the judge will pass (9) He might impose a two-year (10) sentence. If you are lucky, you might get away with a (11) of £500. The time you actually spend in (12) will depend on your behaviour while you are there.

In England minor offences are dealt with in a Magistrates’ Court. More serious cases go to a Crown Court. If you are not happy with the verdict, you can go to the Appeal Court. To talk about your country’s system, you can say, “It’s the (Spanish) equivalent of a Crown Court.”

3 Crime – verbs

Use these verbs to complete the story:

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| suspected | arrested | heard |
| questioned | charged | convicted |

A few months ago Ron was (1) by the police, who (2) him of being involved in a robbery at a local post office. He had been (3) previously of petty crime, but never anything serious. The police (4) him for several hours and finally (5) him with robbery. A few weeks later he got a letter saying that he had to appear in court the following month when his case would be (6)

- | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|
| identified | called | sentenced |
| committed | pleaded | defend |

Ron hired the best lawyer he could find to (7) him. He (8) not guilty. When he was (9) to give evidence, he said he had been somewhere else over 100 miles away when the crime was (10) Unfortunately for Ron, three witnesses (11) him as the man they had seen at the scene of the crime. He was found guilty and (12) to three years in prison.

Did you notice the expression petty crime for less serious offences?

Before you give evidence in court, you have to take the oath. You promise to tell the truth. In a British court the full oath is:

I swear by Almighty God, that the evidence I shall give is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

If you do not wish to take the oath, you can affirm: “I promise on my honour that the evidence...”

4 Punishments

Choose the correct ending for each sentence:

1. She was sent
 2. He was sentenced
 3. First offenders can be put
 4. She was fined
 5. He was banned
- a. to life imprisonment / to death.
 - b. from driving for three years.
 - c. to prison for 3 months.
 - d. on probation.
 - e. £200.

If you are given a suspended sentence, you only have to go to prison if you commit another crime within a certain period of time.

If you are on probation, you stay at home, but you have to report regularly to and receive help from a probation officer. For a less serious offence, committed particularly by a young person, community service is often a more appropriate sentence.

Tagging is when a prisoner is allowed home, but is fitted with an electronic 'tag' so that the police know where he is.

5 Prison life

Use these words to complete the text:

society	inmates
rehabilitate	cells
integrate	released
criminals	recreational

The (1) of most prisons spend most of the day locked in their (2) In older prisons, there are few (3) facilities. Prison is supposed to (4) offenders, but in many cases the prisoners mix only with other more hardened (5) and get deeper into the world of crime. When they are (6) , many find it very hard to (7) back into (8)

6 Talking about criminals

Use these phrases to complete the dialogues:

lock them up
get away with it
be behind bars
make an example
bring back the death penalty

1. Did you read about those two men who killed that young policeman?
> Yes, I couldn't believe it. They should for people like that.
2. It makes me so angry that so many criminals are let off with a fine these days.
> I couldn't agree more. Most of them should Then the world would be a much safer place for the rest of us.
3. Did you see those football hooligans on the news again last night?
> Yes, they should and throw away the key!
4. Did you see that story about that guy who was caught selling drugs right outside a school?
> Yes, they should of him. Maybe if he gets a really stiff sentence, it'll stop other people doing the same thing.
5. It's absolutely terrible that there are still people who think drinking and driving is OK.
> I agree. They shouldn't be allowed to They should be banned from driving for life, as far as I'm concerned.

The death penalty or capital punishment has been abolished in many countries. It has been brought back in some states in the United States, where people are executed usually by lethal injection.

70 Jobs

1 Asking about someone's job

Two common questions to ask about someone's job are:

What do you do?

or *What do you do for a living?*

You start your answer by explaining the general area in which you work. For example:

I work in the tourist industry.

Match the beginnings of the sentences with the groups of endings below:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| | a. an (oil) company.
a firm of accountants.
IBM. |
| 1. I'm | b. advertising. |
| 2. I work for | the (financial) sector. |
| 3. I work in | the (fashion) industry. |
| | c. a consultant with a
(software company).
in the (catering) industry.
self-employed. |

If you are talking about someone else and you don't know exactly what they do, you can say:

She's some kind of financial adviser.

She's something to do with newspapers.

Here are some more words you can use with company or industry:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | <i>publishing</i> | |
| | <i>television</i> | |
| | <i>insurance</i> | |
| <i>I work for a(n)</i> | <i>pharmaceutical</i> | <i>company.</i> |
| | <i>computer</i> | |
| | <i>engineering</i> | |
| | <i>electronics</i> | |
| | <i>travel</i> | |
| | <i>banking</i> | |
| | <i>motor</i> | |
| <i>I work in the</i> | <i>construction</i> | <i>industry.</i> |
| | <i>oil</i> | |
| | <i>film</i> | |
| | <i>tourist</i> | |

2 Areas of work

Match the description with the area of work:

1. You work for a big department store.
 2. You deal with insurance, pensions, loans, etc.
 3. You work for an advertising agency.
 4. You're responsible for a company's sales strategy.
 5. You work with computers and telecommunications.
 6. You deal with your company's clients.
- a. I'm in IT.
 - b. I'm in marketing.
 - c. I'm in financial services.
 - d. I'm in customer services.
 - e. I'm in retail.
 - f. I'm in advertising.

3 Office jobs

Match the job description with the position:

1. The person who welcomes visitors and deals with their enquiries.
 2. The person who deals with any problems with the staff.
 3. The person who does general jobs in an office.
 4. The person who assists the managing director.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a. admin assistant | c. receptionist |
| b. personnel manager | d. PA (personal assistant) |

4 Factory jobs

Match the job description with the position:

1. (S)he is responsible for selling the goods.
 2. (S)he is responsible for making the goods.
 3. (S)he is responsible for testing samples as the goods are produced.
 4. (S)he is in charge of a team of workers.
 5. The boss!
- a. quality controller
 - b. managing director
 - c. supervisor
 - d. sales manager
 - e. production manager

5 Skilled manual jobs

Match the following definitions with the jobs:

1. They build the walls of houses.
2. They install and repair pipes.
3. They work with wood.
4. They repair cars.
5. They install wiring and sockets.

- a. mechanics d. plumbers
b. electricians e. bricklayers
c. carpenters or joiners

6 The professions

Certain traditional jobs are professions: the medical profession, the legal profession, the nursing profession and the teaching profession.

Match these jobs with the definitions:

1. Teachers a. treat sick animals.
2. Doctors b. perform operations in hospital.
3. Dentists c. help look after patients.
4. Barristers d. deal with routine legal work.
5. Solicitors e. look after your teeth.
6. Nurses f. present criminal cases in court.
7. Vets g. treat patients at their surgery.
8. Surgeons h. give children an education.

Lawyer is a general word for both solicitors and barristers. In Britain only a barrister is allowed to address the court in the most important courts.

7 The emergency and armed services

Use these words in the sentences below:

- firefighter police officer pilot
soldier paramedic sailor

1. John's a in the Royal Navy.
2. He's a in the fire brigade.
3. He's a in the ambulance service.
4. I'm joining the army to become a
5. My father was a in the air force.
6. He's a senior

8 Two-word jobs

Match a word on the left with a word on the right to make the name of a job:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. lorry | a. cleaner |
| 2. shop | b. instructor |
| 3. window | c. assistant |
| 4. bank | d. clerk |
| 5. driving | e. driver |

Do the same with these:

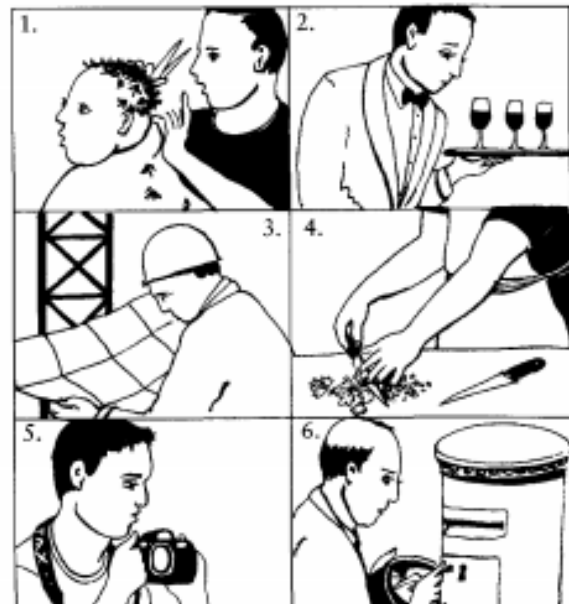
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 6. taxi | f. worker |
| 7. traffic | g. guard |
| 8. security | h. warden |
| 9. social | i. agent |
| 10. estate | j. driver |

Use your dictionary if necessary, then translate each of the jobs into your own language.

9 Other jobs

Match the words with the pictures:

- chef postman photographer
hairdresser waiter architect



71 Employment

1 Looking for a job

Use the words below to complete the text:

qualifications experience section
application interview CV

I thought it would be quite easy to find a job when I left school, but it's been really difficult. I look through the job (1) in the local paper every week, but everybody seems to want people with lots of (2) and I didn't do very well at school. I've sent my (3) to dozens of companies in the local area but nobody has got back to me. I must have filled in at least thirty (4) forms and I've only had one reply. I went for an (5) last week but it didn't go very well – they said they wanted someone with more (6), but I've never had a job! Sometimes I wonder if I'll ever find anything.

In the United States a CV is called a résumé.

2 Applying for a job – verbs

Use the correct form of these verbs to complete the sentences:

offer send it off find
go into fill in apply for

1. I left university six months ago and I still haven't a job. It's more difficult than I thought it would be.
2. I've a part-time job. I hope I get it – it's four afternoons a week.
3. I'm not really sure what I want to do when I leave school. I might banking like my Dad.
4. I've the application form and, so now I've just got to wait until I hear from them.
5. I can't believe it. They've me that job in New York. They want me to start next month.

When you apply for a job, the employer might ask for references from people who know you, particularly a previous employer. The person who writes your reference is called a referee.

3 Job advertisements

Use these words to complete the adverts:

salary experience
temporary rates
training leave
applicant apply
requires position

Cleaner

Local hotel cleaner Monday – Friday, 9am – 1pm. Good of pay. Tel: 01345 876545

Accounts

Full-time in busy car hire company. To start immediately. Computer skills essential. according to age and experience. Phone Busby's on 01267 435 985.

Sales Assistant

The successful must be hard-working, responsible and honest. Previous an advantage but full will be given. to: Mr P Dale, Tel. 01274 768231.

Nurse

. position for three months to replace nurse on maternity

Your annual salary is the total amount you are paid over a year. Salaries are paid monthly; if you are paid daily or weekly you get wages.



Sacked!

4 Personal qualities

Mark the sentences P (positive) or N (negative):

1. She's very ambitious. I'm sure she'll be very successful one day.
2. He isn't very reliable. He takes a day off sick every two weeks.
3. She's a bit lazy. She doesn't do anything if she doesn't have to.
4. He's extremely conscientious. He's often here long after everyone else has gone home.
5. She's very flexible. She can adapt to most situations.
6. He hasn't got much self-confidence. He worries about what people think of him.
7. He's very punctual. He's never late for meetings.
8. She's always on top of her work. Her desk is always tidy.

5 Verbal expressions

Match the first part of the sentences with the endings below:

1. I wish he was more independent. He tends to rely on
 2. I have to keep telling him what to do. He doesn't really ever think
 3. Whatever you ask him to do, he does it wrong. He doesn't seem to have
 4. He's just so flexible. He'll adapt
 5. You have to tell him what to do and when to do it. He never seems to use
 6. You can always depend on him for an honest opinion. He's not afraid to speak
- a. his initiative.
 - b. much common sense.
 - c. his mind.
 - d. for himself.
 - e. to any situation.
 - f. other people too much.

Notice the complete expressions in this exercise.

6 Unemployment

Use these expressions to complete the newspaper stories:

unemployed was sacked be made redundant

Office worker, Luke Bradshaw, lost his job yesterday. He (1) when he was discovered using the internet to book his holiday during work time. Mr. Bradshaw was amazed by his employer's decision. He said, "Everybody uses the internet at work – the company can't sack us all!"

Around 250 workers at the BMW car plant in Birmingham face unemployment after the company announced that it plans to close the factory next year. 100 men will (2) at the end of January and a further 150 in June. The closure will have a devastating effect in an area where 15% of the adult population is already (3)

Go back and use the following three expressions in the same gaps:

was fired out of work lose their jobs

You are dismissed, sacked or fired if you do something wrong at work or if you do not work to the required standard. You are made redundant when the company closes or does not have enough work.

Have you got a CV?
Have you applied for any jobs recently?

