

2.2 A RISKY BUSINESS

- G** adverbs of frequency
- P** stressed syllables
- V** jobs



VOCABULARY

JOBS

1 A Work in pairs. Discuss. Which are the best/worst jobs? Think about:

- meeting people
- opportunities to travel
- problems to deal with
- tasks
- hours of work
- salary

B Match the jobs with photos A–G.

sales rep fashion designer IT consultant
foreign correspondent personal trainer
rescue worker motorcycle courier

C **2.4 STRESSED SYLLABLES** Listen and repeat. Underline the stressed syllables.

sales rep

speaKout TIP

The stressed part of a word or phrase sounds longer, **LOUDER** and ^{higher} than the other parts. Practise saying new vocabulary, focusing on the stressed parts.

2 A Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

work deal with risk get

- 1 _____ a good salary/long holidays
- 2 _____ in a team/under pressure
- 3 _____ their lives/your health
- 4 _____ problems/customers

B Use the phrases to talk about the jobs in Exercise 1.
IT consultants get a good salary.

3 A Complete sentences 1–6 with the words in the box.

get team under deal holidays risk

- 1 People are more motivated when they _____ a good salary.
- 2 People work better _____ a lot of pressure.
- 3 It's important that employees get long _____.
- 4 People who _____ their lives at work should get more money.
- 5 It's more enjoyable to work in a _____ than alone.
- 6 These days, people usually _____ with their own IT problems.

B Work in pairs. Discuss. Which of the sentences above do you agree/disagree with? Why?

READING

4 A Work in pairs. Discuss. Which of the jobs in Exercise 1 do you think is the best paid, most interesting or most dangerous? Why?

B Work in groups. Student A: read the text below. Student B: read the text on page 160. Student C: read the text on page 162. Make notes on:

- job
- country
- people interviewed
- why the job is dangerous
- special memories/stories

C Tell your group about your text using the notes.

Danger Rating 6/10

Up in the mountains, the view is beautiful. But not for emergency doctor Martin Schmidt, paramedic Marius Adler and helicopter pilot Klaus Hartmann. Their job is to find and rescue people in trouble: climbers caught in an avalanche, injured skiers, even lost walkers. Reporter Lucy Rose met the team and asked them about their work.

Adler says they love their jobs, but they sometimes get angry with the people they rescue. 'Climbers always risk their lives, but when they get into trouble they also risk ours.'

What exactly are the dangers? Hartmann says that, although the sun is shining today, they usually fly in much worse weather conditions, which can be very dangerous. Another problem is that, often, the people they rescue are frightened. They panic, and this makes it difficult for the team.

And what are the best things about the job? Hartmann says, 'Saving lives is its own reward.' And occasionally they get a surprise. 'One time we rescued a woman after a skiing accident. She was badly hurt. Later her husband brought us a huge box of chocolates.' The people they rescue, Schmidt explains, hardly ever say thank you!



Mountain rescue worker, Austria

GRAMMAR

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- 5 A** Look at sentences 1–9. Put the words in bold in the correct place on the line.
- 1 He **never** worries.
 - 2 **Often** the people they rescue are frightened.
 - 3 The mountain rescuers **sometimes** get angry.
 - 4 It **usually** involves a few broken bones.
 - 5 Life as a jockey is **rarely** safe.
 - 6 These people **always** risk their lives.
 - 7 The people they rescue **hardly ever** say thank you.
 - 8 **Once in a while** jockeys even die during a race.
 - 9 **Occasionally** they get a surprise.



B Read your text again. Underline all the adverbs or expressions of frequency. Look at the other texts to find more examples.

▷ page 130 **LANGUAGEBANK**

6 A Find and correct the mistakes in sentences 1–6. There is one mistake in each sentence.

- 1 I work always at night.
- 2 Once on a while I study at weekends.
- 3 I ever hardly study alone.
- 4 I work at home occasional.
- 5 It is sometime difficult to study and work at the same time.
- 6 I don't usual miss classes because of work.

B Write four sentences about your job or studies.
I deal with customers once in a while.

C Compare with a partner.

SPEAKING

7 A Work in groups. You are making a TV programme about dangerous jobs. Discuss the questions and choose three jobs for your programme.

- 1 Which jobs are dangerous? Why? How often are the people in dangerous situations?
- 2 Which jobs are the most interesting for your TV audience?
- 3 Who will you interview for the programme? What questions will you ask them?

B Work with another group and compare your ideas.

GRAMMAR

2.1 present simple and continuous

	present simple	present continuous
+	I work at home. He watches TV.	I'm working at home. He's watching TV.
-	She doesn't study now. We don't text in class.	She isn't studying now. We're not texting in class.
?	Does he live with you? Where do the workers have lunch?	Is he living with you? Where are the workers having lunch?

Use the present simple to describe something that is always or generally true.

It is common to use these words with the present simple: *sometimes, usually, every day, often.*

I usually get up at 7a.m.

Use the present continuous to talk about:

- an activity happening right now, at the time of speaking.
- a temporary activity happening around now (maybe at the moment, but maybe not).

spelling with -ing forms		
verbs ending in:	rule	example
-e	-e + -ing	take – taking
vowel + consonant	double the consonant + -ing	run – running
-ie	-ie + -y	die – dying
-y	+ -ing	study – studying

Form the present continuous with the verb *be* + the -ing form of the verb.

It is common to use these words with the present continuous: *now, at the moment, currently, this month.*

I'm living with my parents at the moment.

Some verbs are not usually used with continuous tenses: *be, know, like, love, understand, want*, etc. These are called 'state verbs'.

I want to go to bed now. NOT

I am wanting to go to bed now.

2.2 adverbs of frequency

Use adverbs of frequency to say how frequently you do something. Some of the most common are: *never, rarely, occasionally, sometimes, often, usually, always.*

There are several adverbial phrases of frequency, e.g. *hardly ever, once in a while, every day/month/year.*

With *be*, put the adverb **after** the verb.

I am always here.

They were usually early.

We usually put the adverb **before** other verbs.

I sometimes spoke to him.

We hardly ever ate there.

With auxiliary or modal verbs, we usually put the adverb **after** the auxiliary or modal.

She doesn't stay here. → *She doesn't usually stay here.*

We haven't visited them. → *We have never visited them.*

I can help. → *I can always help.*

Adverbs of frequency can also go at the beginning, middle or end of a sentence.

Occasionally I go dancing.

I occasionally go dancing.

I go dancing occasionally.

Always and *never* do not normally go at the beginning or end of sentences.

Once in a while and *every day/month/year* usually go at the beginning or end of sentences.

There are other phrases to show how frequently something happens:

every day = one time per day *I have a shower every day.*

once a week = one time per week

She writes to me once a week.

twice a week = two times per week

They go shopping twice a week.

2.3 expressing likes/dislikes

There are a number of verbs and other phrases to show likes and dislikes. After these verbs and phrases, we usually use the -ing form.

positive

I like singing/meat.

I absolutely love swimming/tennis.

I'm keen on running/beach holidays.

Note: We can also use *like* + infinitive.

Like + infinitive means 'do as a habit' or 'choose to do'.

I like to go to bed early.

negative

I can't stand smoking/computers.

I don't like working/rock music.

I hate watching TV/films.

I'm not very keen on working/fruit.

Note: *I don't mind* means 'It's OK for me. I don't like it or dislike it'.

I don't mind sleeping on the floor.

PRACTICE

2.1

A Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use the present simple or present continuous.

eat be wait know work wear play

- A:** It takes him ten minutes to get to work.
B: I know. His house _____ far from the office.
- A:** Isn't your son an actor?
B: Yes, but at the moment he _____ in a restaurant.
- A:** What is all that noise? I'm trying to work!
B: I _____ with the children.
- A:** What _____ you _____ about the new software program?
B: The new software program? Absolutely nothing.
- A:** Why _____ you _____ that jacket in the office? It's really warm!
B: Because I'm cold!
- A:** Would you like some beef?
B: No, thanks. I _____ meat. I'm a vegetarian.
- A:** Why are you standing there?
B: I _____ for a taxi.

B Find and correct the mistakes. There is a mistake in five of the sentences.

- John works in sales and he is going to the office every day at 8a.m.
- The new employee says she's eighteen, but I'm not believing it.
- At the moment, I'm doing a task for my boss.
- Don't buy a bottle of wine for her. She isn't drinking alcohol.
- I can't speak Chinese, but my friend teaches me.
- Excuse me, is anybody sitting here?
- I'm taking art classes this term.
- Hey! What do you do with that knife?

2.2

A Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- I / dinner / at / weekend / cook / sometimes / the
I sometimes cook dinner at the weekend.
- once / I / while / go / in / swimming / a
- I / money / waste / never / my
- Najim / often / tennis / play / doesn't
- Akiko and Toshi / evening / stay / usually / the / home / at / in
- why / late / are / always / you?
- I / work / Fridays / rarely / late / on
- Mary / ever / hardly / deals / with / customers
- occasionally / a / team / work / I / in

B Underline the correct alternative.

- Always/Usually/Hardly ever* our IT consultant deals with these problems; it's his job.
- I get up early *never/rarely/every day* and go to work at 6a.m.
- You *sometimes/every week/once in a while* need to risk your life in this job.
- We *often/never/rarely* see each other – maybe once a year.
- We *occasionally/always/rarely* work under pressure; we never have a chance to relax.
- Often/Hardly ever/Once in a while* I speak to my boss – maybe once a month.
- We have a summer party *every year/always/never*.
- I deal with customers *rarely/often/occasionally*, but only if my boss is out.

2.3

A Complete the sentences with one word.

- I like _____ to music while I study. It helps me concentrate.
- I _____ mind getting up early for my job. It's no problem for me.
- Stefania is keen _____ travelling so she's studying tourism.
- Mick _____ like talking to customers. He says it's boring.
- Lorenzo absolutely _____ dancing. He's really good at samba.
- I can't _____ working at the weekend.

PHOTO BANK

Lesson 2.2 JOBS

1 Match photos A–P to the jobs.

- 1 accountant
- 2 architect
- 3 businessman/woman
- 4 chef
- 5 electrician
- 6 estate agent
- 7 housewife
- 8 lawyer
- 9 PA (personal assistant)
- 10 plumber
- 11 receptionist
- 12 sales assistant
- 13 scientist
- 14 soldier
- 15 TV presenter
- 16 vet

2 Work in pairs. Discuss. Which jobs do you think are dangerous/enjoyable/boring? Why?

