

28 Life in the country

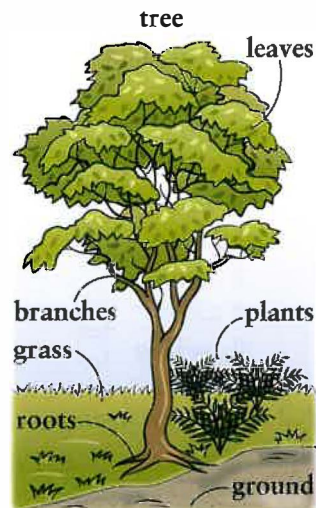
A Surrounded by nature

“I grew up in the countryside where I was surrounded by¹ nature. As children, we used to play on the banks² of the river and in the woods³. In the summer we picked⁴ apples and blackberries; in the autumn we often picked mushrooms. The seasons⁵ were all different, and I loved the scenery⁶, the open spaces⁷, and the fresh air⁸. I still do.”

- 1 nature was everywhere around me
2 the side of the river
3 groups of trees
4 took them from the tree/plant
5 spring, summer, autumn, winter
6 the natural beauty you see around you
7 empty areas of land
8 naturally clean air

Common mistakes

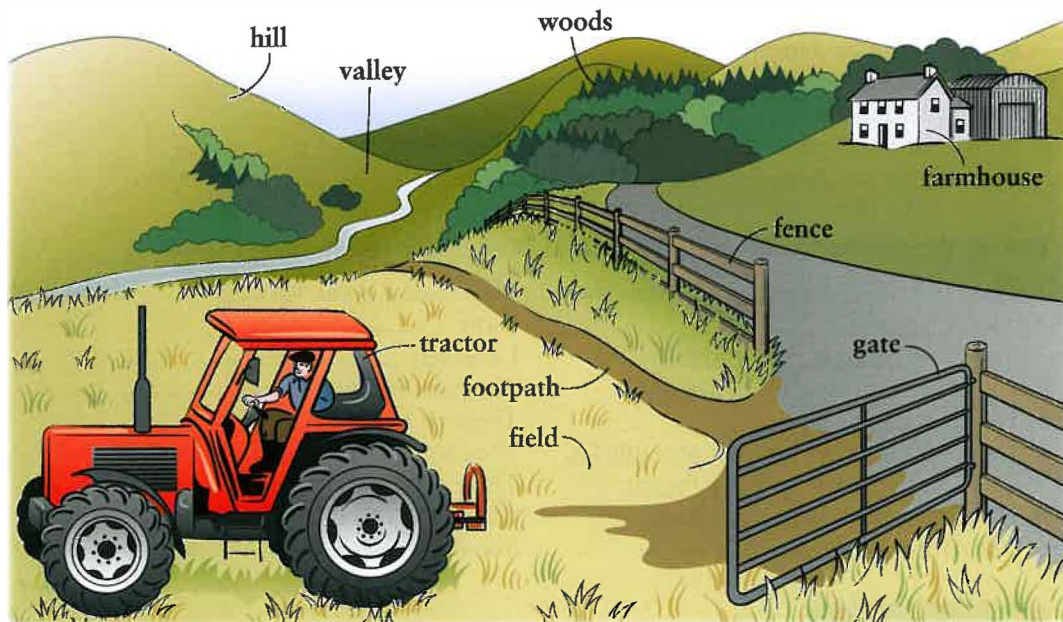
I like being in the countryside. OR I like being surrounded by nature.
(NOT I like being in the nature.)



B Working in the country

“My uncle owns¹ a farm. He keeps² a few animals, but mostly he grows crops like rice, wheat and potatoes. Farming is a hard life: my uncle is usually up³ at five in the morning, and sometimes his work isn't finished until sunset⁴.”

- 1 has (something that legally belongs to him)
2 owns and looks after them
3 not in bed
4 when the sun goes down in the evening



C The disadvantages of country life

“The worst thing about living in a village¹ is that there isn't much to do in the evening, apart from going to the village pub. The nearest town is eight miles away², and public transport³ is hopeless⁴. And, of course, you don't get⁵ many shops in a village.”

- 1 a place smaller than a town
2 a distance from a place
3 buses and trains for people to use
4 terrible
5 there aren't / you don't find

Exercises

28.1 These things all grow, but what are they? Put the letters in the right order.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| 1 seret | <u>trees</u> | 5 tnpsal | ..... |
| 2 sargs | ..... | 6 toros | ..... |
| 3 velase | ..... | 7 chesranb | ..... |
| 4 odows | ..... | 8 roscp | ..... |

28.2 Complete the dialogues.

- A: It must be beautiful when the sun goes down over the valley.
B: It is. The sunsets..... are lovely here.
- A: Have you ever lived in a town?
B: No, I've always lived in the
- A: Is Dad yet?
B: He must be. He's not in bed.
- A: Is it your dad's farm?
B: No, he doesn't it. He's just the farm manager.
- A: Do you enjoy the summer?
B: Yes, but spring is my favourite
- A: Did it rain a lot last night?
B: Yes. When I went outside this morning, the was very wet.
- A: Do they many animals?
B: Yes, they've got sheep, cows and goats.

28.3 Look at the picture in section B again, then cover it and complete the text.

We walked alongside the ¹fence....., opened the ²....., and said 'hello' to the man on the ³..... We then followed the ⁴..... across the ⁵..... and down into the ⁶..... We stopped and had a picnic by the river. After that, we walked up through the ⁷..... and then finally back to the ⁸....., where we stopped and bought some eggs.

28.4 Cover the left-hand page. Complete the advantages and disadvantages of living in the country.

Some of the best things about living in the country are:

- the beautiful ¹scenery.....
- the open ².....
- the fresh ³.....
- being able to go out and ⁴..... fruit
- the fact you are ⁵..... by nature.

Some of the ⁶..... things about living in the country are that:

- you don't ⁷..... many shops
- ⁸..... transport is ⁹.....
- there isn't ¹⁰..... to do in the evening, and the nearest town might be a long way ¹¹.....

28.5

Over to you

What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of living in the countryside? Do you agree with the ideas above? Can you think of any other advantages and disadvantages? If possible, discuss your ideas with someone else.

29 Transport

A Vehicles

Vehicle is the general word for all types of road transport.



bus



coach



lorry (also called truck)



van



bicycle



motorbike

B Travelling around

bus/coach	train	plane	taxi	bicycle
bus/coach driver	train driver	pilot	taxi driver	cyclist
(£) bus fare	train fare	airfare	fare	
get / catch / go by	get / catch / go by	fly	get/take	go by bike / cycle / ride a bike
get on/off	get on/off	get on/off	get in / out (of)	get on/off
bus stop / bus station	platform / train station	airport	taxi rank	
journey	journey	flight		

I go to work by bus. It's only three stops.

We got the train to Cardiff, but the journey was terrible.

When the bus fares went up last month, my dad started cycling to work.

I got out of the taxi and almost walked away without paying the fare.

If there are more flights, airfares should be cheaper.

We were going to get the train to Paris, but in the end we decided to fly.

Common mistakes

It was a good journey. (NOT It was a good travel.)

C Are you happy with public transport?*

Where I live buses are not very convenient¹; the nearest bus stop is half a mile away². And when I do get the bus, I often have to wait in a queue³ for about twenty minutes, and then three come along at the same time!

* buses and trains for people to use

¹ near or easy to use

² the distance from a place

³ stand in a line

People are always complaining about⁴ the bus service, but where I live it's good. I've got a bus stop round the corner⁵ and buses run every ten minutes for most of the day, and they're usually reliable⁶.

⁴ saying they are unhappy / not satisfied with

⁵ very near

⁶ you can trust them

I get the train to work. Trains are expensive – a return⁷ to Oxford is twenty pounds – but I've got a season ticket⁸, and that makes it cheaper. My only real complaint is that if I miss⁹ my train, I have to wait half an hour for the next one.

⁷ a ticket for a journey to a place and back

⁸ a ticket you can use many times within a period of time without paying each time

⁹ don't catch (a train or bus)

Exercises

29.1 Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentences.

- 1 We were late, so we had to get / catch a taxi.
- 2 You mustn't ride / drive a motorbike without a helmet in the UK.
- 3 She told him to get in / get on the car and fasten his seat belt.
- 4 The journey / travel to the airport takes half an hour.
- 5 Trains to the airport travel / run every half hour.
- 6 The pilot didn't want to drive / fly the plane in such bad weather.
- 7 They left a bit late and lost / missed the bus.
- 8 I see that train fares / tickets are going up again.
- 9 You mustn't speak to the bus pilot / driver when he is driving.
- 10 We must get off / out the bus at the next station / stop.

29.2 Test your knowledge. Can you label the vehicles without looking at the opposite page?



1 bus



3



5



2



4



6

29.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 I wasn't happy with the service, so I made a complaint
- 2 The flight was fine but we had a terrible from the airport to our hotel.
- 3 Where I live, the public transport is not very because the nearest bus stop is two kilometres, and there are no trains at all.
- 4 The train station is just round the from where I live.
- 5 Buses are not very Sometimes they come every five minutes, but other times you have to wait for forty minutes.
- 6 When I got to the bus stop there was a long of people.
- 7 Train fares are crazy: a to Glasgow costs more than two singles.
- 8 People are always about the buses, but I don't think they're that bad.
- 9 I use the trains every day for work, so I've got a ticket.
- 10 Your train is going to depart from six at 10:25.

29.4

Over to you

Answer the questions about transport in your country. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 Are trains more reliable than buses?
- 2 Are return tickets usually twice the price of a single?
- 3 Is where you live convenient for public transport? Why? / Why not?
- 4 Do you have a season ticket for the bus or train? Does it save you much money?
- 5 How often do you take a taxi? Why, and where do you go to?
- 6 How often do you ride a bike?

A

Roads



traffic lights



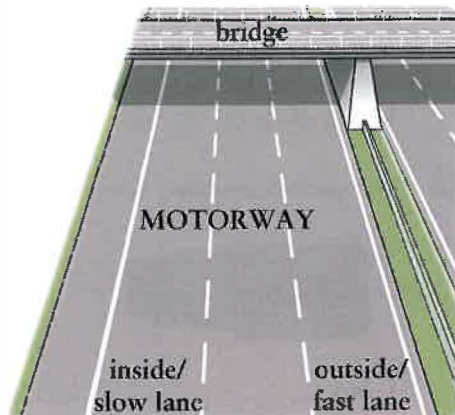
(road) junction

a bend in the road
(this road bends
to the right)

pedestrian crossing

no overtaking
[you can't pass
another car]

speed limit



B

Finding your way

“Yesterday, I got lost¹ on my way to² the airport. I decided to use side roads and go via³ the village of Pensford, but I took the wrong turning⁴ just before I got there, and I ended up⁵ in a supermarket car park. Fortunately I was able to ask someone the way⁶, and a very kind woman directed⁷ me to the A38, where I could then follow signs for the airport.”

¹ didn't know where I was

² while I was going to (the airport)

³ go through somewhere to get to a destination

⁴ corner where one road meets another

⁵ found myself in a place I didn't expect to be in

⁶ ask how to get to a place

⁷ told me how to get to a place

C

An accident

“I saw an accident this morning on the main road¹ into town. A pedestrian² – a young boy – stepped off the pavement³ and into the road just as a car was approaching⁴. The driver braked⁵, but the car swerved⁶ and crashed into a parked car⁷ on the opposite side of the road. Fortunately the driver wasn't injured but both cars were quite badly damaged.”

¹ important road

² a person walking

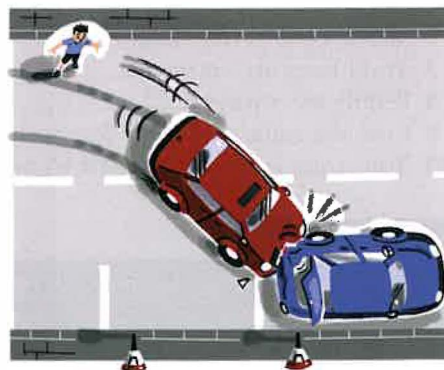
³ the place where pedestrians walk

⁴ coming closer

⁵ put his foot on the brake to stop the car

⁶ changed direction suddenly and without control

⁷ a car next to the pavement, not moving



Language help

You **damage** a thing [harm or break it] but **injure** a person [hurt them]. The related nouns are **damage** and **injury**, e.g. *There was a lot of damage to the bike, but the cyclist only had minor injuries.*

Exercises

30.1 Which words are being defined?

- 1 part of a road that is separated from other parts by a line *lane*.....
- 2 people who are walking
- 3 the place where people usually walk
- 4 the place where people can cross the road
- 5 the place where two roads meet
- 6 the thing you put your foot on to stop a car
- 7 a message or symbol beside the road that gives information

30.2 Complete the information for these road signs.



1 50 mph *speed*.....
limit



3



5 end of



7 a
in the road



2 there is only one
.....



4 no



6 low



8

30.3 Rewrite the sentences on the left starting with the words given. Keep a similar meaning.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I asked him how to get to the bank. | I asked him the <i>way</i> to the bank. |
| 2 I didn't know where I was in the town centre. | I got in the town centre. |
| 3 You can ask someone to tell you how to get here. | You can ask someone to you. |
| 4 I went through Ledbury to get to Malvern. | I went to Malvern Ledbury. |
| 5 I was going to the station. | I was on my to the station. |
| 6 We arrived unexpectedly by the river. | We up by the river. |
| 7 I turned left instead of right. | I took the wrong |

30.4 Complete the text.

I was on the ¹ *main*..... road into town today and I saw an ².....
I was ³..... a roundabout when the guy behind tried to ⁴.....
me and the driver in front of me. He was driving too fast – over the ⁵.....
limit – and he lost control of the car. He had to ⁶..... to avoid a car on the
other side of the road, and in the end he ⁷..... into a tree. The car was badly
⁸....., but to my surprise, the man got out of the car with no ⁹.....
at all.

30.5

Over to you

Answer the questions about your own country. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 Do you have a speed limit on motorways? If so, what is it?
- 2 How many lanes do motorways usually have?
- 3 Do drivers usually stop for pedestrians at pedestrian crossings? If not, why not?
- 4 Do many people park their cars on the pavements? Why? / Why not?

31 Notices and warnings

A Notices



on a machine that is not working, e.g. vending machine (above)



in the window of a hotel; the hotel is full



outside a theatre; all the tickets have been sold



outside a museum; you can go in free

B Do this!



wait in a line on the other side of this notice, e.g. in a bank or post office



stay on the right side, e.g. on the underground



do not walk on the grass



be quiet, an exam is happening now

C Don't do this!



you cannot leave your car here



you cannot go in here



you cannot go out here



on a hotel door; leave me to sleep



don't put a bag down and walk away



do not give food to the animals

D Warnings*



Take care you don't hit your head on a low door.



Be careful. There's a step.



be careful, this parcel will break easily

*something that tells you that something bad may happen

Exercises

31.1 Complete these notices and warnings. More than one answer may be possible.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 NO PARKING | 7 PLEASE QUEUE |
| 2 MIND THE | 8 MIND YOUR |
| 3 ADMISSION | 9 PLEASE DO NOT |
| 4 OUT OF | 10 KEEP OFF |
| 5 NO | 11 KEEP |
| 6 DO NOT | 12 SILENCE EXAMINATION |

31.2 Where could you see these notices or warnings?



1 On a door in a public building.



4



6



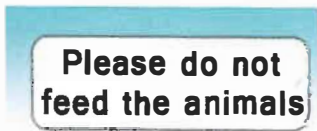
2



5



7



3

31.3 What notice could you see in each of these places?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 on the underground | <u>Keep right</u> |
| 2 in a waiting area in a busy airport | ..... |
| 3 on the door of a hotel room at 9 am | ..... |
| 4 in front of garage doors | ..... |
| 5 above the window of a train | ..... |
| 6 on a door going into a low room | ..... |
| 7 outside a museum or art gallery | ..... |
| 8 outside a room where students are doing an exam | ..... |

31.4 Write down five more notices from the opposite page that you could see in a school or college.

- Mind your head
-
-
-

31.5 **Over to you**

Look for other notices (in English or your first language). Can you understand the English notices? Can you translate the ones in your own language? Try to find four more notices in the next week.

38 Making a career

A Getting a job*

“When I left school, I **applied for**¹ jobs in different companies, and finally, after sending out lots of **CVs**² and having some **interviews**³, a small company **employed me**⁴. I didn't earn a lot, but the company gave me some **training**⁵, which was good.”

* finding a job

¹ wrote a letter of **application** for

² a document which describes your education and the jobs you have done

³ a meeting where someone asks you questions to see if you are suitable for a job

⁴ gave me a job

⁵ help and advice to learn how to do a job or activity

Common mistakes

I had **some training**. (NOT I had ~~a training~~.) You can also **go on / do a training course** [a period of organised help and advice, often in a different place] (NOT ~~formation or stage~~).

B Promotion

“I worked hard and soon I was **promoted** [given a better job with more responsibility]. They also gave me a good **pay rise** [more money]. It was really good **experience** [knowledge you get from doing something such as a job], and when my boss left the company a few years later, they gave me an important **promotion** [a move to a higher job in the company].”

C Resignation*

“By my mid-twenties, I was getting a bit bored, and decided I wanted to work **abroad** [in another country]. So, I **quit my job** [told the company I was leaving; *syn* resign] and started looking for jobs in the UK. After a couple of months I got a job in London. At first I liked it, but ...”

* when you say officially you are leaving a job

D Unemployment*

“After six months, I got fed up with the job – and I think I was enjoying myself too much to work very hard. Finally, the company **sacked me** [told me to leave the company; *syn* gave me the sack], and after that I was **unemployed** [without a job; *syn* out of work] for two months. Finally I got a **part-time job** [working only part of the day or week; *opp* full-time job] in the kitchen of a restaurant.”

* when people do not have a job

Common mistakes

— Claudio didn't **have a job**. (NOT He didn't have ~~a work~~.)

E Success and retirement*



Claudio

“I loved the restaurant. I learned how to cook, and two years later I became manager. Three years after that I opened my own restaurant [belonging to me / it was my restaurant]. It was very **successful** [it did well and made money], and twenty years later, I **owned** five restaurants, and I was the **owner** of two hotels. I believe anyone can **succeed** [be successful] if they work hard enough – and have a little bit of luck. Last year, aged fifty, I **retired** and went back to Italy.”

* the time when people stop work, often at 60 or 65

Exercises

38.1 Match the answers on the right with the questions on the left.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Why did they sack him? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a Because he was 65. |
| 2 Why did they promote him? | <input type="checkbox"/> | b Because he needed more training. |
| 3 Why did he apply for the job? | <input type="checkbox"/> | c Because he was late for work every day. |
| 4 Why did he retire? | <input type="checkbox"/> | d Because he was out of work. |
| 5 Why did he quit his job? | <input type="checkbox"/> | e Because he was the best person in the department. |
| 6 Why did he go on the course? | <input type="checkbox"/> | f Because he didn't like his boss. |

38.2 Complete the table.

verb	noun	adjective
employ	(un)employment	
promote		
retire		
resign		
	success	
own		

38.3 Complete the sentences.

- Lucy is hoping to *get* a job in a travel agency when she leaves school.
- I decided to work to see what life was like in another country.
- I don't want a full-time job. I'd prefer to work
- She her job when her boss refused to give her a pay
- I didn't earn much money in the job, but it was still good because the company sent me on several training
- After they sacked me, I was out of for six months.
- It's not easy to in business; you need ability and luck.
- I think you should definitely for that job.
- Brett was terrible as a tour guide; that's why they gave him the
- I've worked for other people most of my life, but I'd really like to run my company.
- I used to a company but it wasn't a ; I lost a lot of money.
- If she's interested in that job, she'll have to write a letter of

38.4

Over to you

If you have a job, answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

- Have you been promoted since you started working at your present company?
- Do you normally get a good pay rise at the end of each year?
- Have you been on many training courses since you started work?
- Would you like to go on more training courses in the future?
- Have you ever resigned from a job, or been given the sack?

39 Working in an office

A Office equipment



B Office work

Josh works for a company which produces¹ furniture. He doesn't work in the factory where the furniture is produced, but in the offices across the road.

His job involves² quite a lot of paperwork³. He types⁴ letters to different companies, sends out invoices⁵ to customers and sends emails.

He also has to arrange⁶ visits to other companies, make appointments⁷ for his boss, and sometimes he shows visitors round the factory. Occasionally he has to attend⁸ meetings with his boss, but one of Josh's most important tasks is to organise⁹ the office party every year.

¹ makes

² includes doing

³ work that uses paper, e.g. reports, forms

⁴ writes using a keyboard

⁵ documents showing how much the customer has to pay

⁶ plan and prepare

⁷ arrange a time when you meet someone

⁸ go to; *fml*

⁹ plan and arrange

Language help

verb	noun	verb	noun
arrange	arrangement	attend	attendance
organise	organisation	produce	production

C Office problems

Josh is having a bad day today. The photocopier has broken down¹, the computer isn't working and the printer has run out of² paper. On top of that, two of his colleagues³ are absent⁴, just when there is loads of⁵ work to do.

¹ stopped working

² has no more

³ people you work with

⁴ not in the office; *syn off*

⁵ lots of; *infrm*

Exercises

39.1 Finish the noun in each sentence.

- 1 I've just got myself a new *key board*.
- 2 I threw all that stuff in the *rubbish*.
- 3 He put most of the stuff in the *filing*.
- 4 It's a very boring job and I spend most of my time doing *general paper*.
- 5 I told him to put the details on the *notice*.

39.2 Which words are being defined?

- 1 The place where you throw away paper you don't want. *bin*
- 2 People you work with.
- 3 Something you put on a wall which tells you the date.
- 4 A book where you write down appointments and things you have to do.
- 5 A piece of paper which shows a customer what they have bought and what they must pay.
- 6 An electronic device that helps you to add up numbers and do maths.
- 7 An informal word meaning 'lots'.

39.3 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: What does the company do?
B: It *produces* electronic equipment.
- 2 A: I've to see the bank manager on Friday, but I think I'm going to be away.
B: OK. Do you want me to make another for you?
A: Yes, please. That would be great. Next Thursday or Friday, if possible.
- 3 A: Why can't we use the printer?
B: It's of ink.
- 4 A: Do you have to meetings?
B: Yes, sometimes, if my boss is away and he can't go.
- 5 A: We've got some visitors coming tomorrow.
B: Right. Would you like me to them the factory?
- 6 A: What does your work ?
B: Basically, I have to people's travel arrangements and hotel accommodation.

39.4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in capitals. Keep a similar meaning.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 My boss isn't here today. OFF | My boss <i>is off today</i> . |
| 2 The photocopier is broken. WORK | The photocopier |
| 3 We're very busy today. LOADS | We |
| 4 I have to go to a meeting. ATTEND | I have to |
| 5 We don't have any more paper. RUN OUT | We |
| 6 Why isn't he here this morning? ABSENT | Why |

39.5

Over to you

Have you got a job? If so, are these statements true for you? If you haven't got a job, answer for someone you know.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| I do lots of paperwork. | I attend meetings. | I send loads of emails. |
| I organise events. | I type letters. | I show people round. |
| I use a photocopier. | I send invoices. | I repair things that break down. |