The world of work

Present Perfect active and passive - Phrasal verbs - On the phone

TEST YOUR GRAMMAR
1. Answer these questions about you.
   1. What do you do?
   2. How long have you had your present job?
   3. What did you do before that?
   4. Which foreign countries have you been to?
   5. When and why did you go there?

2. Ask and answer the questions with a partner. Tell the class about your partner.

   Antonio is a student. He's been at the University of Madrid for ...
   Before that he was ...

3. What tenses are used in the questions?

THE JOB INTERVIEW
Present Perfect

1. Read the job advertisement. Would you like this job? Do you have any of the qualifications?

Business Journalist

This international business magazine, with 1,000,000 readers worldwide, is seeking a journalist, based in Geneva, to cover business news in Europe.

Requirements:
- a master’s degree in journalism
- at least two years’ experience in business journalism
- fluent in French and German. If possible, some knowledge of Spanish
- excellent communication skills
- international travel experience is a plus

Please send CV and letter of application to:
David Benson, Worldwatch Europe IPA
56 Merritts Avenue, Overland Park, Reading RG 2 6HD
Visit us on the web: http://www.wepipe.co.uk

2. Listen to Nancy Mann being interviewed for the job. Do you think she will get it? Why/Why not?

3. Read the first part of Nancy's interview. Complete the sentences with do, did, or have.
   D. Who ______ you work for now, Nancy?
   N. I work for Intertec Publishing. We publish international business magazines.
   D. I see. And how long ______ you worked for them?
   N. I ______ worked there for nearly five years.
   D. No, nearly five years.
   N. ______ you been in charge of Eastern Europe publications?
   D. For two years.
   N. And what ______ you do before you were at Intertec?

4. Read and complete the second part of the interview.
   D. As you know, this job is based in Geneva. ______ you lived abroad before?
   N. Oh yes. Yes, I ______.
   D. And when ______ you ______ abroad?
   N. Well, in fact, I ______ born in Argentina and I ______ there until I was eleven. Also, I ______ in Berlin for one year, when I ______ working for the BBC.
   D. That's interesting. ______ you ______ a lot?
   N. Oh yes, yes, absolutely. I ______ ______ to most countries in South America and many countries in Europe. I ______ also to Japan a few times.
   D. Oh yes! And why ______ you ______ to Japan?
   N. It was for Intertec. I ______ there to interview some Japanese business leaders.

GRAMMAR SPOT

1. Does Nancy still work for Intertec? Does she still work for the BBC?
   2. Nancy says:
      - I work for Intertec Publishing.
      - I've worked there for nearly five years.
      - I worked for the BBC World Service.
      - What are the different tenses? Why are they used?

   Grammar Reference 71 and 7.2 pp143–144

WRITING: A letter of application

Go to p12
What do you do?
TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

1. Answer these questions about you.
   1) What do you do?
   2) How long have you had your present job?
   3) What did you do before that?

4. Which foreign countries have you been to?

5. When and why did you go there?

3. What tenses are used in the questions?
Sample answers

1. I’m a student.
2. For two years./Since 2001./I don’t have a job; I’m a student.
3. I worked in a bank./I was at school.
4. I’ve been to Hungary and Canada.
5. I went in 1993./Ten years ago. I went there on business/holiday.

Answers

1. Present Simple
3, 5. Past Simple
2, 4. Present Perfect Simple
1. Does Nancy still work for Intertec? Does she still work for the BBC?

2. Nancy says:

   I work for Intertec Publishing.

   I’ve worked there for nearly five years.

   I worked for the BBC World Service.

What are the different tenses? Why are they used?

Grammar Reference 7.1 and 7.2 pp143–144
Answers

1. Yes, she does.
   No, she doesn’t.

2. Nancy says *I work* for *Intertec Publishing* because she works for them now. (Present Simple)
   She says *I’ve worked* there for *nearly five years* because she is talking about past time and present time. She began working for them five years ago and she still works for them now. (Present Perfect)
   She says *I worked* for *the BBC World Service* because she doesn’t work there any more. It is a finished event in the past. (Past Simple)
Introduction to the Present Perfect

The same form (have + past participle) exists in many European languages, but the uses in English are different. In English, the Present Perfect is essentially a present tense, but it also expresses the effect of past actions and activities on the present.

Present Perfect means ‘before now’. The Present Perfect does not express when an action happened. If we say the exact time, we have to use the Past Simple.

*In my life, I have travelled* to all seven continents.
*I travelled around Africa in 1998.*
### 7.1 The Present Perfect

#### Form
Positive and negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>You</th>
<th>They</th>
<th>’ve haven’t</th>
<th>lived in Rome.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>She</td>
<td>’s</td>
<td>hasn’t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How long have</th>
<th>I we you</th>
<th>known Peter?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How long has</td>
<td>she</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Short answer

| Have you always lived in Budapest? | Yes, I have. No, I haven’t. |
PRACTICE Life stories

Here are some more events from Nancy’s life. Match a line in A with a time expression in B to tell her life story.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 She was born</td>
<td>for the last five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 She went to school in Buenos Aires</td>
<td>five years ago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 She studied modern languages</td>
<td>until she was eleven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and journalism</td>
<td>while she was working for the BBC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 She’s worked for Interetic</td>
<td>twice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 She left the BBC</td>
<td>yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 She lived in Berlin</td>
<td>for three years at University College, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 She’s been married</td>
<td>in Argentina in 1969.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 She’s visited Japan</td>
<td>a few times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 She hasn’t heard if she got the job</td>
<td>at Worldwatch Europe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Make a similar chart for your own life. Ask your partner to match the events and the times to tell the story of your life.

Talking about you

3. Complete the sentences about you.

1. I’ve known my best friend for ...
2. I’ve been at this school since ...
3. I haven’t learned to ... yet.
4. I’ve never ...
5. My mother/father has never ...
6. I started ... ago.
7. I’ve lived in ... since ...
8. I went to ... when I was a child.

Have you ever ...

4. These verbs are all irregular. What is the Past Simple and past participle?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>irregular verbs p157</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go write drive lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have read ride sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be eat win meet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Work with a partner. Choose from the list below and have conversations.

- go to California
- drive a lorry
- be on TV
- lose your job
- sleep in the open air
- meet anyone famous
- have an operation
- ride a motorcycle
- eat Indian food
- win an award
- read a book in English
- write a poem

Tell the class about your partner.

IT’S IN THE NEWS

Present Perfect active and passive

1. Read the newspaper headlines. Check any new words.

**DANGEROUS PRISONER ESCAPES**

Convicted murderer Charles Watkins escaped from Belmarsh Prison in South London. Two Spanish novelists (1) were awarded Nobel Prize in literature. Hurricane Jeffrey (2) hit the Caribbean, causing widespread damage in Puerto Rico. Two thousand workers from a UK car factory (3) have laid off due to a slowdown in the economy. Desmond Lewis (4) knocked out in the fifth round of his heavyweight championship fight in Las Vegas.

**NOVELISTS AWARDED NOBEL PRIZE**

**HURRICANE HITS CARIBBEAN**

**CAR WORKERS LAIDED OFF**

**LEWIS KNOCKED OUT IN 5TH ROUND**

PRACTICE Writing news stories

Here are some more headlines from newspapers. Make them into TV news headlines.

1. **DANGEROUS PRISONER ESCAPED.**
   The murderer Charles Watkins has been recaptured by police.

2. **CRUISE SHIP SINKS NEAR FLORIDA.**
   Famous ex-model leaves $3 million to pet cat.

3. **PRICELESS PAINTING STOLEN FROM MADRID ART GALLERY.**
   Floods kill 20, 200 more left homeless.

4. **18-YEAR-OLD STUDENT ELECTED MAYOR.**
   Company Director forced to resign.

5. **RUNNER FAILS DRUGS TEST.**
   What’s in the news today? What national or international stories do you know?

Discussing grammar

3. Discuss where the words in the box can go in these sentences. There are several possibilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>just</th>
<th>yet</th>
<th>already</th>
<th>ever</th>
<th>never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 I’ve washed my hair.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Have you played basketball?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 He hasn’t learned to drive.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 They’ve finished the exercise.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 She’s learned a foreign language.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 We’ve met your teacher.</td>
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<td>7 Have they finished doing the washing-up?</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Has it stopped raining?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Work with a partner. Underline the correct verb form.

- The President has resigned / has been resigned and a new president has elected / has been elected.
- His resignation announced / was announced yesterday on television.
- Where did you go? Have you gone on your last holiday? “To Peru. It was fabulous.”
- “Did John ever go / Has John ever been to Paris?” “Oh, yes. Five times.”
- The plane took off / has taken a few minutes ago.
- A huge snowstorm has hit / has been hit Toronto. Over 40cm of snow fell / has fallen over the past twelve hours. Residents have advised / have been advised to stay at home.
These verbs are all irregular. What is the Past Simple and past participle?

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<th>Past participle</th>
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<td>went</td>
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<td>write</td>
<td>wrote</td>
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<td>drive</td>
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<td>driven</td>
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<td>lose</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lost</td>
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<td>have</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>had</td>
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<tr>
<td>read /riːd/</td>
<td>read /red/</td>
<td>read /red/</td>
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<td>ride</td>
<td>rode</td>
<td>ridden</td>
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<td>sleep</td>
<td>slept</td>
<td>slept</td>
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<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>was/were</td>
<td>been</td>
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<td>eat</td>
<td>ate</td>
<td>eaten</td>
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<td>win</td>
<td>won</td>
<td>won</td>
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<tr>
<td>meet</td>
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<td>9. She hasn’t heard if she got the job at Worldwatch Europe</td>
<td>a few times.</td>
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</table>
Answers and transcript

1. She was born in Argentina in 1969.
2. She went to school in Buenos Aires until she was eleven.
3. She studied modern languages and journalism for three years at University College, London.
4. She's worked for Intertec for the last five years.
5. She left the BBC five years ago.
6. She lived in Berlin while she was working for the BBC.
7. She's been married twice.
8. She's visited Japan a few times.
9. She hasn't heard if she got the job at Worldwatch Europe yet.
Dangerous prisoner escapes
Novelists awarded Nobel Prize
Hurricane hits Caribbean
Car workers laid off

LEWIS KNOCKED OUT IN 5TH ROUND

Here are today’s news headlines.
Convicted murderer Charles Watkins
(1) has escaped from Belmarsh Prison in South London. Two Spanish novelists
(2) the Nobel Prize for literature. Hurricane Jeffrey
(3) the Caribbean, causing widespread damage in Puerto Rico. Two thousand workers from a UK car factory
(4) due to a slowdown in the economy. Desmond Lewis
(5) in the fifth round of his heavyweight championship fight in Las Vegas.
Answers and transcript

Here are today’s news headlines.

Convicted murderer Charles Watkins (1) has escaped from Belmarsh Prison in South London. Two Spanish novelists (2) have been awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. Hurricane Jeffrey (3) has hit the Caribbean, causing widespread damage in Puerto Rico. Two thousand workers from a UK car factory (4) have been laid off due to a slowdown in the economy. Desmond Lewis (5) has been knocked out in the fifth round of his heavyweight championship fight in Las Vegas.
1 Which of these questions can you answer? Which can’t you answer? Why?
1 Who has escaped from jail?
2 Who has awarded the novelists the Nobel Prize?
3 What has hit the Caribbean?
4 Who has laid off the workers?
5 Who has knocked out Desmond Lewis?

2 Which sentences in exercise 2 are active? Which are passive?

Grammar Reference 7.3 p144
Answers

1. Students can answer questions 1 and 3, but not 2, 4, and 5. Charles Watkins has escaped from jail. Hurricane Jeffrey has hit the Caribbean. But we don’t know the answers to the other questions because they are in the Present Perfect passive. Who did the action is not mentioned because it is not as important as the action itself.

2. **active**: questions 1 and 3  
   **passive**: questions 2, 4, and 5.

Use of the passive means we don’t know for sure who did the action, even if we can guess. Who or what did the action is not as important in these sentences as the fact that the action happened. Use of the Present Perfect here emphasizes the present importance of the events mentioned, e.g., that the convicted murderer is still at large, that the workers are now without jobs, and Desmond Lewis lost the fight.

**Note:** We use the Present Perfect tense and not the Past Simple in sentences 1 and 3 because there is no specific time mentioned for the event. If there was, we would say, e.g., *Convicted murderer Charles Watkins escaped from Belmarsh Prison in South London last night.*
Discuss where the words in the box can go in these sentences. There are several possibilities.

just    yet    already    ever    never

1. I’ve washed my hair.
2. Have you played basketball?

1. I’ve **just** washed my hair. (= very recently)
   I’ve **already** washed my hair. (= I did it before now – it is done)
   I’ve **never** washed my hair. (= in my life!)

2. Have you **just** played basketball? (= very recently)
   Have you played basketball **yet**? (= up to now – it implies that you expect it to have happened)
   Have you **already** played basketball? (= before now)
   Have you **ever** played basketball? (= at any time in your life)
Discuss where the words in the box can go in these sentences. There are several possibilities.

just   yet   already   ever   never

3  He hasn’t learned to drive.
4  They’ve finished the exercise.
5  She’s learned a foreign language.

3  He hasn’t learned to drive **yet**. (= up to now – it could imply that you either expect it to have happened, or that you expect it to happen soon)
   He hasn’t **ever** learned to drive.
4  They’ve **just** finished ... (= recently)
   They’ve **already** finished ... (= before now)
5  She’s **just** learned ... (= recently)
   She’s **already** learned ... (= before now)
   She’s **never** learned ... (= not at any time)
3 Discuss where the words in the box can go in these sentences. There are several possibilities.

| just  | yet  | already | ever  | never |

6 We’ve met your teacher.
7 Have they finished doing the washing-up?
8 Has it stopped raining?

| We’ve **just** met ... (= recently) |
| We’ve **already** met ... (= before now) |
| We’ve **never** met ... (= not at any time) |
| Have they **just** finished ... ? (= recently) |
| Have they finished ... **yet**? (= up to now) |
| Have they **already** finished ... ? (= before now) |
| Has it **just** stopped raining? (= recently) |
| Has it stopped raining **yet**? (= up to now) |
| Has it **already** stopped raining? (= before now) |
4 Work with a partner. Underline the correct verb form.

1. The President has resigned / has been resigned and a new president has elected / has been elected.

2. His resignation announced / was announced yesterday on television.

3. ‘Where did you go / have you gone on your last holiday?’ ‘To Peru. It was fabulous.’
4 Work with a partner. Underline the correct verb form.

4 ‘Did John ever go / Has John ever been to Paris?’
   ‘Oh, yes. Five times.’

5 The plane took off / has taken off a few minutes ago.

6 A huge snowstorm has hit / has been hit Toronto.
   Over 40cm of snow fell / has fallen over the past twelve hours. Residents have advised / have been advised to stay at home.
Answers

1. has resigned; has been elected
2. was announced
3. did you go
4. Has ... been
5. took off
6. has hit; has fallen; have been advised
7.2 Present Perfect or Past Simple?

1. The Present Perfect is for unfinished actions. The Past Simple is for completed actions. Compare:

**Present Perfect**
- I’ve lived in Texas for six years.
- (I still live there.)
- I’ve written several books.
- (I can still write some more.)

**Past Simple**
- I lived in Texas for six years.
- (Now I live somewhere else.)
- Shakespeare wrote 30 plays.
- (He can’t write any more.)

2. We can see that the Present Perfect refers to indefinite time and the Past Simple refers to definite time by looking at the time expressions used with the different tenses.

**Present Perfect – indefinite**
- for a long time.
- since July.
- before.
- recently.
- I’ve already done it.
- I haven’t done it yet.

**Past Simple – definite**
- yesterday.
- last week.
- two days ago.
- I did it
- at 8 o’clock.
- in 1987.
- when I was young.
- for a long time.

Be careful with **this morning/afternoon, etc.**

- *Have you seen* Amy this morning? (It’s still morning.)
- *Did you see* Amy this morning? (It’s the afternoon or evening.)
7.3 Present Perfect Simple passive

**Form**

has/have been + past participle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>has been</th>
<th>sold.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>has been</td>
<td>sold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>have been</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use**

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

*Two million cars have been produced so far this year.* (unfinished past)

*Has she ever been made redundant?* (past experience)

*‘Have you heard? Two hundred homes have been washed away by a tidal wave!’* (present importance)
READING AND SPEAKING

Dream jobs

1 What is your dream job? Close your eyes and think about it. Then answer these questions.
- Does the job require a lot of training or experience?
- Is it well-paid?
- Does it involve working with other people?
- Is it indoors or outdoors?
- Do you need to be physically strong to do it?
- Is it dangerous?
- Does it involve travel?

Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions to guess each other’s dream jobs.

2 Here are the stories of three people who believe they have found their dream job. Work in three groups.
- Group A Read about Stanley Karras, the hurricane hunter.
- Group B Read about Linda Spelman, the trapeze artist.
- Group C Read about Michael Doyle, the cowboy in the sky.

Answer the questions in exercise 1 about your person.

3 Find a partner from the other two groups and compare information.
- Which of the jobs do you find most interesting?
- Would you like to do any of them?

4 Read the other two articles quickly. Answer the questions.
1 Who gets on well with the people they work with?
2 Who took up gymnastics?
3 Who can’t come up with an experiment to do in space yet?
4 Whose job was handed down from father to son?
5 Who is cut off from his/her family?
6 Who finds it exciting to end up in different cities and countries?
7 Who often takes off at a moment’s notice?
8 Who can’t cross an ad?
9 Who wants to carry on working until they are at least 50?
10 Who gave up work as a lawyer?

Language work

The underlined words in exercise 4 are all phrasal verbs. Match them with a verb or expression from the box below.

start doing (a hobby) leave the ground and fly finally find yourself have a good relationship with continue separated from stop doing think of find by chance pass down

Roleplay

Stanley Karras works as a meteorologist in Tampa, Florida. It’s his job to follow hurricanes by plane and provide information about them to scientists.

Linda Spelman was a lawyer who found a new career in a circus. She now works as a trapeze artist, travelling with circuses throughout Canada, Europe, and East Asia.

Michael Doyle is an ironworker in New York City. He’s one of 100 or so ironworkers currently erecting the steel frame of a new 40-storey building in Times Square. These ironworkers are known as ‘cowboys in the sky’.

How did you get the job?
What do you like most about it?
What’s an average day like?
Have you made any sacrifices to do this job?
What would you like to do next?

1. Who gets on well with the people they work with?
2. Who took up gymnastics?
3. Who hasn’t come up with an experiment to do in space yet?
4. Whose job was handed down from father to son?
5. Who is cut off from his/her family?
6. Who finds it exciting to end up in different cities and countries?
7. Who often takes off at a moment’s notice?
8. Who came across an ad?
9. Who wants to carry on working until they are at least 50?
10. Who gave up work as a lawyer?

Answers
1. all of them
2. Linda Spelman
3. Stanley Karras
4. Michael Doyle
5. Stanley Karras/Linda Spelman

1. have a good relationship with
2. start doing (a hobby)
3. think of
4. pass down
5. separated from
6. finally find yourself
7. leave the ground and fly
8. find by chance
9. continue
10. stop doing

6. Stanley Karras/Linda Spelman
7. Stanley Karras
8. Stanley Karras
9. Linda Spelman
10. Linda Spelman

What advice would you give to someone who wanted to do your job?
How did you get the job?
What do you like most about it?
What’s an average day like?
Have you made any sacrifices to do this job?
What would you like to do next?
What advice would you give to someone who wanted to do your job?

“There’s no such thing as an average day in my job!”

Stanley Karras works as a meteorologist in Tampa, Florida. It’s his job to follow hurricanes by plane and provide information about them to scientists.
How did you get the job? I was working for the National Meteorological Office in Bracknell, near London, in the autumn of 1995, and I saw a documentary with my family called *Stormchasers*. It was about hurricane hunters and I thought, ‘Wow, that’s an interesting job!’ As it happened, two months later I came across an ad for a meteorologist to work in Florida with the same people who had made the documentary. I applied, was interviewed over the phone, moved to the US, and started work here in Tampa in May 1996.

8 Who came across an ad?  
find by chance

What do you like most about it? I love the travel. I’ve been all over the world chasing hurricanes. It’s exciting to end up in different cities and different countries day after day. If you’re a meteorologist, you have to love flying. I also love working with top scientists. I’ve learned so much from them. For me, it’s like a classroom in the sky.

6 Who finds it exciting to end up in different cities and countries?  
finally find yourself

1 Who gets on well with the people they work with?  
have a good relationship with
What’s an average day like? There’s no such thing as an average day in my job! It all depends on the weather, and you can’t control that. We often take off at a moment’s notice to chase storms. I’m the one who decides whether we fly low through a storm. I don’t want to take us into a hurricane that could be particularly nasty.

7. Who often takes off at a moment’s notice?

leaves the ground and fly

Have you made any sacrifices to do this job? Yes, one big one. I’m away from my family. They all live in the UK. My wife’s with me, of course, but her family is also in the UK, so we’re pretty cut off from all of them.

5. Who is cut off from his/her family?

separated from

What would you like to do next? I’d like to join a space programme and be the first meteorologist in space, but I haven’t come up with an experiment to do in space yet. There aren’t any hurricanes!

3. Who hasn’t come up with an experiment to do in space yet?

think of
What advice would you give to someone who wanted to do your job? Study maths and science and get a degree in meteorology. I’ve taken the hurricane hunter path, but you could be a weather forecaster or do research. It’s a fascinating subject and the pay’s pretty good.
The Trapeze Artist

"You only live once so why stay in a boring job?"

Linda Spelman was a lawyer who found a new career in a circus. She now works as a trapeze artist, travelling with circuses throughout Canada, Europe, and East Asia.
How did you get the job? That’s quite a long story. My father’s a lawyer, so I thought I’d become one, too. Studying law was really, really hard work, so I took up gymnastics in the evenings to help me relax. When I finally passed my exams, I thought, ‘I need a break. I want to travel and learn a language.’ I’d heard of the École Nationale du Cirque in Montreal, so I thought, ‘I’ll join the circus.’ I went to Canada and did a trapeze course and, amazingly, I was good at it.

2 Who took up gymnastics?

10 Who gave up work as a lawyer?

What do you like most about it? The excitement and the travel. I always wanted to travel and learn languages and I’ve done all of that. Also, I get on really well with circus people. They’re all nationalities. I’ve learned so much about life from them.

1 Who gets on well with the people they work with?

start doing (a hobby)

stop doing

have a good relationship with
What’s an average day like? Everyone has to help in the circus, so you begin the day in a new town handing out flyers. In the afternoon, you work in the box office and rehearse. Then you do the act in the evening. At the end of a week, I’m so tired I spend a day in bed. Last month I twisted my shoulder and couldn’t work for a week.

6. Who finds it exciting to end up in different cities and countries? Finally find yourself

Have you made any sacrifices to do this job? No, I haven’t, not really. I gave up doing something that I hated and I’m doing something that I love. I do miss my family sometimes, but that’s all. And of course I earn a lot less than a lawyer.

5. Who is cut off from his/her family? Separated from

What would you like to do next? I’m 34 now. I’d like to carry on doing this until I’m at least 50. There are Russian trapeze artists still going strong in their fifties.

9. Who wants to carry on working until they are at least 50? Continue
What advice would you give to someone who wanted to do your job? You need to be fit and strong and have a good head for heights. But generally, I’d say to anyone with a dream, ‘Go for it! You only live once, so why stay in a boring job?’

1. have a good relationship with
2. start doing (a hobby)
3. think of
4. pass down
5. separated from
6. finally find yourself
7. leave the ground and fly
8. find by chance
9. continue
10. stop doing

1. have a good relationship with
2. start doing (a hobby)
3. gets on well with
4. pass down
5. separated from
6. finally find yourself
7. leave the ground and fly
8. find by chance
9. continue
10. stop doing

gets on well with
took up
was handed down
cut off from
to end up
carry on
gave up
How did you get the job?
What do you like most about it?
What's an average day like?
Have you made any sacrifices to do this job?
What would you like to do next?
What advice would you give to someone who wanted to do your job?

Many of today's ironworkers are descendants of the men who built New York's first skyscrapers.

Michael Doyle is an ironworker in New York City. He's one of 100 or so ironworkers currently erecting the steel frame of a new 40-storey building in Times Square. These ironworkers are known as 'cowboys in the sky'.
How did you get the job? Ironwork is a trade that is still handed down from father to son. Many of today’s ironworkers are descendants of the men who built New York’s first skyscrapers. My great-grandfather came over from Ireland in 1930 to work on the construction of the Empire State Building. My father and grandfather were also ironworkers.

4 Whose job was handed down from father to son?  

What do you like most about it? To me, ironworkers are the kings of construction. We make the skeleton that the other workers build on. We have real pride in our work – you look at the New York skyline and think ‘I helped build that.’ Also, we work hard, we play hard. We get on well together. We ironworkers depend on each other for our lives. Oh, and the pay is good!

1 Who gets on well with the people they work with?  

have a good relationship with
What’s an average day like? You never stop in this job. Eight hours a day, from seven in the morning until three in the afternoon. You’re moving all the time. The crane lifts the iron girders and you have to move them into place. There’s always danger. It’s a fact of life for us.

Have you made any sacrifices to do this job? Yes, one big one – physical health. The wear and tear to the body is enormous. I’ve fallen three times. My father fell two storeys, lost a finger, and broke his ankles.

What would you like to do next? I’d like to work on something really important like my great-grandfather did. Or like my father did, who helped build the World Trade Center. It’s weird – he helped build it and I helped take it away.
What advice would you give to someone who wanted to do your job? You need to be strong, really strong. You have to be OK with height. It usually takes about a year to get used to it. You can’t work and hold on with one hand all the time. Many guys try it once, then back off and say, ‘This is not for me.’

1. have a good relationship with
2. start doing (a hobby)
3. think of
4. pass down
5. separated from
6. finally find yourself
7. leave the ground and fly
8. find by chance
9. continue
10. stop doing

gets on well with
was handed down
Read the other two articles quickly. Answer the questions.

1. Who gets on well with the people they work with?
2. Who took up gymnastics?
3. Who hasn’t come up with an experiment to do in space yet?
4. Whose job was handed down from father to son?
5. Who is cut off from his/her family?
6. Who finds it exciting to end up in different cities and countries?
7. Who often takes off at a moment’s notice?
8. Who came across an ad?
9. Who wants to carry on working until they are at least 50?
10. Who gave up work as a lawyer?
Read the other two articles quickly. Answer the questions.

1. Who gets on well with the people they work with?
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8. Who came across an ad?
9. Who wants to carry on working until they are at least 50?
10. Who gave up work as a lawyer?
The underlined words in exercise 4 are all phrasal verbs. Match them with a verb or expression from the box below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>start doing (a hobby)</th>
<th>separated from</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leave the ground and fly</td>
<td>stop doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finally find yourself</td>
<td>think of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have a good relationship with</td>
<td>find by chance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continue</td>
<td>pass down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Read the other two articles quickly. Answer the questions.
   1. Who gets on well with the people they work with?
   2. Who took up gymnastics?
   3. Who hasn’t come up with an experiment to do in space yet?
   4. Whose job was handed down from father to son?
   5. Who is cut off from his/her family?
   6. Who finds it exciting to end up in different cities and countries?
   7. Who often takes off at a moment’s notice?
   8. Who came across an ad?
   9. Who wants to carry on working until they are at least 50?
  10. Who gave up work as a lawyer?

Answers
   1. have a good relationship with
   2. start doing (a hobby)
   3. think of
   4. pass down
   5. separated from
   6. finally find yourself
   7. leave the ground and fly
   8. find by chance
   9. continue
  10. stop doing
**VOCABULARY**

**Phrasal verbs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example sentences</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The plane has just taken off.</td>
<td>The plane has taken off and is now at the airport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I looked up at the window.</td>
<td>I turned my head to look at the window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. She picked up some Italian when she was working in Rome.</td>
<td>She learned Italian while she was working in Rome.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Separable or inseparable?**

- Replace the words in _italics_ with a pronoun.
  1. She turned on the light. She turned it on.
  2. I turned on the light. I turned it on.
  3. He turned on the light. He turned it on.
  4. She's turned on the light. She's turned it on.

**Verbs with two particles**

- Complete each pair of sentences below with one of the phrasal verbs from the box.
  1. The noise from your neighbours is _______.
     - bad behaviour from your children.

**Literal or idiomatic?**

- In these pairs of sentences, one meaning of the phrasal verb is literal and the other is idiomatic. Say which is which.
  1. The plane has taken off.
     - The plane has just taken off.
  2. I looked up at the window.
     - I looked up the words in my dictionary.
  3. He picked up some Italian when she was working in Rome.
     - He picked up some Italian when he was working in Rome.

**LISTENING AND SPEAKING**

**The busy life of a retired man**

Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- Is anyone in your family retired? Who?
- What did they do before retiring?
- How old were they when they retired? How long have they been retired?
- What do they do now?

**EVENeveryday English**

**On the phone**

- Complete the conversations with phrases from the box.
  1. A: Hello. Could I ________ Sam Jackson, please?
     - B: Mr Jackson is in a meeting. It won’t be over until 3:00. Can I ________?
     - A: Yes, please. Could you ask him to phone me? I think he’s got my number, but ________ to you again just in case.
     - B: It’s 743 219186.

**What do you think?**

- What is the usual retirement age for men and women in your country?
- What do you think is the best age to retire?
- When would you like to retire?
- What would you like to do when you retire?
VOCABULARY
Phrasal verbs

1. There are many examples of phrasal verbs in the reading texts on p58–59.
   I **came across** an ad . . .
   It’s exciting to **end up** in different cities . . .

2. Some phrasal verbs are literal and some are idiomatic.

   **Literal**
   She **looked out** of the window at the sunset.

   **Idiomatic**
   **Look out**! That dog’s going to bite you!

Grammar Reference 7.4 p144
Literal or idiomatic?

1 In these pairs of sentences, one meaning of the phrasal verb is literal and the other is idiomatic. Say which is which.
   1 a The plane has just taken off.
      b Please take off your coat and sit down.
   2 a Oh, no! The lights have gone out again.
      b If you go out, take an umbrella. It’s going to rain.
   3 a (On the phone) Hello? Hello? I can’t hear you. I think we’ve been cut off.
      b She cut off a big piece of meat and gave it to the dog.
   4 a She looked up and smiled.
      b I looked up the word in the dictionary.
   5 a Can you pick up my pen for me? It’s under your chair.
      b I picked up some Italian when I was working in Rome.

Answers

1 a idiomatic b literal
2 a idiomatic b literal
3 a idiomatic b literal
4 a literal b idiomatic
5 a literal b idiomatic
Separable or inseparable?

2 Replace the words in *italics* with a pronoun.

1. He turned on the light.  **He turned it on.**
2. I’m looking for my glasses. **I’m looking for them.**
3. She’s taken off her boots.
4. He took up golf when he retired.
5. I get on well with my parents.
6. I came across the ad.
7. I looked up the words in my dictionary.
8. The waiter took away the dirty plates.
**Verbs with two particles**

3 Complete each pair of sentences below with one of the phrasal verbs from the box.

- get on with
- put up with
- run out of
- looking forward to
- come up with

1. How do you manage to put up with the noise from your neighbours?
   Most parents won’t _looking forward to_ bad behaviour from their children.

2. I’m broke. I have to _run out of_ an idea for making money.
   We need to _come up with_ a solution to this problem.

3. Has the photocopier _run out of_ paper again?
   The children always _run out of_ school as soon as the bell rings.

4. How well do you _get on with_ your colleagues?
   Our teacher told us to _put up with_ our work quietly.

5. She’s _put up with_ going on holiday.
   We’re _looking forward to_ meeting you very much.
Verbs with two particles

3 Complete each pair of sentences below with one of the phrasal verbs from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get on with</th>
<th>put up with</th>
<th>run out of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>looking forward to</td>
<td>come up with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The meaning is different in pairs 3 and 4.

1 put up with in both sentences means tolerate.
2 come up with in both sentences means find.
3 run out of in sentence 1 means finish the supply of. In sentence 2 it has a literal meaning.
4 get on with in sentence 1 means have a good relationship with. In sentence 2 it means continue doing.
5 looking forward to in both sentences means anticipating with pleasure.
1. A Hello. Could I ___________ Sam Jackson, please?
   B ___________ Mr Jackson’s in a meeting. It won’t be over until 3.00. Can I ___________?
   A Yes, please. Could you ask him to phone me? I think he’s got my number, but ___________ to you again just in case. It’s 743 219186.

2. A Can I ___________ 2173, please?
   B The ___________ at the moment. Would you like ___________?
   A Yes, please. (Five seconds later.)
   B I’m ___________ now.
   A Thank you.
3  A Could I speak to Alison Short?
   B I’m afraid she isn’t ___________ at the moment. Do you want to hold?
   A No, don’t worry. I’ll ___________.

4  A Can I speak to Terence Cameron, please?
   B ___________.
   A Ah, Mr Cameron! ___________ Holly Lucas.
       ___________ about a letter I got this morning.

5  A Hello. This is Incom International. There’s no one here to

      ___________ at the moment. Please ___________ and
      ___________ as soon as we can.