

Unit 1 Lessons for life

1a Things they never taught you

Reading 8 rules for life

1 Read these 8 Rules for Life.

RULE 1: Life's not fair; get used to it.

RULE 2: You will not make 80 thousand dollars next year. You won't be a vice president with a corner office; not until you've earned the right.

RULE 3: If you think your teacher is tough, wait till you get a boss.

RULE 4: Flipping burgers is not beneath your dignity. Many years ago, your grandparents had a different word for burger flipping; they called it opportunity.

RULE 5: If you mess up, it's probably your own fault. So don't whine about your mistakes: learn from them.

RULE 6: You probably thought growing up that your parents were pretty boring. But they were like that because at the time they were paying your bills, cleaning your clothes, and listening to you talk about how cool you are. So before you go off and save the world, clean up your own room.

RULE 7: Over the last 20 years, schools have abolished the idea of winners and losers, but life hasn't. In school they give you as much time as you want to get the right answer. That rarely happens in real life.

RULE 8: Be nice to nerds. Sooner or later, you'll end up working for one.

2 Choose the correct option to complete the rules that the speaker mentions.

- 1 What you get in life is *just* / *unjust*.
- 2 You *must aim for* / *can't expect* great job conditions from the start.
- 3 Employers are generally *more strict* / *less strict* than teachers.
- 4 Flipping burgers is *a beginning* / *not a job you should do*.

- 5 Things will go wrong in your life and most probably it will be *your* / *someone else's* fault.
- 6 The boring chores in life *can be left to others* / *have to be done by everyone*.
- 7 In the things you attempt to do, you will *often* / *seldom* get a second chance.
- 8 It is the people with the greatest *technical expertise* / *social skills* who go furthest in life.

Language focus time phrases

3 Complete the sentences with these time phrases.

about 15 years ago at the time before that
currently many years ago next year
over the last 20 years rarely sooner or later

- 1 _____, I'm writing a book about scientific inventions.
- 2 I'm going to give you some rules of life that I read _____ in a book.
- 3 _____, I had believed myself to be—as you probably do now—one entitled individual.
- 4 You will not make 80 thousand dollars _____.
- 5 _____, your grandparents had a different word for burger flipping.
- 6 But they were like that because _____ they were paying your bills.
- 7 _____, schools have abolished the idea of winners and losers.
- 8 That _____ happens in real life.
- 9 _____, you'll end up working for one.

1b What's in a name?

- 1 Read the paragraph. Think about the questions and write a brief response about your name.

What's your name?

What factors did your parents consider when they named you? Had they already decided the name before you were born? Do you feel that your name is an essential part of who you are? Have you changed your name at any time in your life because you thought it did not suit you?

Language focus the perfect aspect

- 2 Look at these pairs of sentences with perfect and non-perfect verb forms. What is the difference in meaning, if any, in the pairs of sentences?
- 1 a **Had** they already **decided** the name before you were born?
b **Did** they **decide** the name before you were born?
 - 2 a **Have** you **changed** your name at any time in your life because you thought it did not suit you?
b **Did** you **change** your name when you realized that it did not suit you?
 - 3 a In some cases, a person **will change** names three or four times during their life.
b In some cases, a person **will have changed** names three or four times by the end of their life.
 - 4 a Many other cultures in the past had last names that denoted what their family profession **was**.
b Many other cultures in the past had last names that denoted what their family profession **had been**.
- 3 Complete these sentences with the correct perfect form of the verbs: present perfect; present perfect continuous; past perfect; past perfect continuous; future perfect.

- 1 Sorry I was late picking you up. _____ (you / wait) there long?
- 2 I heard a scream and ran towards the river. A boy _____ (play) too close to the bank and (fall) _____ in.
- 3 I'm afraid by the time you get there, the meeting _____ (probably / finish).
- 4 I _____ (live) here since I was a boy.
- 5 I _____ (hear) a lot of strange stories in my time, but this one is probably the strangest.

Vocabulary personality types

- 4 Match the personality types (1–6) with the descriptions (a–f).
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 a chatterbox | a is very sociable |
| 2 a control freak | b can't settle down |
| 3 a drifter | c has to do everything themselves |
| 4 a fighter | d is full of action and drive |
| 5 a go-getter | e never gives up |
| 6 an outgoing type | f talks a lot |

Idioms irreversible word pairs

- 5 Complete the sentences with these words and make irreversible word pairs.

age foremost large pieces quiet

- 1 I think what people think about **first and** _____ when choosing a name for their child is finding one that is original.
- 2 **By and** _____, each generation ends up sharing the same names.
- 3 In this **day and** _____, anything goes, really; you hear some very unusual names.
- 4 I've done **bits and** _____ of research into the subject but nothing very systematic.
- 5 People claim the American Indian word *Chenoa* means "dove of peace" or "**peace and** _____," but in fact it has no such meaning.

1c The English we speak

Reading the evolution of English

1 Read about the evolution of English.

The English language has been subject to many influences over the centuries. What developed as a result is a language with a very rich and large vocabulary.

The first influence is that of the Romans and their language, Latin. Later, when William I of Normandy conquered Britain in 1066, he established French as the official language, but instead of replacing English, French was assimilated into it and Middle English, a close relation to the language, is still spoken in Britain today. This is a language made up of German vocabulary and simplified German grammar mixed with French-derived, often Latin-based, words. The language continued to remain quite organic until the invention of the printing press and the wider publication of the written word, when it started to become standardized.

Then from the 17th to 19th centuries British colonialism thrived. This had two implications for the English language: the first was the importation into the language of yet more words, such as *pyjama* and *bungalow*, for example, from India; the second was the spread of English around the globe to India, America, East Africa, and so on. With its spread came adaptation.

People have argued that English was successful in its global reach because it was a versatile and flexible language. But in fact its spread had far more to do with economic factors. People needed a language to do business and English was in the right place at the right time.

2 Read the article again and choose the correct option (a-b).

- The English language has:
a influenced other cultures.
b both influenced and been influenced by other cultures.
- The fact that Anglo-Saxon, not Latin, was the dominant influence on English is:
a unlike other countries in western Europe.
b because the Romans were hated in Britain.
- The language stopped changing so fast after the 16th century because:
a books became more common.
b no one invaded Britain after that date.

- The author suggests that English is now a global language because:

- it is such an adaptable language.
- it became the language of international trade.

3 Choose the correct definition (a or b) for the words in bold from the lecture.

- The **legacy** of the Romans is evident in the Romance languages.
a great achievement
b gift to future generations
- Instead of replacing English, French was **assimilated** into it.
a incorporated b transformed
- The language continued to remain quite **organic**.
a basic b in a state of evolution
- From this point in history, British colonialism **thrived**.
a did well b began to diminish
- English was successful in its global reach because it was a **versatile** language.
a simple to use b easy to adapt

Word focus life

4 Complete the sentences with these words and make expressions with *life*.

fact	larger than life	life	lifelike
saver	story	time	walks

- Making the wrong career move has been the _____ of my life.
- It's a _____ of life that you won't get anywhere without effort.
- Teaching is a profession that attracts people from all _____ of life.
- My daughter loves college. She's having the _____ of her life.
- Thanks for covering my shift yesterday. It was a real life-_____.
- Jenny is a _____ character; you know when she's in the room!
- That statue of a cat in your garden is incredibly _____.
- The way he read the story really brought it to _____.

1d A job interview

Vocabulary a personal brand

- 1 Complete this list of tips for creating a personal brand. The first letter of the missing words has been given for you.

Creating a personal brand

- 1 Identify your most important q_____. They don't have to be outstanding (sociable, a good explainer, etc.).
- 2 Show p_____. We are all passionate about something (computer games, knitting, etc.).
- 3 List your a_____. You may not be so interested in your past, but others are.
- 4 Be y_____. Don't pretend to be something you are not.
- 5 A brand is an i_____, so present yourself as you would like to see yourself.

- 4 I think to remain humble and to try to live as simple a life as possible is a good rule of t_____.

Language focus review time phrases

- 4 Look at the time phrases in these sentences spoken by a student who is about to graduate. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1 At the moment, I _____ (take) a break from my studies.
- 2 Last week, I _____ (attend) a lecture on a career in the diplomatic service.
- 3 Before that, I _____ (never / be) to a careers advice talk.
- 4 Nowadays, most graduates _____ (seem) to think that the world owes them a living.
- 5 I _____ (wonder) for some time what I'm going to do with my life.
- 6 But I _____ (have) to make a decision in the coming weeks whether to continue studying or apply for a job.

Spelling skill keeping going

- 2 Choose the correct option to complete these phrases we use to keep going when speaking in public.
- a Excuse me. I'll just take a *gulp* / *sip* of water...
 - b So, *as* / *like* I was saying...
 - c Sorry. I lost the *strand* / *thread*...
 - d Now, where *am* / *was* I? Ah, yes,...
 - e Sorry, *allow* / *let* me just look at my notes...
 - f Sorry, I'll begin that *again* / *over*...

Vocabulary review life lessons

- 3 Complete these sentences. The first letter of the missing words has been given for you.
- 1 I think the most v_____ lesson anyone has ever taught me was my English teacher, who said: "Keep an open mind and you will learn a lot."
 - 2 "Do things that take you out of your comfort zone" is a g_____ principle in my life. Because no one has ever managed to progress by playing safe.
 - 3 I always make a p_____ of listening to what older people have to say—not just dismissing them as out of touch.

5 Writing a good candidate

You are at an interview for a job working as a management trainee at a big New York hotel. The interviewer asks you some questions. Write your responses in your notebook.

1. So can you tell me a little about yourself and what attracted you to this job?
2. And what would you say your strongest qualities are?
3. And why do you think this particular hotel would be a good place for you?

1e A fundraising job

Writing skill fixed expressions

1 Complete these phrases from a cover letter. The first letter of the missing words has been given for you.

- a The job a _____ me because I know of your company's reputation for...
- b I am a _____ for interview any time.
- c I am writing in r _____ to your advertisement for...
- d C _____, I am working for...
- e A _____ someone who has worked in this field previously, I think I am a g _____ candidate.
- f Please find e _____ my resume.
- g Thank you for c _____ this application.
- h Regarding the specific r _____ you mention, I also have:...

2 Look at these key elements of a cover letter and match the phrases (a–h) from Exercise 1 with the key elements (1–8).

- 1 State the job applied for and where and when it was advertised.
- 2 Refer to your resume.
- 3 Mention your present situation.
- 4 Explain why you are qualified for the job.
- 5 Show that you know something about their organization.
- 6 Respond to any key qualifications that you have that are needed for this job.
- 7 Thank them for their time.
- 8 Explain where and when you can be contacted.
- 9 Give the letter a personal touch.

3 Read the cover letter. Which key elements (1–9) in Exercise 2 are missing?

Dear Ms. Newman:

I am writing in response to your advertisement on the Jobsonline website for a fundraiser for Harmon Adult College. I enclose my resume, which details my qualifications and relevant experience.

The job attracted me because I know several people who have studied at Harmon College and I am aware of the good work that you do in helping the long-term unemployed be retrained to re-enter the work force.

Regarding the specific requirements that you mention:

- I have a master's degree in economics.
- I am a resident in the Baltimore area.
- I have my own car.

I am available for an interview at any time, given reasonable notice. Many thanks for considering this application.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Jane Knowles

Jane Knowles

4 Write extra text for each missing element. Mark on the letter in Exercise 3 where the extra text should go.

Wordbuilding suffix -ness

- 1 Complete the second sentence so it has the same meaning as the first. Use a noun ending *-ness* formed from the underlined adjective.
- People are more aware of the environment these days.
There _____ the environment these days
 - He was very kind to us during our stay.
He _____ during our stay.
 - If you are nervous before giving a talk, it's not a bad thing.
_____ before giving a talk is not a bad thing.
 - I am not sure how useful these instructions will be.
I am not sure about _____ these instructions.
 - Quite a lot of men over the age of 40 go bald.
_____ quite common in men over the age of 40.
 - She was willing to negotiate.
She _____ to negotiate.
 - I can't stand it when people are selfish.
I can't stand _____.
 - You get more forgetful as you get old.
_____ the older you get.

Learning skills using idioms

- 2 Try to answer these questions about idioms. Then compare your answers with those on page 136.
- What are the benefits of using idioms?
 - What is the effect on the listener if you get the idiom wrong?
 - Are these statements true (T) or false (F)?
 - Choosing whether to use an idiom or not depends on the context (your audience, whether you're writing or speaking, etc.).
 - Even if you don't speak the language well, including a few idioms can give a better impression.
 - Idioms change more quickly than other aspects of the language.
 - Only use idioms that are new and current.
 - Idioms and slang are pretty much the same thing.

- 3 Look at the options in these sentences. Do you think it is appropriate to use the idiom or not in each case?

1 A job interview

- A: So tell me a little about yourself, Mr. Barton.
B: Well, I'm a *real go-getter* / *very ambitious*.

2 A letter advising a friend about investing money in shares

A good rule of thumb / principle is always to spread your investments between different sectors.

- 4 Try some of the idioms that you learned in Unit 1 in context. Ask your teacher if your use of them is correct and appropriate.

Check!

- 5 Take the quiz. All the answers are in Student Book Unit 1.

1 Complete these quotes.

- "Better to walk without knowing where than to _____ doing nothing." (Tuareg proverb)
- "If you want to make peace with your enemy, you have to _____ with your enemy." (Nelson Mandela)
- "Learn from the mistakes of others. You can't live long enough to make them all _____." (Eleanor Roosevelt)
- "But love is _____, and lovers cannot see." (Shakespeare)

- 2 What are the opposites of these types of people? The first letter has been given for you.

- a realist a d _____
- a serious person a j _____
- a shy type an o _____ type

- 3 Rearrange the letters to make time phrases.

- present simple
n a y d o w a s _____
l e g a r e n l y _____
- present perfect
o s f r a _____
c l e r e n t y _____
- future
r o o n e s r o t e l a r _____
- past perfect
r o r i p o t t a t h _____