

**SOLUTIONS PRE-INTERMEDIATE 3**  
**UNIT 5: AMBITION**  
**5D**

**PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI**


# 5C

## Listening

### Changing jobs

*I can use signpost phrases to predict what I'm going to hear next.*

**Revision:** Student's Book page 55

 **1 Look at the jobs and answer the questions.**

builder estate agent gardener  
journalist locksmith photographer  
pizza delivery man / woman police officer  
stunt performer surfing instructor  
video game developer

Which job is connected with ...

- 1 flowers and plants? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 selling houses? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 a water sport? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 fast food? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 cameras? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 copying keys? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 fighting crime? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 film and TV? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 computers and entertainment?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 construction? \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 writing for newspapers? \_\_\_\_\_

## Listening Strategy


Some words and phrases can help you to predict what is coming next in a listening. For example, if you hear *however*, you know that it will be followed by a contrasting point. Listen out for 'signposts' like these that help you understand the structure of the listening.

### 2 Read the Listening Strategy. Then choose the correct words and phrases to complete the sentences.

- 1 Being a surfing instructor sounds great, but **as I see it / not only that**, it's quite repetitive.
- 2 Stunt performers have to do a lot of dangerous things, **moreover / such as** falling off buildings.
- 3 Photographers often travel around a lot, **although / for example** some of them work in a studio.
- 4 Gardeners are not well paid, but **as a result / in spite of this**, many of them love their job.
- 5 Estate agents do badly during recessions, and **nevertheless / that's because** fewer people buy houses.
- 6 Being a builder is hard work. **However / What is more**, you're often on your feet all day.

**3 Read the sentences and choose the correct ending, a or b.**

- 1 Being a sports coach isn't well paid. On the other hand,
  - a it can be quite repetitive.
  - b it can be very rewarding.
- 2 Farm workers have a physically demanding job. In other words,
  - a it's often very tiring.
  - b it's often quite varied.
- 3 My uncle wanted to be an engineer. However,
  - a he worked hard and got the qualifications.
  - b he couldn't afford to get the qualifications.
- 4 My aunt paid for her degree by getting various part-time jobs; for example,
  - a she worked as a cleaner every evening.
  - b she studied hard and did well in her exams.
- 5 My grandfather worked as a police officer, a paramedic, a farm worker ... What I mean is,
  - a gardener was the job he liked best.
  - b he did a variety of different jobs during his life.

4  1.18 Listen to an interview with a female lorry driver called Sally Stone. What did she do before she became a lorry driver?

a She went to college.

b She worked as a hairdresser.

c She worked at her dad's company.

5  1.18 Read the sentences below. Then listen again.

Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Sally is a qualified hairdresser.
- 2 Sally decided to become a lorry driver because it is easier than hairdressing.
- 3 Sally and her father work in the same job sector.
- 4 Sally took the driving test only once.
- 5 Sally says most men are surprised to see a woman driving a lorry.
- 6 Sally thinks that female lorry drivers are safer than male lorry drivers.







# KNOCKER UPPER

- Before there was the alarm clock, there was a human alarm clock. People would hire “knocker uppers” to tap on the glass of their window with a long pole or shoot peas at the glass to wake them up. The job eventually fell to the wayside when the mechanical alarm clock was invented in 1847.





# SCISSORS GRINDER



- Scissors grinders would sharpen scissors, knives, or other tools using an abrasive wheel, and would often go door to door performing the service. The practice became obsolete by the 1970s because most people found it easier and cheaper to buy new tools instead of sharpening their old ones. Today, some people refer to cicadas as scissors grinders because of the similar sound they produce.







# FOOD TASTER



- The practice of employing people to taste the food for a member of a royal family or an important figure to ensure that the food wasn't poisoned dates back to ancient Egypt and ancient Rome. Several chemicals can be used to poison people, but only cyanide can kill a person within minutes. Other poisons take time to show effects, and most royals weren't keen on waiting days to eat a meal just to see if the food taster would end up ill.

1 Describe the photo. What is the job of the man on the right? Use the words below to help you.

button doors floor lift close (v) operate (v)  
open (v) press (v)





2 Read the text and check your answer to exercise 1. What other jobs do you think might disappear in the future?

A hundred years ago, every lift had an operator who stopped the lift at the different floors, and opened and closed the doors. That job no longer exists because lifts are now automatic. Which jobs that people do today will disappear because of technology? Most people book their holidays online. **If this trend continues, travel agents will probably become unnecessary.** Self-service check-outs at supermarkets are becoming very common, and so are automated toll booths on motorways. Many people now read the news online. If newspapers disappear entirely, we won't need newsagents. And what will happen if everyone learns online instead of in a classroom? Teachers might disappear!







# OVERFISHING





# OVERFISHING

- What will happen if overfishing continues?





A high-angle photograph of a fishing boat's deck. The deck is completely covered with a thick layer of small, silvery fish, likely sardines or anchovies. A line of yellow buoys runs diagonally across the deck. In the lower-left corner, a fisherman wearing a black shirt and orange pants is visible, looking towards the catch. The background shows the dark blue ocean and white waves.

# OVERFISHING

- What will happen if overfishing continues?
- **If overfishing continues, we won't have fishers in the future.**



**CHECKING  
GOAL**





**VAR**

**CHECKING  
GOAL**





# VAR

- What will happen if VAR develops more?

CHECKING  
GOAL





# VAR

- What will happen if VAR develops more?
- If VAR develops, referees will become poor.

CHECKING  
GOAL



- 3 Look at the highlighted first conditional sentence in the text in exercise 2, and read the **Learn this!** box below. Complete rule a with *present simple* and *will + verb*. Then find two more examples in the text.

### **LEARN THIS!** First conditional



- a** We use the first conditional to predict the result of an action. We use the <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to describe the action, and <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to describe the result.

*If I get the job, I'll have to move to New York.*

- b** The *if* clause can come before or after the main clause. If it comes after, we don't use a comma.

*I won't take the job if it isn't challenging enough.*



#### 4 Match the two halves of the sentences.

- 1 People will no longer need guidebooks \_\_\_\_
  - 2 If people can find flats and houses online, \_\_\_\_
  - 3 We won't need switchboard operators \_\_\_\_
  - 4 If there aren't any schools, \_\_\_\_
  - 5 Teenagers won't get jobs delivering papers \_\_\_\_
- a will we need teachers?
  - b if they use tourist information websites.
  - c if all companies use automated telephone systems.
  - d if newspapers only appear in digital form.
  - e we won't need estate agents.

**5 Complete the first conditional sentences. Use the present simple or the *will* form of the verbs in brackets.**

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (quit) my job if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) a pay rise.
- 2 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) confident, I think you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) well in the interview.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) a job in finance if I \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) all my exams.
- 4 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to university, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not earn) as much money.
- 5 You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) much happier if you \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a less stressful job.
- 6 If my computer \_\_\_\_\_ (go) wrong, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) it for me?

**6 Complete the email. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

✉ To: pierre@email.com

Hi Pierre,

Thanks for your email. I am well, thanks, but very busy at the moment as I have school exams next month. I'm sure I

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) if I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard, but I want to do really well. If I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) top grades, I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) to study science at the University of London. If my marks <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so good, I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (probably / go) to another university – maybe Sheffield.

If I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time, I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (email) you again before the exams. If I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) time, I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in touch soon after. Anyway, I still hope to come and see you in Paris in August. If I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a well-paid summer job, I <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) afford the plane ticket. Fingers crossed!

Love, Emma



**7 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

What will you do if ...

- 1 you lose your mobile phone?
- 2 it rains all day on Saturday?
- 3 you get good marks in your final exams?
- 4 you don't feel well tomorrow morning?
- 5 you forget to do your homework at the weekend?
- 6 you can't sleep tonight?

What will you do if you lose your mobile phone?

I'll buy another one. What will you do?

Listen and fill in the blanks. (Track 2.12)

**Interviewer** Today in our series about ....., I'm talking to Sean Aiken. Sean spent a year ..... not one job, but 52 – one for each week of the year. Hello Sean, and welcome to the show.

**Sean** Hi.

**I** .....

**S** It was when I finished university – I ..... I didn't know what I wanted to do .....

**I** .....

**S** I ....., but .....

**I** So, how did you come up with the idea of 52 jobs?

**S** Well, I asked my dad for ..... and he said I should do something I was ..... – but I didn't know what that was! So I ..... the website: oneweekjob.com. I .....

**I** Fifty-two different jobs!

**S** Yes, one a week for a ..... year. I wanted to ..... what ..... passionate about.



I How did you find 52 jobs? It's difficult enough to find one!

S ....., but I found most of the jobs by searching online.

I ..... ? .....

S ....., ....., ....., ..... I couldn't ....., of course, so I had to travel a lot.

I ..... ?

S No, I worked for 52 weeks without ..... It was ....., travelling between each job, ..... – I often had to sleep on someone's sofa for a week. And I was always ..... But ..... that, I've had an amazing time and met some ..... people.

I You were short of money? .....

S They paid me, but I never had much money to spend. That's because I ..... all of my ..... to .....

I What was the most ..... job?

S ..... That was so hard! I had to get up at five o'clock every morning and the work was very tiring!

I ..... ?

S I learned that to enjoy your job, you need to be really passionate about it. .... – it's more than just money. And it's important that you work with people that you ..... and who have similar ..... to you.

**I** So, would you do it again?

**S** Well, at the moment, I'm helping other people around the world to do their own '52 week job' project. I've found that I'm passionate about helping others!

**I** Thank you very much for coming in and talking to us, Sean.

**S** My pleasure.



**ASSIGNMENT:**  
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**DEADLINE: SATURDAY**