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CHAPTER

5

Talking About Jobs



5.1 Listen to audio 41 and write the name of the correct job under each picture.



a.



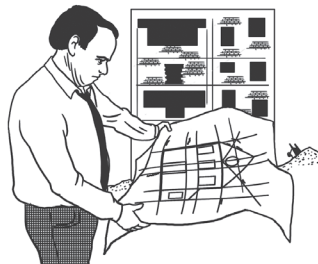
b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



5.2 Notice how we use the articles 'a' and 'an' with job names.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| a cricketer | a programmer | an engineer | an air hostess | a flight attendant |
| a lawyer | a police officer | a teacher | a PA (personal assistant) | an electrician |
| a salesman | a doctor | a nurse | a plumber | an actor/an actress |
| a businessman/a businesswoman | a poet/a poetess | a chef | | an engine driver |
| an ophthalmologist | a clerk | an architect | a security officer | an accountant |

5.3 Write five sentences about people in your family and what they do. You can look at the example.

My mother is a librarian. My father is a chemist. My brother is an athlete. My sister is an engineering student. My aunt is a dietician.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



5.4 Listen to audio 42. Now answer the questions based on what you have heard.

a. What does Hasaan do?

.....
.....

b. Where does he work?

.....
.....

c. Does Hasaan play any sport?

.....
.....

d. Does Hasaan's family live with him?

.....
.....



5.5 Read and listen to what Shahid and Arvind have to say about their workplaces.



SHAHID: *Where do you work these days, Arvind?*

ARVIND: *Oh, I work in a call centre⁴⁶. I do insurance troubleshooting⁴⁷ for a US origin company. And, you are still with Atithi Hotels, aren't you?*

SHAHID: *Yes...but I want to leave. I absolutely⁴⁸ hate the working conditions. We have to wear a suit to work every day. And, we are supposed to be in office by eight every morning. Can you imagine, I leave home at six thirty in the morning!*

ARVIND: *That's really bad! We work to US timings so it's okay to reach office by six in the evening. And we don't have to wear a suit to work though we can if we want to. But we aren't*

46 call centre – an office in which large numbers of telephone calls are handled

47 troubleshooting – the process of finding out and correcting faults in something

48 absolutely – completely



able to leave before 3 a.m. Moreover there isn't much fun in office these days. We are told we *mustn't do* Facebook or send personal emails from office. We *can only* send work emails. But, if we work well we get free movie tickets and food coupons for pizzas and burgers. When do you get to leave for home Shahid?

SHAHID: Not before nine. I guess I **ought to**⁴⁹ look for another job. But, it's hard to find one.

ARVIND: Yes, I guess so. Anyway, I *have to* go. I'm *not supposed to* keep my pick up taxi waiting. Bye.

SHAHID: See you. ””

Grammar

(Words that help the verb in a sentence)

In English, there are some words that help the verb in a sentence. These words are called helping verbs or modal verbs. There are different kinds of helping verbs and these are used for different purposes in a sentence. Some examples of helping verbs are *can, be able to, is/are supposed to, have to, must, have got to, should* and *ought to*.

- When we talk about our 'ability' to do something, we use *can* and *be able to*
*I can help you with your assignment*⁵⁰.
I'm able to work from home twice a week.
- When we want to say we are **expected to do something**⁵¹ we use *is/are supposed to* or *can*.
We are supposed to be in office by eight every morning.
- When we want to suggest we 'are permitted to do something', we use *supposed to* or *can*.
I'm not supposed to keep my pick up taxi waiting.
We can use gmail in our office.
- When we want to suggest that it is necessary to do something, we use *have to* or *must*. We can also use *have got to*.
We have to work extra hours to meet deadlines.
I have got to work tonight.
- When we want to give advice or want to say what is the right thing to do, we use *should* and *ought to*.
You ought to take care of your health.
I guess I ought to look for another job.
You should stop worrying so much.

19 ought to – words that we use to tell or ask somebody what is the right thing to do

50 assignment – a task that we are asked to do as part of our job or studies

51 expected to do something – think that somebody will do something

5.6 Look at this table. Notice the form and position of helping verbs in positive and negative sentences and questions.

Positive sentence (+)	Negative Sentence (-)	Question form (?)
He can work.	He can't work.	Can he work?
She must work hard.	He mustn't work hard.	Must he work hard (uncommon use)
I should go now.	I shouldn't go now.	Should I go now?
We ought to work over time.	We ought not to work over time.	... ('ought' is rarely used in questions)
I am supposed to supervise ⁵² Kanika.	I am not supposed to supervise Kanika.	Am I supposed to supervise Kanika?
I have to go.	I don't have to go.	Do I have to go?



5.7 Read the conversation. Choose the correct verb forms. Listen to audio 44 and check if you are correct.



CHETAN: Do you (have to/ought to) go for work on weekends.

JISHAN: No, not really. But I often (have to/have got to) work at home during the week.

CHETAN: That's bad. In our office, we (mustn't/don't have to) work extra hours or on weekends. We're told we (would/can) take leave. But, we (are supposed to do/mustn't do) web chatting or Facebook from office. However, I (can/must) access all these from my phone.

JISHAN: Good for you! ””

Talking About Regular Job Events



5.8 Read and listen to the conversation where Danny is talking about his *internship*⁵³.



DANNY: Hi, Gaurav, I've got an *internship* with Evid International.

GAURAV: Wow! That's great. When are you starting work?

DANNY: First September. And guess what? *I'm getting paid* twenty thousand rupees! It's more than what some of my friends are getting as interns.

⁵² supervise – to make sure that somebody is working correctly

⁵³ internship – a period of time when a new graduate or student takes up a job to get work experience



GAURAV: What about starting your own company?

DANNY: Yes, I'm going to do that. But, I need some experience in *managing* people. Plus it's much less worrying.

GAURAV: How long is your internship going to last?

DANNY: It's for three months.

GAURAV: I hope it's fun.

DANNY: Me too! ””

Common Error:

I would like to familiarize with the latest technology. ✘

I would like to familiarize myself with the latest technology. ✔

5.9 Do you know the meaning of the word intern? What do you call an intern in your language?

.....

.....

.....

5.10 Can you write the meanings of these words? Try and guess by listening to the conversation in exercise 5.11.

skilled job carpenter technician interior decorator
boutique fashion designer private sector



5.11 Mrinal and Habib were classmates in college. They met one morning after 15 years. Read and listen to what they say to each other.

MRINAL: Hi Habib! How are you? It's been so long. What are you doing nowadays?

HABIB: I'm working with *Sportsbuzz*, the sport magazine, as a journalist.

MRINAL: That's wonderful! You must have met a lot of sports stars!

HABIB: Yes! I've met Saina Nehwal. She's been very nice to me. I've attended many sports felicitation programmes. In one such programme I met Baichung Bhutia. We've become good friends since then. I've met Mary Kom too. She's done an interview with me. I've met Rahul Dravid a lot of times but I haven't done an interview with him for two years now.

MRINAL: Do you like your job?

HABIB: Yes, I do. In fact I love it! It's a lot of fun being a sports journalist. My job is very *challenging* and *tedious* but the experience at the end is **rewarding**⁵⁴ and **satisfying**⁵⁵. It's quite *demanding* but when my work is **appreciated**⁵⁶ and liked, it is *motivating*. It is a *well-paying* profession too. At times it's *tiring* but since I enjoy it so much I think it is *meaningful*.

54 rewarding – something that makes us happy because we think it is useful or important

55 satisfying – something that makes you pleased because it is what you want

56 work is appreciated – receive praise and recognition for the work you have done

5.12 Learn the meanings of the words in italics in the conversation in exercise 5.11.

- a. challenging – something that is difficult in an interesting way (a journalist has to get fresh news every day. It could be *challenging*.)
- b. demanding – something that requires a lot out of the person doing it. (A football coach is expected to lead the team to victory in every match. His job could be called *demanding*.)
- c. meaningful – serious and important praise
- d. motivating – something that makes you feel interested in doing a piece of work
- e. tedious – something that becomes boring because you have to keep doing the same things over and over again
- f. tiring – work that makes you feel sleepy and out of energy
- g. well-paying – a job that offers a good salary

Getting Your Job Done**5.13 At the workplace we need English to get our daily work done. Can you match the sentences to their functions?**

Sentence	Opinion
a. Congratulations on your new job! We hope you will do very well.	i. introducing oneself
b. Hello Naveen, this is Imran. He's a lawyer.	ii. opening a conversation
c. Hi, I'm Sachin. I'm a web designer.	iii. asking for opinion
d. Do you mind if I sit here?	iv. congratulating someone
e. What do you think is the best way to do this?	v. introducing someone else

Pronunciation**Stressed and Unstressed Syllables**

Words in English have different sound parts. For example, 'hello' has two sound parts (he+llo). Every sound part with at least one vowel sound is called a syllable like *cat*, *met*, *rich*. (Go to your DVD to know more about vowel sounds). Some words have more than one syllable such as *hero* (*he+ro*), *singer* (*sing+er*), *pretty* (*pre+tty*). Some syllables in a word are stressed or said with an extra force while some others are not, such as *object*, *photograph*, *monopoly*. In each of these words the parts in bold are stressed: **object**, **ph**otograph and **mono**poly. Listen to audio 47 to understand this point.



5.14 Now, listen to these words in audio 48. Can you mark the parts which are stressed? The companion DVD will help you do this task.

banker lawyer architect dentist nurse accountant hairdresser
journalist receptionist psychologist actor homemaker broadcaster

Voiced and Unvoiced Consonants

In the following sentences, the letter **s** at the end of the words *drive*, *write* and *cook* is said as /z/ or /s/.

Rithik drives to office every day.

Supriya writes short stories for children.

Benlam cooks very well.



To know when the **s** at the end of a word needs to be said as /z/ or /s/ you need to watch video 2. If a word (a noun or a verb) ends with a voiced consonant, then the **s** at the end of the word will have a /z/ sound. If the word ends with an unvoiced consonant then the **s** at the end of the word will end with a /s/ sound.

Voiced consonants

Voiced consonants are said by using the vibration⁵⁷ of our vocal chords. We can tell if a consonant is voiced when:

- there is a vibration when we put our finger on our throat when we say it.
- there is a vibration when we put our fingers in our ears when we say it.



Here are some examples of voiced consonants marked in bold. Listen to audio 49 to know how they are pronounced.

bell dig joke goal vet **that** zero
mouth no long ring when you

Unvoiced consonants


Unvoiced consonants do not use this vibration. These sounds are made using the movement of air through your teeth, tongue and lips.



Here are some examples of unvoiced consonants marked in bold. Listen to audio 50 to know how they are pronounced.


pen teak cheap coffee
fit seat she he

⁵⁷ vibration – movement of something very quickly from side to side or up and down

 **5.15 Now, tick the words which end with the ‘z’ sound. Then play audio 51 and check your answers. If you get less than 5 correct, listen to the audio again and practice saying these.**

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------|--------|------------|---------|--------|------|
| books | bins | petals | loves | runs | puts | tigers | dogs |
| | files | computers | phones | interviews | happens | | |

Activity

 **5.16 Here are a few job titles with two words. The highlighted part in each job title is jumbled. Can you guess the jumbled words? Listen to audio 52 and learn to pronounce these job titles correctly.**

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| a. artcerhed accountant | accountant |
| b. interior deignres | interior |
| c. event manerag | event |
| d. wedding rnplane | wedding |
| e. dirao jockey | jockey |
| f. movie dectiror | movie |
| g. siaocl worker | worker |
| h. sodun engineer | engineer |
| i. speech thepirast | speech |
| j. investment nkbaer | investment |



How often do you think you need to speak in English to be able to speak the language confidently?

How much does correct pronunciation matter while speaking in English?

What are the English words that you find difficult to pronounce?
How do you plan to improve your pronunciation?

Do you think speaking English well will help you rise in your career?