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Virginia Evans - Neil O'Sullivan

Student Book

3



Express Publishing

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Express Publishing

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Module

1

Moments in Life

Look at Module 1

- Where are the pictures (1-6) from? Say the page number.

Find the page number(s) for

- an email
- a police dog
- a florist
- a life jacket
- newspaper headlines
- a story about the jungle

Listen, read, and talk about ...

- the jobs/character traits
- job interviews
- daily routines
- everyday & free-time activities
- accidents & disasters
- emergency equipment
- feelings

Learn how to ...

- talk about routines and free-time activities
- register with an employment agency
- make a phone call to arrange a job interview
- describe scenes
- talk about past activities
- apologize
- narrate an event

Practice ...

- simple present
- present progressive
- present progressive with a future meaning
- relative pronouns/relative clauses
- defining/non-defining clauses
- adverbs of frequency
- phrasal verbs with “look”, “break”, and “bring”
- forming nouns/adjectives
- stress in compound nouns
- as/like

- simple past
- past progressive
- joining words
- adverbs of time
- order of adjectives
- intonation of apologies
- time words
- possessive adjectives/pronouns
- where (question word/relative pronoun)

Write ...

- a reference letter
- a paragraph about your daily routine
- a note about your plans
- an essay about the pros and cons of a job
- a letter to a friend about a bad experience
- a story

Culture Corner: *Careers*
Cross-Curricular Cut: *Earth Science - Hurricanes*



Culture Corner 1: Careers

Cross Curricular 1: Earth Science - Hurricanes



1a

Busy Days

Vocabulary

Jobs

1 Use the prompts in the list to say what each person does at work, as in the example.


- plant/flowers • represent people/court
- take people's dogs/walk • sell/houses
- teach/skiing • shoot/movies

A ski instructor teaches skiing.


2 Which of these jobs do you think:

- is part-time/full-time?
- requires an instructor's license?
- requires experience?
- sounds exciting?
- requires a college degree?
- you can do indoors/outdoors?
- requires technical skills?
- requires creativity?
- is/isn't challenging?
- is hard/fun to do?
- is the right one for you?

Listening

3  1.2 Listen and repeat. How are the sentences related to the title of the unit? Read the sentences and then find two sentences that an employer would say and three sentences that a person looking for a job would say.

- Is the job still available?
- Are you fully qualified?
- Do you have experience at all levels?
- Here's a job for me!
- I bet it's hard work.
- Should I apply?
- It can't hurt to try!
- You're so lucky!
- That sounds like a fun job!

4  1.3 Listen to the dialogues and match the people to the jobs they do or want to do.

- | | |
|-------|----------------|
| Steve | dog walker |
| John | cameraman |
| Jason | ski instructor |



Reading

- 5** a) Read dialogues A-C and label sentences 1-5 as *T* (true) or *F* (false). Then, correct the false statements and explain the words in bold.

- 1 Steve is looking for a new job. _____
- 2 Steve usually instructs very good skiers. _____
- 3 John probably has a college degree. _____
- 4 John isn't interested in the job. _____
- 5 Jason is going to accept the job offered by Amanda. _____

A

Steve: Hello. I'm calling about the ski instructor **position**.

Laura: All right. What's your name, please?

Steve: It's Steve. Steve Phillips. Is the job still **available**?

Laura: Yes, it is. Are you fully qualified, Steve?

Steve: Yes. I got my **instructor's license** two years ago.

Laura: I see. And do you have **experience** at all levels?

Steve: Well, I usually work with **beginners**.

Laura: That's fine. Would you be able to come for an **interview** on Tuesday morning? Say, around 10 o'clock?

Steve: Of course.

Laura: Great. Just ask for Mr. Anderson. Thank you and have a nice day.

Steve: Thanks. Bye.

B

John: Oh, here's a job for me!

Paula: What job is that, John?

John: A cameraman for the local TV channel.

Paula: Is that something you'd like to do?

John: Well, why not? It sounds really exciting!

Paula: Hmm, I bet it's hard work.

John: They want someone with a degree and good **technical skills**.

Paula: I believe there's more to it than that!

John: What do you think? Should I **apply**?

Paula: Why not? It can't hurt to try!

John: You're right! Wish me luck!

C

Amanda: Hello, Jason. Are all these dogs yours?

Jason: No. I'm just taking them for a walk because their **owners** are too busy. It's my new job.

Amanda: Your job?

Jason: Yeah. I'm a dog walker.

Amanda: You're so lucky! That sounds like a fun job.

Jason: It is, and it's perfect for me because I love animals.

Amanda: So, would you be able to **look after** my pet python?

Jason: Um ... I hate to **turn down** a job, but I only work with dogs. Sorry, Amanda.

- b) Read the dialogues aloud in pairs.

Speaking

- 6** Imagine you are looking at the classified section of a newspaper and you see a job that interests you. In pairs, use sentences from Ex. 3, as well as your own ideas, to act out a dialogue similar to dialogue A between yourself and the secretary of the company.



dog walker

Vocabulary

Jobs and character traits

1 a) Match prompts A-F to pictures 1-6. Then use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| A sells flowers | D installs windows |
| B designs buildings | E deals with guests in a hotel |
| C operates on people | F works underground |

A miner is someone who works underground.



b) Which of the people above: work underground/outdoors/indoors? wear a uniform/special clothing for work? get a salary/wage? work shifts? are self-employed?

c) You are at a job interview for a part-time waiter position. Ask for information on:

- wage • working hours • uniform
- experience required

2 a) Fill in the blanks with words from the list.

- brave • dedicated • creative • courageous
- funny • helpful • careful

- Florists have to be _____. They make floral bouquets and arrangements.
- Clowns need to be _____ to make people laugh.
- Hotel receptionists have to be _____ because they have to answer the guests' questions.
- You need to be _____ to be a miner because it can be a dangerous job.
- Police officers have to be _____ because they often find themselves in dangerous situations.
- Glaziers need to be _____ because they have to handle glass.
- You have to be _____ to be a surgeon because it requires many years of study.

b) Use the table below to make sentences, as in the example.

JOBS	CHARACTER TRAITS	REASONS
politicians	brave	- face dangerous situations
teachers	patient	- make people believe in them
counselors	persuasive	- help children learn things
actors	confident	- listen to people's problems
firefighters	understanding	- perform in front of people
telephone operators	polite	- give people information

Politicians need to be persuasive because they have to make people believe in them.

c) Talk in pairs about other jobs you know and the character traits needed. Give reasons to support the character traits you choose for each job.

Study Skills

Collocations

Collocations are words that are used together by native English speakers. Write them down in a special section in your notebook and review them often. This will help you remember them.

Daily routines

- 3** Cross out the words/phrases which do not form collocations with the verbs. Then use the expressions to talk about your daily routine.

have	<i>lunch, a rest, breakfast, some work, a drink</i>
go	<i>to work/school, to bed, out to dinner, the subway, home</i>
catch	<i>the bus, the train, a cab, a bike</i>
do	<i>jogging, some paperwork, the housework</i>
answer	<i>the door, the phone, TV, emails, letters</i>
make	<i>the bed, a bath, breakfast/lunch/dinner</i>
take	<i>a taxi, the dishes, vitamins, a break, pictures</i>
watch	<i>TV, the news, the movie theater, a video</i>
play	<i>video games, board games, cards, music, golf, the Net</i>

Free-time activities

- 4** Match the words to make compound nouns. Then complete the sentences about yourself.

1	bungee	a	surfing
2	rock	b	skiing
3	mountain	c	jumping
4	water	d	climbing
5	wind	e	biking
6	horseback	f	bathing
7	sun	g	riding

I really enjoy _____.
 I don't mind _____.
 I hate _____.
 I like _____.
 I love _____.

Listening

- 5** **1.4** Listen and underline what each person is doing now. Then ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- David (mechanic)
- ride a motorcycle/drive a car
- Sam (truck driver)
- play table tennis/wash the car
- Vicky (vet)
- play a video game/vacuum the carpet
- Emma (waitress)
- mow the lawn/plant flowers

A: What does David do for a living?

B: He repairs cars.

B: He's a mechanic.

A: What is he doing now?

A: What does he do at work?

B: He's riding a motorcycle.

Word Formation

- 6** a) Study the theory box. Then form nouns. Use your dictionary to help you.

We can form nouns referring to people and jobs by adding **-r, -er, -or, -ist, or -ian** to the verb or noun.
 drive → driver, sing → singer, act → actor,
 type → typist, music → musician

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---------|----|----------|
| 1 | teach | 5 | bake | 9 | law |
| 2 | wait | 6 | conduct | 10 | art |
| 3 | farm | 7 | inspect | 11 | comedy |
| 4 | manage | 8 | dance | 12 | politics |

- b) Where does each person work? What do they do at work?

Speaking

- 7** Choose a job from Ex. 1. Talk with another student. Tell him/her:

- what your job is
- what kind of person you are
- what your daily routine is
- what you do in your free time

Writing

- 8** Write a text about your daily routine. Write what you do in the morning/afternoon/evening.

Grammar

- 1** Identify the tenses in bold in sentences 1-7. Then match them to their uses (a-g).

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Claire is staying with her grandparents. | a habit/routine |
| 2 | She lives in Key West. | b temporary situation |
| 3 | The movie starts at 8. | c action happening now |
| 4 | They are watching TV. | d permanent state |
| 5 | He goes to the gym twice a week. | e fixed future arrangement |
| 6 | We are going on vacation next week. | f schedule |
| 7 | I'm looking for a new job right now. | g action happening around the time of speaking |

- 2** Put the verbs in parentheses in the **simple present** or the **present progressive**.

- _____ (Fay/do) her homework now?
- The Browns _____ (live) in the house next door.
- Mark _____ (not/play) football every Saturday.
- The train _____ (leave) at two thirty.
- _____ (you/go) to the party tonight?
- We _____ (work) a lot of extra hours these days.
- They _____ (not/move) next week.

Listening

- 3** **1.5** Listen to the voice mail message Jill left on her co-worker Jacob's phone and complete the information that Jacob jotted down.

Jill
leaving for Saturday by
train at 7 am/staying at Hotel
downtown/tel. #: (617) 339-..... and room
at #/meeting and Richard at
1 pm for lunch and going to meeting at
Citicorp/ returning Sunday



Reading

- 4** Complete the email with the verbs in the list in the correct tense. Then ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- wait • work • want • draw • live • share
- look • paint • major in • look forward

INBOX OUTBOX CONTACTS LOG OUT

Hi, Agnes!

My name is Neil Mitchell. I 1) in New York, in the eastern USA. I'm a student at New York University. I 2) Geography. I 3) an apartment with two other students. We 4) the apartment now, so it's a bit of a mess. For the time being, I 5) in a restaurant. I 6) tables three nights a week to earn some extra money. When I graduate, I 7) to become a cartographer. That's someone who 8) maps. I 9) for a job in my field right now. Wish me luck! Email me soon. I 10) to hearing from you.

*Your new friend,
Neil*

A: Where does Neil live?

B: He lives in New York. etc.

Relative clauses

- 5** Read sentences 1-3 and underline the relative pronouns. Then complete the rules.
- Kayla is the girl who is looking for you.
 - A hairdryer is a machine which/that is used for drying hair.
 - He's the man whose sister works as a nurse.

We use **1)** _____ to describe people, **2)** _____ to describe things, and **3)** _____ to express possession.

- 6** Circle the correct word.

- A hose is something **which/whose** a firefighter uses to put out fires.
- Sue is the woman **whose/who** works here.
- John's the boy **who/whose** dad is my teacher.
- That's the house **that/who** they bought.
- Tara is the girl **which/who** lives in France.
- Simon is the man **who/whose** car is outside.

7 a) From which sentence can we omit the relative clause? Read the theory box and check your answers.

- 1 People **who park illegally** are fined.
- 2 The people next door, **who own a Jaguar**, always park illegally.

- Defining relative clauses give essential information, so we cannot omit them or put them in between commas.
- Non-defining relative clauses give additional information, so we can omit them. We usually put them in between commas.

b) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate relative pronoun. Which clauses are defining (D)? Which are non-defining (ND)? Use commas where necessary.

- 1 My car _____ I bought last week is used.
- 2 The woman _____ he is speaking to is my boss.
- 3 James _____ is Canadian is a freelance writer.
- 4 Cindy _____ grandparents live across the street is moving to France.
- 5 The chair _____ he is sitting on is an antique.
- 6 The band _____ song is playing now is very famous.
- 7 The people _____ I met last night are doctors.
- 8 This shirt _____ used to be my favorite is too small for me now.

8 Look at the pictures and read the prompts. Then make sentences using *who* or *which*, as in the example.



- something/wear/when we do water sports
- person/treat/sick animals
- machine/allow us/store, retrieve, and process information
- person/put out fires
- tool/use/pound nails into wood
- person/carry luggage

A bellhop is a person who carries luggage.

Speaking

9 Give definitions for the following. Use *who* or *which*.

- florist • newspaper
- mechanic • scissors • artist
- comedian • journalist
- sunglasses • mixer • ruler

Phrasal Verbs

10 Study the table. Then complete the sentences.

- **look after** = to take care of
- **look for** = to search for
- **look forward to** = to anticipate
- **look into** = to find out about sth
- **look through** = to read quickly
- **look up** = to find a word in a dictionary/a phone number in a directory

- 1 Look _____ the meaning of this word in your dictionary.
- 2 He usually looks _____ the paper while eating breakfast.
- 3 The police are looking _____ the situation.
- 4 John is looking _____ Mark's cat while he is abroad.
- 5 We are really looking _____ the party on Saturday.
- 6 I can't find my wallet. Please help me look _____ it.

Writing

11 Write a short note to your mom telling her that you are going to the movies, using the present simple or the present progressive. Tell her:

- where you are going
- who you are going with
- what time the movie starts/finishes
- what time you are coming back

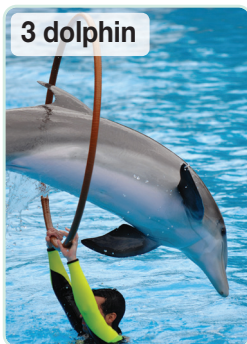
Vocabulary

Animals at work

- 1** Look at pictures 1-5. What are each animal's duties? Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

- entertain the public
- find criminals or evidence
- run in races
- move heavy objects and carry people
- carry people/things across the desert

Dogs find criminals or evidence.



- 2** a) Look at the picture and the title of the article. What is the text about? What do you think a police dog does? Read the phrases in Ex. 2b and discuss.

It's a Dog's life

The Alameda Police Department in California is **proud** to have Kenzie **on the force**. He's a **real-life** superhero. Kenzie is not an **ordinary** police officer, though. He is a Police Service Dog (PSD) in the **canine unit** (K9).

As one of Alameda's K9s, Kenzie is a **fully-trained** police dog. He **works under low visibility conditions**, using his **powers** of smell, hearing, and night vision to **track down criminals**. He's a beautiful German shepherd with dark tan fur and black markings on his head and neck. His **handler**, Patrick, tells us about a day in the life of a K9.

"Kenzie and I work the **night shift**," says Patrick. "Our workday starts at 5 pm and ends at 3 am. Kenzie sleeps in the same room as me because I like to know that he's sleeping and not playing! We usually get up at around noon and have our breakfast. Kenzie always has high-quality dry dog food and water. After breakfast, Kenzie sometimes plays with my other dog – another German shepherd – and enjoys his time off.

Before we go to work, Kenzie and I spend some time **training**. There is a lot of training and **testing** involved in being a K9, but Kenzie loves his work, so he **doesn't mind**.

At 4 pm, we leave the house and drive to



Listening

- b) 1.6 Listen and follow the lines in the text. Label phrases 1-10 as T (true) or F (false).

Kenzie...

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| 1 finds lost children. | ___ | 6 sniffs out food. | ___ |
| 2 tracks down criminals. | ___ | 7 performs tricks. | ___ |
| 3 guards the house. | ___ | 8 retrieves lost things. | ___ |
| 4 goes on patrol. | ___ | 9 saves lives. | ___ |
| 5 looks for evidence. | ___ | 10 stops suspects from attacking his handler. | ___ |

Reading

- 3** Read the text again and label statements 1-6 as C (correct) or I (incorrect). Then explain the words in bold.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1 Kenzie works when most people are asleep. | ___ |
| 2 Work starts at noon. | ___ |
| 3 Kenzie has time for a nap during his shift. | ___ |
| 4 Patrick thinks highly of Kenzie. | ___ |
| 5 Kenzie eats three times a day. | ___ |
| 6 Patrick doesn't like his job. | ___ |

the police station. Kenzie always sits in the back of the car, which is actually a **mini kennel**. He waits in the car while I get ready for work, and then we **hit the streets**.

Kenzie is **on patrol** for ten hours. He knows that this is not the time for playing or sleeping, so he **remains alert** at all times. Above all, his job is to protect me, but on **special assignments** he searches for criminals and looks for **evidence**. Kenzie does a great job. He's a real **professional!** He has a lot of experience in **sniffing out criminals** and is a great help in difficult situations. Kenzie even saved my life once when he stopped an **armed suspect** from attacking me. He's not only my hero, but his work is of great **benefit** to me and to the police force in general.

When our shift is over, Kenzie and I return to the station, and then we usually go home. Kenzie has his second meal at about 4:00 am and after that we go straight to bed. We have the same routine every day, which is good. Like all dogs, Kenzie loves having a set routine.

On our days off, Kenzie and I often travel together or do some training. We enjoy spending time together. Being a K9 handler requires a lot of **commitment**, but **it's worth it**. I think of Kenzie as my friend as well as my partner, and I'm sure he feels the same way about me."

Study Skills

Scanning

Scanning is a reading strategy used to pinpoint specific information in a text. When you scan a text, read it quickly to locate the information you are looking for.

Speaking

- 4** Take notes under the headings. Then talk about Kenzie's daily routine. Use: *first, then, after that, also, and while*.

• Before work • At work • After work • Free time

First, Kenzie gets up at around noon and has breakfast. Then ...

Vocabulary Practice

- 5** Fill in: *fully, canine, technical, instructor's, college, night, special, police, armed, track*. Then make sentences using the completed phrases.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 to _____ down | 6 _____ license |
| 2 _____ suspect | 7 _____ degree |
| 3 _____ qualified | 8 _____ unit |
| 4 _____ assignments | 9 _____ force |
| 5 _____ shift | 10 _____ skills |

- 6** Fill in the blanks with *at, in, on, for, and of*. Then make sentences using the phrases.

1 _____ patrol; 2 _____ all levels; 3 a day _____ the life of; 4 his powers _____ smell; 5 to look _____ evidence; 6 a lot _____ training; 7 to be late _____ work; 8 _____ the force; 9 to get ready _____ work; 10 a job _____ my field; 11 to have experience _____ doing sth; 12 to come _____ an interview; 13 _____ general

Grammar

Adverbs of frequency

- 7** Read the examples and complete the rules. Then find and underline the adverbs of frequency in the text on pp. 12 & 13.


Julia is **always** late for work.

Travis **often** works late.

Adverbs of frequency (*always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely/seldom, never*) tell us _____ sth happens. They go _____ the main verb, but _____ the verb to be.

- 8** How often do you: *play football? go to the movies? call friends? travel abroad? treat sb to dinner? watch sports on TV? listen to the radio? read a newspaper? sleep in? forget to do your homework? surf the net?*

Listening & Writing


- 9**  Listen to Mr. Harper talking to Paula Higgs, one of his employees, and fill in the blanks with the correct *adverbs of frequency*.

- Paula is _____ late for work.
- She _____ leaves her computer on.
- Her work is _____ of a high standard.
- She _____ meets her deadlines.
- She _____ takes long lunch breaks.
- She is _____ polite and courteous.

- 10** *Project:* Paula Higgs applied for a job at another company. The company's manager, Mr. James Smith, wrote to Mr. Timothy Harper asking for a reference for Paula. Use the sentences in Ex. 9 to write the reference letter for Paula Higgs.

Everyday English

Registering with an employment agency


- 1**  **1.8** Listen and complete the dialogue. Then make similar dialogues using the prompts below.

A: Good afternoon. I'd like to **1)** _____ with your employment agency.
 B: Certainly. What's your name, please?
 A: It's **Robert Elliot**.
 B: What kind of work can you do?
 A: Well, **anything clerical**.
 B: Great. What hours are you **2)** _____ to work?
 A: I'd prefer to work **mornings**.
 B: Thank you, Mr. Elliot. Please **3)** _____ out this form.

- Jessica Blake/mainly managerial/from 9 to 5
- Tom Wang/mostly sales/in the evenings

Pronunciation

Stress in compound nouns

- 2**  **1.9** Listen and underline the stressed syllable(s) in each compound noun. Listen again and repeat.

ski instructor	flight attendant
cab driver	telephone operator
real estate agent	secret agent
police officer	newspaper editor

Writing

(an essay about the pros and cons of a job)

Writing Tip

When we write an essay about the pros and cons of a job, we usually write it in four paragraphs.

In the **introduction**, we state the topic. In the **second paragraph**, we write the pros of the topic with supporting details, and in the **third paragraph**, we write the cons with supporting details. In the **conclusion**, we summarize the main points, we mentioned and state our opinion. We use appropriate transitions to join our ideas (to list points: *first, second, furthermore, in addition*, etc.; to show contrast: *on the other hand, however*, etc.; to conclude: *all in all, to sum up, in conclusion*, etc.).

- 3** a) What do you think are the pros and cons of working as a flight attendant?

b) Read the essay and fill in the blanks with the transitions listed below. Then answer questions 1-5.

- furthermore
- to begin with
- for example
- in addition
- however

The PROS and CONS of working as a Flight Attendant

1▶ People have different opinions about the job of a flight attendant. Some people see it as an exciting and fascinating career, while others think it is an ordinary job. Whatever your view, working as a flight attendant is a demanding job with a number of advantages and disadvantages.

2▶ There are several arguments in favor of working as a flight attendant. **1)**, it is a very exciting job because flight attendants travel to many amazing places. For instance, they could be in Jamaica one day and Iceland the next. **2)**, it is a fascinating job because flight attendants meet a lot of interesting people from different countries.

3▶ **3)**, there are also many disadvantages to being a flight attendant. Firstly, it is a stressful job since flight attendants have a lot of responsibility. **4)**, they must always be ready to deal with any type of situation that may arise. **5)**, it is a tiring job because flight attendants often work long hours.

4▶ To conclude, I believe that, although being a flight attendant can be challenging at times, it is worth it. It is very exciting to travel, see different places, and meet people from all over the world.

- 1 Which paragraph presents the pros of working as a flight attendant?
- 2 Which paragraph presents the cons of working as a flight attendant?
- 3 Which words/phrases are used: to list and add points? to introduce the pros of the topic? to introduce the cons of the topic? to show contrast? to give examples? to introduce the conclusion?
- 4 Which paragraph contains the writer's opinion?
- 5 What is a topic sentence? What topic sentences does the writer use?

c) Read the essay again and complete the table. Then talk about the pros and cons of the job using appropriate transitions.

Pros	Supporting details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exciting _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> travel to many amazing places _____
Cons	Supporting details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ _____

4 Underline the correct word/phrase.

- 1 **Even though/Nevertheless** working as a doctor is a rewarding job, it can be very tiring.
- 2 **For instance/Still**, people who communicate well with others usually succeed in managerial positions.
- 3 Some people **argue that/are against** job satisfaction is more important than financial rewards.
- 4 Many jobs, **since/such as** teaching, require extensive training.
- 5 **In addition/In spite of**, personality plays an important role in finding the right job.
- 6 **Furthermore/Despite**, people who are willing to work overtime are more likely to get a promotion.

5 a) Read topic sentences 1-3. Then expand the notes (A&B) below into full paragraphs. Which topic sentence matches each paragraph?

- 1 Being self-employed has many advantages.
 - 2 On the other hand, there are several disadvantages to working from home.
 - 3 There are many arguments in favor of working abroad.
- A First of all - working abroad - give you chance - broaden your horizons - get to experience different culture - see many wonderful places - meet interesting people - furthermore - learn new language - improve your career opportunities
- B To begin with - are your own boss - make your own rules - for example - decide what hours to work - when to take vacation - in addition - rewarding - do something that you really enjoy

b) Now write a paragraph that matches the topic sentence which hasn't been used.

6 Identify the pros and cons in pairs and match them to the supporting details. Then, talk about the pros and cons of working as a doctor.



Pros/Cons	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	it's a rewarding job
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	it's a tiring job
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	doctors are in high demand
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	it can be depressing
Supporting details	
A	they often see people suffering
B	there are always sick or injured people who need medical attention
C	they work long shifts and often work at night
D	they help sick and injured people recover

7 Write an essay about the pros and cons of working as a doctor, using the notes in the table above and the plan below. You can use the essay in Ex. 3b as a model.

Plan

Introduction

(Para 1) general comment about the topic

Main Body

(Para 2) advantages and supporting details

(Para 3) disadvantages and supporting details

Conclusion

(Para 4) summarize main point(s) and state your opinion

8 Read the sentences. What do they mean?

AS THE SAYING GOES, ...

- A little hard work never hurt anyone.
- All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
- Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
- Money doesn't grow on trees.

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