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ENGLISH

FOR EVERYONE

COURSE BOOK LEVEL 2

BUSINESS ENGLISH



A COMPLETE SELF-STUDY PROGRAMME

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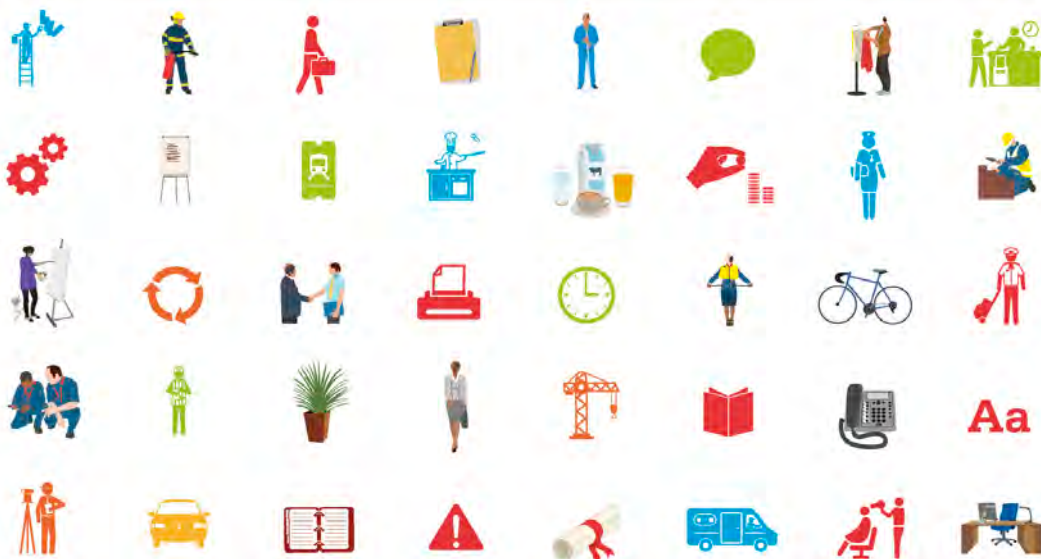
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ENGLISH FOR EVERYONE

COURSE BOOK **LEVEL 2**

BUSINESS ENGLISH





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How the course works

English for Everyone is designed for people who want to teach themselves the English language. The Business English edition covers essential English phrases and constructions for a wide range of common business scenarios. Unlike other courses, *English for Everyone* uses images and graphics in all its learning and practice, to help you understand and remember as easily as possible. The best way to learn is to work through the book in order, making full use of the audio available on the website and app. Turn to the practice book at the end of each unit to reinforce your learning with additional exercises.



PRACTICE BOOK

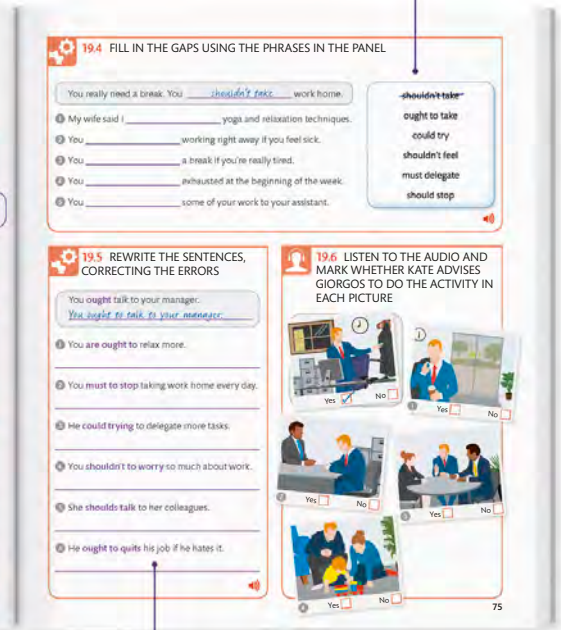
COURSE BOOK

Unit number The book is divided into units. The unit number helps you keep track of your progress.

Learning points Every unit begins with a summary of the key learning points.

Modules Each unit is broken down into modules, which should be done in order. You can take a break from learning after completing any module.

Language learning
Modules with colored backgrounds teach new language points. Study these carefully before moving on to the exercises.



Audio support Most modules are supported by audio recordings to help you improve your speaking and listening skills.

Exercises Modules with white backgrounds contain exercises that help you practice your new skills to reinforce learning.



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Language modules

New language is shown in the context of common business scenarios. Each learning module introduces appropriate English for a particular situation, as well as general points of English language to improve your overall fluency.

Module number Every module is identified with a unique number, so you can track your progress and easily locate any related audio.

Module heading The teaching topic appears here, along with a brief introduction.

8.5 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The present perfect continuous describes an ongoing situation in the past that often affects the present moment. You can use it to offer explanations for problems.



Graphic guide Clear, simple visuals help to explain the meaning of new language forms, and show you business situations in which you might expect to use them.

Sample language New language points are introduced in common business contexts. Colored highlights make new constructions easy to spot, and annotations explain them.

8.6 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

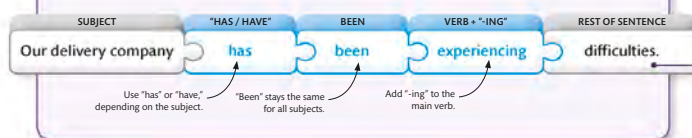


I'm really sorry for the delay. Have you been waiting all morning?

In questions, the subject sits between "have" or "has" and "been."

Supporting audio This symbol indicates that the model sentences featured in the module are available as audio recordings.

8.7 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS



Formation guide Visual guides break down English grammar into its simplest parts, showing you how to recreate even complex formations.

Vocabulary Throughout the book, vocabulary modules list the most common and useful English words and phrases for business, with visual cues to help you remember them.

Write-on lines You are encouraged to write your own translations of English words to create your own reference pages.

Practice modules

Each learning point is followed by carefully graded exercises that help to fix new language in your memory. Working through the exercises will help you remember what you have learned and become more fluent. Every exercise is introduced with a symbol to indicate which skill is being practiced.



GRAMMAR

Apply new language rules in different contexts.



READING

Examine target language in real-life English contexts.



LISTENING

Test your understanding of spoken English.



VOCABULARY

Cement your understanding of key vocabulary.



SPEAKING

Compare your spoken English to model audio recordings.

Module number Every module is identified with a unique number, so you can easily locate answers and related audio.

Exercise instruction Every exercise is introduced with a brief instruction, telling you what you need to do.

43.10 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT TENSES TO FORM FIRST CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1 If you order (order) today, we will guarantee (guarantee) delivery tomorrow.

2 If you sign (sign) the contract now, we begin (begin) production next week.

3 We charge (charge) a 10 percent fee if you not pay (not pay) on time.

4 If you buy (buy) more than 50 units, we give (give) you a 5 percent discount.

5 We send (send) you a contract if you want (want) to proceed.

Sample answer The first question of each exercise is answered for you, to help make the task easy to understand.

Supporting graphics

Visual cues are given to help you understand the exercises.

Space for writing You are encouraged to write your answers in the book for future reference.

Listening exercise This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.

Speaking exercise

This symbol indicates that you should say your answers out loud, then compare them to model recordings included in your audio files.

8.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

I'm sorry / much about the delay.

1 We'll see / look into the problem for you.

2 We'll give / giving you a discount voucher.

3 Could you hold the phone / line a moment?

4 Let's see what / when we can do.

Supporting audio This symbol shows that the answers to the exercise are available as audio tracks. Listen to them after completing the exercise.

11.2 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHETHER THE ACTIVITY IN EACH PICTURE TAKES PLACE IN THE PRESENT OR THE FUTURE

1 Present ☐ Future ☒

2 Present ☐ Future ☐

3 Present ☐ Future ☐

4 Present ☐ Future ☐

Audio

English for Everyone features extensive supporting audio materials. You are encouraged to use them as much as you can, to improve your understanding of spoken English, and to make your own accent and pronunciation more natural. Each file can be played, paused, and repeated as often as you like, until you are confident you understand what has been said.



LISTENING EXERCISES

This symbol indicates that you should listen to an audio track in order to answer the questions in the exercise.



SUPPORTING AUDIO

This symbol indicates that extra audio material is available for you to listen to after completing the module.



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Track your progress

The course is designed to make it easy to monitor your progress, with regular summary and review modules. Answers are provided for every exercise, so you can see how well you have understood each teaching point.

Checklists Every unit ends with a checklist, where you can check off the new skills you have learned.



Review modules At the end of a group of units, you will find a more detailed review module, summarizing the language you have learned.

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 1-5			
NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE		UNIT
INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND OTHERS	You must be Eric from the UK. Tony, this is Hayao from our Japanese office.	☐	1.1
THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST CONTINUOUS FOR PAST EXPERIENCES	I was working 60 hours per week when I came here.	☐	2.1
THE PAST TENSE FOR POLITENESS	Did you want a tour of the office?	☐	2.4
TALKING ABOUT THE RECENT PAST WITH THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE	I have worked in a few different teams.	☐	3.8
TALKING ABOUT CHANGES WITH 'USED TO' AND 'BE / GET USED TO'	Staff used to wait lunch at their desks. It took a while to get used to the commute.	☐	4.1
	I have to leave this with you. Could you look after this for me?	☐	5.1 & 5.5

Check boxes Use these boxes to mark the skills you feel comfortable with. Go back and review anything you feel you need to practice further.

32

32.2

1 The office that I work in is modern and open-plan.
2 The customers who gave us feedback were all very positive.
3 One thing that I don't like about my job is the long hours.
4 The people who are on my team say they enjoy working with me.
5 The product that we've just launched is already selling very well.

32.3

1 The main thing that I hope to gain by working here is more experience.
2 The area that I live in is very close to the bus routes into the business district.
3 The tasks that I perform best usually involve customer relations.
4 The exams that I passed last year mean that I am now fully qualified.
5 The person who I have learned the most from is my college professor.
6 The countries that order most of our umbrellas are in Europe.
7 The achievement that I am most proud of is winning "employee of the year."

32.5

1 I have completed all the training, which means you wouldn't need to train me.
2 My boss, who is very talented, always encourages me not to work too late.
3 If development, which is my favorite part of the job, is very fast-paced.
4 My co-workers, who are all older than me, have taught me a lot.
5 I worked at the reception desk, which taught me how to deal with customers.
6 I take my job very seriously, which means I always follow the company dress code.
7 In my last job, which was in Paris, I learned to speak French fluently.

Answers Find the answers to every exercise printed at the back of the book.

Exercise numbers Match these numbers to the unique identifier at the top-left corner of each exercise.

Audio This symbol indicates that the answers can also be listened to.

01 Introductions

When you first join a company, there are many phrases that you can use to introduce yourself. Other people may also use a variety of phrases to introduce you.

-  **New language** Present simple and continuous
-  **Vocabulary** Etiquette for introductions
-  **New skill** Introducing yourself and others

1.1 KEY LANGUAGE INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND OTHERS

It is common to shake hands with new colleagues and introduce yourself.

Use when you meet someone you have heard about.

You must be Eric from the UK. Carl has **told me a lot about you.**



When you meet someone you think you may have met before.

I think we met in Mumbai, didn't we? I'm Max from HTB Engineering.



Great to see you again!

When you meet someone for the first time.

Hello, I don't think we've met. I'm Osric.

Hi Osric. Laura.



It is polite to introduce people you know but who do not know each other.

When you know both parties, introduce each one separately, saying both their names.

Tony, **this is** Hayao from our Japanese office.

Hayao, **meet** Tony our new director of marketing.



Victoria, I'd like to introduce you to Faisal.

I'm not sure you two have met each other.

Say a polite response when you are introduced. "How do you do?" is quite formal.

Nice to meet you.

How do you do?





1.2 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE INTRODUCTIONS TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

My manager has told me

- 1 Hi, Katherine. I think I
- 2 I'm not sure whether you
- 3 Yes, we met in Barcelona.
- 4 You must be Gloria from the design team.
- 5 This is Brian from customer services.

have met each other before.

It's great to see you again.

so much about your business!

Brian, meet Tonya. She's joining our team.

met you at the Market Max conference.

Guan told me about your great work.



1.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

You must be Joe Smith.

- 1 Did we _____ at a conference?
- 2 Really good to _____ you again.
- 3 Roula, meet Maria, _____ new assistant.
- 4 I'd like to _____ you to Karl.
- 5 Have you two _____ each other before?

meet ~~must~~ introduce
met see our



1.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Delegates at a conference are introducing themselves.

Jared has met Sasha before.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 1 Jared works in the Lima office.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 2 Daniel and Sasha have not met before.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 3 Daniel shares an office with Jared.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 4 Their new product is expensive.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 5 Sasha works in Lima.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

1.5 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The present simple is used to describe something that happens in general, or is part of a routine. The present continuous describes something that is happening right now, and will be continuing for a limited time.



I don't usually **enjoy** networking, but **I'm enjoying** this conference.

Present simple is the same as the base form of the verb without "to."

Present continuous is formed by adding "be" before the verb and "-ing" to the verb.



1.6 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

What word is used for making connections?

Networking ☒ Sharing ☐ Dividing ☐

1 What kind of people is the article aimed at?

Shy ☐ Confident ☐ Intelligent ☐

2 What types of connections are useful?

New ones ☐ Good ones ☐ Lots of them ☐

3 Who might be useful people to talk to?

Ex-colleagues ☐ Recruiters ☐ Family ☐

4 What do shy people do a lot?

Lie ☐ Say sorry ☐ Say thank you ☐

5 What does apologizing a lot make you seem?

Confident ☐ Worried ☐ Unprofessional ☐

6 Where should you look when talking to people?

Their eyes ☐ Their feet ☐ Their mouths ☐

7 What should you give contacts?

Money ☐ Gifts ☐ Your business card ☐

CAREER LADDER

Making connections

How to network better if you're shy

Networking doesn't necessarily mean talking to hundreds of people at a conference. A few good connections are much better than meeting lots of people who you will never hear from again. Start by chatting to ex-colleagues or old friends. Ask what they are doing now and share your experiences.

One common habit of shy people is to constantly apologize for everything. Apologizing all of the time looks unprofessional and shows a lack of confidence in yourself. Instead of saying



sorry, remember to smile, maintain eye contact, ask questions, and, of course, exchange business cards.



1.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

I am being happy to finally meet you, Zoe.

I'm happy to finally meet you, Zoe.

① Hi James. I'm Vanisha. I don't think we are meeting before.

② Ashley, I'd like introduce you to my colleague Neil.

③ I enjoying the presentations. Are you?

④ Nice to meet you Bethany. How do you doing?



1.8 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

I'm sorry, how **do you say** / **are you saying** your name again?



① Hello Frank. **Are you enjoying** / **do you enjoy** the conference?



② Wilfred, I'd like you to **meet** / **be meeting** Roger, our new press officer.



③ Serena, it's really great to **see** / **seeing** you again after so long.



④ I usually enjoy workshops, but I am not **find** / **finding** this one interesting.



01 CHECKLIST



Present simple and continuous ☐

Aa Etiquette for introductions ☐



Introducing yourself and others ☐

Getting to know colleagues

Talking about your past work experience is a good way to get to know your colleagues. Past simple and past continuous tenses are often used to do this.

 **New language** Past simple and past continuous

 **Vocabulary** Sharing past experiences

 **New skill** Talking about past experiences

2.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST CONTINUOUS

Use the past simple to talk about a single, completed action in the past, past habits, or a state that was true for a time in the past.

Add “-ed” to most verbs to form the past simple.

Many common verbs have irregular past simple form.

What did you do before you came here?

I **fixed** computers.

I **worked** for TCE consultants.

I **ran** my own construction company.

I **was** a legal assistant.

Use the past continuous to talk about ongoing actions that were in progress at a certain time in the past.

What was your last job like?

Awful! I **was working** 60 hours a week before I **came** here.

2.2 HOW TO FORM THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST CONTINUOUS

The past simple is usually formed by adding “-ed” to the base form of the verb. The past continuous is formed by adding “was” or “were” in front of the verb, and “-ing” to the end of the verb.

SUBJECT

PAST CONTINUOUS

REST OF CLAUSE

PAST SIMPLE

I

was working

60 hours a week

before I **came** here.



2.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

I **started** / ~~was starting~~ my own printing company more than 10 years ago.

- 1 They **began** / ~~were beginning~~ to sell more when the shop suddenly closed last year.
- 2 I **lost** / ~~was losing~~ my job when the factory closed last December.
- 3 I was delighted when I **got** / ~~was getting~~ promoted to senior manager in 2015.
- 4 We moved here when my wife ~~was finding~~ / **found** a new job two years ago.
- 5 I ~~was training~~ / **trained** to be a chef when I was given this award.
- 6 When I worked 90 hours a week, I ~~felt~~ / ~~was feeling~~ exhausted all the time.
- 7 When I was a photographer, I ~~was meeting~~ / **met** a lot of famous people through my work.



2.4 KEY LANGUAGE THE PAST TENSE FOR POLITENESS

You may hear people ask questions about a present situation in the past tense. This makes the question more polite.

"Do" becomes "Did" to make the question in past tense.

Did you want a tour of the office?



The past tense is also sometimes used to make a polite request.

I **wanted** to ask about the company's history.



2.5 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

Did you want some more coffee? ☒

Do you wanting some more coffee? ☐

- 1 I was to look for another job. ☐
I was looking for another job. ☐
- 2 I was wondering if you could help. ☐
I was wondered if you could help. ☐
- 3 Were you working as a waiter? ☐
Were you work as a waiter? ☐
- 4 They weren't employing young people. ☐
They not employing young people. ☐
- 5 I didn't enjoy my last job. ☐
I didn't enjoying my last job. ☐
- 6 Did you work in a hotel? ☐
Did you working in a hotel? ☐



2.6 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

The present perfect simple is used to talk about events in the recent past that still have an effect on the present moment.

So, **have you worked** in a team before?

No date is specified, so the present perfect is used.

I **have worked** in a few different teams.

No, I **haven't worked** in a team before.

A specific date is given, so the past simple is used.

I **worked** in a small team in 2005.



2.7 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

The present perfect simple is formed with "have" and a past participle.

SUBJECT	"HAVE / HAS" + PAST PARTICIPLE	REST OF SENTENCE
I	have worked	in a few teams.



2.8 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Susan has worked (work) here since she graduated from college five years ago.

- 1 He _____ (take) 15 days off sick this year and it is only May!
- 2 Julia has a lot of experience. She _____ (manage) this department for years.
- 3 They _____ (employ) more than 300 people over the years.
- 4 John _____ (train) lots of young employees across a few different teams.
- 5 I'm so happy! I _____ (finish) my apprenticeship at last.
- 6 My manager _____ (approve) my vacation days. I'm going to Italy in July.



2.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Two colleagues are discussing their past experience.

This is Suzi's first day at the company.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

① Suzi's previous company was smaller.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

② Suzi has always worked in HR.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

③ Jack has worked for CIE for six years.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

④ Jack has never worked for another company.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

⑤ Jack and Suzi always work the same days.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



2.10 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

I ~~worked~~ / ~~was working~~ / **have worked** in marketing since 1995.

① I **drove** / **was driving** / **have driven** taxis when I saw this job advertised.

② I **managed** / **was managing** / **have managed** accounts for this company for seven years.

③ I **bought** / **was buying** / **have bought** my first business in 2009.

④ I was studying in college when I **saw** / **was seeing** / **have seen** this job.

⑤ They **invested** / **were investing** / **have invested** in this company since 2010.

⑥ In 2014, I **sold** / **was selling** / **has sold** the company to an investor.

02 CHECKLIST



Past simple and past continuous ☐

Aa Sharing past experiences ☐



Talking about past experiences ☐

03 Vocabulary

3.1 DEPARTMENTS

Administration

[deals with organization and internal and external communication]



Production

[ensures all manufacturing stages run smoothly]



Research and Development (R&D)

[deals with researching and developing future products for a company]



Purchasing

[deals with buying goods and raw materials]



Human Resources (HR)

[deals with employee relations and matters such as hiring staff]



Sales

[deals with selling a finished product to outside markets]



Accounts / Finance

[deals with money matters, from paying bills to projecting sales]



Facilities / Office Services

[ensures the smooth day-to-day running of the practical aspects of a company]



Marketing

[deals with promoting products]



Legal

[ensures that all contracts and company activities are legal]



Public Relations (PR)

[deals with maintaining a positive public image for a company]



Information Technology (IT)

[ensures that all technological systems are working and maintained]



3.2 ROLES



employer



Chief Executive Officer (CEO)



manager



employee



Chief Financial Officer (CFO)



assistant



3.3 DESCRIBING ROLES

We all **work for** a large department store.

to work for

[to be employed by a company]



He **looks after** our salaries and wages.

to look after

[to ensure something runs smoothly]



I **work in** event management.

to work in

[to be employed in a department or area of an industry]



They are **responsible for** office maintenance.

to be responsible for

[to have the duty of ensuring something is done effectively]



She **works as** a fashion designer.

to work as

[to have a particular job or role]



I'm **in charge of** administration.

to be in charge of

[to have control and authority over something]



04 Talking about changes

There are many ways to talk about changes at work in the past and present. Many of the phrases include "used to," which can have several different meanings.

⚙️ **New language** "Used to," "be / get used to"

Aa **Vocabulary** Small talk

🧑‍🔧 **New skill** Talking about changes at work

4.1 KEY LANGUAGE "USED TO," "GET USED TO," AND "BE USED TO"

"Used" with an infinitive describes a regular habit or state in the past.

"To eat" is the infinitive form of the verb.

Staff **used to eat** lunch at their desks.



"Get used to" describes the process of becoming familiar with something.

"Get used to" can be followed by a noun or gerund.

It took a while to **get used to** { the commute.
commuting.



"Be used to" describes being familiar with something.

"Be used to" can be followed by a noun or gerund.

Nowadays I **am used to** { waking up early.
early mornings.



4.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES "USED TO," "GET USED TO," AND "BE USED TO"

In questions and negatives, there is no "d" after "use."

Did you **use to** do everything by hand in the factory?



We didn't **use to** have so much construction in the area.



I don't know that I will ever **get used to** these uniforms!



After working here for a decade, we **are used to** the noise.





4.3 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

He is used to working from home. ☒

He is use to working from home. ☐

① I use to travel to work by car. ☐

I used to travel to work by car. ☐

② She's used to giving big presentations. ☐

She's used to give big presentations. ☐

③ I'll get used to my new job eventually. ☐

I get used my new job eventually. ☐

④ We didn't used to get paid a bonus. ☐

We didn't use to get paid a bonus. ☐

⑤ Did he use to work in marketing? ☐

Did he used to work in marketing? ☐



4.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



4.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

to

here?

get

Will

used

we

living

ever

Will we ever get used to living here?

①

on

used

finish

Fridays.

at

We

to

noon

②

serious.

didn't

to

She

be

use

so

③

strict

am

boss.

used

working

I

for

to

a

④

to

London?

work

you

Did

use

in





4.6 MATCH THE PAIRS OF PHRASES THAT MEAN THE SAME THING

I was a bank employee in the past.

Did he use to work in a bank?

1 I began working long days early in my career.

I used to work in a bank.

2 He is a qualified lawyer now.

You didn't use to work such long hours.

3 I don't usually work short days.

I am used to working long hours.

4 Your working day was shorter in the past.

He didn't use to have a law degree.

5 Has he worked in a bank before?

I got used to long hours in my first job.



4.7 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Weather is a common topic for small talk.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

1 Being good at small talk can give you an advantage in your job.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

2 Sports are the most common topic for small talk.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

3 People who are good at small talk are generally disliked.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

4 When talking to a colleague, don't look at their face.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

5 Not every topic is suitable for small talk.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

WORKPLACE ADVICE

It's good to talk

Small talk—chatting about trivial topics such as the weather

"Morning, Sammy. Did you see the game last night?" This kind of small talk happens in every office around the world, every day. People who make an effort to talk to others are more well-liked by their colleagues. When you make small talk, you make the other person feel more relaxed, and form a connection with that person. People who are good at small talk tend to be quick thinkers, and businesses like employees who can think on their feet. So what are the key skills you need to master to be good at small talk? Make eye contact with the other person, and listen. Be interested in what they have to say. Stick to topics such as hobbies, books, films, and the weather. And avoid uncomfortable topics such as politics, religion, and money.





4.8 MARK THE BEST REPLY TO EACH STATEMENT

I'm not used to this heat!



Would you like something to drink? ☒

Good afternoon, Mrs. Sullivan. ☐

1

You look tired.



I feel really hungry. ☐

I'm not used to starting at 6am! ☐

2

Did you see the game last night?



I enjoy watching films. ☐

Yes, what a disappointment! ☐

3

Would you like some of this pizza?



I didn't use to like it. ☐

Yes, please. It looks delicious. ☐

4

It takes me 20 minutes to get to work.



That's a very short commute! ☐

It's more expensive by train. ☐

5

The sky looks black outside.



Yes, I think it's going to rain. ☐

I'm going away this weekend. ☐



4.9 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

When I lived there, I **used to** / ~~was used to~~ have breakfast in a café every morning.



1

When I was young, I **didn't use to** / ~~wasn't use to~~ like mushrooms.



2

My grandfather **used to** / ~~got used to~~ walk four miles to school every morning.



3

Are you **used to** / ~~got used to~~ your new job yet?



4

I grew up in Florida, so I **used to** / ~~am used to~~ the heat.



5

We **used to** / ~~were used to~~ go to the south of France every year.



04 CHECKLIST



"Used to," "be / get used to" ☐

Aa Small talk ☐



Talking about changes at work ☐

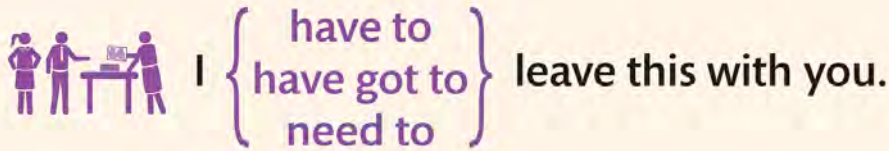
05 Delegating tasks

When things get busy, you may want to delegate tasks to colleagues. To do this, different modal verbs are used in English to show the level of obligation.

-  **New language** Modal verbs for obligation
-  **Vocabulary** Delegation and politeness
-  **New skill** Delegating tasks to colleagues

5.1 KEY LANGUAGE MODAL VERBS FOR OBLIGATION

Certain modal verbs can be used to say that someone needs to do something.



"Need" acts like a modal verb here, expressing strong obligation.



You **don't have to** deal with this today.

"Don't have to" means that there is no obligation to do something.



You **must** complete this project by Monday.

"Must" is a direct, and sometimes impolite, way to say something needs to be done.



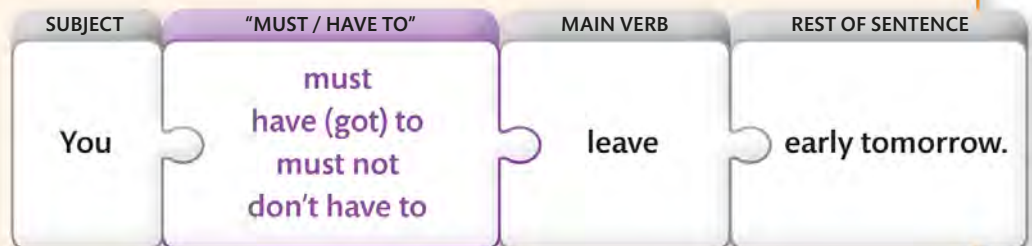
You **must not** go into the testing area.

"Must not" means that something is prohibited.



5.2 HOW TO FORM MODAL VERBS FOR OBLIGATION

"Must" does not change with the subject, but "have to" becomes "has to" in the third person singular. Both are followed by the base form of the main verb.





5.3 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

I need you to	a report about recycling.
1 We have got to ask	to complete it today.
2 You must put the finished	take care of this project while I'm away.
3 We must not forget	proposal on my desk tomorrow.
4 I have to help Sami produce	to look after this project while he's away.
5 You don't have	for some support on this project.



5.4 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

You have to do this assignment today. ☒

You has to do this assignment today. ☐

1 We need to increase sales to Europe. ☐

We need increase sales to Europe. ☐

2 We can't reveal our new product yet. ☐

We can't to reveal our new product yet. ☐

3 You don't having to work late. ☐

You don't have to work late. ☐

4 I will need the accounts by tomorrow. ☐

I need have the accounts tomorrow. ☐

5 We have get to find a new IT manager. ☐

We have got to find a new IT manager. ☐

6 You must to produce a spreadsheet. ☐

You need to produce a spreadsheet. ☐

7 We must reaching our sales target. ☐

We must reach our sales target. ☐



5.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



A manager is delegating tasks to an employee at a firm.

The conference takes place once a year.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☒

1 The conference will take place in August.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

2 The conference will take place at the office.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

3 The manager wants Shona to ask about prices.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

4 Shona must complete the task by tomorrow.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

5 Shona's boss often delegates work to her.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

5.6 KEY LANGUAGE POLITENESS

To maintain a friendly, polite atmosphere, you can use "we" instead of "you" to express obligation.



We have to finish this project soon.

Other modal verbs can also be used in business to delegate tasks politely.



Could
Would } you look after this for me?

"Would" is more formal and is rarely used.



5.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

you print copy? a Could me

Could you print me a copy?

1 you answer my Could phone?

2 you Would call the supplier?

3 We to have today. finish

4 you Would a book meeting?

5 send this Could you today?



5.8 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

Don't worry! You **don't have to** / ~~**must not**~~ deal with this right now.



1 **Could** / **Have** you deliver this letter for me, please?



2 **Must** / **Would** you show the new employee around the office?



3 Jess, I **have got** / **need to** leave early today. Could you let Philippe know?





5.9 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Team leaders should do everyday tasks.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

- 1 A routine task is answering customer enquiries.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 2 People who don't delegate often feel stressed.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 3 A team leader has to avoid doing everyday tasks.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 4 Trust in managers is falling in most companies.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 5 Team leaders should trust their staff.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

BUSINESS WEEKLY

Sharing the load

Relieve stress by learning to delegate better

Team leaders must think about goals and how to achieve them. This takes time. You won't have this thinking time if you're busy doing routine tasks and you will feel stressed. You have to let your team members handle the everyday tasks. Show your team members you trust them. Ask them if they could show you a plan of how they can manage their work in their own way. This way you will build a better working relationship.



05 CHECKLIST

Modal verbs for obligation ☐

Aa Delegation and politeness ☐

Delegating tasks to colleagues ☐

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 1-5

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	☒	UNIT
INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND OTHERS	You must be Eric from the UK. Tony, this is Hayao from our Japanese office.	☐	1.1
THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST CONTINUOUS FOR PAST EXPERIENCES	I was working 60 hours per week when I came here.	☐	2.1
THE PAST TENSE FOR POLITENESS	Did you want a tour of the office?	☐	2.4
TALKING ABOUT THE RECENT PAST WITH THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE	I have worked in a few different teams.	☐	2.6
TALKING ABOUT CHANGES WITH "USED TO" AND "BE / GET USED TO"	Staff used to eat lunch at their desks. It took a while to get used to the commute.	☐	4.1
DELEGATING TASKS WITH MODALS	I have to leave this with you. Could you look after this for me?	☐	5.1, 5.6

06 Vocabulary

6.1 MONEY AND FINANCE

The company's **income** fell last year.

income

[money coming into a business]



We have a large **budget** for this movie, so the effects will be amazing.

a budget

[the amount of money that is available to spend on something]



The bank charges for **overdrafts** now.

an overdraft

[extra money the bank allows you to spend]



We need to sell two cars to **break even**.

to break even

[to earn just enough to cover the costs of producing a product]



We need to make sure the **accounts** are always up to date.

accounts

[records of money paid into and out of a business]



The initial **expenditure** on technology was huge, but now we can work faster.

expenditure / outlay

[an amount of money spent]



We must do all we can to avoid **getting into debt**.

to get into debt

[to get into a situation where you owe people money]



The **profit margin** on these T-shirts is huge!

a profit margin

[the difference between the cost of making or buying something and what it's sold for]



We haven't sold enough pineapples. We've **made a loss**.

to make a loss

[to lose money by spending more than you earn]



High **overheads** make this business difficult to run.

overheads

[the regular costs of running a business, such as wages]



I'm selling these earrings at **cost** to attract customers.

cost (US) / cost price (UK)

[a sales price that covers the costs of producing an item without making a profit]



The prices **peaked** in June, but they're down now.

to peak

[to reach the highest point]



When the CEO left, the company's value **dropped**.

to drop

[to fall, especially in worth or value]



Changes in the **exchange rate** make the market uncertain.

the exchange rate

[the amount of one currency that you get when you change it for another]



Thankfully, there was an **upturn in the market**.

an upturn in the market

[a change to more positive business conditions]



Our clients need to pay now or we will have a **cash flow** problem.

cash flow

[the rate at which money comes into and goes out of a business]



It's always hard to see a company **go out of business**.

to go out of business

[to no longer be able to exist as a business]



We need to **undercut our competitors** or we will lose customers.

to undercut competitors

[to charge less than others who sell the same goods or services as you]



Our **sales figures** have improved consistently each year.

sales figures

[the amount or value of total sales over a particular period]



Everyone suffered because of the **economic downturn** last year.

an economic downturn

[a major decline in economic activity]



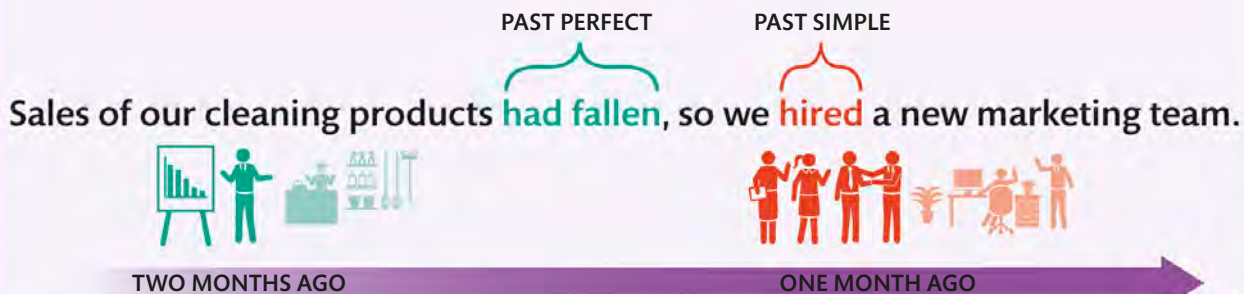
07 Writing a report

When writing a report, you may need to use different past tenses to show sequences of events. You may also need to use more formal phrasing.

-  **New language** Past perfect and past simple
-  **Vocabulary** Formal business English
-  **New skill** Writing reports

7.1 KEY LANGUAGE PAST PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE

English uses the past perfect and the past simple together to describe past events that occurred at different times. The past simple describes the event that is closest to the time of speaking.



7.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PAST PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE

Add "not" or its short form after "had" to form negatives.

Many of our customers **hadn't tried** online shopping before we **launched** our delivery service.

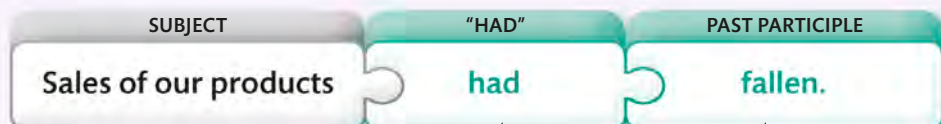


Invert "had" and the subject to form questions.

Had you prepared for that presentation? It **didn't go** very well.



7.3 HOW TO FORM THE PAST PERFECT



"Had" does not change with the subject.

The past participle describes the event in the past.



7.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PAST PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE



The number of complaints had risen (rise), so we sent (send) our staff for training.



1 We _____ (change) our logo because a lot of people _____ (complain) about it.



2 Some of our goods _____ (arrive) broken, so we _____ (ask) for a refund.



3 There _____ (be) problems in the warehouse because our manager _____ (resign).



4 Sales of umbrellas _____ (be) poor because we _____ (have) a dry summer.



5 Our clients _____ (not be) happy because we _____ (miss) our deadline.



6 Yasmin's presentation _____ (go) very well, so I _____ (give) her a promotion.



7 Our sales _____ (increase) because we _____ (launch) a new product range.



7.5 READ THE REPORT AND MARK THE CORRECT SUMMARY

- 1 The trial had mostly negative results and the report recommends returning to telephone operators only. ☐
- 2 The trial had both positive and negative results and the report recommends maintaining both systems. ☐
- 3 The trial had mostly positive results and the report recommends keeping the trial online messaging only. ☐

Replacement of Telephone Operators with Online Messaging

Guil Motors replaced all its telephone operators with online messaging for a trial period.

Benefits:

- Each operator can deal with more than one client
- A written record is kept of each dialogue

Negative effects:

- Significant drop in number of inquiries
- Customer dissatisfaction

Recommendations:

- Offer both phone and online messaging services
- Create positive promotion for online messaging



7.6 KEY LANGUAGE PROJECT REPORTS

Here are some examples of formal language typically found in project reports.

Formal alternative to
"This report shows."

The following report **presents** the results of a client satisfaction survey.

Formal alternative to "said."

Our clients **stated** that they had been disappointed with the sales figures.

Use the infinitive with "to" to talk about purpose.

The **purpose** of this report is **to review** our marketing expenditure.

Formal alternative to "first."

Based on this **initial** research, we should increase our marketing budget.

Formal reports often use the passive voice.

As can be seen in the table, we spent very little on social media marketing.

Formal alternative to "main."

My **principal** recommendation is to create and launch a new campaign.



7.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Many of our clients was interviewed for this report.

Many of our clients were interviewed for this report.

- 1 The purpose of this report is review our sales figures for the last quarter.

- 2 Our principle recommendation is to complete the sale of the downtown store.

- 3 The follow report presents the results of extensive customer satisfaction research.

- 4 Our main client state that the recent changes were beneficial for his business.





7.8 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>① As can be seen in the table,</p> <p>② It is clear from the research</p> <p>③ A number of focus groups</p> <p>④ The purpose of this report is</p> | <p>that there were a number of problems.</p> <p>to present the findings of our survey.</p> <p>our staffing plans for the coming year.</p> <p>the figures for this period were excellent.</p> <p>were consulted for this report.</p> |
|---|---|



7.9 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

-  Our clients stated that they had been disappointed with our products.
- ①  The focus group clients had all _____ both the original and new products.
- ②  The following chart _____ the sales figures for the two periods.
- ③  We _____ the customers who had complained why they didn't like the change.
- ④  The _____ of this report is to present the results of our online trial.
- ⑤  We started this online trial after our store costs had _____ by 10 percent.

compares ~~stated~~ asked risen used purpose



07 CHECKLIST



Past perfect and past simple ☐

Aa Formal business English ☐



Writing reports ☐

08 Making apologies

The present perfect continuous describes ongoing situations in the past that may affect the present. It can be used in apologies and to give reasons for problems.

⚙️ **New language** Present perfect continuous

📖 **Vocabulary** Apologies

🧩 **New skill** Apologizing on the telephone

8.1 KEY LANGUAGE TELEPHONE APOLOGIES

English uses a variety of phrases for making apologies, offering to investigate a problem, and offering explanations and solutions.

You can also say "so" or "really" instead of "very" to make an apology stronger.

I've been waiting for my order to arrive all week.



I'm **very** sorry about that.



Informal alternative to "investigate."

Can you **look into** the problem for me?



Use this to reassure a customer that you will try to help.

Of course. **Let's see what we can do.**



Use this to politely ask for information.

Could you **tell me** your customer reference number, please?



Yes, it's TG4JR2.



Use this to ask a customer to stay on the phone while you investigate a problem.

Could you **hold the line a moment**, please?



OK.



Use the future with "will" to offer compensation.

What has caused this delay?



Our delivery company **has been experiencing difficulties** recently.



Many problems can be explained by talking about recent ongoing situations.

Can you offer me any compensation?



Yes, of course. **We'll offer you a discount** on your next order.



8.2 MATCH THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT RESPONSES

- Can you look into the problem for me?
- 1 Could I have a refund?
- 2 Could you tell me your order number?
- 3 Could you hold the line a moment, please?
- 4 Why isn't my order here yet?
- 5 My order arrived dirty and broken.
- 6 Will you send me a replacement?

Yes, we'll send you a new one tomorrow.

Our courier has been having difficulties.

Of course. Let's see what we can do.

I'm very sorry to hear that, Mrs. Singh.

Yes, we'll give you a full refund.

OK. No problem.

Yes, it's AMLGW14.



8.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PHRASES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM



Ethan takes a phone call from a customer who wants to complain about an order she has placed.

- A Let's see what I can do. ☐
- B I'm really sorry to hear that. ☒
- C We'll offer a discount on your next order. ☐
- D The driver has been stuck in traffic. ☐
- E Could you tell me your order number? ☐
- F Could you hold the line a moment, please? ☐



8.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

I'm **sorry** / ~~much~~ about the delay.1 We'll **see** / **look** into the problem for you.2 We'll **give** / **giving** you a discount voucher.3 Could you hold the **phone** / **line** a moment?4 Let's see **what** / **when** we can do.

8.5 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The present perfect continuous describes an ongoing situation in the past that often affects the present moment. You can use it to offer explanations for problems.



Our delivery company **has been experiencing** difficulties recently.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The situation usually affects the present moment or recent past.



8.6 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS



We **haven't been getting** good feedback lately.

Add "not" or its short form after "have" or "has" to form the negative.



I'm really sorry for the delay. **Have you been waiting** all morning?

In questions, the subject sits between "have" or "has" and "been."



8.7 HOW TO FORM THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

SUBJECT

"HAS / HAVE"

BEEN

VERB + "-ING"

REST OF SENTENCE

Our delivery company

has

been

experiencing

difficulties.

Use "has" or "have," depending on the subject.

"Been" stays the same for all subjects.

Add "-ing" to the main verb.



8.8 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Our customers have been complaining (complain) about our poor service recently.

- 1 The customers _____ (wait) for us to contact them.
- 2 Our engineers _____ (work) on the line for two days.
- 3 What _____ you _____ (do) to solve the problem?
- 4 I _____ (watch) your program and I want to complain.
- 5 We _____ (repair) the broken cables this morning.
- 6 They _____ (update) my software and now it doesn't work.



8.9 READ THE EMAIL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The complaint is about train delays.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 1 RailKo says they are sorry about the delay.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 2 RailKo says the thieves were found.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 3 The problem was unexpected for RailKo.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 4 RailKo offers Ms. Pérez a total refund.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 5 RailKo will keep passengers up to date with changes.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



To: Mariana Pérez

Subject: Severe train delay

Dear Ms. Pérez,

Thank you for your email regarding the delay to your trip on July 11th. I've been investigating the problem and see that your train was, indeed, 70 minutes late. We apologize for the inconvenience this caused. We've been upgrading that line for several weeks and unfortunately that morning thieves stole a lot of machinery and it was not safe for trains to travel at their usual speed. As you can imagine, RailKo was unable to predict this event. By way of an apology, however, we'd like to offer you a refund of 50% of the value of your ticket. I've attached the voucher to this email.

Yours sincerely,
Joshua Hawkins



08 CHECKLIST



Present perfect continuous ☐

Aa Apologies ☐



Apologizing on the telephone ☐

09 Vocabulary

9.1 COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

I can **access** my work emails from my home computer.

to access

[to enter or connect to something]



As a company we always keep our hardware and apps **up to date**.

up to date

[current and modern]



My phone is **connected to** the network so I can receive emails any time.

connected to

[in communication with]



For most of the day I have to **work online** to access the internet and emails.

to work online

[to work with an internet connection]



If you **download the app**, you'll get updates about new products.

to download an app

[to get an application from the internet onto a device or computer]



I appear to have lost access to the **network** again!

a network

[a system of interconnected technology]



We have an **automated** voicemail system.

automated

[computerized; not operated by a human]



Most people in the office carry a **mobile device** with them.

a mobile device

[a small computing device, such as a smartphone or tablet, that is easily carried]



I **work offline** when commuting to work because there is no internet on the train.

to work offline

[to work without an internet connection]



I automatically **back up** my documents every 15 minutes.

to back up

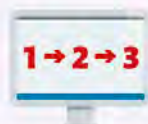
[to save an extra copy of a document in case the original is lost]



This new program is very **user-friendly**.

user-friendly

[easy for the operator to use]



I must have the wrong address.
My **email has bounced**.

an email has bounced

[an email has been automatically returned without reaching the intended recipient]



Our new **website** works on computers and mobile devices.

a website

[a collection of linked pages accessed through the internet]



I often use **social media** to look for job vacancies.

social media

[internet-based tools for communicating with friends and communities]



I'm sorry, I can't hear you properly. You're **breaking up**.

breaking up

[losing a phone or internet connection]



Can you arrange a **videoconference** with the clients in Sydney?

a videoconference

[a conference by phone or via the internet in which people can see and talk to each other]



Let's arrange a **conference call** so we can all catch up.

a conference call

[a group conversation held by phone]



Please could you **charge** the tablet before the meeting?

to charge

[to connect a mobile device to electricity to give it more power]



Our company always uses the latest **software**.

software

[computer programs]



When you create your account, you get a **username and password**.

a username and password

[a name and code used to access an account on a computing device]



10 Making plans by email

English uses a variety of phrases to make and check plans with co-workers by email. It is important to ensure that even informal messages are polite.

 **New language** Email language

Aa Vocabulary Meetings and workshops

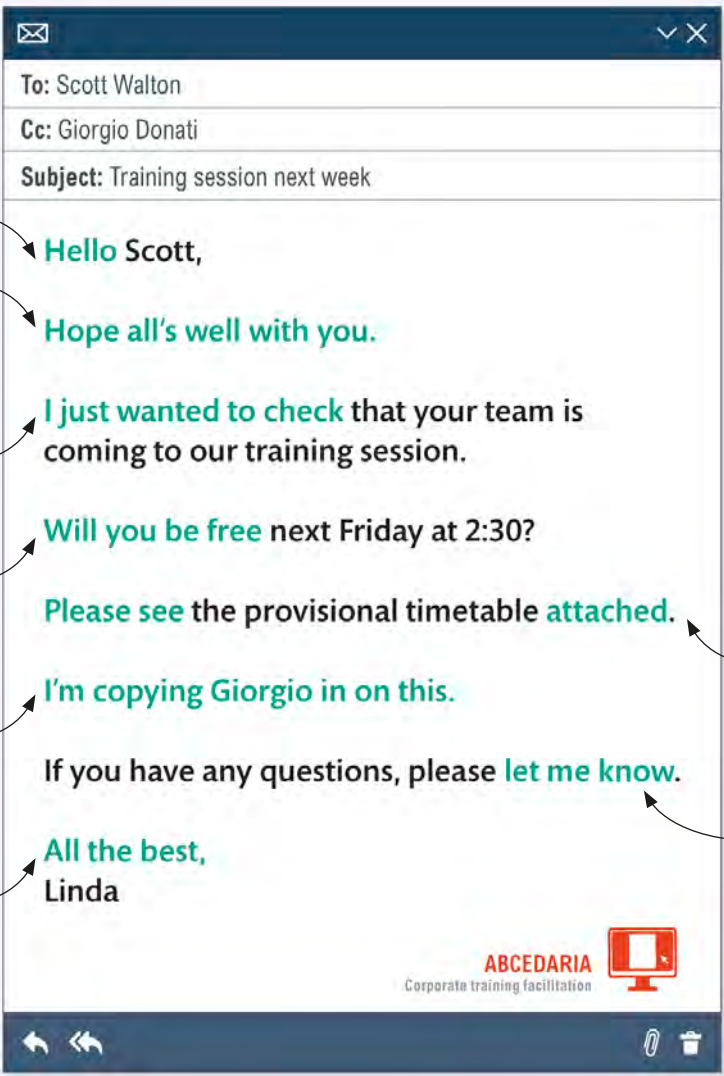
 **New skill** Making plans

10.1 KEY LANGUAGE EMAILS TO CO-WORKERS

In business emails, it is important to use polite and clear language to exchange information with co-workers. Emails to co-workers are often less formal than emails to clients or senior personnel.

TIP

Keep your style consistent. For example, if you add a comma after your greeting, remember to add one after your sign-off, too.



This is a neutral and informal greeting. "Dear" is more formal.

Neutral and informal opening sentence.

Use the past simple to make requests more polite.

Set phrase for suggesting times and dates.

This means that Giorgio can also read the email.

This is an informal sign-off.

You can also say "Please find... attached."

A more polite way of saying "tell me."

To: Scott Walton
Cc: Giorgio Donati
Subject: Training session next week

Hello Scott,

Hope all's well with you.

I just wanted to check that your team is coming to our training session.

Will you be free next Friday at 2:30?

Please see the provisional timetable **attached.**

I'm copying Giorgio in on this.

If you have any questions, please **let me know.**

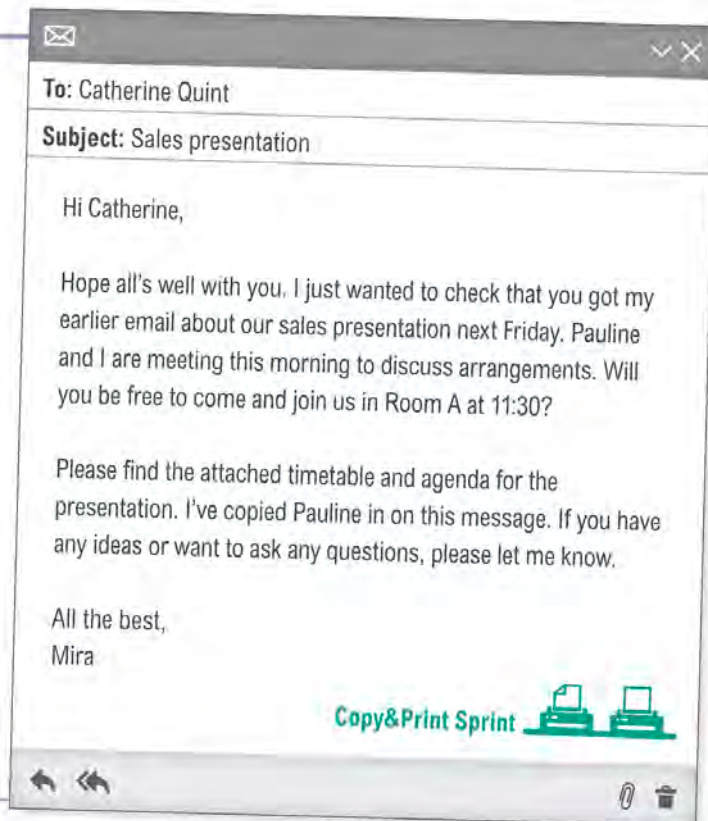
All the best,
Linda

ABCEDARIA
Corporate training facilitation



10.2 READ THE EMAIL AND MARK THE CORRECT SUMMARY

- ① Mira is emailing Catherine to check that she is coming to a sales presentation in Room A. Pauline is also invited to the presentation. ☐
- ② Mira wants to meet next Friday to discuss arrangements for the sales presentation. She has asked Pauline to send her the agenda. ☐
- ③ Mira is inviting Catherine to a meeting to discuss arrangements for the sales presentation. She has sent Catherine and Pauline the timetable and agenda. ☐
- ④ Mira is emailing to check that Pauline is coming to the sales presentation. Catherine has sent the timetable and agenda. ☐



10.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Please see the timetable for tomorrow's training course attached.

- ① I just wanted to _____ that you will be able to make it to the meeting.
- ② Don't worry if you have any questions. Just let me _____.
- ③ I'm _____ Maxine in on this as she may have some more information.
- ④ How _____ coming to the restaurant with us this evening?
- ⑤ I was _____ if you and Ana could come to the meeting tomorrow.
- ⑥ Give me a call if you can't _____ the presentation at 10 o'clock.

know
copying
~~attached~~
wondering
check
about
make



10 CHECKLIST



Email language ☐

Aa Meetings and workshops ☐



Making plans ☐

11 Keeping clients informed

Use the present continuous to inform clients about current situations and future arrangements. Continuous tenses can also soften questions and requests.

- ⚙️ **New language** Continuous tenses
- 🔤 **Vocabulary** Arrangements and schedules
- 🧩 **New skill** Keeping clients informed

11.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

English uses the present continuous to describe what's happening right now.

We are aiming to give you a full progress report.



Use "still" to emphasize that a situation is ongoing.

We are still waiting for a part from our supplier.



English also uses the present continuous to talk about arrangements for a fixed time in the future.

We are having a meeting with the IT department later today.



Use the present continuous with a future time marker to talk about future arrangements.

Malik is talking to HR next week to discuss the noise issues.



11.2 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHETHER THE ACTIVITY IN EACH PICTURE TAKES PLACE IN THE PRESENT OR THE FUTURE



Present ☐ Future ☒



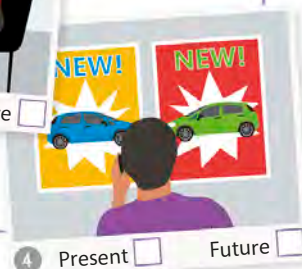
1 Present ☐ Future ☐



3 Present ☐ Future ☐



2 Present ☐ Future ☐



4 Present ☐ Future ☐



11.3 READ THE EMAIL AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS AS FULL SENTENCES

What is Janice informing Yasmin about?

She is informing her that her order is delayed.

- 1 What happened to the delivery van?

- 2 When is the company receiving new stock?

- 3 What is Janice hoping to do next week?

- 4 How can Yasmin cancel her order?

- 5 Who should Yasmin contact if she has questions?



To: Yasmin Hendricks

Subject: Delay with order TY309

Dear Ms. Hendricks,
I'm sorry to inform you that our delivery van was involved in an accident yesterday. I've obtained a list of affected customers and unfortunately your order was damaged. We're receiving new stock tomorrow and will contact you with a new delivery date. I'm hoping to confirm a new date next week.

We're very sorry about the inconvenience caused, and would like to assure you that you'll receive your order as soon as possible. If you'd prefer to cancel your order, you can do so online. Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Best wishes,
Janice Wright



Aa

11.4 MATCH THE DEFINITIONS TO THE CORRECT VERBS

to make a promise

to prefer

1 to delay doing something

to confirm

2 to favor one thing above another

to assure

3 to get or find something

to contact

4 to say something will definitely happen

to request

5 to tell someone something

to hesitate

6 to call or email someone

to inform

7 to ask for something

to obtain



11.5 KEY LANGUAGE CONTINUOUS TENSES FOR POLITENESS

In correspondence with clients, English often uses continuous tenses to make requests more polite or promises less specific.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We are hoping to deliver your order next Monday.

[We intend to deliver your order next Monday.]



PAST CONTINUOUS

The past continuous is only used for politeness here.

I was wondering if we could meet at your office.

[Let's meet at your office.]



FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Use "will," "be," and the verb with "-ing" to form the future continuous.

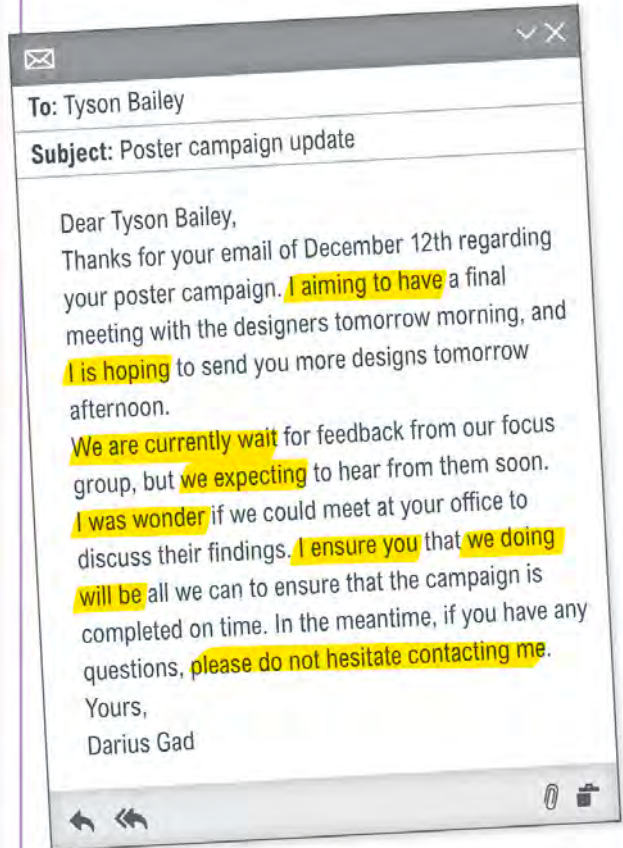
Will you be attending the launch of our soft drink range?

[We hope you will go to the launch.]



Aa

11.6 REWRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED PHRASES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS



I am aiming to have

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____



11.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Will you attending the launch of the new car this afternoon?

Will you be attending the launch of the new car this afternoon?



① I was wonder if you would meet the clients at their factory.



② We is having difficulties with deliveries due to the weather.



③ Will you be pay for the order by bank transfer or credit card?



④ We are aiming finish the redecorating by next Wednesday.



11.8 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

the are job complete We to aiming tomorrow.

We are aiming to complete the job tomorrow.

① to We from waiting supplier. still are our hear

② wondering I could back. if was me you call

③ you meeting the be next Will attending week? progress



11 CHECKLIST



Continuous tenses ☐

Aa Arrangements and schedules ☐



Keeping clients informed ☐

12 Informal communication

Phrasal verbs have two or more parts. They are often used in informal spoken and written English, in things such as messages and requests to co-workers.

-  **New language** Phrasal verbs
- Aa Vocabulary** Arrangements and plans
-  **New skill** Keeping co-workers informed

12.1 KEY LANGUAGE PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs consist of a verb followed by at least one particle. Most particles in phrasal verbs are prepositions, and the particle often changes the meaning of the verb.



The paper in the copier has **run out**.

The particle often changes the meaning of the verb.

Verb

Particle



12.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES PHRASAL VERBS



Could you **look into** fixing the coffee machine, please?



Welcome back! When would you like to **catch up**?



Can you **deal with** the overseas orders?



I'm afraid I have to **hang up** now.



12.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

When should we catch **up** / ~~off~~ / ~~out~~?

- I'll look **out** / **up** / ~~into~~ the problem now.
- The printer has run **in** / **out** / ~~on~~ of ink.
- I need to **catch** / ~~deal~~ / ~~look~~ up with you.

- Sorry, I have to hang **in** / **up** / ~~into~~ now.
- Could you deal **up** / **out** / ~~with~~ this order?
- I'll ~~see~~ / ~~look~~ / **watch** into Mr. Li's query.
- My client just **hung** / **run** / ~~ran~~ up on me!





12.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE SENTENCES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM



Nicky leaves a telephone message for her co-worker, Oscar.

- A I've got lots to do, so I have to hang up now.
- B When one printer runs out of ink, all the others stop working, too.
- C It would be nice to meet up sometime soon.
- D I just wanted to catch up with you about your problem with the printers.
- E I looked into it a bit deeper and discovered the problem.
- F It's quite easy to deal with.

☐

☐

☐

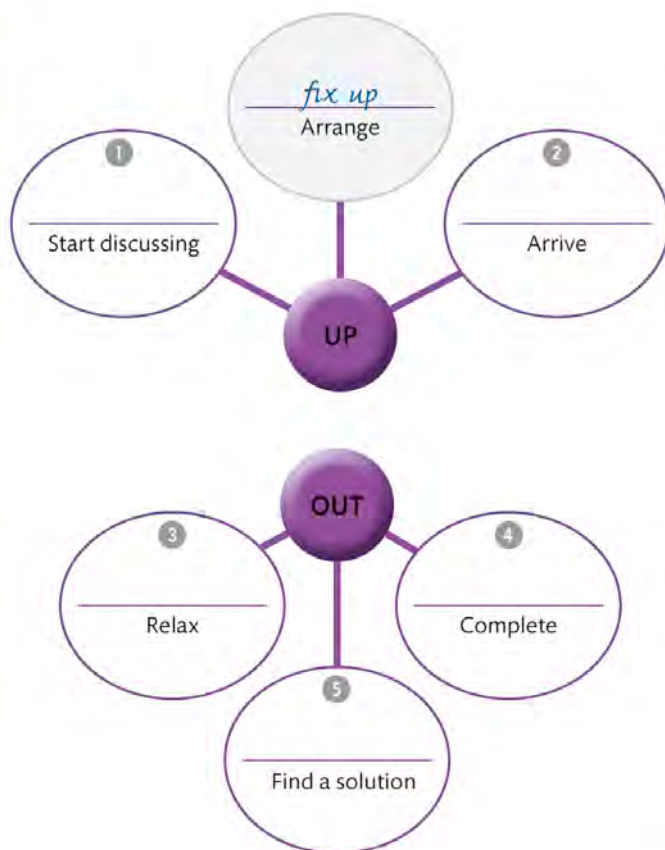
☒

☐

☐

Aa

12.5 READ THE EMAIL AND MATCH THE PHRASAL VERBS TO THEIR DEFINITIONS



To: André Jennings

Subject: Today

Hi André,

I was just writing to **fix up** a meeting with you to talk about arrangements for next month's sales trip. Maybe we could go for dinner on Friday? We could meet before dinner to **fill out** all the paperwork for the sales meetings and **figure out** the best places to stay during the trip. Then we can **chill out** and eat some food.

We could ask Lucinda to join us. It would be a good opportunity to **bring up** our new sales strategy with her and see what she thinks of it. Hopefully she won't **turn up** late this time!

Let me know your thoughts,
Peter



12.6 KEY LANGUAGE SEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS

With some phrasal verbs, the object of the sentence can go before or after the particle. The meaning is the same.

The object can go after the particle.



Please could you **fill out** this form?



Please could you **fill** this form **out**?

The object can come between the verb and the particle.



12.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES SEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS



We have to **back up** our files every night.
We have to **back** our files **up** every night.



Sue's sick today. Let's **call off** the meeting.
Sue's sick today. Let's **call** the meeting **off**.



They're **giving out** samples of their products.
They're **giving** samples of their products **out**.



Please **pass on** the message to Jess.
Please **pass** the message **on** to Jess.



12.8 REWRITE THE SENTENCES BY CHANGING THE POSITION OF THE PARTICLE

Can we **call off** today's meeting?
Can we call today's meeting off?

3 Can you stand at the exit and **hand out** the leaflets?

1 James, can you **pass** the message **on** to Zane?

4 **Put on** a helmet before entering the site.

2 Welcome to Jo's. Please **fill out** the visitor's form.

5 Before I update the software, **back up** your files.



12.9 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Every hour I back my new files up on my computer.

Howard, we should really _____ a meeting _____ for this week.

Could you please _____ the message _____ to Gary?

After a busy day in the office, I usually _____ at home.

I have an important meeting, so I _____ a suit _____ this morning.

put chill ~~back~~ on out
pass fix up on ~~up~~

12 CHECKLIST

Phrasal verbs ☐ **Aa** Arrangements and plans ☐ Keeping co-workers informed ☐

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 7-12

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	☒	UNIT
PAST PERFECT AND PAST SIMPLE	Sales of our products had fallen , so we hired a new marketing team.	☐	7.1
PROJECT REPORTS	The following report presents the results of a client satisfaction survey.	☐	7.6
TELEPHONE APOLOGIES	I'm very sorry about the delay. Let's see what we can do.	☐	8.1
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	Our delivery company has been experiencing difficulties recently.	☐	8.5
EMAILS TO CO-WORKERS	Please see the timetable for next week's training course attached .	☐	10.1
CONTINUOUS TENSES	We are hoping to give you a full update. I was wondering if we could meet next week.	☐	11.1, 11.5
PHRASAL VERBS	The paper in the copier has run out . Please could you fill this form out ?	☐	12.1, 12.6

13 Vocabulary

13.1 PRODUCTION

Everyone on the **production line** starts and finishes work at the same time.

a production line

[a line of people or machinery in a factory, each making a specific part of a product]



That car was unique. It was a **one-off production** for a private customer.

a one-off production

[something that is made or produced only once]



The price goes up as the cost of **raw materials** increases.

raw materials

[the basic substances that are used to make a product]



We can make changes. This is just a **prototype**.

a prototype

[the first form of a design that can be changed, copied, or developed]



These cars have become much cheaper with **mass production**.

mass production

[the process of making large numbers of goods, usually in a factory]



These fabrics are much cheaper to **manufacture** abroad.

to manufacture

[to make a large number of goods, usually in a factory and using machinery]



The bags are expensive because they are all **handmade**.

handmade

[made by a person without the use of a machine]



The **overproduction** of these shirts has meant we need to lower the price.

overproduction

[manufacturing too much of something in relation to demand]



All our toys go through a process of **product testing**.

product testing

[a process to check that goods meet certain standards]



We cannot begin manufacture without **product approval**.

product approval

[a declaration that a product meets certain standards and is suitable for sale]



The **packaging** of certain goods is vital for sales.

packaging

[the external wrapping of goods before they are sold]



The painting **process** starts in this room and takes two days.

a process

[a series of actions or steps that are done in a particular order]



All the ingredients for this product are **ethically sourced**.

ethically sourced

[found or bought in a morally acceptable way]



We have a lot of **stock**. We need to sell it before we produce any more.

stock

[goods that a company has made but not yet sold]



The **factory** makes 200,000 bars of chocolate a day.

a factory

[a building or group of buildings where goods are made]



We arrange **shipping** all over the world for our clients.

shipping

[moving goods from one place to another]



These watches are beautiful, but their production is very **labor-intensive**.

labor-intensive

[requiring a lot of human effort to make something]



Can you ask the **warehouse** how many we have available to ship today?

a warehouse

[a place where goods are stored before being shipped to customers or sellers]



With food products, **quality control** is vital.

quality control

[systems that ensure that products are of a high standard]



They have been our main **supplier** of light bulbs for 20 years.

a supplier

[a company that provides or supplies another company with goods and services]



14 Describing a process

The passive voice can be useful when you need to describe how a process works. It emphasizes the action rather than the person or thing doing it.

-  **New language** The passive voice
- Aa Vocabulary** Processes and manufacturing
-  **New skill** Discussing how things are done

14.1 KEY LANGUAGE TALKING ABOUT PROCESSES WITH THE PASSIVE VOICE

The present simple passive is formed using "am / is / are" and the past participle.



Our products **are designed** in London.

The present simple passive describes current or routine events.

The present continuous passive is formed using "am / is / are" plus "being" and the past participle.



The new models **are being released** before Christmas.

The present continuous passive describes ongoing actions.

The present perfect passive is formed using "have / has" plus "been" and the past participle.



All the latest technologies **have been used**.

The present perfect passive describes past events that still have an effect on the present.

The past simple passive is formed using "was / were" and the past participle.



Our original model **was sold** worldwide.

The past simple passive describes a single completed action in the past.

The past continuous passive is formed using "was / were" plus "being" and the past participle.



We tested extensively while it **was being redesigned**.

The past continuous passive describes ongoing actions in the past.

The past perfect passive is formed using "had been" and the past participle.



The media **had been notified** before we announced the launch.

The past perfect passive describes events that took place before another past event.





14.2 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Potato chips were invented over 100 years ago.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

- ① Chosen potatoes are kept at a steady temperature.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- ② The biggest potatoes make the best potato chips.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- ③ Potato chips have never come in plastic packaging.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- ④ Chip companies make more money now than ever.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- ⑤ Chip companies do not monitor packaging styles.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

BUSINESS TODAY

A slice of history

The essential potato chip:
How did we get here?

It is believed that the first potato chips were created at the end of the 19th century. But how are they made? First, golf-ball-sized potatoes are chosen and stored at a constant temperature. The potatoes are then sliced and fried, and additives are used to keep the chips fresh. Potato-chip packaging has been constantly changing. Packets have been made from paper, foil, plastic, and newer, composite materials. The quality of modern packaging is our main focus and is constantly being monitored.



14.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

We make everything on site at the Imagicorp plant. All of our products are **built** / **build** in Europe.

- ① Over the last year, an exciting new line has been **developed** / **develop**.
- ② This design **has been** / **was** patented in 1938. Nobody has ever managed to make a better product!
- ③ Their new line **is being** / **have been** launched next Saturday. Everyone is talking about it.
- ④ Our factory floor **was** / **is being** cleaned before the CEO visited. He was happy things looked good!
- ⑤ You don't need to worry about dinner. The food **is** / **had been** cooked to order so that it is fresh.
- ⑥ The first cars made in this factory **were** / **was** sold in the UK in 1972, and worldwide the next year.
- ⑦ Our original designers **has been** / **were** influenced by Japanese artists.
- ⑧ To prepare for the launch, advertising posters **are** / **are being** put up around town as we speak.



14.4 KEY LANGUAGE AGENTS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

"By" can be used to show the person or thing doing the action.



Our CEO will announce the launch soon.

This active sentence emphasizes the person doing the action ("our CEO").

The launch will be announced soon.

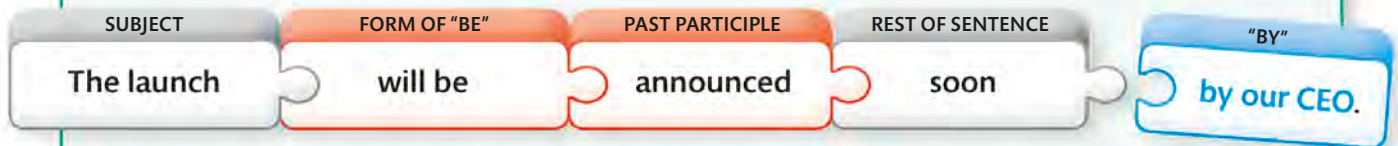
In the passive sentence, the action is emphasized and "the launch" is the subject.

The launch will be announced soon by our CEO.

"By" is added to show the person doing the action, while still emphasizing the action itself.



14.5 HOW TO FORM AGENTS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE



14.6 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE PASSIVE PHRASES IN THE PANEL

How many new models are being produced ?

- 1 Their new products _____ on TV now.
- 2 80,000 packets _____ in the factory each week.
- 3 A thousand new cars _____ next week.
- 4 Our latest gadget _____ by Ronnie Angel.
- 5 The production line _____ during the summer.
- 6 Great advances in design _____ recently.

are being promoted

~~are being produced~~

are produced

is stopped

will be sold

have been made

was invented





14.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING THE PASSIVE VOICE, USING "BY" TO SHOW THE AGENT

Our promotions team markets the product worldwide.

The product is marketed worldwide by our promotions team.

- 1 Someone checks all the cars before they leave the factory.

- 2 Maxine invented the new photo app for professional artists.

- 3 Customers bought all Carl Osric's books on the publication date.

- 4 Ron buys all our vegetarian ingredients from the market.

- 5 Samantha checks all of the invoices before they are sent out.



14.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



14.9 KEY LANGUAGE MODALS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE

Certain modals can be used as set phrases in the passive voice to express ideas such as possibility, ability, likelihood, and obligation.



The importance of product testing **can't be overestimated**.

[Product testing is very important.]

All products **must be approved** before leaving the factory.

[Products have to meet certain standards before they leave the factory.]

The product **must have been damaged** before it was shipped.

[It seems very likely that the product was broken before it was shipped.]

The shipment **could have been packaged** more carefully.

[The shipment was not packed as carefully as it should have been.]

This device **couldn't have been tested** before it went on sale.

[It seems impossible that the device was tested before it was sold.]



14.10 MATCH THE ACTIVE SENTENCES TO THE PASSIVE SENTENCES WITH THE SAME MEANING

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ① We must not ignore the costs. | → | This picture couldn't have been drawn by Sanjit. |
| ② Tim must have bought these flowers today. | | The price shouldn't have been accepted. |
| ③ You can't mark these down yet. They're new. | | The costs can't be ignored. |
| ④ Sanjit could not have drawn this picture. | | These glasses must be packaged carefully. |
| ⑤ Niamh shouldn't have accepted the price. | | They can't be marked down yet! They're new. |
| ⑥ You should package these glasses carefully. | | The oven has been turned up. |
| ⑦ Nobody should ignore faults in the products. | | These flowers must have been bought today. |
| ⑧ Someone has turned the oven up. | | Faults in the product shouldn't be ignored. |





14.11 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

How It's Made

A look at an electric car assembly line.



First, the component parts are delivered to separate parts of the factory.

① The chassis parts are placed on the _____.

② The engine and radiator _____ by a robot as they are very heavy.

③ The engine and radiator _____ to the chassis by an assembly worker.

④ The bodywork is fully _____ on a separate line.

⑤ The assembled bodywork is inspected before _____ by a robot.

⑥ The chassis and bodywork are joined together before the vehicle _____.

being painted

is checked

~~are delivered~~

assembly line

assembled and welded

are secured

are lifted

14 CHECKLIST



The passive voice ☐

Aa Processes and manufacturing ☐



Discussing how things are done ☐

15 Describing a product

When describing a product, you will usually use adjectives. You can use more than one adjective, but they must be in a particular order.

- New language** Adjective order
- Aa Vocabulary** Opinion and fact adjectives
- New skill** Describing a product

15.1 KEY LANGUAGE ADJECTIVE ORDER

The meaning of an adjective decides its order in a sentence. Opinions come first, followed by different types of facts.

Fact adjectives also have their own order, depending on their meaning.

Look at this **fantastic** **huge plastic** **model!**

OPINION ADJECTIVE FACT ADJECTIVES NOUN

SIZE MATERIAL



TIP

Don't use more than two or three adjectives in a sentence.

15.2 KEY LANGUAGE ADJECTIVE ORDER IN DETAIL

	OPINION	SIZE	AGE	COLOR	NATIONALITY	MATERIAL	NOUN
Look at this	fantastic	huge				plastic	model.
It's made by a		small	new		Dutch		company.

15.3 WRITE THE WORDS FROM THE PANEL IN THE CORRECT GROUPS

OPINION	SIZE	AGE	COLOR	NATIONALITY	MATERIAL
awesome					

wooden Swiss enormous green awful tiny modern out-dated ~~awesome~~ Indian red fabric



15.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

I this blue version! new, love

I love this new, blue version!

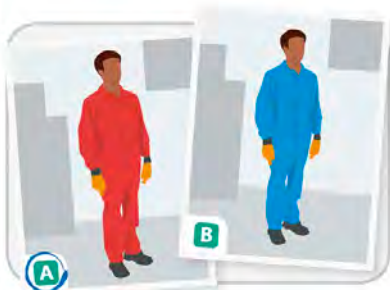
1 the you plastic seen Have desks? ugly,

2 metallic We're range new, launching the tomorrow.

3 you Would diamond prefer ones? these tiny,



15.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHICH THINGS ARE DESCRIBED



15.6 KEY LANGUAGE SPECIFIC AND GENERAL OPINIONS

General opinion adjectives always come before specific ones. General opinion adjectives can describe lots of different things. Specific opinion adjectives can only usually describe a certain type of thing.



What a **nice, friendly** **new** team!

OPINION ADJECTIVES FACT ADJECTIVE

"Nice" is a general opinion adjective. It can describe lots of different things.

"Friendly" is a specific opinion adjective. It usually only describes people or animals.



15.7 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

Our catering team is developing a fantastic, ~~friendly~~ / **delicious** menu for the conference.



1 I'm interested in that **incredible** / ~~French~~ modern device we saw at the sales fair.



2 Our competitors are still selling those really ~~blue~~ / **ugly**, large cotton shirts.



3 The office has a **profitable** / ~~friendly~~, old black cat that visits regularly.



4 Frances, have you seen these Peruvian ~~silver~~ / **small** earrings that I brought back?



5 Did you get one of those new **plastic** / ~~fantastic~~ business cards?



6 A lot of customers have been asking for the **new** / ~~German~~ red version.



7 My boss has asked me to design a small, **paper** / ~~fantastic~~ package for the product.



8 I have bought some new ~~leather~~ / **large** chairs for the boardroom.





15.8 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

White guest towels are cheaper this year.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

- 1 The Festival towel range is colorful.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 2 There is a discount on Festival towels.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 3 Black tablecloths are a new product.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 4 The kitchen towels are made of paper.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 5 The kitchen towels are made in Egypt.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

LARA'S LINEN

We have everything your hotel or restaurant needs, from guest towels through to tablecloths. We are keeping our wonderful, best-selling white guest towels at the same fantastic price as last year. But this year we are also adding a range of stunning, multicolored "Festival" towels to our Hotel range. We are also adding to our wonderful Egyptian cotton tableware range. As well as the usual black and white ranges, we now offer burgundy, brown, and olive-colored tablecloths and napkins. Don't forget to check out our hard-wearing, Turkish, cotton kitchen towels and aprons in the Kitchen section of the brochure.



15.9 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

His marketing strategy is a fantastic, intelligent idea.

1 We offer great, _____ food that people can afford.

2 Look at that _____ new billboard across the street.

3 I love buying _____ wooden furniture for the office.

4 My boss drives a tiny _____ car to work. It's definitely easy to spot!

5 We aim to offer awesome, _____ customer service at all times.

delicious enormous ~~fantastic~~
friendly green antique

15 CHECKLIST



Adjective order ☐

Aa Fact and opinion adjectives ☐



Describing a product ☐

16 Vocabulary

16.1 MARKETING AND ADVERTISING



advertising agency



advertisement / ad



copywriter



write copy



brand



logo



slogan / tagline



unique selling point / USP



promote



publicity



press release



door-to-door sales



poster



billboard



sponsor



merchandise



consumer



market research



sales pitch



free sample



special offer



leaflet / flyer



direct mail



coupons



online marketing



online survey



social media



word of mouth



television advertising



radio advertising



telemarketing



small ads / personal ads



17 Marketing a product

You can use a variety of adjectives and adverbs to describe the key features when marketing a product or service. Not all adjectives can be modified in the same way.

-  **New language** Adjectives and adverbs
- Aa Vocabulary** Descriptive adjectives
-  **New skill** Modifying descriptions of products

17.1 KEY LANGUAGE NON-GRADABLE ADJECTIVES

Most adjectives are known as “gradable” adjectives. They can be modified with grading adverbs, such as “slightly,” “very,” and “extremely.” Non-gradable adjectives cannot be modified in this way.

Our products are good.

Gradable adjectives like “good” can be modified with grading adverbs like “extremely” and “very.”

Yes, they’re extremely good.

Non-gradable adjectives like “fantastic” cannot be modified by grading adverbs.

I think they’re fantastic!



17.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES NON-GRADABLE ADJECTIVES

Non-gradable adjectives fall into three categories: extreme, absolute, and classifying.



The demand is enormous.

Extreme adjectives are stronger versions of gradable adjectives. “Enormous” has the sense of “extremely big.”



They have a unique design.

Absolute adjectives like “unique” describe fixed qualities or states.



Our customer base is American.

Classifying adjectives are used to say that something is of a specific class or type.





17.3 WRITE THE ADJECTIVES FROM THE PANEL IN THE CORRECT CATEGORIES

EXTREME

awful

ABSOLUTE

unique

CLASSIFYING

organic

fantastic ~~awful~~ impossible tiny right digital ~~organic~~ disgusting
perfect industrial wrong electronic ~~unique~~ enormous chemical



17.4 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The author owns his own marketing company.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☒

- Give readers a reason for buying your product.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- Deals of the Day can encourage people to buy.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- Put key words in a different color text.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- The article only talks about newsletters.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- Readers do not trust the words "Free" and "New."
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- The article recommends setting up a website.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

MARKETING WEEKLY

Writing for buyers

Rachid Barbary talks about writing effective marketing texts

Research has shown that there are certain techniques you can use to turn your readers into buyers. First, repeat the positive facts about the product to make them more believable. Make sure you explain why readers would benefit from buying your product compared to others. For example, say that your digital camera weighs 100g less than similar ones and has a unique rubber grip because it makes it easier to carry when traveling. Use the word "you" a lot to help make the connection between the reader and the product. It's also a good idea to promote limited time offers or limited editions as these create an extra reason to buy your product now. This could be a Deal of the Day or Special Edition Color. Using key words in your newsletters and the front pages of your websites or leaflets, such as "Free" and "New" always creates interest and a positive response in readers.



17.5 KEY LANGUAGE NON-GRADING ADVERBS

Some adverbs can be used to qualify non-gradable adjectives. These are called "non-grading adverbs," and often mean "entirely" or "almost entirely." They cannot usually be used with gradable adjectives.



The demand is **absolutely enormous**!



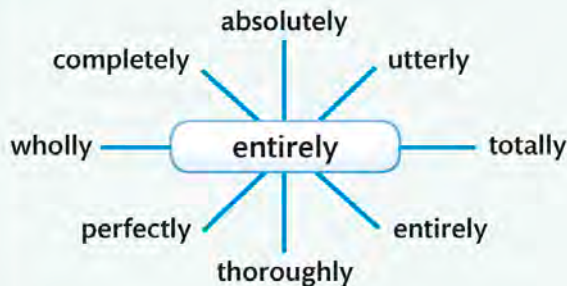
They have a **totally new** design.



Our customer base is **completely American**.



17.6 FURTHER EXAMPLES NON-GRADING ADVERBS



17.7 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

The product is utterly good.
The product is utterly amazing.

☐
☒

3 The client said it was totally fantastic.
The client said it was totally nice.

☐
☐

1 The new gadget is completely digital.
The new gadget is completely bad.

☐
☐

4 His decision to invest was entirely right.
His decision to invest was maybe right.

☐
☐

2 This draft design is practically perfect.
This draft design is practically all right.

☐
☐

5 This area of town is largely industrial.
This area of town is large industrial.

☐
☐


17.8 KEY LANGUAGE "REALLY," "FAIRLY," AND "PRETTY"

A few adverbs can be used with both gradable and non-gradable adjectives. They are "really" (meaning "very much"), and "pretty" and "fairly" (both meaning "quite a lot, but not very").

TIP

Note that "fairly" can have a negative connotation and so is not normally used to suggest something is very good or necessary.

What you need is a **really** { **good** **brilliant** } idea.

Gradable

Non-gradable

You need to be **fairly** { **confident** **certain** } it works.

Inventing a new product is **pretty** { **difficult** **impossible** }.



17.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Two marketing executives are discussing products at a trade fair.

Sales of Vietnamese instant meals are...

quite poor. ☐

fairly good. ☐

really good. ☒

1 The target market for the instant meal range is...

mainly European. ☐

entirely European. ☐

mostly Asian. ☐

2 How does Marion feel about selling to the European market?

Really confident ☐

Pretty confident ☐

Totally confident ☐

3 What does Sean think about the taste of the meals?

Fairly tasty ☐

Pretty tasty ☐

Absolutely delicious ☐

17 CHECKLIST

⚙️ Adjectives and adverbs ☐

Aa Descriptive adjectives ☐

🧩 Modifying descriptions of products ☐

18 Advertising and branding

When you want to tell people about your company, product, or brand, intensifiers like “enough,” “too,” “so,” and “such” can help communicate your point.

⚙️ **New language** Intensifiers

⌨️ **Vocabulary** “Enough,” “too,” “so,” and “such”

🧩 **New skill** Adding emphasis to descriptions

18.1 KEY LANGUAGE “ENOUGH” AND “TOO”

“Enough” can be used after an adjective or adverb to show that it’s the right degree.



Our warehouse is big **enough** for your needs.

Adjective + “enough”



We always package items safely **enough** for delivery.

Adverb + “enough”

“Too” can be used before an adjective or adverb to show that it’s more than enough.



“Too” + adjective

Their product is **too** expensive.
Nobody will buy it.



“Too” + adverb

The motor runs **too** loudly.
It’s really unpleasant.



18.2 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

The shipping cost is too high.



The shipping cost is enough high.



2 The delivery times are too slowly.



The delivery times are too slow.



1 Is the office big enough for us?



Is the office enough big for us?



3 Are these shelves strong enough?

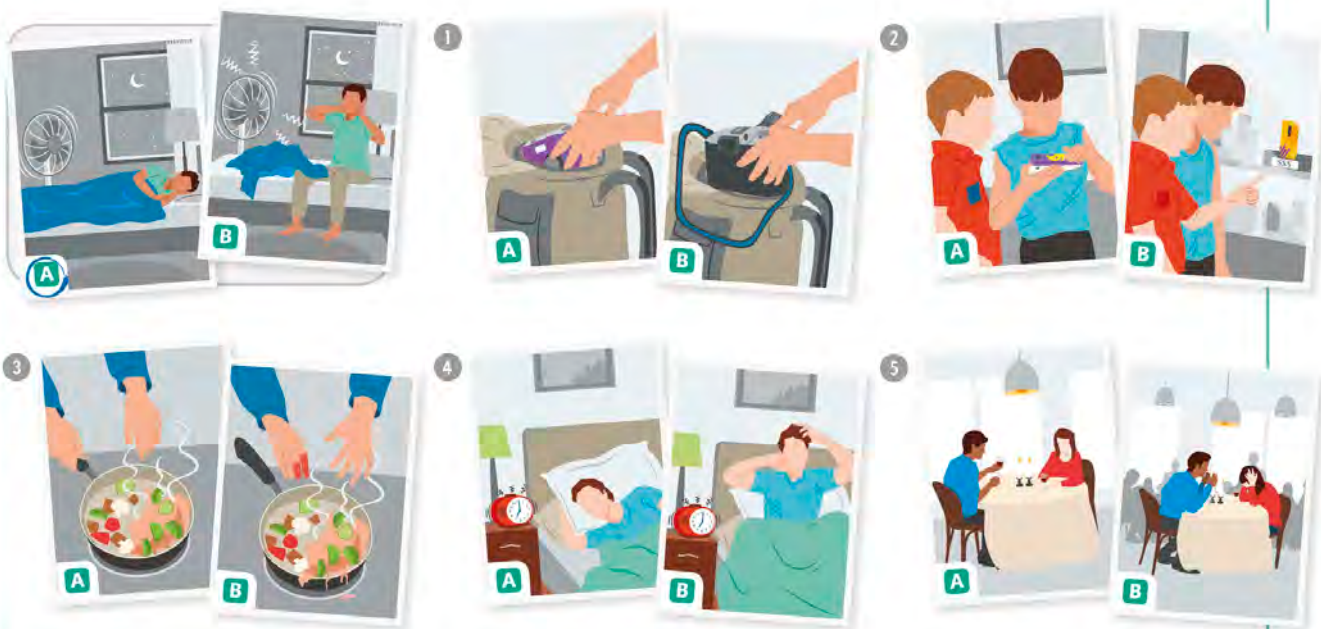


Are these shelves too strong?





18.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHICH THINGS ARE DESCRIBED



18.4 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The ad suggests images are often too small.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☒

- 1 Over half of clients view websites on computers.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 2 A poor website could mean you lose customers.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 3 50% of consumers shop online.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 4 Mobiopt Web focuses on what the website looks like and how it works.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 5 You have to pay Mobiopt Web for a quote.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

18.5 KEY LANGUAGE "SO" AND "SUCH"

"Such" can be added before a noun to add emphasis. It can also be added before an adjective and noun combination.



The new model was **such** a success.

↑ "Such" + "a/an" + noun



It was **such** an important meeting.

↑ "Such" + "a/an" + adjective + noun

TIP

"Such" + "a / an" + noun is more common with extreme nouns such as "success" rather than neutral ones such as "event."

"So" can be added before an adjective or an adverb to add emphasis.



Initial reviews are **so** important.

↑ "So" + adjective



The product launch went **so** well!

↑ "So" + adverb



18.6 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

price The high! so is

The price is so high!

1 such It's a product. great

2 boring. was so meeting The

3 such His was surprise. news a

4 My so is ambitious. boss

5 phones so cheap. Their are

6 so Her is company big!

7 surprise! was such Our launch a





18.7 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

There is **such** / ~~so~~ a big crowd at the trade fair this year!

1 The slogan is far **such** / **too** complicated. We need to simplify it.

2 They have created **such** / **enough** a brilliant poster campaign.

3 We haven't done **too** / **enough** market research. We need to understand our consumers.

4 Our supervisor is **such** / **too** a creative person. She designed our new logo.

5 Marion is **such** / **so** persuasive when she delivers a sales pitch.

18 CHECKLIST

Intensifiers ☐ **Aa** "Enough," "too," "so," and "such" ☐ Adding emphasis to descriptions ☐

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 13–18

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	☒	UNIT
DESCRIBING A PROCESS WITH THE PASSIVE VOICE	Our products are designed in London. Our original model was sold worldwide.	☐	14.1
DESCRIBING A PRODUCT WITH CORRECT ADJECTIVE ORDER	Look at this fantastic, huge plastic model!	☐	15.1, 15.2
SPECIFIC AND GENERAL OPINIONS	What a nice, friendly new team!	☐	15.6
NON-GRADABLE ADJECTIVES AND NON-GRADING ADVERBS	They have a new design. They have a totally new design.	☐	17.1 17.5
"ENOUGH" AND "TOO"	Our warehouse is big enough for your needs. Their product is too expensive.	☐	18.1
"SO" AND "SUCH" FOR EMPHASIS	The new model was such a success. Initial reviews are so important.	☐	18.5

19 Advice and suggestions

English uses modal verbs such as “could,” “should,” and “must” for advice or suggestions. They can be used to help co-workers in difficult or stressful situations.

 **New language** Modal verbs for advice

Aa Vocabulary Workplace pressures

 **New skill** Giving advice

19.1 KEY LANGUAGE GIVING ADVICE

English uses “could,” “should,” and “must” to vary the strength of advice given.

I don't know how I'm going to meet the deadline for this project!



You **could** ask the clients for more time.



You **should** delegate more work to your team.



You **must** talk to your manager.



Strong advice.

Very strong advice.



19.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES GIVING ADVICE



“Ought to” also expresses strong advice.

You **ought to** make a list of all your tasks.



Use “not” after modal verbs to form negatives.

You **shouldn't** work through your lunch break.



19.3 MATCH THE SITUATIONS TO THE CORRECT ADVICE

I can't do all this work myself.

1 I won't finish my report on time.

2 I started work at 5am today.

3 I worked a 16-hour shift yesterday.

4 I haven't left my desk for five hours.

You **shouldn't** work such long shifts.

You **shouldn't** start work so early.

You **ought to** delegate it to your team.

You **should** take a walk outside right now.

You **must** tell your boss it will be late.





19.4 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASES IN THE PANEL

You really need a break. You shouldn't take work home.

- 1 My wife said I _____ yoga and relaxation techniques.
- 2 You _____ working right away if you feel sick.
- 3 You _____ a break if you're really tired.
- 4 You _____ exhausted at the beginning of the week.
- 5 You _____ some of your work to your assistant.

~~shouldn't take~~

ought to take

could try

shouldn't feel

must delegate

should stop



19.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

You **ought** talk to your manager.

You ought to talk to your manager.

- 1 You **are ought to** relax more.

- 2 You **must to stop** taking work home every day.

- 3 He **could trying** to delegate more tasks.

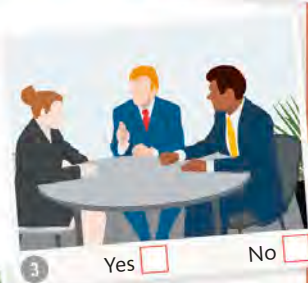
- 4 You **shouldn't to worry** so much about work.

- 5 She **shoulds talk** to her colleagues.

- 6 He **ought to quits** his job if he hates it.



19.6 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHETHER KATE ADVISES GIORGOS TO DO THE ACTIVITY IN EACH PICTURE



19.7 KEY LANGUAGE MAKING SUGGESTIONS

Use "What about...?" with a gerund or "Why don't we...?" with a base verb to make suggestions.

What about hiring
Why don't we hire } more staff?



19.8 HOW TO FORM SUGGESTIONS



19.9 FURTHER EXAMPLES MAKING SUGGESTIONS



What about working from home on Fridays?



Why don't we organize a team lunch?



What about opening a new store?



Why don't we file these documents?



19.10 USE THE CHART TO CREATE SIX CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



What
Why

about
don't we

taking
take
buying
buy
training
train

a break?
better equipment?
new employees?





19.11 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

What about ~~train~~ / **training** our staff better?

- ① Why don't we **buy** / ~~buying~~ new chairs?
- ② Why don't we **go** / ~~going~~ for a walk outside?
- ③ What about **drink** / ~~drinking~~ less coffee?
- ④ Why don't we **provide** / ~~providing~~ free fruit?
- ⑤ What about **make** / ~~making~~ a list of your tasks?
- ⑥ What about **delegate** / ~~delegating~~ this to Jo?
- ⑦ Why don't we **ask** / ~~asking~~ Paul to help us?



19.12 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

A heavy workload can affect your health.

True ☒ False ☐

- ① You must find out what makes you stressed.
True ☐ False ☐
- ② When you are stressed, you can concentrate.
True ☐ False ☐
- ③ Exercise can help you deal with stress.
True ☐ False ☐
- ④ You should work through your lunch break.
True ☐ False ☐
- ⑤ It's important to get a good night's sleep.
True ☐ False ☐
- ⑥ You shouldn't tell people how you feel.
True ☐ False ☐

YOUR HEALTH

Stressed out at work?

Our experts give advice about coping with a busy workload

To protect your health from the effects of a heavy workload, you must discover why you feel stressed at work. Then you should learn to recognize signs of excessive stress, such as:

- feeling depressed
- problems sleeping
- difficulty concentrating
- headaches.



Next, you ought to develop positive coping strategies such as exercising and eating well. Have a real break at lunchtime. This in turn will help you sleep better and longer. What about making your night-time routine and your bedroom more relaxing? Sleep is very important, so you shouldn't miss out on it. Finally, you should talk to others about your feelings.

19 CHECKLIST



Modal verbs for advice ☐

Aa Workplace pressures ☐



Giving advice ☐

20 Vocabulary

20.1 MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

Every year I have an **appraisal** with my manager.

an appraisal / a performance review

[an interview to discuss an employee's performance]



I was **promoted** this year, so I have my own office.

to be promoted

[to be given a more senior position within a company]



We get a \$500 sales **bonus** if we meet our targets.

a bonus

[money added to a person's wages as a reward for good performance]



My boss is really pleased with my **performance** this year.

performance

[how well a person carries out tasks]



20.2 SKILLS AND ABILITIES



organization



IT / computing



administration



problem-solving



numeracy



customer service



interpersonal skills



leadership



public speaking



written communication



initiative



telephone manner

Our manager has to **approve** this before it goes to the client.

to approve

[to officially confirm something meets the required standards]



I like to **delegate** tasks to give my co-workers a variety of work.

to delegate

[to give work or tasks to a person in a position junior to you]



My team leader **allocates tasks** at the beginning of each week.

to allocate a task

[to give a task to somebody]



I have to **designate** a colleague as the main first aider in the office.

to designate

[to choose somebody to take on a particular role]



data analysis



decision-making



teamwork



fast learner



research



fluent in languages



attention to detail



negotiating



work well under pressure



able to drive



project management



time management



21 Talking about abilities

To talk about people's skills, for example in a performance review, you can use various modal verbs to express present, past, and future ability.

⚙️ **New language** Modal verbs for abilities

⌨️ **Vocabulary** Workplace skills

🧩 **New skill** Describing abilities

21.1 KEY LANGUAGE TALKING ABOUT PRESENT ABILITY

Use "can," "can't," and "cannot" to talk about people's skills and abilities in the present.



Jasmine's team **can** finish the job really quickly.



21.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES TALKING ABOUT PRESENT ABILITY



Umar **can** create beautiful flower arrangements.



Stuart **can't** cook in a professional kitchen.

Negative form of "can."
English also uses "cannot."



I **can** fix your car by the end of the day.



They **can't** work together without arguing.



21.3 FILL IN THE GAPS USING "CAN" OR "CAN'T"

Alastair has excellent IT skills. He can create computer programs and apps.

- 1 She doesn't like meeting new people. She _____ work in the HR department.
- 2 Shaun _____ work really well with new employees, so he should help run our training course.
- 3 Have you seen her brilliant photographs? She _____ create our posters and flyers.
- 4 Lydia failed her driving test, so, unfortunately, she _____ drive the delivery van.



21.4 KEY LANGUAGE TALKING ABOUT PAST ABILITY

Use "could" to talk about abilities in the past.
The negative form is "couldn't" or "could not."

My old team **could** work really well, but my new team **can't** concentrate.



PAST



NOW

I used to be so nervous that I **couldn't** speak in public, but now I **can** give presentations.



PAST



NOW



21.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

For years she can't drive but now she has passed her test.

For years she couldn't drive but now she has passed her test.



① Peter can't use the new coffee machine. He didn't know how it worked.



② Varinder could write reports very well at first, but she can now that she's had more practice.



③ No one in the office can read his handwriting. It was awful.



④ Bill was the only person who can't figure out how to use the photocopier.



21.6 KEY LANGUAGE TALKING ABOUT FUTURE POTENTIAL

English uses "could" to talk about people's future abilities and potential. In this context, "could" can be followed by most English verbs.

Use "could" before most verbs to talk about possible future situations.

If Felipe keeps on working hard, he **could** become head chef.



Jenny **could** reach the top of our company's sales rankings.



You can also use "would" followed by "do," "make," or "be" to talk about future potential. "Would" is stronger than "could," and suggests that something is more likely to happen.

Use "do" or "make" after "would" to talk about future potential.

Kim is good at training people. She **would** make an excellent team leader.



Liz is really polite. She **would** do well in the customer services department.



21.7 MARK WHETHER THE STATEMENTS REFER TO PAST OR FUTURE ABILITY

You could be head of your department.

Past ☐ Future ☒

① She would make a great team leader.

Past ☐ Future ☐

② He couldn't cook before his training.

Past ☐ Future ☐

③ He would do well in a smaller team.

Past ☐ Future ☐

④ Ray could get along with the old CEO.

Past ☐ Future ☐

⑤ Fiona could do better if she tried.

Past ☐ Future ☐





21.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Shona is having her annual performance review with her manager.

Shona's manager wants to talk about her past.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

- ① Nick is pleased with Shona's work.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- ② Shona has worked there for five years.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- ③ Shona will get a \$500 bonus.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- ④ Shona can't work well with new staff.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- ⑤ Shona wouldn't be a good team leader.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



21.9 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

You're an excellent sales assistant, and you ~~can't~~ / **would** do well in the marketing team.

① James's team was weak, but he's trained them well and now they **can** / ~~can't~~ do anything.

② We think that you are really creative and ~~couldn't~~ / **would** make a great addition to the PR team.

③ I don't know what is wrong with me today. I **can** / ~~can't~~ get anything finished.

④ My confidence is much better now. Before, I **would** / ~~couldn't~~ talk in public.

21 CHECKLIST



Modal verbs for abilities ☐

Aa Workplace skills ☐



Describing abilities ☐

22 Comparing and contrasting

In team discussions, discourse markers can ease the flow of conversation. They can help link similar or contrasting ideas, or connect an action to a result.

⚙️ **New language** Discourse markers

🔤 **Vocabulary** Teamwork and team building

🧩 **New skill** Expressing your ideas

22.1 KEY LANGUAGE EXPRESSING SIMILAR IDEAS

Some discourse markers link ideas that are similar to each other.



This training is useful for your day-to-day work. It is **also** fun.



Team A completed the task very quickly. Team B were **equally** successful.



Laziness is a terrible trait for a team member. Dishonesty is very bad, **too**.



It is important to say what we all think. We should listen to each other **as well**.



22.2 KEY LANGUAGE EXPRESSING CONTRASTING IDEAS

Some discourse markers link contrasting ideas.



The training today was useful. **However**, yesterday's task was pointless.



Although Team A completed the task quickly, Team B didn't finish it.



Some people want to run a team, **while** others want to be team members.



Laziness is a terrible trait in a team, **whereas** hard work is excellent.





22.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

0



All staff should follow the dress code for the training. Please be on time, ~~while~~ / too.

1



~~Although~~ / Equally I attended the training session, I'm not sure I learned very much.

2



You got a high score for the IT test, and you've done ~~equally~~ / ~~while~~ well on the team-building course.

3



Team A built a small boat out of plastic bottles, ~~as well~~ / ~~whereas~~ Team B used wood to make theirs.

4



The training day is a great way to learn new skills. It's ~~also~~ / ~~however~~ a good way to get to know people.



22.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



A team-building coach is giving feedback on two teams' performances.

The coach says the team-building days are...

challenging and tiring. ☐

challenging but rewarding. ☐

challenging and fun. ☒

1

At the beginning of the team-building day, the participants...

walked across bridges over a river. ☐

walked across bridges high in the air. ☐

made ladders to climb up trees. ☐

2

This task challenged the participants to...

overcome fear and help each other. ☐

deal with a fear of heights. ☐

learn how to build rope bridges. ☐

3

Members of Team Bear were...

the tallest and the quickest. ☐

the tallest and the most scared. ☐

the tallest, whereas Team Lion were slowest. ☐

4

Members of Team Bear helped each other while members of Team Lion...

disagreed with each other. ☐

worked too slowly. ☐

raced each other to the finish. ☐

5

In the future, Team Lion should...

help Team Bear to be less afraid. ☐

argue less and work faster. ☐

work more slowly and listen to their teammates. ☐

22.5 KEY LANGUAGE TALKING ABOUT RESULTS

Some discourse markers link an action or situation with its result.

Less formal discourse markers.

The training days are useful. **As a result,
For this reason,
Consequently,
As a consequence,** everyone attends them.

More formal discourse markers.



22.6 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT



The coach was helpful and friendly. As a result, I really relaxed and enjoyed the training.



The coach was helpful and friendly. Resulting, I really relaxed and enjoyed the training.



The course taught us how to lead a team. Consequence, I feel more confident.



The course taught us how to lead a team. As a consequence, I feel more confident.



I'd never ridden a horse before. For this reason, I was quite scared during the training.



I'd never ridden a horse before. Reason, I was quite scared during the training.



Team Lion completed the challenge first. Consequently, they all received medals.



Team Lion completed the challenge first. Consequent, they all received medals.



22.7 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE STATEMENTS TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

I learned a lot from the training.

I didn't enjoy swimming in the ocean.

1

Team A had to build a cardboard tower,

As a result, I really enjoyed the training day.

2

Although I liked going to the beach,

Consequently, I was promoted within a year.

3

I love learning new things.

and it's also a chance to relax.

4

Team building is a good way to learn new skills

while Team B had to bake a cake.





22.8 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

94 MANAGEMENT TIPS

BUILDING A TEAM

CEO Lucia Gomez talks to us about team building

We send all our employees on team-building courses at least once a year. Our staff have gone on team-building treasure hunts, and they've also completed obstacle courses. However, what activity they do isn't so important. What matters is that they get out of the office and do something that requires them to communicate effectively, and support and help each other, too. It's quite easy to spot employees who are natural-born leaders during these activities. We sometimes identify future managers in this way and put them on our fast-track management-training program.



Activities are good for morale

Lucia's staff do team building every year.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 1 Lucia's staff have learned how to sail.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 2 Team building takes place away from work.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 3 The choice of activity is very important.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 4 During team building, staff work with new people.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 5 Lucia can identify which employees are leaders.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



22.9 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

This task is useful. It's however fun.

This task is useful. It's also fun.



- 1 This course will teach you new skills. It will help you to get to know each other whereas.



- 2 Equally Team B completed the task first, they had some major communication problems.



- 3 By doing this task, we'll not only identify the team's weaknesses, but while its strengths.



- 4 Team A worked together very well. Team B were whereas cooperative.



22 CHECKLIST



Discourse markers ☐

Aa Teamwork and team building ☐



Expressing your ideas ☐

23 Planning events

Many English verbs that are used to give opinions or talk about plans, intentions, and arrangements are followed by a gerund or an infinitive.

- New language** Verb patterns
- Vocabulary** Corporate entertainment
- New skill** Talking about business events

23.1 KEY LANGUAGE VERBS AND GERUNDS / INFINITIVES

Some English verbs are followed by gerunds.

Verb → Gerund
I really **enjoy** **entertaining** new clients at our company parties.



Other verbs, often those that express plans or intentions, are followed by an infinitive.

Verb → Infinitive
Our clients **expect** **to have** high-quality accommodation.



23.2 HOW TO FORM VERBS AND GERUNDS / INFINITIVES

START OF SENTENCE	VERB	GERUND	REST OF SENTENCE
I really	enjoy	entertaining	new clients.
START OF SENTENCE	VERB	INFINITIVE	REST OF SENTENCE
Our clients	expect	to have	high-quality accommodation.

23.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES VERBS AND GERUNDS / INFINITIVES



I'll **consider** **organizing** the refreshments for our guests.



Sandeep **has offered** **to welcome** our visitors.



We must **keep** **reminding** clients of our product range.



We **hope** **to impress** our clients at the product launch.





23.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

You need ~~being~~ / ~~to be~~ very organized to plan a successful business event.

- 1 Mara has offered ~~organizing~~ / ~~to organize~~ the accommodation for our guests.
- 2 I keep ~~suggesting~~ / ~~to suggest~~ that our company should organize a golf day, but my boss disagrees.
- 3 We like ~~offering~~ / ~~to offer~~ our clients a wide range of food at our conferences.
- 4 I enjoy ~~helping~~ / ~~to help~~ out at company open days because I get to meet lots of people.
- 5 Before I start planning, I usually make a list of all the customers I want ~~inviting~~ / ~~to invite~~.
- 6 I expect ~~staying~~ / ~~to stay~~ late tonight to help Martina decorate the conference hall.



23.5 READ THE ADVERTISEMENT AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS AS FULL SENTENCES

Which city is the SmartTech Fair in?

The SmartTech Fair is in Tokyo.

- 1 What year did the SmartTech Fair open?

- 2 What is smart health technology helping to do?

- 3 What could self-driving cars do?

- 4 How can you show interest in attending an event?

- 5 How can you buy tickets in advance?

TECHNOLOGY WEEKLY

Don't miss this year's SmartTech Fair!

Based in Tokyo, SmartTech Fair is one of the biggest IT fairs in the world. Established in 1987, each year's show is bigger and better than the last!

Don't miss out on these exciting seminars

CompuHealth seminar: Our industry expert examines how smart technology is helping us to live healthier lives.

Self-driving cars: Learn how these cutting-edge vehicles could shape the future of the car industry.

Register your interest online, and buy tickets in advance from the SmartTech website.



23.6 KEY LANGUAGE VERBS PLUS GERUND OR INFINITIVE (CHANGE IN MEANING)

Some verbs change their meaning depending on the form of the verb that follows them.



You **remember meeting** David, don't you? He's the CEO of Unodom.

[You have met David before. Do you remember?]



You must **remember to meet** David to make plans for the conference.

[You must remember that you have to meet David.]



23.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES VERBS PLUS GERUND OR INFINITIVE (CHANGE IN MEANING)

In general, the gerund is often used for an action that happens before, or at the same time as, that of the main verb. The infinitive is used to describe an action that happens after the main verb's action.

VERB + GERUND



I **stopped reading** the timetable because my manager called me.

[I was reading the timetable, but then I stopped.]



Sally **went on talking** all evening. I hope you weren't bored.

[Sally was talking for a long time.]



I **regret telling** you that I can't come to dinner with the clients. I can see that you're angry.

[I wish I hadn't told you that I can't come to dinner.]

VERB + INFINITIVE



I **stopped to read** the timetable for our team training day.

[I stopped what I was doing to read the timetable.]



Sally prepared her presentation, and **went on to talk** about the company's new branding.

[Sally gave the talk after she had prepared it.]



I **regret to tell** you that I can't come to dinner with the clients. I'm really sorry.

[I'm sorry, but I can't come to dinner.]





23.8 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

I really regret making 1 We stopped holding breakfast meetings 2 We regret to announce 3 I'm sure Shona will remember 4 Sahib went on working	to book the conference room. until midnight in order to finish the report. that mistake at the conference. that there will be some job losses. because few people attended them.
--	---



23.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Sunita and Darren are arranging for some overseas clients to visit their office.

Two clients are visiting the office next week.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

1 Darren is not going to the meetings.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

2 The conference is about healthcare products.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

3 The conference is on Thursday.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

4 Sunita's boss expects her to impress the clients.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

5 It is Mr. Yamada's first visit to the US.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

6 They may go sightseeing with the clients.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



23.10 USE THE CHART TO CREATE NINE CORRECT SENTENCES AND SAY THEM OUT LOUD



I remember meeting him in Tokyo.

I
She
We
They

remember
was supposed
wanted

meeting
to book

him in Tokyo.
a nice hotel room.



23.11 KEY LANGUAGE VERB + OBJECT + INFINITIVE

Some verbs, particularly ones that express orders or requests, can be followed by an object and another verb in the infinitive.



We **expect** **all our staff** **to attend** a party with our clients.

Verb

Object

Infinitive



23.12 HOW TO FORM VERB + OBJECT + INFINITIVE

SUBJECT

VERB

OBJECT

INFINITIVE

REST OF SENTENCE

We

expect

all our staff

to attend

a party with our clients.

23.13 FURTHER EXAMPLES VERB + OBJECT + INFINITIVE

I've **invited** **our new clients** **to have** lunch with us.



My manager **asked** **me** **to book** the conference room.



23.14 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASES IN THE PANEL

We want all our staff to feel happy at work.

- 1 My boss asked me _____ a meeting with our clients.
- 2 Our clients _____ to visit them in Paris.
- 3 We expect all our staff _____ on time.
- 4 We _____ to attend our end-of-year party.
- 5 I expect my manager _____ me a promotion soon.

asked us

to arrange

to give

~~want all our staff~~

invited all our clients

to arrive





23.15 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

me book hotel. the The to asked CEO

The CEO asked me to book the hotel.

1 excellent expect clients to Our receive service.

2 invited My a me boss to conference. attend

3 My degree to me business this allowed get job.



23 CHECKLIST

Verb patterns ☐

Aa Corporate entertainment ☐

Talking about business events ☐

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 19–23

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	☒	UNIT
GIVING ADVICE	You should ask the clients for more time. You must talk to your manager.	☐	19.1
MAKING SUGGESTIONS	What about hiring more staff? Why don't we open a new store?	☐	19.7
TALKING ABOUT ABILITIES	Jasmine's team can finish the job quickly. I couldn't give presentations five years ago.	☐	21.1, 21.4, 21.6
COMPARING AND CONTRASTING IDEAS	This task is useful. It is also fun. Team A won the task, whereas Team B lost.	☐	22.1, 22.2
VERBS WITH GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES	I really enjoy entertaining clients. Sandeep has offered to welcome our guests.	☐	23.1, 23.3, 23.6
VERB + OBJECT + INFINITIVE	We expect all our staff to attend the party.	☐	23.11

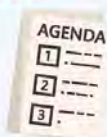
24 Vocabulary

24.1 MEETINGS

Lee, could you **send out the agenda** for Friday's meeting, please?

to send out an agenda

[to send a plan for what will be discussed]



The **main objective** of this meeting is to agree on a budget.

main objective

[the primary aim]



Yolanda is sick, so she will **be absent** from the meeting today.

to be absent

[to be not present]



Can we have a **show of hands** for those who agree with the proposal?

a show of hands

[a vote made by raising hands in the air to show agreement]



Francesca will **give a presentation** on health and safety.

to give a presentation

[to present information to a group of people]



Today we need to **look at** our sales figures for the last year.

to look at

[to consider or focus on something]



If we can't **reach a consensus**, we will have a vote.

to reach a consensus

[to come to an agreement about an issue]



We reached a **unanimous agreement** on the plan.

unanimous agreement

[when everyone agrees]



We will have another meeting next week because we have **run out of time**.

to run out of time

[to have no more time left to do something]



We will **take questions** at the end of the meeting.

to take questions

[to answer questions]



We need someone to **take minutes** during the meeting.

to take minutes

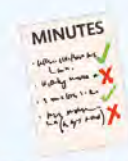
[to write a record of what was said during a meeting]



Did you manage to **review the minutes** from the last meeting?

to review the minutes

[to look again at the written record of a past meeting]



Please can you send the minutes to all **attendees** after the meeting?

attendees

[people who have been to or are going to a meeting]



We need a **strategy** for increasing sales to young buyers.

a strategy

[a plan for achieving a particular goal]



Let's **discuss** the options for the new logo.

to discuss

[to talk about something]



I **suggest** that we use this new design.

to suggest / propose

[to put forward an idea or plan for others to discuss]



It's nearly lunchtime. Let's **wrap up** the meeting.

to wrap up

[to conclude or finish something]



I'm sorry to **interrupt**, but I have some more recent figures.

to interrupt

[to say something before someone else has finished speaking]



So to **sum up**, we really need to increase sales next month.

to sum up

[to conclude]



Excellent, we have three clear **action points** to work on.

action points

[proposals for specific action to be taken]



25 What people said

When telling co-workers what someone else said, you can take what they said (direct speech) and rephrase it accurately and clearly. This is called reported speech.

-  **New language** Reported speech
-  **Vocabulary** Meetings
-  **New skill** Reporting what someone said

25.1 KEY LANGUAGE REPORTED SPEECH

The main verb in reported speech is usually "said." The reported verb is usually in a different tense from the direct speech.

Direct speech uses the present simple.

 I can't come to the meeting. **I'm** too busy.

That is usually added after "said" in reported speech.

Luke said that **he was** too busy to come to the meeting.

Reported speech uses the past simple for the reported verb.





25.2 KEY LANGUAGE REPORTED SPEECH IN DIFFERENT TENSES

The tense used in reported speech is usually one tense back in time from the tense in direct speech.

I'm working in New York.

↓
She said **she was working** in New York.

↑
Past continuous replaces present continuous.

I've been to China twice.

↓
He said that **he'd been** to China twice.

↑
Past perfect replaces present perfect.

I will call you soon.

↓
He said **he would call** them soon.

↑
"Would" replaces "will."

We can speak Japanese.

↓
They said that **they could speak** Japanese.

↑
"Could" replaces "can."

25.3 KEY LANGUAGE REPORTED SPEECH AND THE PAST SIMPLE

The past simple in direct speech can either stay as the past simple or change to the past perfect in reported speech. The meaning is the same.

I **arrived** in Delhi on Saturday.
 He said { **he arrived** / **he'd arrived** } in Delhi on Saturday.



25.4 MATCH THE DIRECT SPEECH TO THE REPORTED SPEECH

I'm working on the accounts.

1 I paid the invoice.

2 I will pay the invoice.

3 I will arrange a meeting.

4 I'm arranging a meeting.

5 I've finished writing the report.

6 I'll finish writing the report.

She said she had finished writing the report.

He said he was arranging a meeting.

He said he was working on the accounts.

He said he would pay the invoice.

He said he would arrange a meeting.

She said she paid the invoice.

She said she would finish writing the report.



25.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THEM INTO REPORTED SPEECH

I need to send an email.

He said that he needed to send an email.

1 I will interview the candidates.

She _____

2 I met the CEO on Monday.

He _____

3 I can book the meeting room.

He _____

4 I'm writing a press release.

She _____

5 I can use design software.

He _____



25.6 KEY LANGUAGE TIME AND PLACE REFERENCES

If speech is reported some time after it was said, words used to talk about times and places may need to change.



25.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES TIME AND PLACE REFERENCES



I'll call you **tomorrow**.



He said he'd call me **the following day**.



The weather is nice **here**.



He told me the weather was nice **there**.



We'll be closed **this weekend**.



They said they'd be closed **that weekend**.



I saw you **last week**.



She said she'd seen me **the week before**.



25.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE REPORTED SENTENCES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM AS DIRECT SPEECH

- A** Jack said he would send me the proposal the following day.
- B** Jack said he had got promoted the week before.
- C** Jack said he enjoyed working there.
- D** Jack said he'd be going to Dubai the following weekend.
- E** Jack said he had gone to the London office the day before.

☐
☐
☐
☒
☐

25.9 KEY LANGUAGE OTHER CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

In reported speech, pronouns may also need to be changed to ensure they refer to the correct person or thing.

 I don't believe these sales reports!	 He said that he didn't believe those sales reports. "These" is replaced by the more distant "those."
 This project is very frustrating!	 He said that that project was very frustrating. "This" is replaced by the more distant "that."
 I don't like my new job.	 He said that he didn't like his new job.
 I really like our new office.	 She said that she really likes their new office.



25.10 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

their January positive. were sales He said figures for

He said their sales figures for January were positive.

1 email. she understand that She didn't the said

2 was said a with He his problem computer. there

3 those customers. to to said She we need reply



25.11 KEY LANGUAGE "TELL" IN REPORTED SPEECH

In reported speech, "tell" can also be used as the main verb. It must be followed by an object, which shows who someone is talking to.



I **have** to change the meeting date.



He told me that he **had** to change the meeting date.

Unlike "say," "tell" must be followed by an object.



25.12 KEY LANGUAGE REPORTING VERBS WITH "THAT"

"Say" and "tell" do not give any information about the speaker's manner. They can be replaced with other verbs that suggest the speaker's mood or reason for speaking.



I'm not very good at sales.

Neil **admitted that** he wasn't very good at sales.

"Admit" suggests a confession on the part of the speaker.



25.13 FURTHER EXAMPLES REPORTING VERBS WITH "THAT"



We have to close the building for security tests.

They **explained that** the building had to be closed for security tests.



Your office is huge! It has a nice view, too.

Rohit admired our office, and **added that** it had a nice view.



That's right! Our profits have risen this year.

Jeremy **confirmed that** our profits had risen this year.





25.14 REPORT THE DIRECT SPEECH OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

I am not the person in charge of this project.

He denied that he was the person in charge of that project.

1 Yes, that's right. The sales figures will be ready by 5pm.

Sharon _____ that the sales figures would be ready by 5pm.

2 Don't worry. I'll definitely stay late to help you finish the report.

Lilia _____ that she would stay late to help me finish the report.

3 We have beaten our sales target for the year.

Mr. Lee _____ that we had beaten our sales target for the year.

4 The coffee from the machine tastes awful.

Ben _____ that the coffee from the machine tasted awful.

5 Perhaps you could ask your boss about a raise.

She _____ that I could ask my boss about a raise.

complained

announced

confirmed

suggested

~~denied~~

promised

25 CHECKLIST



Reported speech ☐

Aa Meetings ☐



Reporting what someone said ☐

26 What people asked

You can use reported questions to tell someone what someone else has asked. Direct questions and reported questions have different word orders.

-  **New language** Reported questions
-  **Vocabulary** "Have," "make," "get," "do"
-  **New skill** Reporting what someone asked

26.1 KEY LANGUAGE REPORTED OPEN QUESTIONS

Direct open questions are reported by swapping the order of the subject and the verb, and changing the tense of the verb.



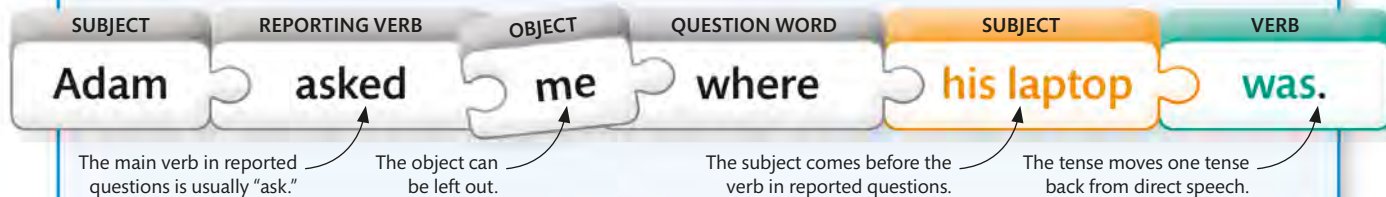
Where **is my laptop**?



Adam asked me where **his laptop was**. Have you seen it?



26.2 HOW TO FORM REPORTED OPEN QUESTIONS



26.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES REPORTED OPEN QUESTIONS



Why **can't you** come to the meeting?



He asked me why **I couldn't** come to the meeting.

An object can be included to say who was asked the original question.



What **do you think** about the suggestions?



They asked me what **I thought** about the suggestions.

When a question uses the verb "do," this is left out of reported questions.





26.4 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

me where was. Sasha the asked conference

Sasha asked me where the conference was.

1 asked me I late again. why was He

2 was. me Lara asked the meeting where

3 asked interview. I me missed She the why had

4 asked who had minutes. taken He me the



26.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Two co-workers, Krista and Mandy, are discussing a launch.

Krista said they're launching a new phone.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

1 Krista asked Mandy about the press release.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

2 Mandy hasn't finished writing the press release.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

3 Journalists are coming to the press launch.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

4 Mandy has a good relationship with ABC TV.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

5 Mandy asked what to do with the speech.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

6 Krista told Mandy to email the speech to her.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

7 Mandy usually makes a lot of changes.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



26.6 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

You must have meetings in order to do business.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☒

- 1 You should limit the number of things to discuss.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 2 There is no need to share the agenda.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 3 Let attendees know how long the lunch break is.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 4 People tend to take a long break after a meeting.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 5 People rarely forget to organize the meeting location.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 6 A good meeting room has plenty of light.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

BUSINESS TIPS

Preparation is key

CEO David Moss explains how to have successful meetings

It is important to decide your main objectives before the meeting. Create an agenda and send it to all attendees so they can prepare in advance. Set a date and time for your meeting. Decide when you will have a break, and how long you will give attendees to have lunch. If you don't do this, people might take long breaks, reducing your meeting time! Last of all, this sounds simple, but it's easy to forget to make arrangements for the meeting location, especially if you're very busy. Get the room ready with the right amount of chairs and refreshments, and your laptop or any other necessary equipment.



Aa

26.7 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL TO CREATE MORE COLLOCATIONS WITH "HAVE," "MAKE," "GET," AND "DO"

Suzi suggested that in a couple of years, I could get a job in the Paris office.

- 1 The boss is angry with Max. He told him to do before he leaves.
- 2 Mr. Tan promised that I would get to manager if I worked hard.
- 3 Could you do ? Could you make 20 copies of this, please?
- 4 Can I make ? Finish the proposal first, then work on the spreadsheet.
- 5 Paola said that she usually gets from work at 6:30pm.
- 6 Paul said that he had with his boss, but he was really late.

his work a suggestion ~~a job~~ me a favor an appointment home promoted



26.8 KEY LANGUAGE REPORTED CLOSED QUESTIONS

If the answer to a question is "yes" or "no," "if" or "whether" is used to report the question.

Direct question.

Are you meeting your sales targets?



Reported question uses "if" or "whether."

My boss asked me if I was meeting my sales targets.



The object after "asked" can be left out.

Will you be at the meeting on Monday?



Kara asked **whether** I would be at the meeting on Monday.



26.9 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD AS REPORTED QUESTIONS

Why is the delivery late?

He asked why the delivery was late.



3 Who is getting promoted?



1 What is the consumer feedback?



4 What are the main points?



2 Do you have a strategy?



5 Is he the new marketing manager?



26 CHECKLIST



Reported questions ☐

Aa "Have," "make," "get," "do" ☐



Reporting what someone asked ☐

27 Reporting quantities

In presentations and reports, you may need to talk about how much of something there is. The words you can use to do this depend on the thing you are describing.

⚙️ **New language** "Few," "little," and "all"

🔤 **Vocabulary** Meetings

🧩 **New skill** Talking about quantity

27.1 KEY LANGUAGE "FEW" FOR SMALL NUMBERS

"Few" is used with plural countable nouns to say that there are not many of something. It emphasizes how small the number is.

few = not many



There have been **few** new customers this quarter.

"Few" can also be used as a pronoun to mean "not many."



So **few** are willing to spend money for the deluxe range.

"A few" is used with countable nouns to mean "some." It emphasizes that the number, though small, is enough.

a few = some



I have **a few** suggestions for how to improve sales.

"Very" can be used to stress that the number of something is even smaller.



We have **very few** items left in stock.



27.2 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

You'll be glad to hear that we still have a few options available to us this year.



You'll be glad to hear that we still have few options available to us this year.



① We'll have to reduce the price. A few customers have bought our new jeans.



We'll have to reduce the price. Very few customers have bought our new jeans.



② So few people pay by check these days that we no longer accept this form of payment.



A few people pay by check these days that we no longer accept this form of payment.



③ Unfortunately, we've had a few inquiries about our new spa treatments.



Unfortunately, we've had few inquiries about our new spa treatments.



27.3 KEY LANGUAGE "LITTLE" FOR SMALL AMOUNTS

"Little" is used with uncountable nouns to say that there is not much of something in UK English. It emphasizes how small the amount is.

"A little" is used with uncountable nouns to mean "some." It emphasizes that the amount, though small, is enough.



little = not much

I have **little** doubt that next year will be challenging.



a little = some

The summer should offer **a little** boost to sales.

"Little" can also be used as a pronoun to mean "not much."



Very **little** can be done to improve the short-term performance.

Informally, "a (little) bit of" can be used instead of "a little."



There's **a little** bit of time left to discuss our options.



27.4 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

I'm afraid that there are **little** / **few** options left for us to explore.



1

Unfortunately, there is **a little** / **little** chance of us winning this contract.



2

I have **a few** / **few** ideas that I really think could improve our brand image.



3

There is still **a little** / **a few** time left before we need to submit the report.



4

Kelvin has **little** / **few** understanding of accountancy.



5

So **few** / **a few** people have bought this TV that we're going to stop production.



27.5 KEY LANGUAGE "ALL" AS A PRONOUN

"All" can sometimes be used as a pronoun to mean either "everything" or "the only thing."

all = everything



I hope **all** goes well in the presentation.

all = the only thing



All we can do is hope that they like the product.



27.6 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

about

told

all

you

I

know

have

it.

I

I have told you all I know about it.

1

do

can

is

your

mistake.

apologize

All

for

you

2

expect

I

is

tasks.

to

All

complete

for

staff

their

3

sure

be

the

I'm

will

interview.

well

in

all

4

I

is

All

raise.

want

a

5

all

have

information

We

the

need.

we





27.7 MATCH THE PAIRS OF SENTENCES THAT MEAN THE SAME THING

There's little money left in the budget.

① All we need is a photo of the product.

② There's a little bit of money left.

③ There's a little time left.

④ Few staff members like Mr. Jenkins.

⑤ Bertha knows all there is to know about IT.

⑥ A few staff members like Mr. Jenkins.

⑦ There's little time left.

We have some time.

Not many people like Mr. Jenkins.

We don't have much money.

We don't have much time.

Some people like Mr. Jenkins.

The only thing we need is a photo.

Bertha is an expert in IT.

We have some money.



27.8 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



A sales executive is reporting to his manager about the results from the last quarter.

There are very few dog toys left.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

① The Woof Doggy toy is a new product.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

② It'll be easy to get the supplier to deliver more toys.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

③ The boss suggests asking for part of an order.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

④ There are no princess costumes left.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

⑤ The princess dress will be delivered next quarter.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

⑥ The camping kit has been very popular.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

27 CHECKLIST



"Few," "little," and "all" ☐

Aa Meetings ☐



Talking about quantity ☐

28 Checking information

Sometimes you may need to clarify whether you have understood a point. There are a number of ways to politely check information in conversation.

-  **New language** Subject questions, question tags
- Aa Vocabulary** Polite checks and echo questions
-  **New skill** Checking information

28.1 KEY LANGUAGE SUBJECT QUESTIONS

In English, most questions ask about the person or thing receiving that action (the object). If you want to find out or confirm who or what did an action, you can use subject questions.

Question doesn't use "did."

Who took the minutes?

The answer is the subject of the question.

Miranda took the minutes.



28.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES SUBJECT QUESTIONS

What is on the agenda?

The new project is on the agenda.



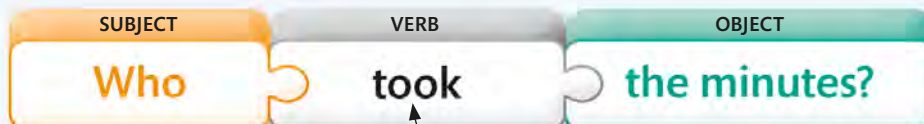
Who is going to the conference?

We are all going to the conference!



28.3 HOW TO FORM SUBJECT QUESTIONS

"Who" (for people) and "what" (for things) are the most common pronouns used in subject questions.



There is no inversion of word order in subject questions.



28.4 REWRITE THE QUESTIONS, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

the is problem? What

What is the problem?

1 manager? Who the is

2 the What's in report?

3 answers telephone? Who the

4 approves Who annual vacation?

5 is What deadline? the

6 wrote the ad? Who

7 take Who questions? will

8 are the What objectives?

9 the What's about? complaint



28.5 MARK THE BEST QUESTION FOR EACH SITUATION

☒ Who called the bank?

☐ Did Joe call the bank?



Joe called the bank.

1 ☐ What are our most popular products?

☐ Are our denim jeans popular?



Denim jeans are our most popular product.

2 ☐ Do you need to book the meeting?

☐ What do you need to do?



Yes, I do.

3 ☐ Does Rhia answer customer emails?

☐ Who answers customer emails?



Rhia answers customer emails.

4 ☐ Who wrote this report?

☐ Did Savannah write this report?



No, she didn't.

5 ☐ What is our lowest price?

☐ Is our lowest price 49 euros?



Our lowest price is 49 euros.

6 ☐ Is James on vacation next week?

☐ Who is on vacation next week?

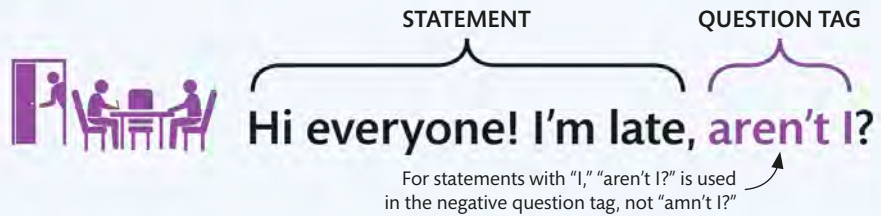


Yes, he is.



28.6 KEY LANGUAGE QUESTION TAGS

Another way to check information is by using question tags. The simplest question tags use the verb "be" with a pronoun matching the subject of the sentence.



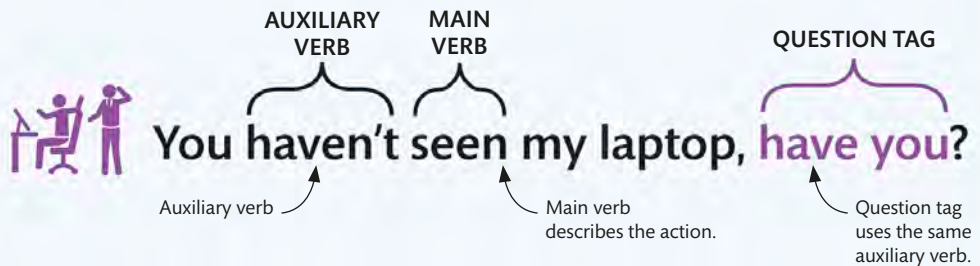
For most verbs other than "be," a present simple statement is followed by a question tag with "do" or "does."



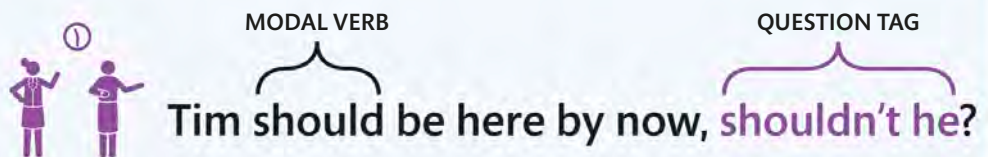
A past simple statement is followed by a question tag with "did."



A statement with an auxiliary verb is followed by a question tag with the same auxiliary.



Statements with modal verbs such as "could," "would," and "should" are followed by question tags with the same modal.



28.7 HOW TO FORM QUESTION TAGS

A positive statement is followed by a negative question tag, and a negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.



28.8 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT QUESTION TAGS

I'm invited to the meeting,	→	aren't I?
① You haven't read my proposal,		didn't she?
② Sean could give the presentation,		don't you?
③ Zoe got promoted,		couldn't he?
④ We're not ready for the conference,		are we?
⑤ You work in marketing,		have you?



28.9 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE CORRECT QUESTION TAGS

You haven't sent the report yet, <u>have you</u> ?	④ They could tell us before 6pm, _____ ?
① Alice would know the answer, _____ ?	⑤ Kate's going to Bangkok, _____ ?
② I'm not dressed formally enough, _____ ?	⑥ I should double check the figures, _____ ?
③ You've worked in Berlin, _____ ?	⑦ Richard didn't get a raise, _____ ?

28.10 VOCABULARY POLITE CHECKS AND ECHO QUESTIONS

There are also certain set phrases you can use to politely check information.

Be careful not to say "What?" too directly, as it can sound rude.

Pardon?

What was the last figure? I didn't hear it.

Could you say that again? I didn't catch it.

Sorry, I missed that.



You can also repeat the important word or phrase you want to check, or echo part or all of the sentence with a question word or phrase at the end.

We sold \$40,000 of stock to Japan last month.

To Japan?

We sold \$40,000 of stock to *where*?




28.11 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



A sales assistant is calling her manager to check a few details and confirm information.

The standard discount offered is 30%.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

- 1 Discounts are offered to long-term customers.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 2 If a customer buys 1,000 units, they get 15% off.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 3 A new customer in Thailand sent an inquiry.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 4 They already work with companies in Asia.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 5 Maxine wants a report about the new customer.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



28.12 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

We've made good progress, **haven't** / ~~have~~ we?

1

What was the name of the company? I didn't **listen** / ~~hear~~.

2

Who / **What** is working on the project for the new office?

3

You identified the mistake, **haven't you** / ~~didn't you~~?

4

Could you repeat that, please? I didn't **catch** / ~~grab~~ it.

5

Where / **What** is the theme of this year's conference?

28 CHECKLIST

Subject questions, question tags ☐

Aa Polite checks and echo questions ☐

Checking information ☐



REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 24-28

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	☒	UNIT
REPORTED SPEECH	Luke said that he was very busy. She said she'd been to work the day before .	☐	25.1, 25.6, 25.9
REPORTING VERBS	Jeremy confirmed that our profits had risen.	☐	25.12
REPORTED QUESTIONS	Adam asked me where his laptop was .	☐	26.1, 26.8
"FEW," "LITTLE," AND "ALL"	I have a few suggestions. Very little can be done. I hope all goes well.	☐	27.1, 27.3, 27.5
CHECKING INFORMATION WITH SUBJECT QUESTIONS AND QUESTION TAGS	Who took the minutes? I'm late, aren't I ?	☐	28.1, 28.6
POLITE CHECKS AND ECHO QUESTIONS	Sorry, I missed that. We sold \$40,000 of stock to where ?	☐	28.10

29 Vocabulary

29.1 INDUSTRIES



education



healthcare



catering / food



chemical



construction



agriculture /
farming



energy



electronics



entertainment



fashion



finance



fishing



hospitality



journalism



manufacturing



advertising



mining



petroleum



pharmaceutical



real estate (US) /
property (UK)



recycling



shipping



tourism



transportation



29.2 PROFESSIONAL ATTRIBUTES



accurate



adaptable



ambitious



calm



confident



creative



customer-focused



determined



efficient



energetic



flexible



hardworking



honest



independent



innovative



motivated



organized



patient



practical



professional



punctual



reliable



responsible



team player



30 Job descriptions

English uses “a” or “an” in descriptions of jobs and to introduce new information. The zero article refers to general things, and “the” refers to specific things.

 **New language** Articles

Aa Vocabulary Job descriptions and applications

 **New skill** Describing a job

30.1 KEY LANGUAGE “A” AND “AN”

Use “a” or “an” to introduce new information. Use “the” when the reader or listener already knows what you are talking about.



Use “a” because this is the first time “job” is mentioned.

Use “an” before a vowel sound.

I applied for **a job** last week as **an engineer**.
The application form was really long.

Use “the” because it is clear from the context that this is the application form for the engineer job.



30.2 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

~~A~~ / ~~An~~ / ~~The~~ salary for this job is really good.

- 1 ~~A~~ / ~~An~~ / ~~The~~ deadline for applications is Friday.
- 2 This job is based in ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / ~~the~~ Berlin office.
- 3 We are recruiting ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / ~~the~~ new designer.
- 4 I've got ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / ~~the~~ interview for a new job.
- 5 ~~A~~ / ~~An~~ / ~~The~~ application form for this job is long.
- 6 Please complete ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / ~~the~~ form on our website.
- 7 ~~A~~ / ~~An~~ / ~~The~~ ideal candidate enjoys teamwork.
- 8 There's an ad for ~~a~~ / ~~an~~ / ~~the~~ English teacher.

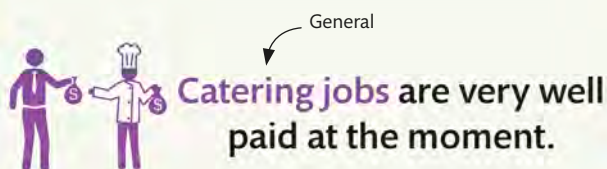


30.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE PICTURES IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED



30.4 KEY LANGUAGE ZERO AND DEFINITE ARTICLES (PLURALS)

With plurals, English uses no article (zero article) to talk about things in general. Use "the" (definite article) to talk about specific things.



30.5 FURTHER EXAMPLES ZERO AND DEFINITE ARTICLES (PLURALS)



Accountants have to work very hard.

The accountants at my office work long hours.



Managers don't always listen to their staff.

The managers here can't run a team.



Noriko loves giving **presentations**.

The presentations she gave last week were great.



30.6 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

Most doctors have to work long hours. They are very dedicated people.



Most the doctors have to work long hours. They are the very dedicated people.



① The jobs I'm really interested in are based in Los Angeles. They're in IT.



Jobs I'm really interested in are based in Los Angeles. They're in the IT.



② People who interviewed me for the job were really nice. They were managers.



The people who interviewed me for the job were really nice. They were the managers.



③ Clients can be very demanding. The clients I met today had lots of complaints.



The clients can be very demanding. Clients I met today had lots of the complaints.



30.7 KEY LANGUAGE MORE USES OF THE ZERO ARTICLE

Use the zero article to talk about company names, place names (including most countries and continents), and languages.

Apollo AV is looking to recruit an International Marketing Manager.



The successful candidate must speak excellent **French** and **Italian**.



The role involves travel to **France** and all over **Europe**.



30.8 KEY LANGUAGE MORE USES OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

Use "the" to talk about specific roles and departments within a company, and for international organizations.

I applied for a job in **the finance department** at your company.



I have an interview with **the Head of HR** and **the CEO**.



The United Nations is recruiting a scientific researcher.



30.9 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

She works in design department.

She works in the design department.

① I often travel to the Hong Kong on business.

③ I have a meeting with company director.

② The Zenith Accounting has three job openings.

④ He works for World Health Organization.

⑤ I'm a strong candidate because I speak the Russian.





30.10 REWRITE THE HIGHLIGHTED PHRASES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Golden Wings Ltd.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

FLIGHT ATTENDANT

The Golden Wings Ltd. is hiring! Our airline flies throughout **the Europe** and Asia, and we have **a opening** for a bright, enthusiastic flight attendant. Have you go what it takes? **A Flight attendants** must be polite, hard-working and presentable. If this sounds like you, then we'd love to hear from you. **An hours** can be long, but the job is well paid, and you will have the



chance to stay in the best hotels and locations across the world. This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to see the world and **build the career**. Apply now!



30.11 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

~~Salary in this job~~ / The salary in this job is really good.

1 Your meeting is with **HR manager** / **the HR manager**.

2 We're recruiting more staff in **France** / **the France**.

3 I'm looking for a job as **education consultant** / **an education consultant**.

4 We need someone who can speak **the Italian** / **Italian**.

5 **Omnitech** / **The Omnitech** is advertising several vacancies in its marketing department.

6 I work in **sales department** / **the sales department** of a large company.

30 CHECKLIST



Articles ☐

Aa Job descriptions and applications ☐



Describing a job ☐

31 Applying for a job

Cover letters for job applications should sound fluent and confident. Using the correct prepositions after verbs, nouns, and adjectives can help you achieve this.

⚙️ **New language** Dependent prepositions

⌨️ **Vocabulary** Cover-letter vocabulary

🧩 **New skill** Writing a cover letter

31.1 KEY LANGUAGE DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS

Some English words cannot be used on their own. They need to be followed by specific “dependent” prepositions.

“Apply” cannot be paired with any other preposition in this context.

I am writing to **apply for** the position of Senior Police Officer.



31.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS



I **graduated from** college in June 2015.



He is highly **trained in** all aspects of catering.



At college, I **focused on** mechanical engineering.



As Deputy Director, I **reported to** the CEO.



31.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

In my role as Senior Production Manager, I reported ~~in~~ / ~~by~~ / **to** the Production Director.

- 1 In our department, we focus **at** / **on** / **to** sales and marketing.
- 2 Katrina graduated **at** / **in** / **from** college with a degree in Biological Sciences.
- 3 Our technicians are fully trained **to** / **with** / **in** all aspects of health and safety.
- 4 I've applied **at** / **to** / **for** a job in the IT department of a big company in Los Angeles.





31.4 READ THE COVER LETTER AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Sasha heard about the job on the radio.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

- 1 Sasha is currently a senior travel executive.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 2 She has worked for the same company for 10 years.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 3 She is responsible for travel to Southeast Asia.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 4 She is tired of working in the travel industry.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 5 She would like to learn new skills.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 6 She has provided written recommendations with her application.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

Dear Mr. Gómez,

I am writing to apply for the position of Senior Travel Representative, as advertised in Go Travel! magazine.

I have worked in the travel industry for more than 10 years, and have experience handling both package vacations and tailor-made trips. In my current position, I am responsible for travel to Southeast Asia, and last year I was responsible for more than 15,000 customers. My sales figures amounted to more than \$12 million.

I am passionate about working in the travel industry and would welcome the opportunity to learn new skills and broaden my experience. I'm extremely reliable and hard-working.

Please find attached my résumé and references. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Sasha Mailovitch

Aa

31.5 MATCH THE PHRASES THAT MEAN THE SAME

to have a job in a particular industry

- 1 to look after something

- 2 to be excited about a future event

- 3 to equal a total number

- 4 to make an official request for a job

- 5 to have strong enthusiasm for

- 6 skill gained through time spent in a job

to be responsible for something

to be passionate about

to work in

experience in something

to amount to

to look forward to something

to apply for a job



31.6 KEY LANGUAGE DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS (CHANGE IN MEANING)

Some words can be paired with different dependent prepositions. Their meaning changes depending on which preposition is used.



I **worked with** the head chef in a busy restaurant.

[The head chef was a colleague.]



I **worked for** the head chef in a busy restaurant.

[The head chef was my boss.]



31.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS (CHANGE IN MEANING)



I **heard about** the job on your website.

[I heard that the job was open.]



I **look forward to** hearing from you.

[I look forward to you responding to me.]



I **was responsible for** a rise in sales.

[I was responsible for sales going up.]



Last year, there was a **rise of** 40 percent.

[Sales went up by 40 percent.]



31.8 FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT PREPOSITION

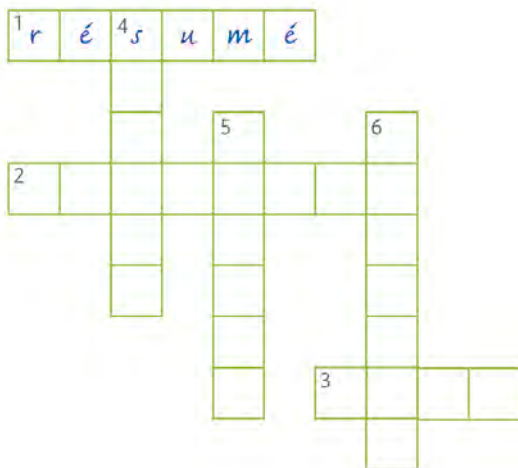
Jake and I are both trainee hairdressers. I have been working with him for two months.

- 1 When can I expect to hear _____ you about the job?
- 2 Unfortunately, there has been a rise _____ complaints from customers.
- 3 I work _____ the CEO of a big IT company. I'm her assistant.
- 4 I heard _____ the job through a friend who works at the company.
- 5 Our profits went up last year. There was a rise _____ about five percent.



Aa

31.9 USING THE CLUES, WRITE THE WORDS FROM THE PANEL IN THE CORRECT PLACES ON THE GRID



ACROSS

- ① A document detailing your qualifications
- ② Honest and trustworthy
- ③ The group of people you work with

DOWN

- ④ A set of abilities resulting from experience
- ⑤ A fixed regular payment
- ⑥ A person who gives a formal recommendation

skills

salary

~~résumé~~

team

referee

reliable



31.10 READ THE COVER LETTER AND CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS

64 Elm Tree Way
West Clinton
P013 4JS

Dear Mr. Khan,

I am writing to **apply for** / **apply with** the **position** / **positioning** of head web designer with your company.

I have **experience at** / **experience in** managing large commercial websites. Last year, sales from the website that I designed for a major online store **amounted at** / **amounted to** more than \$6 million.

I am eager to develop my **skilful** / **skills** and broaden my knowledge of other **industries** / **industrial**.

I believe this job would be a fantastic **opponent** / **opportunity** for me, and I'd add a great deal to your company. I am enthusiastic and **passionate for** / **passionate about** being at the cutting edge of web development. I'm also very **reliability** / **reliable** and I enjoy working in a team.

I have attached my **résumé** / **cover letter** and details of my referees. I look forward to **hearing to** / **hearing from** you.

Yours sincerely,
Amy Quah

31 CHECKLIST

Dependent prepositions ☐Aa Cover-letter vocabulary ☐Writing a cover letter ☐

32 Job interviews

In a job interview, it is important to describe your achievements in a specific and detailed way. You can use relative clauses to do this.

⚙️ **New language** Relative clauses

⌨️ **Vocabulary** Job interviews

🧩 **New skill** Describing your achievements in detail

32.1 KEY LANGUAGE DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Defining relative clauses give essential information that helps to identify a person or thing. Here, the defining relative clause gives essential information about a thing.

Could you tell me more about yourself?



MAIN CLAUSE DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE

This is the product **that I designed last year.**

In defining relative clauses, this is the relative pronoun for things.

Here, the defining relative clause gives essential information about people.



MAIN CLAUSE DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE

I work with clients **who expect excellent service.**

This relative pronoun is used for people.

The defining relative clause can also go in the middle of the main clause.



MAIN CLAUSE DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE RETURN TO MAIN CLAUSE

The clients **who came to my product launch** were very impressed.





32.2 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>The main thing that I enjoy</p> <p>1 The office that I work in</p> <p>2 The customers who gave us</p> <p>3 One thing that I don't like</p> <p>4 The people who are on my team</p> <p>5 The product that we've just launched</p> | <p>is modern and open-plan.</p> <p>say they enjoy working with me.</p> <p>about my job is my wonderful team.</p> <p>is already selling very well.</p> <p>feedback were all very positive.</p> <p>about my job is the long hours.</p> |
|--|--|



32.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

- This is the product ~~who~~ / ~~that~~ / ~~what~~ I designed earlier this year. It is selling very well. 
- 1 The main thing ~~that~~ / ~~who~~ / ~~where~~ I hope to gain by working here is more experience. 
- 2 The area ~~when~~ / ~~that~~ / ~~who~~ I live in is very close to the bus routes into the business district. 
- 3 The tasks ~~who~~ / ~~when~~ / ~~that~~ I perform best usually involve customer relations. 
- 4 The exams ~~why~~ / ~~that~~ / ~~where~~ I passed last year mean that I am now fully qualified. 
- 5 The person ~~which~~ / ~~where~~ / ~~who~~ I have learned the most from is my college professor. 
- 6 The countries ~~who~~ / ~~that~~ / ~~where~~ order most of our umbrellas are in Europe. 
- 7 The achievement ~~that~~ / ~~who~~ / ~~where~~ I am most proud of is winning "employee of the year." 



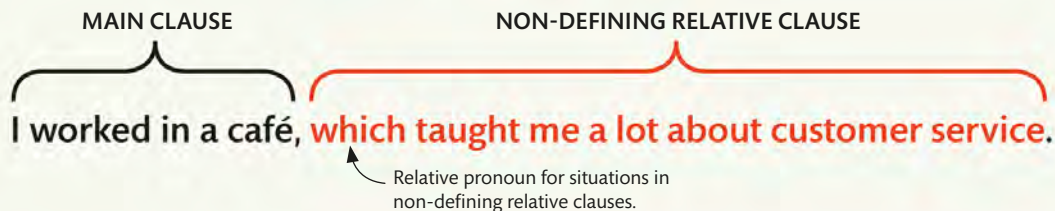
32.4 KEY LANGUAGE NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Non-defining relative clauses give extra information about situations, people, or things.

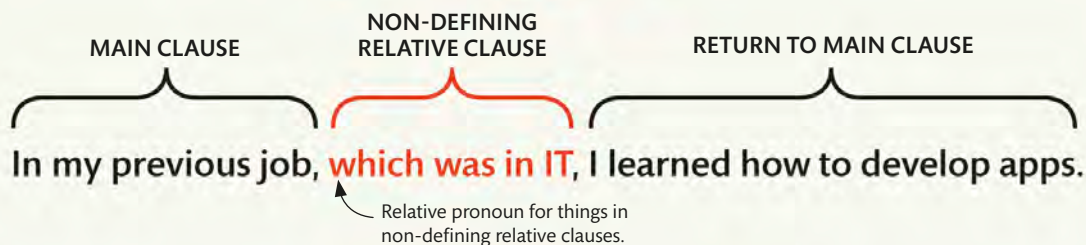


TIP

Commas separate non-defining relative clauses from main clauses.



Non-defining relative clauses can also go in the middle of a sentence.



The relative pronoun for people is "who" in non-defining relative clauses.





32.5 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

In my current job which I have been in for three years I often give presentations.

In my current job, which I have been in for three years, I often give presentations.



① I have completed all the training, who means you wouldn't need to train me.



② My boss, which is very talented, always encourages me not to work too late.



③ IT development, what is my favorite part of the job, is very fast-paced.



④ My co-workers who are all older than me, have taught me a lot.



⑤ I worked at the reception desk, that taught me how to deal with customers.



⑥ I take my job very seriously which means I always follow the company dress code.



⑦ In my last job, who was in Paris, I learned to speak French fluently.



32.6 LISTEN TO THE INTERVIEW, THEN NUMBER THE SENTENCES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM

- A I work about 35 hours a week, and I love it. ☐
- B I think I'm really good at understanding people's goals and aims. ☐
- C I'd like to join a bigger gym so I have the opportunity to build my career. ☐
- D I have 40 regular clients, who I spend 30-60 minutes with each session. ☐
- E I can see you have some experience already. ☒
- F There are only about 100 clients, so there are only two trainers. ☐

☐
☐
☐
☐
☒
☐


32.7 KEY LANGUAGE MORE RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative clauses can use other relative pronouns, depending on the nouns they refer to.



Last summer, **when** I had just graduated, I did an internship at a law firm.

Use "when" to refer to a time.



The fashion industry is **where** I would hope to expand your client base.

Use "where" to refer to a place, industry, or sector.



My team, **whose** members are very motivated, always meet their targets.

Use "whose" to refer to a person, company, or department.



32.8 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL



My apprenticeship, which I completed in 2016, was in car manufacturing.



① The place _____ I can concentrate the best is at home.



② The person _____ career inspires me the most is Muhammad Ali.



③ Last year, _____ I was an intern, I learned how to give presentations.



④ My parents, _____ are both doctors, inspired me to study medicine.

where

when

~~which~~

who

whose





32.9 RESPOND OUT LOUD TO THE AUDIO, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE PHRASES IN THE PANEL

What would you say is your biggest weakness?

People who know me well say that I'm sometimes impatient.

1 What do you think of your current salary?

My current salary, _____ \$20,000 a year, is not very high.

2 What do you like most about your job?

The thing _____ me excited about my job is seeing our products on sale.

3 Do you think you are a good team leader?

Yes. I always know _____ the responsibility for getting a task done on my team.

4 What benefits do you think you would bring to our company?

I can identify things _____ to change, to make your business more efficient.

5 How soon can you start, supposing we offer you the job?

My boss, _____ quite flexible, would allow me to leave after six weeks' notice.

that need

that gets

who is

~~who know~~

which is

who has

32 CHECKLIST



Relative clauses ☐

Aa Job interviews ☐



Describing your achievements in detail ☐

33 Vocabulary

33.1 BUSINESS IDIOMS

Our company is always **ahead of the game** in the latest technology.

to be ahead of the game

[to be ahead of your competitors in a certain field]



I just want to check that we are all **on the same page**.

to be on the same page

[to be in agreement about something]



I know it's always difficult to **fill someone's shoes**.

to fill someone's shoes

[to start doing a job or role that someone else has just left]



They haven't signed the contract yet, but at least I **have a foot in the door**.

to get / have a foot in the door

[to gain a small initial advantage at the beginning of a longer process]



It's important to **go the extra mile** for these customers.

to go the extra mile

[to make more effort than is usually expected]



This is a big contract. Make sure you **do everything by the book**.

to do something by the book

[to do something strictly according to the rules]



There's been a **change of pace** in the company since our product launch.

a change of pace

[an increase or decrease in speed from what is normal]



The design is flawed. We'll have to **go back to square one**.

to go back to square one

[to return to the start position]



Don't complicate things. Tell me the facts **in a nutshell**.

in a nutshell

[simply and succinctly]



It's essential that we get the campaign **up and running** this week.

up and running

[operating properly]



I need an update on this project.
Let's **touch base** next week.

to touch base

[to talk to someone briefly in order
to catch up or get an update]



Everyone was pleased when Simon
clinched the deal last week.

to clinch the deal

[to confirm or settle an agreement
or contract]



I don't know the exact price, but I
can give you a **ballpark figure**.

a ballpark figure

[a rough estimate]



We're not sure which new product to launch
this month. It's all **up in the air**.

up in the air

[uncertain and undecided]



My boss and I **see eye to eye**
on most things.

to see eye to eye

[to agree totally]



It's getting late. I think we
should **call it a day**.

to call it a day

[to stop the current activity]



We want to **corner the market**
in street fashion by next year.

to corner the market

[to have control of a
particular market]



Food quality is extremely important in
this restaurant. We can't **cut corners**.

to cut corners

[to do something in a cheaper or easier
way, at the expense of high standards]



We're really behind on this project
now, Tony. What's the **game plan**?

a game plan

[a strategy worked out beforehand]



This chair design is totally
groundbreaking, Ceri.

groundbreaking

[original and a big departure
from what was there before]



34 Working relationships

Phrasal verbs are commonly used to talk about relationships with co-workers and clients. It is important to use the correct word order with phrasal verbs.

 **New language** Three-word phrasal verbs

Aa Vocabulary Social media

 **New skill** Social networking

34.1 KEY LANGUAGE THREE-WORD PHRASAL VERBS

Three-word phrasal verbs consist of a verb and two particles. The particles usually change the meaning of the verb.

VERB AND PARTICLES

It's important to **get along with** clients.



34.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THREE-WORD PHRASAL VERBS



I **look up to** my manager.



Sadiq **comes up with** great ideas.



Caitlin **looks down on** her co-workers.



I can't **put up with** his loud music!



Aa

34.3 MATCH THE DEFINITIONS TO THE PHRASAL VERBS

to accept a problem or situation

to live up to something

① to be as good as promised

to keep up with someone

② to be excited about something yet to happen

to face up to something

③ to create a particular impression

to get away with something

④ to escape punishment

to run out of something

⑤ to use all of something and not have any left

to look forward to something

⑥ to go at the same speed as someone else

to come across as something





34.4 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The benefits of social media were recognized quickly.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

- 1 Not all companies think social media is useful.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 2 Some companies think social media costs too much.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 3 Companies who don't use social media can compete.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 4 Customers are irritated by ads on social media.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 5 Social media increases awareness of brands.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 6 It doesn't matter if customers aren't loyal.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

BUSINESS FORUM

Using social media

How social networking can benefit your company

Some companies have been slow to recognize the benefits of social media in business. Some even look down on social media, and doubt that it has any serious purpose or value. But ignore social media at your peril, because you can be sure your competitors are using it. And if you don't keep up with the competition, you'll never corner the market. Using social media platforms can increase awareness of your company. Your brand becomes more familiar and more recognizable. If customers feel that they are keeping up with all your news and developments, they feel like they have a relationship with the company. As a result they become more loyal, and loyal customers make repeat purchases.



34.5 FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

I look up to Yohann. He works hard and always goes the extra mile.

- 1 Please could you _____ up with a proposal on how to improve punctuality?
- 2 I can't _____ up with Thom when he goes through the accounts. He's too quick.
- 3 Liza comes _____ as very serious, but outside of work she's a lot of fun.
- 4 The two interns don't get _____ with each other very well. They don't see eye to eye.
- 5 I'm really looking _____ to welcoming our new clients to London.

come

~~up~~

across

keep

forward

along



34.6 KEY LANGUAGE SEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS WITH PRONOUNS

Some phrasal verbs are separable, which means the particle does not have to sit immediately after the verb. If the object of the sentence with a separable phrasal verb is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and the particle.

TIP

All three-word phrasal verbs are inseparable.

I'm **looking up** our competitors on social media. ✓

I'm **looking** them **up** on social media. ✓

I'm **looking** our competitors **up** on social media. ✓

I'm looking up them on social media. ✗



34.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES SEPARABLE PHRASAL VERBS WITH PRONOUNS



Here's a new form.
Please can you **fill it in**?



This is a difficult task.
Can you **take it on**?



They have a great website.
You must **check it out**.



Our clients are relying on you.
Don't **let them down**.



34.8 REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING OBJECT PRONOUNS

Jayne really let her co-workers down.

Jayne really let them down.

① Can you take on the presentation?

② We're giving away free bags.

③ Let's look up this company on social media.

④ I think we should call off the meeting.

⑤ Can we talk over your sales proposal?





34.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Leah and Tariq are discussing how to market their products on social media.

Tariq's idea involves...

a sports event. ☒

an online survey. ☐

an advertising campaign. ☐

- 1 Tariq says the company...
should spend more on advertising. ☐
needs a modern image. ☐
needs to employ more people. ☐
- 2 The company could use social media to...
increase awareness of health. ☐
tell people about their products. ☐
advertise the event. ☐
- 3 The event would...
encourage people to become fitter. ☐
benefit the local environment. ☐
increase awareness of the company. ☐
- 4 Who will take on the work?
Tariq volunteers to do it. ☐
Leah will find a team to work on it. ☐
Leah will do the organizing. ☐



34.10 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

This is a difficult task. Can you take on it?

*This is a difficult task.
Can you take it on?*

- 1 I need the report today. Please don't let down me.
- 2 Josef complains a lot. I can't put with it.
- 3 I'm looking forward finishing my training.
- 4 If you have a problem, we can talk over.
- 5 Don't look down to Rachel. She's still new.
- 6 Our company is giving off three cars.

34 CHECKLIST



Three-word phrasal verbs ☐

Aa Social media ☐



Social networking ☐

35 Career outcomes

To talk about possible future events, such as career development and promotion, use “will,” “might,” and “won’t” to say how likely something is to happen.

 **New language** Modal verbs for possibility

 **Vocabulary** Career development

 **New skill** Talking about the future

35.1 KEY LANGUAGE “WILL” AND “MIGHT”

Use “will” when something is certain or very likely to happen. Use “might” for things that are possible.

Martina **will** add a great deal to the team.

We **might** need to recruit more staff.



35.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES “WILL,” “MIGHT,” AND “MAY”



She **will** lead a team next year.



This is an alternative to “might.”

You **may** need more training.



Joe **won't** meet his sales targets.

This means something is impossible or very unlikely.



You **might not** get a bonus.

This means something is possible but not certain.



35.3 MATCH THE PAIRS OF SENTENCES

Staff don't understand the IT system.

- ① Tanya has used up all her leave.
- ② Toby is great at managing people.
- ③ Josef doesn't get along with his boss.
- ④ We have some meetings in Japan.

He will be promoted to lead his team.

You may have to go to Tokyo.

We might need to provide more training.

She won't go on vacation this year.

He might not stay here much longer.





35.4 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT



Pam has more than 10 years' experience and she wills lead our sales department.

☐

Pam has more than 10 years' experience and she will lead our sales department.

☒


We can't hire any staff at the moment, so you don't might get an assistant until May.

☐

We can't hire any staff at the moment, so you might not get an assistant until May.

☐


You're great with new staff, so we may ask you to become a mentor.

☐

You're great with new staff, so we ask may you to become a mentor.

☐


It's been a bad year for the company, so you won't get a raise.

☐

It's been a bad year for the company, so you not will get a raise.

☐


This report needs to be finished by Friday. You need might to work overtime.

☐

This report needs to be finished by Friday. You might need to work overtime.

☐


If Lucinda's work doesn't improve, we may have to fire her.

☐

If Lucinda's work doesn't improve, we won't have to fire her.

☐


35.5 READ THE PERFORMANCE REVIEW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Paula works in accounts.

True ☐ False ☒

1 Paula will be promoted next year.

True ☐ False ☐

2 Paula will be head of her department.

True ☐ False ☐

3 Paula will manage more than 40 people.

True ☐ False ☐

4 She won't need any extra training.

True ☐ False ☐

5 Her boss thinks she will perform well.

True ☐ False ☐

6 Paula's salary will not increase.

True ☐ False ☐

7 Paula may get a company car.

True ☐ False ☐

8 Paula will stay in the office all the time.

True ☐ False ☐

Performance Review: Paula Stannard



Paula has worked in our customer relations department for two years. She will be promoted to assistant manager at the beginning of next year.

After her promotion, Paula will be in charge of about 45 people. We may need to give her additional training, but I am confident that she will perform well in this role. Paula will receive a 10 percent raise in her new position. We might consider providing her with a company car, as she will need to go out and visit clients.

35.6 KEY LANGUAGE "DEFINITELY" AND "PROBABLY"

Use "definitely" with "will" and "won't" to talk about things that are certain, and "probably" for things that are likely.

What are my chances of being promoted this year?



You **will definitely** be promoted.



You **will probably** be promoted.



You **probably won't** be promoted.



You **definitely won't** be promoted.



TIP

"Definitely" and "probably" are placed after "will" in a sentence, but before "won't."

35.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

You **will probable** move to the new office.

You will probably move to the new office.

1 He **don't definitely** get the job.

2 You probably **don't will need** any training.

3 We **will hire probably** some more staff soon.

4 She **will definite** get a raise.

5 I **definitely not will** move to the head office.

6 I **not probably will** go on vacation this year.

35.8 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, PUTTING THE MODIFIER IN THE CORRECT PLACE

You won't get a new laptop. **[definitely]**

You definitely won't get a new laptop.

1 We will get a thank-you gift. **[probably]**

2 I won't change jobs this year. **[definitely]**

3 You will get a bonus. **[definitely]**

4 We won't invite him to the meeting. **[probably]**



35.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE IMAGES TO THE CORRECT PHRASES



definitely won't happen

will definitely happen

may happen

might not happen

probably won't happen

35 CHECKLIST



Modal verbs for possibility ☐

Aa Career development ☐



Talking about the future ☐



REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 30–35

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	☑	UNIT
"A" AND "THE"	I applied for a job as a nurse. The application form was really long.	☐	30.1
DEFINITE AND ZERO ARTICLES FOR PLURALS	Accountants work very hard. The accountants in my office work long hours.	☐	30.4, 30.5
DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS	I worked with the head chef in a restaurant.	☐	31.1, 31.6
RELATIVE CLAUSES	This is the product that I designed last year. I worked in a café, which was a lot of fun.	☐	32.1, 32.5
THREE-WORD PHRASAL VERBS	It's important to get along with clients.	☐	34.1
PHRASAL VERBS WITH PRONOUNS	Here's a form. Please can you fill it in?	☐	34.6, 34.7
TALKING ABOUT POSSIBILITIES	We might have to recruit more staff. You will definitely be promoted.	☐	35.1, 35.6

36 Vocabulary

36.1 OFFICE AND PRESENTATION EQUIPMENT



computer



screen



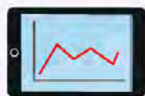
keyboard



mouse



laptop



tablet



touch screen



cursor



power button



charger



power cable



low battery



USB drive / flash drive



hard drive



router



laminator



scanner



webcam



video camera



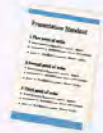
voice recorder



printer



slides



handout



projector



projector screen



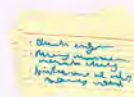
lectern



clicker



pointer



cue cards



microphone



speakers



chairs



flipchart



whiteboard



erasable markers

36.2 PRESENTING DATA



graph



pie chart



flow chart

table



report

37 Structuring a presentation

When you are presenting to an audience, it is important to structure your talk in a way that is clear and easy to understand. Certain set phrases can help you do this.

⚙️ **New language** Signposting language

⌨️ **Vocabulary** Presentation equipment

🧩 **New skill** Structuring a presentation

37.1 KEY LANGUAGE SIGNPOSTING LANGUAGE

You can signal (or “signpost”) what you are going to talk about with particular phrases. Using these lets your audience know what to expect.

Giving the audience the format of the talk.

We'll look at the data, then I'll take questions.



Introducing the topic of the talk.

My talk today is about reducing our energy bills.



Ending one section.

So, we've looked at the main difficulty facing us.



Starting a new section.

Let's now turn to the potential solutions.



Summarizing the content of the talk.

To sum up, we have to cut costs across the board.



Asking the audience for questions.

Do feel free to ask any questions.





37.2 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



The owner of a café is presenting proposals for the future to the investors.

The speaker invites questions during the talk.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

① The café is not very successful.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

② One option is adding 20 more tables.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

③ Any expansion would require more restrooms.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

④ The choice is to expand or close the café.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

⑤ The speaker wants to expand the café.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



37.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

talk.

end

my

That

me

brings

the

to

of

That brings me to the end of my talk.

① up, bright To a future. sum have we very

② ask questions. feel me Do to any free

③ the figures. turn predicted Let's sales to

④ we've alternatives. looked all So, at main the



37.4 MATCH THE DEFINITIONS TO THE EQUIPMENT

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | a device that loads a battery with electricity | remote |
| 2 | part of a computer that stores information | cable |
| 3 | a device used to highlight parts of a slide | charger |
| 4 | the switch which turns a device on or off | pointer |
| 5 | projected documents with images and information | lectern |
| 6 | a wire that connects to an electrical device | slides |
| 7 | a tall stand that a presenter stands behind | hard drive |
| | a gadget you click to change presentation slides | power button |



37.5 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS WITH THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

You can ask for copies of the slides after the talk.

- 1 Be careful of the _____ in front of the stage.
- 2 I will return to the _____ to answer questions.
- 3 If you follow my _____, you can see the graph.
- 4 I'll use my _____ to forward to the final slide.
- 5 This projector's noisy. I'll turn the _____ off.

cable ~~slides~~ lectern pointer remote power button





37.6 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

We often see similar pictures in presentations.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 1 Images always make presentations exciting.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 2 The writer often gives presentations himself.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 3 Slides can add extra meaning to the presentation.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 4 It can be better to use your own images.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 5 It is better to have a lot of text on slides.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 6 You must have slides to give a good presentation.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

PRESENTATIONS AND TALKS

Visual Aids: tips and tricks

Make the most of the images you use in your presentations



The internet contains millions of images and yet, when we sit through presentations, we often see the same old pictures of cogs and handshakes. These images add little value to any presentation. Here are some simple tips for using visual aids in presentations. First, use clear slides with simple images that add to the meaning of the presentation. Also, don't forget that you can use your own photographs, rather than the impersonal images taken from the internet. Next, ensure that slides are not covered in lots of tiny text that is either difficult to read, or that you intend to read out anyway. Finally, consider if you need slides at all. If they don't add anything, you may be better off without them.



37.7 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE SENTENCES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| A | My talk today is about the advertising budget for the next year. | ☐ |
| B | Let's now turn to the advertising plans for next year. | ☐ |
| C | Do feel free to ask any questions or for more information. | ☐ |
| D | Good morning. Thank you for coming to my presentation this morning. | ☐ |
| E | So, we've looked at last year's advertising successes and failures. | ☐ |
| F | To sum up, we will have even more publicity for less money. | ☐ |
| G | If you follow my pointer, you'll see last year's figures on the left. | ☐ |
| H | I'll quickly go through the figures and then I'll take any questions. | ☐ |

37 CHECKLIST



Signposting language ☐

Aa Presentation equipment ☐



Structuring a presentation ☐

38 Developing an argument

When you are giving a presentation, there are several key phrases you can use to develop your argument, and make your audience aware of what is coming.

 **New language** Useful presentation language

 **Vocabulary** Presentations

 **New skill** Developing an argument

38.1 KEY LANGUAGE GENERALIZING, MAKING EXCEPTIONS, AND FOCUSING

If you have specific figures, it may be useful to give them. However, you may need to use more general terms if you do not have the figures or you want to avoid repetition.

Generally speaking, consumers are buying the latest models...

It is helpful to make it clear when you are making a general point.

...**except for** this older model, which is still popular.

There are phrases you can use to highlight exceptions to the general rule.

If we focus on last year's sales, we can see things have shifted.

After making general statements, you may want to focus on a particular area in detail.



38.2 WRITE THE PHRASES FROM THE PANEL IN THE CORRECT CATEGORIES

GENERALIZING

on the whole

EXCEPTIONS

FOCUSING

except for with the exception of

generally if we focus on

aside from ~~on the whole~~

if we home in on excepting

concentrating on focusing on

in general by and large





38.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

rule, our love As promotions. a customers

As a rule, our customers love promotions.

1 launch the interview. successful, The from was aside

2 let's in positive Now, on home the news.

3 and poster a By disaster. large, campaign the was

4 our Most except clients one. of liked the design

5 Today social we're focus going on to media.



38.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



A brand manager is talking to an audience about a new range of products.

ValenTova's is going to take over Tina's.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

1 Both brands have a good reputation.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

2 The new partnership will have a website.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

3 You can only buy Tina's in London.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

4 They will sell mail order chocolate.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

5 The ice cream will be called Valentina's.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

38.5 KEY LANGUAGE GIVING EXAMPLES

When you have focused your argument, you may want to give examples to explain your point.

"For instance" can go at the beginning, middle, or (less commonly) end of a sentence.

For instance, our new distribution method has been a huge success.

You can also say "As an illustration..." at the start of a sentence.

As an example, our products have been very popular in Asia.

We've made progress in new sectors **such as** the travel market.

"Such as" comes in the middle of a sentence before the noun it is illustrating.



38.6 KEY LANGUAGE COUNTERING THE GENERAL OPINION

To counter something that has been stated as, or is understood as, the general opinion there are a number of set phrases you can use.

These phrases tend to go at the beginning of sentences.

In fact...

Actually...

As a matter of fact...

In actual fact...

In reality...

However...



38.7 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The article is about creating slides. True ☐ False ☒

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1 Start with a joke. | True ☐ False ☐ |
| 2 Research each audience. | True ☐ False ☐ |
| 3 You should not stay still. | True ☐ False ☐ |
| 4 You should look serious. | True ☐ False ☐ |

15 LIFE HACKS

PRESENTING

We put a lot of effort into writing presentations, so it's important to keep the audience's attention. Start with a good, relevant story and include facts and images that are aimed directly at your audience. This shows you have researched them and their needs. Use the space that you have and move around the stage. Lastly, make sure that you look up regularly and smile.



How do our customers spend their free time?

Our research shows that, as a rule, they are very active.

So, were all the media campaigns failures?

No. _____ the posters, we can see they were very successful.

Did all the stores improve sales last year?

Yes, _____ our Madrid store.

So, it was yet another poor year for the company.

it was very successful.

Where do you think we should open the next store?

Cities _____ Seoul and Busan could have successful stores.

Have sales increased after the launch of our new TV advert?

They haven't yet. _____, it's too soon to see what the impact will be.

If we focus on As a matter of fact However ~~as a rule~~ such as with the exception of

38 CHECKLIST

39 Pitching a product

When describing a product to a potential client, it is useful to compare the product with competitors using comparative and superlative adjectives.

⚙️ **New language** Comparatives and superlatives

🔤 **Vocabulary** Product marketing

🧩 **New skill** Comparing products

39.1 KEY LANGUAGE COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Regular comparative adjectives are formed by adding “-er” to the adjective. Regular superlatives are formed by adding “the” before and “-est” after the adjective.



Our competitors might offer **cheaper** broadband, but ours is **the fastest**.

Comparative

Superlative

For some two-syllable adjectives, and all adjectives with more than two syllables, add “more” before the adjective to make the comparative, and “the most” to make the superlative.



This sports car is **more stylish than** anything else on the market, and **the most beautiful** car on sale today.



39.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Our new widescreen TV is **bigger than** any other flatscreen TV.



We offer **better** customer service **than** any of our competitors.



These are **the easiest** tents to put up and take down.



Nevastick 3000 is, quite simply, **the best** frying pan I've ever used.





39.3 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

Our phones are much more reliabler than our competitors' phones.

Our phones are much more reliable than our competitors' phones.



① Our new smartwatch is easier to operate than the old one.



② Our new designer jeans are stylish than last year's products.



③ Our tablet is cheapest on the market.



④ This is the more beautiful dress in our range.



⑤ This is the gooddest laptop I have ever owned.



39.4 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MATCH THE PRODUCTS TO THE PHRASES THAT DESCRIBE THEM



the most
reliable

the thinnest

more
affordable

lighter

more
comfortable

39.5 KEY LANGUAGE "AS... AS" COMPARISONS

English uses "as... as" with an adjective to compare things that are similar.



Our laptops are **as fast as** our competitors' laptops, but are much cheaper.



39.6 FURTHER EXAMPLES "AS... AS" COMPARISONS

Use "just as... as" to emphasize the similarity between two things.

Our new watch is **just as light as** any other design on the market.



Use "not as... as" to contrast things that are different.

This drill is **not as noisy as** many existing brands.



This sports drink is **as healthy as** the leading brand, but much cheaper.



Our washing machine is **as quick as** more expensive models.



39.7 MARK THE SENTENCES THAT ARE CORRECT

These energy-efficient light bulbs are just as effective as the old ones.



These energy-efficient light bulbs are as just effective as the old ones.



① Our new phone is cheap as existing models, but has a much wider range of features.



Our new phone is as cheap as existing models, but has a much wider range of features.



② Our latest DVD is as more exciting as anything I've ever seen.



Our latest DVD is as exciting as anything I've ever seen.



③ Our chairs are excellent value, and just as comfortable as more expensive models.



Our chairs are excellent value, and as just as comfortable as more expensive models.





39.8 READ THE ADVERTISEMENT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

GARDENER'S WEEKLY

ORGANIC VEG BOX

Perfect organic goodness,
delivered to your door



In our veg box, you'll find the freshest lettuce, picked the day before delivery, and delicious, ripe, seasonal fruit. You and your family will love it!

Our vegetables are just as cheap as supermarket produce. And we deliver them free to your door every week!

Vegetables in the box are grown in the UK.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☒

1 The ad claims that the fruit tastes delicious.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

2 The veg box contains apples.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

3 Vegetables in the supermarket are cheaper.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

4 There is no extra charge for home delivery.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

5 The box is available in different sizes.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



39.9 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE, THEN SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD

This car is ~~reliabler~~ / ~~more reliable~~ than other models, and good value for money.



1

Our new laptop is much ~~lighter~~ / ~~more light~~ than its competitors.



2

This fitness tracker is ~~just effective as~~ / ~~just as effective as~~ more expensive models.



3

Organic fruit is not ~~as cheap~~ / ~~as cheap as~~ supermarket fruit, but it tastes better.



4

A consumer survey voted our pizzas the ~~tastiest~~ / ~~most tastiest~~ on the market.



39 CHECKLIST



Comparatives and superlatives ☐

Aa Product marketing ☐



Comparing products ☐

40 Talking about facts and figures

When you are making a presentation or writing a report, it is important to describe changes and trends with precise language that sounds natural.

⚙️ **New language** Collocations

Aa **Vocabulary** Business trends

🧩 **New skill** Describing facts and figures

40.1 KEY LANGUAGE DESCRIBING TRENDS WITH COLLOCATIONS

You can use a verb modified with an adverb to describe the speed or size of a change. Some of these pairings are collocations that sound “right” to fluent speakers.

Sales have **declined considerably**. 

VERB: declined, ADVERB: considerably

House prices are **fluctuating wildly**. 

VERB: fluctuating, ADVERB: wildly

Public interest has **fallen steadily**. 

VERB: fallen, ADVERB: steadily

The markets have **rallied slightly**. 

VERB: rallied, ADVERB: slightly

TIP

Collocations are often formed of two words, but can contain more. Using them will make you a more fluent English speaker.

Some collocations to describe trends are adjectives followed by a noun.

There was a **steady increase** last quarter. 

ADJECTIVE: steady, NOUN: increase

We expect a **considerable drop** in the new year. 

ADJECTIVE: considerable, NOUN: drop

After the news, there was a **dramatic spike** in sales. 

ADJECTIVE: dramatic, NOUN: spike

There was a **sharp rise** in profits over the winter. 

ADJECTIVE: sharp, NOUN: rise





40.2 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO, THEN NUMBER THE TRENDS IN THE ORDER THEY ARE DESCRIBED

A ☐



B ☐



C ☐



D ☐



E ☐



F ☐



G ☐



H ☐



40.3 MATCH THE PAIRS OF SENTENCES THAT MEAN THE SAME THING

Profits are going to increase a lot.

1 Our share value has increased gradually.

2 There was much less interest in our bags.

3 There have been many more customers.

4 Sales increased suddenly in May.

5 People are a bit more interested in our bags.

6 There's been a steady decline in share value.

7 The dollar's value is going up and down.

8 The value of the dollar increased a lot.

We've had a sharp rise in customer numbers.

Sales of our bags have rallied slightly.

We expect a sharp rise in profits.

The value of the dollar saw a dramatic spike.

Interest in our bags declined considerably.

The value of the dollar is fluctuating wildly.

There was a dramatic spike in sales in May.

The value of our shares has fallen steadily.

There was a steady increase in our share value.



40.4 VOCABULARY DESCRIBING FIGURES USING PREPOSITIONS



Between 25 and 30 percent of our stock is seasonal.



Sales have fallen by 40 percent in the last quarter.



There was an increase of 5 percent, with profits peaking at \$20 per unit.



We are increasing our fleet from 20 cars to 35.



40.5 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORD IN EACH SENTENCE

We expect the price to stay ~~from~~ / at \$500.

- Returns have increased ~~by~~ / at 10 percent.
- Prices fell between 30 ~~and~~ / of 45 percent.
- We're shrinking our staff ~~from~~ / at 800 to 650.
- Year-end profit stands ~~in~~ / at 8 percent.
- Salaries will increase ~~by~~ / of 2 percent.
- We have ~~between~~ / after 1,100 and 1,200 staff.
- There was a decrease ~~of~~ / on 5 percent.
- Profits have fallen ~~for~~ / by 15 percent.
- We are lowering the price ~~to~~ / at 30 euros.
- The price peaked ~~in~~ / at £19.99.



40.6 READ THE REPORT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

The share price has fallen a lot.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

- The share price was £22 when the markets closed.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- There was a small increase in share prices after 11am.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- RedJet's tickets are likely to become more expensive.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- RedJet's tickets are 10 percent cheaper than average.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

26 BUSINESS TODAY

FLIGHT FRIGHT

Share prices in the aviation company RedJet plummeted overnight after news emerged that its home airport—Stanmore—will be tightening security further, making it difficult for the company to offer as many flights. The company's share price dropped by 27 percent to £22 when the markets opened. Confidence had returned slightly by 11am, when the price climbed slightly to £23.50.



Stanmore airport has also said that it will increase the landing fee it charges RedJet from £1,100 to £1,300 per plane. This means the low-budget airline will almost certainly have to increase ticket prices by between 5 and 10 percent.

40.7 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL



Last year, our sales
declined steadily.



It's been _____
since the announcement.



There was a _____
at the start of the year.



We're expecting them to
_____ next quarter.

fluctuating wildly rally considerably ~~declined steadily~~ sharp increase

40 CHECKLIST

 Collocations ☐
 Aa Business trends ☐
  Describing facts and figures ☐

REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 36–40

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	☒	UNIT
STRUCTURING A PRESENTATION	So, we've looked at the main difficulty facing us. Let's now turn to some solutions.	☐	37.1
GENERALIZING, MAKING EXCEPTIONS, AND FOCUSING	Generally speaking, customers are buying the latest models, except for this older model.	☐	38.1
GIVING EXAMPLES AND COUNTERING	For instance, our new distribution model has been a huge success.	☐	38.5, 38.6
PITCHING A PRODUCT WITH COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES	Our competitors might offer cheaper broadband, but ours is the fastest.	☐	39.1, 39.5
DESCRIBING TRENDS	Sales have declined considerably. There was a steady increase.	☐	40.1
DESCRIBING FIGURES USING PREPOSITIONS	Between 25 and 30 percent of our stock is seasonal.	☐	40.4

41 Plans and suggestions

English uses modal verbs to make suggestions, and indirect questions or the passive voice to politely request information or point out a mistake.

-  **New language** Indirect questions
- Aa Vocabulary** Business negotiations
-  **New skill** Negotiating politely

41.1 KEY LANGUAGE NEGOTIATION AND SUGGESTIONS

One way of making language for negotiation more polite and indirect is to use modal verbs or the past continuous.

We can deliver your order next week.



Use "Would you mind" with a gerund to make polite requests.

Would you mind bringing the delivery date forward?

Neither of these options is suitable.



Use "could" with the base form of a verb to make suggestions.

Maybe we could discuss some alternatives.

We would like to resolve this issue as soon as possible.



"Might" can also be used to discuss conditions.

We might move forward with the contract if you can cut the price.

I'm afraid we can't pay your fee now.



Polite alternative to "Can you...?"

Are you able to pay in installments?

What do you think of this design?



The past continuous is used for politeness here.

We were hoping for more attractive packaging.

We were thinking that you could create a limited edition.



Use this to politely agree to a suggestion.

Yes, I think we could do that.





41.2 MARK THE MOST POLITE REPLY TO EACH STATEMENT

I'm afraid we're not going to meet your deadline.



Are you able to finish by the end of the month?



That's terrible news.



1

We were thinking that you could design a gift box.



Yes, I think we could do that.



That sounds complicated.



2

I would like to resolve the issue right away.



We can't agree anything without a delivery date.



We might move forward if we can agree on a delivery date.



3

Our client doesn't like these colors.



We'll have to start again.



Maybe we could consider different colors.



4

My payment terms are 30 days.



I can't pay you until next month.



Would you mind waiting until next month for payment?



5

What do you think of our new product?



We were hoping it would be more innovative.



It's too old-fashioned.



41.3 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Kevin is negotiating with Jamila, whose catering company might provide refreshments for an event.

How many people will be at the party?

100 people



150 people



200 people



1 What is the maximum number of people the company can cater for?

500



1,000



1,500



2 What does Kevin say the problem with the price is?

It doesn't include drinks



It is for 35 people



It is too high



3 What else does Kevin ask the company to supply for the party?

A cake



A design



A table layout



4 When will Kevin talk to Jamila again?

Tomorrow



Next week



Next month



41.4 KEY LANGUAGE INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Indirect questions start with a polite opening phrase. Unlike with direct questions, the verb sits after the subject in indirect questions.



Indirect questions start with a polite opening phrase.
Could you tell me when my order **will be ready?**

[When **will** my order be ready?]

Direct questions and indirect questions follow a different word order.



41.5 FURTHER EXAMPLES INDIRECT QUESTIONS

If the opening phrase is "Could you tell me," the indirect question ends with a question mark.

Could you tell me how much your product **costs?**



Indirect questions leave out the auxiliary verb "do."

Could you tell me when we **can expect payment?**



If the opening phrase is "I was wondering," the indirect question ends with a period (full stop).

I was wondering what time your store **closes.**



I was wondering if you **are free for a meeting.**



41.6 HOW TO FORM INDIRECT QUESTIONS

OPENING PHRASE

Could you tell me

QUESTION WORD

when

SUBJECT

the store

VERB

closes?

You can also use "I was wondering."

In indirect questions, the verb follows the subject.



41.7 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

tell Could the me you been start has delayed? why date

Could you tell me why the start date has been delayed?

1 wondering have I another these whether size. you in was

2 you ready? when tell list be Could me the will price

3 expect me I you delivery? tell Could when can



41.8 SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

I was wondering if would you be able to give me a discount.

I was wondering if you would be able to give me a discount.



1 Could you tell me when can I start buying the new products?



2 I was wondering what is the warranty period.



3 Could you tell me how is the new product different from the old one?



4 I was wondering if would you be free to discuss a new job opening.



41.9 KEY LANGUAGE THE PASSIVE VOICE

In formal or written negotiations or complaints, you can use the passive voice to be polite and avoid sounding too critical.

It seems that **a mistake has been made.**

[You made a mistake.]

Complaints using the passive voice often start with a polite opening phrase.

I'm afraid **the invoice was not paid on time.**

[You didn't pay the invoice on time.]

It looks as if **your staff are not very well trained.**

[You don't train your staff very well.]



41.10 REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING THE PASSIVE VOICE

I'm afraid you delivered our order several days late.

I'm afraid our order was delivered several days late.



① Could you tell me whether you have changed the delivery date?



② I was wondering whether you have paid my invoice.



③ It seems that you sent the wrong product.



④ It looks as if that you did not fully understand my complaint.



⑤ It seems that you did not calculate the price correctly.



41.11 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

- We would like to resolve
- 1 I'm afraid I can't access
- 2 It looks as if
- 3 I was wondering why the
- 4 Could you tell me when
- 5 It seems that the wrong customer
- the sales start?
- the discount has not been applied.
- this issue as soon as possible.
- the computer system right now.
- has been contacted.
- deadline has been missed.



41.12 READ THE EMAIL AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Bettina's order arrived on May 5.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

- 1 The shipments from Ms. Liang are often late.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 2 Ms. Liang said the order was sent before April 26.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 3 Bettina has the shipping information.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 4 Ms. Liang won't be charged for the late delivery.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 5 Bettina will cancel her next order.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



To: Jennifer Liang

Subject: Shipment of jeans overdue

Dear Ms. Liang,

I'm afraid we have still not received the shipment of jeans that was due to arrive on May 5. I contacted you on April 26, when you confirmed that the order had been sent and would arrive on time. Could you please send me the shipping information and tell me when the order will arrive?

I'm afraid we will have to make a deduction from your final invoice to compensate us for the late delivery.

I look forward to hearing from you,
Bettina Koehl



41 CHECKLIST



Indirect questions ☐

Aa Business negotiations ☐



Negotiating politely ☐

42 Emphasizing your opinion

There are many English phrases for politely emphasizing your point of view. These are useful when you are dealing with disagreement in the workplace.

⚙️ **New language** Discourse markers for emphasis

⌨️ **Vocabulary** Workplace disagreement

🧩 **New skill** Emphasizing your opinion

42.1 KEY LANGUAGE DISCOURSE MARKERS FOR EMPHASIS

There are a variety of words and phrases that you can use to make your position more emphatic without being rude.

Is there any reason why you can't sign the contract today?

What we need is an assurance from you about the future.



42.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES DISCOURSE MARKERS FOR EMPHASIS

Could we see some more options for the design tomorrow?

Actually, we are very short-staffed at the moment. Would next week be OK?

I'm afraid your asking price is too high.

If you ask me, this is a good deal for you.



42.3 CROSS OUT THE INCORRECT WORDS IN EACH SENTENCE

What I'm ~~needing~~ / ~~saying~~ / ~~telling~~ is that we need to increase sales by at least five percent.

- 1 If you ask I / ~~me~~ / ~~us~~, we might be better to wait until the summer.
- 2 ~~Which~~ / ~~Who~~ / ~~What~~ we need is proof that your business is profitable.
- 3 ~~Actually~~ / ~~Actual~~ / ~~Actionally~~, we'd like to reach an agreement by the end of the day.
- 4 The ~~main~~ / ~~most~~ / ~~minor~~ thing is that we agree on a price that everyone is happy with.





42.4 LISTEN TO THE NEGOTIATION, THEN NUMBER THE SENTENCES IN THE ORDER YOU HEAR THEM

- A If you ask me, these colors are quite bright already.
- B We need assurance that you can supply 1,000 umbrellas a month.
- C Actually, we're worried about the colors.
- D The main thing is that our company logo should really stand out.
- E What I'm saying is I can send you samples in brighter colors next week.

☐
☐
☒
☐
☐



42.5 RESPOND OUT LOUD TO THE AUDIO, FILLING IN THE GAPS USING THE WORDS IN THE PANEL

Is there any chance you could reduce your asking price?

I'm afraid not. If you ask me, you won't find a lower price.

1 Are you ready to sign the contract?

Not quite. _____ some references from your customers.

2 I'm afraid I can't start on this job until December.

That's OK. The _____ we find the right person to do the work.

3 Is it possible for you to offer free delivery?

_____, our quote already includes free delivery.

What we need are

you ask me

Actually

main thing is that

42 CHECKLIST



Discourse markers for emphasis ☐

Aa Workplace disagreement ☐



Emphasizing your opinion ☐

43 Discussing conditions

English often uses the first and second conditionals for negotiating with clients and co-workers, and the zero conditional to talk about general truths.

⚙️ **New language** Conditionals

Aa **Vocabulary** Negotiating and bargaining

🧩 **New skill** Discussing possibilities

43.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE SECOND CONDITIONAL

The second conditional can be used to discuss contract details. It describes the result of a possible (but uncertain or unlikely) action.

This new model
is \$100 per unit.



Well, **if you lowered** the price
to \$75, **I would buy** 15 units.

Action

Result



43.2 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE SECOND CONDITIONAL



We **would meet** our deadline
if we employed more staff.

The "if" clause can come in the middle
of a second conditional sentence.



If **you gave** me more information,
I could make a decision.

The second conditional can use
"could" instead of "would."



43.3 HOW TO FORM THE SECOND CONDITIONAL

Use the past simple to describe the hypothetical action, and "would" with the base verb to describe the result of the action.

"IF"	PAST SIMPLE	OBJECT	"WOULD" + BASE VERB	OBJECT
If	you lowered	the price,	I would buy	15 units.

The past simple describes
the hypothetical action.

Use "would" with the base verb to
describe the result of the action.



43.4 REWRITE THE SECOND CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, CORRECTING THE ERRORS

If you give me a discount, I would book.

If you gave me a discount, I would book.

① I would placed an order if they delivered sooner.

② If your product is cheaper, we would buy it.

③ If you moved the deadline, we could to meet it.

④ I work with them if they answered my questions.

⑤ If they would check their work, I would use them.



43.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Diane is negotiating a better price for her office supplies with Josef, an office stationery salesman.

Diane has talked to another company.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

① Diane is impressed with Office Hub's offers.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

② Diane has always bought stationery from Josef.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

③ Josef can't offer free next-day delivery.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

④ Josef offers free delivery after four days.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

⑤ The two-for-one deal is a new offer.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐



43.6 COMPLETE THESE SECOND CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, SAYING THEM OUT LOUD

If you offered (offer) a discount,
I would order (order) now.

① We _____ (sign) the contract
if it _____ (be) clearer.

② I _____ (accept) the job offer
if the pay _____ (be) better.

③ If they _____ (improve) the quality,
we _____ (place) an order.

④ If I _____ (have) more time today,
I _____ (check) the contract.



43.7 KEY LANGUAGE ZERO AND FIRST CONDITIONALS

THE ZERO CONDITIONAL

Use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true. The present simple describes the action and the result.



PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT SIMPLE

If **customers buy** our products in bulk, **we reduce** our prices.

Action

Result

THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

The first conditional uses the present simple and the future with "will" to talk about the likely results of things that might happen.



PRESENT SIMPLE

FUTURE WITH "WILL"

If **you are** not satisfied, **we will give** you a refund.

Action

Result



43.8 FURTHER EXAMPLES ZERO AND FIRST CONDITIONALS

Zero conditional sentences can use "when" instead of "if."

When **we work** too late, **we're** tired the next day.



Conditional sentences can start with the result clause.

You'll get a bonus if **your presentation goes well**.



Products **don't sell** well if **they're** poor quality.



If you **don't plan** ahead, **you won't have** enough stock.





43.9 REWRITE THE ZERO CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

receive day. after we 3pm, it If we the next an ship order

If we receive an order after 3pm, we ship it the next day.

1 you by a credit fee. card, we If charge 2 pay percent

2 helpline 24 hours Our a assistance. if day is you open need

3 it. we are When our quality, we high mean say products

4 get overtime. money extra I every month if I work



43.10 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT TENSES TO FORM FIRST CONDITIONAL SENTENCES



If you order (order) today, we will guarantee (guarantee) delivery tomorrow.



1 If you _____ (sign) the contract now, we _____ (begin) production next week.



2 We _____ (charge) a 10 percent fee if you _____ (not pay) on time.



3 If you _____ (buy) more than 50 units, we _____ (give) you a 5 percent discount.



4 We _____ (send) you a contract if you _____ (want) to proceed.



43.11 KEY LANGUAGE ZERO, FIRST, AND SECOND CONDITIONALS OVERVIEW

ZERO CONDITIONAL

Use the zero conditional to talk about general truths and things that always happen.



If employees are friendly to clients, they get better tips.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

Use the first conditional to talk about things that are likely to happen.



If Lisa's meeting goes well, she will get a raise.

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Use the second conditional to talk about things that are unlikely to happen, but are still possible.



If Ethan was more polite to clients, he would be promoted.



43.12 MATCH THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SENTENCES TO THE CORRECT ENDINGS

If a customer makes a complaint,

1 We will return your call ASAP

2 We would open stores in the US

3 If you need more training,

4 We would increase production

5 We will issue a full refund

if you leave a message.

if our products were more popular there.

we always take it seriously.

if we had more staff.

if you return your product within 28 days.

you can contact the HR department.





43.13 READ THE WEB PAGE AND WRITE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS AS FULL SENTENCES

Business Tips

HOME | ENTRIES | ABOUT | CONTACT

EFFECTIVE NEGOTIATION

Many businesspeople are required to handle negotiations, but few receive any training in how to do it. Here are my top negotiating tips.

Before negotiating

- Do your research. Find out about your business partner. If you understand the other party, you'll understand his or her strengths and weaknesses.
- Before the meeting, decide what you can compromise on. For example, if your business partner offered you Deal A, would you accept it? If not, what would you accept?

During the negotiation

- If you haven't met your business partner before, hold the meeting face to face. Research has shown that meetings in person help to build rapport, so the other party will be more likely to meet you halfway.
- Don't talk more than is necessary. If you talk too much, you run the risk of revealing information that could be useful to the other party.
- Remember, if you keep the meeting professional and listen to each other, you'll reach the goal of any negotiation: finding common ground so that you can reach an agreement and close the deal.



Why might you need negotiation advice?

Few businesspeople are trained to negotiate.

2 Why are face-to-face meetings important?

1 Why should you understand the other party?

4 Why shouldn't you talk too much?

2 What should you decide before negotiating?

5 What is the goal of any negotiation?

43 CHECKLIST

Conditionals ☐

Aa Negotiating and bargaining ☐



Discussing possibilities ☐

44 Discussing problems

English uses the third conditional to talk about an unreal past, or events that did not happen. This is useful for talking about workplace mistakes.

- ⚙️ **New language** Third conditional
- 🔤 **Vocabulary** Workplace mistakes
- 🧩 **New skill** Talking about past mistakes

44.1 KEY LANGUAGE THE THIRD CONDITIONAL

In third conditional sentences, the past perfect describes something that did not happen, and the "would" clause describes the unreal result.



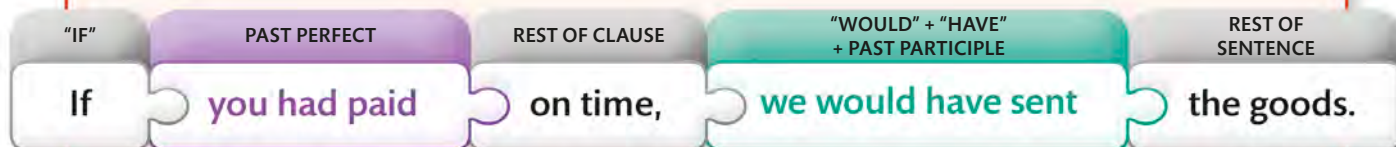
If **you had paid** on time, **we would have sent** the goods to you.

Past perfect

Past participle



44.2 HOW TO FORM THE THIRD CONDITIONAL



44.3 FURTHER EXAMPLES THE THIRD CONDITIONAL

Third conditional sentences can start with the result.



I **wouldn't have missed** the meeting if I **had left** earlier.



If **we had wanted** a smaller model, **we would have asked** for one.

The third conditional can use the short form of "had."



If **you'd checked** your work, the clients **wouldn't have** complained.



If your staff **hadn't been** so rude, we **would have signed** the contract.





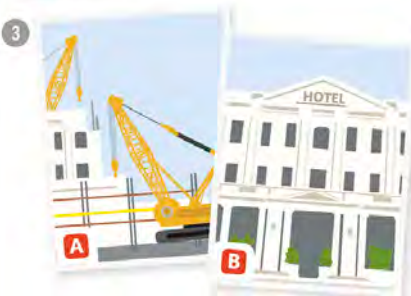
44.4 FILL IN THE GAPS BY PUTTING THE VERBS IN THE CORRECT FORMS TO MAKE THIRD CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

If you had spoken (speak) more calmly, people would have listened (listen) to you.

- 1 If he _____ (use) the correct figures, his report _____ (not be) so out of date.
- 2 The boss _____ (not shout) if you _____ (admit) your mistake earlier.
- 3 If you _____ (run) a spell check, the report _____ (not contain) so many errors.
- 4 We _____ (not embarrass) ourselves if we _____ (research) local customs before our trip.
- 5 I _____ (work) late last night if I _____ (know) our deadline was so soon.



44.5 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND MARK WHICH THINGS ACTUALLY HAPPENED



44.6 KEY LANGUAGE FIRST CONDITIONAL WITH "UNLESS"

You can use "unless" instead of "if...not" in first conditional sentences. In sentences with "unless," the result only happens if the action does not take place.



We will cancel the contract **{ if you don't unless you }** repair the copier tomorrow.

Result

Action



44.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES FIRST CONDITIONAL WITH "UNLESS"



We won't be able to offer you a discount **unless you** order more units.



Elena will get a verbal warning **unless her** work improves.



44.8 REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING "UNLESS"

If you don't place the order before 3pm, we won't be able to deliver tomorrow.

Unless you place the order before 3pm, we won't be able to deliver tomorrow.



1 Tony is not going to meet the deadline if he doesn't work overtime.



2 If I don't get a good performance review, I won't get a raise this year.



3 I'm afraid we can't track your order if you can't give us your customer reference number.



4 If we can't offer a better price, we won't win the contract.





44.9 READ THE REPORT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Customer response to the product was as expected.

True ☐ False ☒ Not given ☐

- 1 Avatar has been a competitor for a long time.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 2 It was known when Avatar would launch its product.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 3 Vivo knew how much Avatar's watch cost.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 4 The Avatar watch is cheaper than the Vivo watch.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐
- 5 The new watch will be ready in six months.
True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

VIVO PRODUCT LAUNCH REPORT



Six months ago we launched our new smartwatch, the Vivo. Sales have been very disappointing and interest in the product is low.

WHY?

Our main competitor, Avatar, launched its new smartwatch one week after us. If we had known this, we would have launched our product later. Furthermore, they priced their smartwatch \$50 lower than our product. We would have priced our watch lower if we had known about their competitive price.

WHAT NOW?

Unless we reduce the price of our product to match Avatar's watch, we won't make many sales. I suggest we reduce the price to \$125. Furthermore, we need to develop a new, better product. We won't beat Avatar unless we can offer a more functional, better-looking watch.

44 CHECKLIST



Third conditional ☐

Aa Workplace mistakes ☐



Talking about past mistakes ☐



REVIEW THE ENGLISH YOU HAVE LEARNED IN UNITS 41-44

NEW LANGUAGE	SAMPLE SENTENCE	☒	UNIT
INDIRECT QUESTIONS	Could you tell me when my order will be ready?	☐	41.4
THE PASSIVE VOICE FOR POLITENESS	It seems that a mistake has been made.	☐	41.9
EMPHASIZING YOUR OPINION	What we need is an assurance from you about the future.	☐	42.1
SECOND CONDITIONAL	If you lowered the price, I would order more units.	☐	43.1
THIRD CONDITIONAL	If you had paid on time, we would have delivered the goods.	☐	44.1
FIRST CONDITIONAL WITH "UNLESS"	We will cancel the contract unless you repair the copier tomorrow.	☐	44.6

Answers

01

1.2

- 1 Hi, Katherine. I think I **met you at the Market Max conference**.
- 2 I'm not sure whether you **have met each other before**.
- 3 Yes, we met in Barcelona. **It's great to see you again**.
- 4 You must be Gloria from the design team. **Guvan told me about your great work**.
- 5 This is Brian from customer services. **Brian, meet Tonya. She's joining our team**.

1.3

- 1 Did we **meet** at a conference?
- 2 Really good to **see** you again.
- 3 Roula, meet Maria, **our** new assistant.
- 4 I'd like to **introduce** you to Karl.
- 5 Have you two **met** each other before?

1.4

- 1 False 2 True 3 Not given
- 4 Not given 5 True

1.6

- 1 Shy
- 2 Good ones
- 3 Ex-colleagues
- 4 Say sorry
- 5 Unprofessional
- 6 Their eyes
- 7 Your business card

1.7

- 1 Hi James. I'm Vanisha. I don't think **we've met** before.
- 2 Ashley, I'd like **to** introduce you to my colleague Neil.
- 3 I **am** enjoying the presentations. Are you?
- 4 Nice to meet you Bethany. How do you **do**?

1.8

- 1 Hello Frank. **Are you enjoying** the conference?
- 2 Wilfred, I'd like you to **meet** Roger, our new press officer.

- 3 Serena, it's really great to **see** you again after so long.
- 4 I usually enjoy workshops, but I am not **finding** this one interesting.

02

2.3

- 1 They **were beginning** to sell more when the shop suddenly closed last year.
- 2 I **lost** my job when the factory closed last December.
- 3 I was delighted when I **got** promoted to senior manager in 2015.
- 4 We moved here when my wife **found** a new job two years ago.
- 5 I **was training** to be a chef when I was given this award.
- 6 When I worked 90 hours a week, I **felt** exhausted all the time.
- 7 When I was a photographer, I **met** a lot of famous people through my work.

2.5

- 1 I was looking for another job.
- 2 I was wondering if you could help.
- 3 Were you working as a waiter?
- 4 They weren't employing young people.
- 5 I didn't enjoy my last job.
- 6 Did you work in a hotel?

2.8

- 1 He **has taken** 15 days off sick this year and it is only May!
- 2 Julia has a lot of experience. She **has managed** this department for years.
- 3 They **have employed** more than 300 people over the years.
- 4 John **has trained** lots of young employees across a few different teams.
- 5 I'm so happy! I **have finished** my apprenticeship at last.
- 6 My manager **has approved** my vacation days. I'm going to Italy in July.

2.9

- 1 True 2 False 3 Not given
- 4 True 5 Not given

2.10

- 1 I **was driving** taxis when I saw this job advertised.
- 2 I **have managed** accounts for this company for seven years.
- 3 I **bought** my first business in 2009.
- 4 I was studying in college when I **saw** this job.
- 5 They **have invested** in this company since 2010.
- 6 In 2014, I **sold** the company to an investor.

04

4.3

- 1 I used to travel to work by car.
- 2 She's used to giving big presentations.
- 3 I'll get used to my new job eventually.
- 4 We didn't use to get paid a bonus.
- 5 Did he use to work in marketing?

4.4

- A 2 B 1 C 4 D 3

4.5

- 1 We used to finish at noon on Fridays.
- 2 She didn't use to be so serious.
- 3 I am used to working for a strict boss.
- 4 Did you use to work in London?

4.6

- 1 I got used to long hours in my first job.
- 2 He didn't use to have a law degree.
- 3 I am used to working long hours.
- 4 You didn't use to work such long hours.
- 5 Did he use to work in a bank?

4.7

- 1 True 2 Not given 3 False 4 False 5 True

4.8

- 1 I'm not used to starting at 6am!
- 2 Yes, what a disappointment!
- 3 Yes, please. It looks delicious.
- 4 That's a very short commute!
- 5 Yes, I think it's going to rain.

4.9

- When I was young, I **didn't use to** like mushrooms.
- My grandfather **used to** walk four miles to school every morning.
- Are you **used to** your new job yet?
- I grew up in Florida, so I **am used to** the heat.
- We **used to** go to the south of France every year.

05

5.3

- We have got to ask **for some support on this project**.
- You must put the finished **proposal on my desk tomorrow**.
- We must not forget **to look after this project while he's away**.
- I have to help Sami produce **a report about recycling**.
- You don't have **to complete it today**.

5.4

- We need to increase sales to Europe.
- We can't reveal our new product yet.
- You don't have to work late.
- I will need the accounts by tomorrow.
- We have got to find a new IT manager.
- You need to produce a spreadsheet.
- We must reach our sales target.

5.5

- True
- False
- False
- False
- Not given

5.7

- Could you answer my phone?
- Would you call the supplier?
- We have to finish today.
- Would you book a meeting?
- Could you send this today?

5.8

- Could** you deliver this letter for me, please?
- Would** you show the new employee around the office?
- Jess, I **need to** leave early today. Could you let Philippe know?

5.9

- Not given
- True
- True
- Not given
- True

07

7.4

- We **changed** our logo because a lot of people **had complained** about it.
- Some of our goods **had arrived** broken, so we **asked** for a refund.
- There **were** problems in the warehouse because our manager **had resigned**.
- Sales of umbrellas **were** poor because we **had had** a dry summer.
- Our clients **were not** happy because we **had missed** our deadline.
- Yasmin's presentation **had gone** very well, so I **gave** her a promotion.
- Our sales **increased** because we **had launched** a new product range.

7.5

-

7.7

- The purpose of this report is **to** review our sales figures for the last quarter.
- Our **principal** recommendation is to complete the sale of the downtown store.
- The **following** report presents the results of extensive customer satisfaction research.
- Our main client **stated** that the recent changes were beneficial for his business.

7.8

- As can be seen in the table, **the figures for this period were excellent**.
- It is clear from the research **that there were a number of problems**.
- A number of focus groups **were consulted for this report**.
- The purpose of this report is **to present the findings of our survey**.

7.9

- The focus group clients had all **used** both the original and new products.
- The following chart **compares** the sales figures for the two periods.

- We **asked** the customers who had complained why they didn't like the change.
- The **purpose** of this report is to present the results of our online trial.
- We started this online trial after our store costs had **risen** by 10 percent.

08

8.2

- Yes, we'll give you a full refund.
- Yes, it's AMLGW14.
- OK. No problem.
- Our courier has been having difficulties.
- I'm very sorry to hear that, Mrs. Singh.
- Yes, we'll send you a new one tomorrow.

8.3

- 3
- 1
- 6
- 5
- 2
- 4

8.4

- We'll **look** into the problem for you.
- We'll **give** you a discount voucher.
- Could you hold the **line** a moment?
- Let's see **what** we can do.

8.8

- The customers **have been waiting** for us to contact them.
- Our engineers **have been working** on the line for two days.
- What **have** you **been doing** to solve the problem?
- I **have been watching** your program and I want to complain.
- We **have been repairing** the broken cables this morning.
- They **have been updating** my software and now it doesn't work.

8.9

- True
- Not given
- True
- False
- Not given

10

10.2

1

10.3

- 1 I just wanted to **check** that you will be able to make it to the meeting.
- 2 Don't worry if you have any questions. Just let me **know**.
- 3 I'm **copying** Maxine in on this as she may have some more information.
- 4 How **about** coming to the restaurant with us this evening?
- 5 I was **wondering** if you and Ana could come to the meeting tomorrow.
- 6 Give me a call if you can't **make** the presentation at 10 o'clock

11

11.2

- 1 Present 2 Future
- 3 Future 4 Present

11.3 Model Answers

- 1 The delivery van was involved in an accident yesterday.
- 2 The company is receiving new stock tomorrow.
- 3 She is hoping to confirm a new delivery date next week.
- 4 She can cancel her order online.
- 5 Yasmin should contact Janice if she has any questions.

11.4

- 1 to hesitate
- 2 to prefer
- 3 to obtain
- 4 to confirm
- 5 to inform
- 6 to contact
- 7 to request

11.6

- 1 I am hoping
- 2 We are currently waiting
- 3 we are expecting
- 4 I was wondering
- 5 I assure you
- 6 We will be doing
- 7 please do not hesitate to contact me

11.7

- 1 I was **wondering** if you would meet the clients at their factory.
- 2 We **are** having difficulties with deliveries due to the weather.
- 3 Will you be **paying** for the order by bank transfer or credit card?
- 4 We are aiming **to** finish the redecorating by next Wednesday.

11.8

- 1 We are still waiting to hear from our supplier.
- 2 I was wondering if you could call me back.
- 3 Will you be attending the progress meeting next week?

12

12.3

- 1 I'll look **into** the problem now.
- 2 The printer has run **out** of ink.
- 3 I need to **catch** up with you.
- 4 Sorry, I have to hang **up** now.
- 5 Could you deal **with** this order?
- 6 I'll **look** into Mr. Li's query.
- 7 My client just **hung** up on me!

12.4

- A 6 B 3 C 5 D 1 E 2 F 4

12.5

- 1 bring up
- 2 turn up
- 3 chill out
- 4 fill out
- 5 figure out

12.8

- 1 James, can you **pass on** the message to Zane?
- 2 Welcome to Jo's. Please **fill** the visitor's form **out**.
- 3 Can you stand at the exit and **hand** the leaflets **out**?
- 4 **Put** a helmet **on** before entering the site.
- 5 Before I update the software, **back** your files **up**.

12.9

- 1 Could you please **pass** the message **on** to Gary?
- 2 I have an important meeting, so I **put** a suit **on** this morning.
- 3 Howard, we should really **fix** a meeting **up** for this week.
- 4 After a busy day in the office, I usually **chill out** at home.

14

14.2

- 1 True 2 False 3 False 4 Not given
- 5 False

14.3

- 1 Over the last year, an exciting new line has been **developed**.
- 2 This design **was** patented in 1938. Nobody has ever managed to make a better product!
- 3 Their new line **is being** launched next Saturday. Everyone is talking about it.
- 4 Our factory floor **was** cleaned before the CEO visited. He was happy things looked good!
- 5 You don't need to worry about dinner. The food **is** cooked to order so that it is fresh.
- 6 The first cars made in this factory **were** sold in the UK in 1972, and worldwide the next year.
- 7 Our original designers **were** influenced by Japanese artists.
- 8 To prepare for the launch, advertising posters **are being** put up around town as we speak.

14.6

- 1 Their new products **are being promoted** on TV now.
- 2 80,000 packets **are produced** in the factory each week.
- 3 A thousand new cars **will be sold** next week.
- 4 Our latest gadget **was invented** by Ronnie Angel.
- 5 The production line **is stopped** during the summer.
- 6 Great advances in design **have been made** recently.

14.7

- 1 All the cars are checked by someone before they leave the factory.
- 2 The new photo app for professional artists was invented by Maxine.
- 3 All Carl Osric's books were bought by customers on the publication date.
- 4 All our vegetarian ingredients are bought from the market by Ron.
- 5 All of the invoices are checked by Samantha before they are sent out.

14.8

- A 3 B 1 C 6 D 2 E 7 F 8 G 4 H 5

14.10

- 1 These flowers must have been bought today.
- 2 They can't be marked down yet! They're new.
- 3 This picture couldn't have been drawn by Sanjit.
- 4 The price shouldn't have been accepted.
- 5 These glasses must be packaged carefully.
- 6 Faults in the product shouldn't be ignored.
- 7 The oven has been turned up.

14.11

- 1 The chassis parts are placed on the **assembly line**.
- 2 The engine and radiator **are lifted** by a robot as they are very heavy.
- 3 The engine and radiator **are secured** to the chassis by an assembly worker.
- 4 The bodywork is fully **assembled and welded** on a separate line.

- 5 The assembled bodywork is inspected before **being painted** by a robot.
- 6 The chassis and bodywork are joined together before the vehicle **is checked**.

15

15.3

OPINION: **awesome, awful**
SIZE: **enormous, tiny**
AGE: **modern, out-dated**
COLOR: **green, red**
NATIONALITY: **Swiss, Indian**
MATERIAL: **wooden, fabric**

15.4

- 1 Have you seen the ugly, plastic desks?
- 2 We're launching the new, metallic range tomorrow.
- 3 Would you prefer these tiny, diamond ones?

15.5

- 1 B 2 A 3 A 4 A 5 B

15.7

- 1 I'm interested in that **incredible** modern device we saw at the sales fair.
- 2 Our competitors are still selling those really **ugly**, large cotton shirts.
- 3 The office has a **friendly**, old black cat that visits regularly.
- 4 Frances, have you seen these Peruvian **silver** earrings that I brought back?
- 5 Did you get one of those new **plastic** business cards?
- 6 A lot of customers have been asking for the **new** red version.
- 7 My boss has asked me to design a small, **paper** package for the product.
- 8 I have bought some new **leather** chairs for the boardroom.

15.8

- 1 True
- 2 Not given
- 3 False
- 4 False
- 5 False

15.9

- 1 We offer great, **delicious** food that people can afford.
- 2 Look at that **enormous** new billboard across the street.
- 3 I love buying **antique** wooden furniture for the office.
- 4 My boss drives a tiny **green** car to work. It's definitely easy to spot!
- 5 We aim to offer awesome, **friendly** customer service at all times.

17

17.3

EXTREME:
awful, fantastic, tiny, disgusting, enormous
ABSOLUTE:
unique, impossible, right, perfect, wrong
CLASSIFYING:
organic, digital, industrial, electronic, chemical

17.4

- 1 True
- 2 True
- 3 Not given
- 4 False
- 5 False
- 6 Not given

17.7

- 1 The new gadget is completely digital.
- 2 This draft design is practically perfect.
- 3 The client said it was totally fantastic.
- 4 His decision to invest was entirely right.
- 5 This area of town is largely industrial.

17.9

- 1 mainly European
- 2 pretty confident
- 3 absolutely delicious

18.2

- ① Is the office big enough for us?
- ② The delivery times are too slow.
- ③ Are these shelves strong enough?

18.3

- ① B ② A ③ A ④ A ⑤ B

18.4

- ① False
- ② True
- ③ Not given
- ④ True
- ⑤ False

18.6

- ① It's such a great product.
- ② The meeting was so boring.
- ③ His news was such a surprise.
- ④ My boss is so ambitious.
- ⑤ Their phones are so cheap.
- ⑥ Her company is so big!
- ⑦ Our launch was such a surprise!

18.7

- ① The slogan is far **too** complicated. We need to simplify it.
- ② They have created **such** a brilliant poster campaign.
- ③ We haven't done **enough** market research. We need to understand our consumers.
- ④ Our supervisor is **such** a creative person. She designed our new logo.
- ⑤ Marion is **so** persuasive when she delivers a sales pitch.

19.3

- ① You must tell your boss it will be late.
- ② You shouldn't start work so early.
- ③ You shouldn't work such long shifts.
- ④ You should take a walk outside right now.

19.4

- ① My wife said I **could try** yoga and relaxation techniques.
- ② You **should stop** working right away if you feel sick.
- ③ You **ought to take** a break if you're really tired.
- ④ You **shouldn't feel** exhausted at the beginning of the week.
- ⑤ You **must delegate** some of your work to your assistant.

19.5

- ① You **ought to** relax more.
- ② You **must stop** taking work home every day.
- ③ He **could try** to delegate more tasks.
- ④ You **shouldn't worry** so much about work.
- ⑤ She **should talk** to her colleagues.
- ⑥ He **ought to quit** his job if he hates it.

19.6

- ① No ② Yes ③ Yes ④ Yes

19.10

1. What about taking a break?
2. What about buying better equipment?
3. What about training new employees?
4. Why don't we take a break?
5. Why don't we buy better equipment?
6. Why don't we train new employees?

19.11

- ① Why don't we **buy** new chairs?
- ② Why don't we **go** for a walk outside?
- ③ What about **drinking** less coffee?
- ④ Why don't we **provide** free fruit?
- ⑤ What about **making** a list of your tasks?
- ⑥ What about **delegating** this to Jo?
- ⑦ Why don't we **ask** Paul to help us?

19.12

- ① True
- ② False
- ③ True
- ④ False
- ⑤ True
- ⑥ False

21.3

- ① She doesn't like meeting new people. She **can't** work in the HR department.
- ② Shaun **can** work really well with new employees, so he should help run our training course.
- ③ Have you seen her brilliant photographs? She **can** create our posters and flyers.
- ④ Lydia failed her driving test, so, unfortunately, she **can't** drive the delivery van.

21.5

- ① Peter **couldn't** use the new coffee machine. He didn't know how it worked.
- ② Varinder **couldn't** write reports very well at first, but she can now that she's had more practice.
- ③ No one in the office **could** read his handwriting. It was awful.
- ④ Bill was the only person who **couldn't** figure out how to use the photocopier.

21.7

- ① Future
- ② Past
- ③ Future
- ④ Past
- ⑤ Future

21.8

- ① True
- ② Not given
- ③ True
- ④ False
- ⑤ False

21.9

- ① James's team was weak, but he's trained them well and now they **can** do anything.
- ② We think that you are really creative and **would** make a great addition to the PR team.
- ③ I don't know what is wrong with me today. I **can't** get anything finished.
- ④ My confidence is much better now. Before, I **couldn't** talk in public.

22.3

- ① **Although** I attended the training session, I'm not sure I learned very much.
- ② You got a high score for the IT test, and you've done **equally** well on the team-building course.
- ③ Team A built a small boat out of plastic bottles, **whereas** Team B used wood to make theirs.
- ④ The training day is a great way to learn new skills. It's **also** a good way to get to know people.

22.4

- ① Walked across bridges high in the air
- ② Overcome fear and help each other
- ③ The tallest and the most scared
- ④ Disagreed with each other
- ⑤ Work more slowly and listen to their teammates

22.6

- ① The course taught us how to lead a team. As a consequence, I feel more confident.
- ② I'd never ridden a horse before. For this reason, I was quite scared during the training.
- ③ Team Lion completed the challenge first. Consequently, they all received medals.

22.7

- ① Team A had to build a cardboard tower, **while Team B had to bake a cake.**
- ② Although I liked going to the beach, **I didn't enjoy swimming in the ocean.**
- ③ I love learning new things. **As a result, I really enjoyed the training day.**
- ④ Team building is a good way to learn new skills **and it's also a chance to relax.**

22.8

- ① Not given
- ② True
- ③ False
- ④ Not given
- ⑤ True

22.9

Model Answers

- ① This course will teach you new skills. It will help you to get to know each other, **too.**
- ② **Although** Team B completed the task first, they had some major communication problems.

- ③ By doing this task, we'll not only identify the team's weaknesses, but **also** its strengths.
- ④ Team A worked together very well. Team B were **equally** cooperative.

23.4

- ① Mara has offered **to organize** the accommodation for our guests.
- ② I keep **suggesting** that our company should organize a golf day, but my boss disagrees.
- ③ We like **to offer** our clients a wide range of food at our conferences.
- ④ I enjoy **helping** out at company open days because I get to meet lots of people.
- ⑤ Before I start planning, I usually make a list of all the customers I want **to invite.**
- ⑥ I expect **to stay** late tonight to help Martina decorate the conference hall.

23.5

Model Answers

- ① The SmartTech Fair opened in 1987.
- ② It is helping us to live healthier lives.
- ③ They could shape the future of the car industry.
- ④ You can register your interest online.
- ⑤ You can buy tickets from the SmartTech website.

23.8

- ① We stopped holding breakfast meetings **because few people attended them.**
- ② We regret to announce **that there will be some job losses.**
- ③ I'm sure Shona will remember **to book the conference room.**
- ④ Sahib went on working **until midnight in order to finish the report.**

23.9

- ① False
- ② Not given
- ③ False
- ④ Not given
- ⑤ True
- ⑥ True

23.10

- ① I remember meeting him in Tokyo.
- ② I was supposed to book a nice hotel room.
- ③ I wanted to book a nice hotel room.
- ④ She was supposed to book a nice hotel room.
- ⑤ She wanted to book a nice hotel room.
- ⑥ We remember meeting him in Tokyo.
- ⑦ We wanted to book a nice hotel room.
- ⑧ They remember meeting him in Tokyo.
- ⑨ They wanted to book a nice hotel room.

23.14

- ① My boss asked me **to arrange** a meeting with our clients.
- ② Our clients **asked us** to visit them in Paris.
- ③ We expect all our staff **to arrive** on time.
- ④ We **invited all our clients** to attend our end-of-year party.
- ⑤ I expect my manager **to give** me a promotion soon.

23.15

- ① Our clients expect to receive excellent service.
- ② My boss invited me to attend a conference.
- ③ My business degree allowed me to get this job.

25.4

- ① She said she paid the invoice.
- ② He said he would pay the invoice.
- ③ He said he would arrange a meeting.
- ④ He said he was arranging a meeting.
- ⑤ She said she had finished writing the report.
- ⑥ She said she would finish writing the report.

25.5

- ① She **said (that) she would interview the candidates.**
- ② He **said (that) he met the CEO on Monday.** / He **said (that) he'd met the CEO on Monday.**
- ③ He **said (that) he could book the meeting room.**

4 She **said (that)** she was writing a press release.

5 He **said (that)** he could use design software.

25.8

A 2 B 4 C 5 D 1 E 3

25.10

1 She said that she didn't understand the email.

2 He said there was a problem with his computer.

3 She said we need to reply to those customers.

25.14

1 Sharon **confirmed** that the sales figures would be ready by 5pm.

2 Lilia **promised** that she would stay late to help me finish the report.

3 Mr. Lee **announced** that we had beaten our sales target for the year.

4 Ben **complained** that the coffee from the machine tasted awful.

5 She **suggested** that I could ask my boss about a raise.

26

26.4

1 He asked me why I was late again.

2 Lara asked me where the meeting was.

3 She asked me why I had missed the interview.

4 He asked me who had taken the minutes.

26.5

1 True 2 False 3 True 4 Not given

5 True 6 False 7 Not given

26.6

1 Not given 2 False 3 True 4 Not given 5 False 6 Not given

26.7

1 The boss is angry with Max. He told him to **do his work** before he leaves.

2 Mr. Tan promised that I would **get promoted** to manager if I worked hard.

3 Could you **do me a favor**? Could you make 20 copies of this, please?

4 Can I **make a suggestion**? Finish the proposal first, then work on the spreadsheet.

5 Paola said that she usually **gets home** from work at 6:30pm.

6 Paul said that he **had an appointment** with his boss, but he was really late.

26.9

Model Answers

1 She asked (me) what the consumer feedback was.

2 He asked (me) whether I had a strategy. / He asked (me) if I had a strategy.

3 She asked (me) who was getting promoted.

4 He asked (me) what the main points were.

5 She asked (me) if he was the new marketing manager. / She asked (me) whether he was the new marketing manager.

27

27.2

1 We'll have to reduce the price. Very few customers have bought our new jeans.

2 So few people pay by check these days that we no longer accept this form of payment.

3 Unfortunately, we've had few inquiries about our new spa treatments.

27.4

1 Unfortunately, there is **little** chance of us winning this contract.

2 I have **a few** ideas that I really think could improve our brand image.

3 There is still **a little** time left before we need to submit the report.

4 Kelvin has **little** understanding of accountancy.

5 So **few** people have bought this TV that we're going to stop production.

27.6

1 All you can do is apologize for your mistake.

2 All I expect is for staff to complete their tasks.

3 I'm sure all will be well in the interview.

4 All I want is a raise.

5 We have all the information we need.

27.7

1 The only thing we need is a photo.

2 We have some money.

3 We have some time.

4 Not many people like Mr. Jenkins.

5 Bertha is an expert in IT.

6 Some people like Mr. Jenkins.

7 We don't have much time.

27.8

1 Not given 2 False 3 True 4 True

5 False 6 False

28

28.4

1 Who is the manager?

2 What's in the report?

3 Who answers the telephone?

4 Who approves annual vacation?

5 What is the deadline?

6 Who wrote the ad?

7 Who will take questions?

8 What are the objectives?

9 What's the complaint about?

28.5

1 What are our most popular products?

2 Do you need to book the meeting?

3 Who answers customer emails?

4 Did Savannah write this report?

5 What is our lowest price?

6 Is James on vacation next week?

28.8

1 You haven't read my proposal, **have you**?

2 Sean could give the presentation, **couldn't he**?

3 Zoe got promoted, **didn't she**?

4 We're not ready for the conference, **are we**?

5 You work in marketing, **don't you**?

28.9

- 1 Alice would know the answer, **wouldn't she?**
- 2 I'm not dressed formally enough, **am I?**
- 3 You've worked in Berlin, **haven't you?**
- 4 They could tell us before 6pm, **couldn't they?**
- 5 Kate's going to Bangkok, **isn't she?**
- 6 I should double check the figures, **shouldn't I?**
- 7 Richard didn't get a raise, **did he?**

28.11

- 1 Not given
- 2 False
- 3 False
- 4 True
- 5 True

28.12

- 1 What was the name of the company? I didn't **hear**.
- 2 **Who** is working on the project for the new office?
- 3 You identified the mistake, **didn't you?**
- 4 Could you repeat that, please? I didn't **catch** it.
- 5 **What** is the theme of this year's conference?

30

30.2

- 1 **The** deadline for applications is Friday.
- 2 This job is based in **the** Berlin office.
- 3 We are recruiting **a** new designer.
- 4 I've got **an** interview for a new job.
- 5 **The** application form for this job is long.
- 6 Please complete **the** form on our website.
- 7 **The** ideal candidate enjoys teamwork.
- 8 There's an ad for **an** English teacher.

30.3

- A 2 B 1 C 4 D 3 E 5

30.6

- 1 The jobs I'm really interested in are based in Los Angeles. They're in IT.
- 2 The people who interviewed me for the job were really nice. They were the managers.
- 3 Clients can be very demanding. The clients I met today had lots of complaints.

30.9

- 1 I often travel to **Hong Kong** on business.
- 2 **Zenith Accounting** has three job openings.
- 3 I have a meeting with **the company director**.
- 4 He works for **the World Health Organization**.
- 5 I'm a strong candidate because I speak **Russian**.

30.10

- 1 Europe
- 2 an opening
- 3 Flight attendants
- 4 The hours
- 5 build a career

30.11

- 1 Your meeting is with **the HR manager**.
- 2 We're recruiting more staff in **France**.
- 3 I'm looking for a job as **an education consultant**.
- 4 We need someone who can speak **Italian**.
- 5 **Omnitech** is advertising several vacancies in its marketing department.
- 6 I work in **the sales department** of a large company.

31

31.3

- 1 In our department, we focus **on** sales and marketing.
- 2 Katrina graduated **from** college with a degree in Biological Sciences.
- 3 Our technicians are fully trained **in** all aspects of health and safety.
- 4 I've applied **for** a job in the IT department of a big company in Los Angeles.

31.4

- 1 Not given
- 2 Not given
- 3 True
- 4 False
- 5 True
- 6 True

31.5

- 1 to be responsible for something
- 2 to look forward to something
- 3 to amount to
- 4 to apply for a job
- 5 to be passionate about
- 6 experience in something

31.8

- 1 When can I expect to hear **from** you about the job?
- 2 Unfortunately, there has been a rise **in** complaints from customers.
- 3 I work **for** the CEO of a big IT company. I'm her assistant.
- 4 I heard **about** the job through a friend who works at the company.
- 5 Our profits went up last year. There was a rise **of** about five percent.

31.9

- 1 résumé
- 2 reliable
- 3 team
- 4 skills
- 5 salary
- 6 referee

31.10

Dear Mr. Khan,

I am writing to **apply for** the **position** of head web designer with your company.

I have **experience in** managing large commercial websites. Last year, sales from the website that I designed for a major online store **amounted to** more than \$6 million.

I am eager to develop my **skills** and broaden my knowledge of other **industries**. I believe this job would be a fantastic **opportunity** for me, and I'd add a great deal to your company. I am enthusiastic and **passionate about** being at the cutting edge of web development. I'm also very **reliable** and I enjoy working in a team.

I have attached my **résumé** and details of my referees. I look forward to **hearing from** you.

Yours sincerely,
Amy Quah

32

32.2

- 1 The office that I work in **is modern and open-plan**.
- 2 The customers who gave us **feedback** were all very positive.
- 3 One thing that I don't like **about my job** is the long hours.
- 4 The people who are on my team **say they enjoy working with me**.
- 5 The product that we've just launched **is already selling very well**.

32.3

- 1 The main thing **that** I hope to gain by working here is more experience.
- 2 The area **that** I live in is very close to the bus routes into the business district.
- 3 The tasks **that** I perform best usually involve customer relations.
- 4 The exams **that** I passed last year mean that I am now fully qualified.
- 5 The person **who** I have learned the most from is my college professor.
- 6 The countries **that** order most of our umbrellas are in Europe.
- 7 The achievement **that** I am most proud of is winning "employee of the year."

32.5

- 1 I have completed all the training, **which** means you wouldn't need to train me.
- 2 My boss, **who** is very talented, always encourages me not to work too late.
- 3 IT development, **which** is my favorite part of the job, is very fast-paced.
- 4 My co-workers, who are all older than me, have taught me a lot.
- 5 I worked at the reception desk, **which** taught me how to deal with customers.
- 6 I take my job very seriously, which means I always follow the company dress code.
- 7 In my last job, **which** was in Paris, I learned to speak French fluently.

32.6

- A 3 B 6 C 5 D 2 E 1 F 4

32.8

- 1 The place **where** I can concentrate the best is at home.
- 2 The person **whose** career inspires me the most is Muhammad Ali.
- 3 Last year, **when** I was an intern, I learned how to give presentations.
- 4 My parents, **who** are both doctors, inspired me to study medicine.

32.9

- 1 My current salary, **which is** \$20,000 a year, is not very high.
- 2 The thing **that gets** me excited about my job is seeing our products on sale.
- 3 Yes, I always know **who has** the responsibility for getting a task done on my team.
- 4 I can identify things **that need** to change, to make your business more efficient.
- 5 My boss, **who is** quite flexible, would allow me to leave after six weeks' notice.

34

34.3

- 1 to live up to something
- 2 to look forward to something
- 3 to come across as something
- 4 to get away with something
- 5 to run out of something
- 6 to keep up with someone

34.4

- 1 True 2 Not given 3 False
4 Not given 5 True 6 False

34.5

- 1 Please could you **come** up with a proposal on how to improve punctuality?
- 2 I can't **keep** up with Thom when he goes through the accounts. He's too quick.
- 3 Liza comes **across** as very serious, but outside of work she's a lot of fun.
- 4 The two interns don't **get along** with each other very well. They don't see eye to eye.
- 5 I'm really looking **forward** to welcoming our new clients to London.

34.8

- 1 Can you **take it on**?
- 2 We're **giving them away**.
- 3 Let's **look it up** on social media.
- 4 I think we should **call it off**.
- 5 Can we **talk it over**?

34.9

- 1 Needs a modern image
- 2 Advertise the event
- 3 Increase awareness of the company
- 4 Tariq volunteers to do it

34.10

- 1 I need the report today. Please don't let **me down**.
- 2 Josef complains a lot. I can't put **up** with it.
- 3 I'm looking forward **to** finishing my training.
- 4 If you have a problem, we can talk **it over**.
- 5 Don't look down **on** Rachel. She's still new.
- 6 Our company is giving **away** three cars.

35

35.3

- 1 Tanya has used up all her leave. **She won't go on vacation this year.**
- 2 Toby is great at managing people. **He will be promoted to lead his team.**
- 3 Josef doesn't get along with his boss. **He might not stay here much longer.**
- 4 We have some meetings in Japan. **You may have to go to Tokyo.**

35.4

- 1 We can't hire any staff at the moment, so you might not get an assistant until May.
- 2 You're great with new staff, so we may ask you to become a mentor.
- 3 It's been a bad year for the company, so you won't get a raise.
- 4 This report needs to be finished by Friday. You might need to work overtime.
- 5 If Lucinda's work doesn't improve, we may have to fire her.

35.5

- 1 True 2 False 3 True 4 False
5 True 6 False 7 True 8 False

35.7

- 1 He **definitely won't** get the job.
2 You probably **won't need** any training.
3 We **will probably hire** some more staff soon.
4 She **will definitely** get a raise.
5 I **definitely won't** move to the head office.
6 I **probably won't** go on vacation this year.

35.8

- 1 We will **probably** get a thank-you gift.
2 I **definitely** won't change jobs this year.
3 You will **definitely** get a bonus.
4 We **probably** won't invite him to the meeting.

35.9

- 1 may happen
2 might not happen
3 probably won't happen
4 definitely won't happen

37

37.2

- 1 False 2 True 3 True 4 False
5 Not given

37.3

- 1 To sum up, we have a very bright future.
2 Do feel free to ask me any questions.
3 Let's turn to the predicted sales figures.
4 So, we've looked at all the main alternatives.

37.4

- 1 hard drive
2 pointer
3 power button
4 slides
5 cable
6 lectern
7 remote

37.5

- 1 Be careful of the **cable** in front of the stage.
2 I will return to the **lectern** to answer questions.
3 If you follow my **pointer**, you can see the graph.
4 I'll use my **remote** to forward to the final slide.
5 This projector's noisy. I'll turn the **power button** off.

37.6

- 1 False 2 Not given 3 True 4 True
5 False 6 False

37.7

- A 2 B 6 C 8 D 1 E 5 F 7 G 4
H 3

38

38.2

GENERALIZING: **on the whole, generally, in general, by and large**
EXCEPTIONS: **except for, with the exception of, aside from, excepting**
FOCUSING: **if we focus on, if we home in on, concentrating on, focusing on**

38.3

- 1 The launch was successful, **aside from** the interview.
2 Now, let's **home in on** the positive news.
3 By and large, the poster campaign was a disaster.
4 Most of our clients liked the design **except one**.
5 Today we're going to focus on social media.

38.4

- 1 True 2 Not given 3 False 4 Not given 5 True

38.7

- 1 False 2 True 3 True 4 False

38.8

- 1 No. **If we focus on** the posters, we can see they were very successful.
2 Yes, **with the exception of** our Madrid store.
3 **As a matter of fact** it was very successful.
4 Cities **such as** Seoul and Busan could have successful stores.
5 They haven't yet. **However**, it's too soon to see what the impact will be.

39

39.3

- 1 Our new smartwatch is **easier** to operate than the old one.
2 Our new designer jeans are **more** stylish than last year's products.
3 Our tablet is **the** cheapest on the market.
4 This is the **most** beautiful dress in our range.
5 This is the **best** laptop I have ever owned.

39.4

- 1 more comfortable 2 the most reliable
3 lighter 4 more affordable

39.7

- 1 Our new phone is as cheap as existing models, but has a much wider range of features.
2 Our latest DVD is as exciting as anything I've ever seen.
3 Our chairs are excellent value, and just as comfortable as more expensive models.

39.8

- 1 True 2 Not given 3 False
4 True 5 Not given

39.9

- 1 Our new laptop is much **lighter** than its competitors.
2 This fitness tracker is **just as effective as** more expensive models.
3 Organic fruit is not **as cheap as** supermarket fruit, but it tastes better.
4 A consumer survey voted our pizzas the **tastiest** on the market.

40.2

- A 6 B 1 C 2 D 7 E 5 F 8 G 3
H 4

40.3

- There was a steady increase in our share value.
- Interest in our bags declined considerably.
- We've had a sharp rise in customer numbers.
- There was a dramatic spike in sales in May.
- Sales of our bags have rallied slightly.
- The value of our shares has fallen steadily.
- The value of the dollar is fluctuating wildly.
- The value of the dollar saw a dramatic spike.

40.5

- Returns have increased **by** 10 percent.
- Prices fell between 30 **and** 45 percent.
- We're shrinking our staff **from** 800 to 650.
- Year-end profit stands **at** 8 percent.
- Salaries will increase **by** 2 percent.
- We have **between** 1,100 and 1,200 staff.
- There was a decrease **of** 5 percent.
- Profits have fallen **by** 15 percent.
- We are lowering the price **to** 30 euros.
- The price peaked **at** £19.99.

40.6

- False
- True
- True
- Not given

40.7

- There was a **sharp increase** at the start of the year.
- It's been **fluctuating wildly** since the announcement.
- We're expecting them to **rally considerably** next quarter.

41.2

- Yes, I think we could do that.
- We might move forward if we can agree on a delivery date.
- Maybe we could consider different colors.
- Would you mind waiting until next month for payment?
- We were hoping it would be more innovative.

41.3

- 1,000
- It is too high
- A cake
- Next week

41.7

- I was wondering whether you have these in another size.
- Could you tell me when the price list will be ready?
- Could you tell me when I can expect delivery?

41.8

- Could you tell me when **I can** start buying the new products?
- I was wondering **what the warranty period is**.
- Could you tell me how **the new product is** different from the old one?
- I was wondering if **you would** be free to discuss a new job opening.

41.10

- Could you tell me whether **the delivery date has been changed**?
- I was wondering whether **my invoice has been paid**.
- It seems that **the wrong product was sent**.
- It looks as if **my complaint was not fully understood**.
- It seems that **the price was not calculated correctly**.

41.11

- I'm afraid I can't access **the computer system right now**.
- It looks as if **the discount has not been applied**.
- I was wondering why the **deadline has been missed**.
- Could you tell me when **the sales start**?
- It seems that the wrong customer **has been contacted**.

41.12

- Not given
- True
- False
- False
- Not given

42.3

- If you ask **me**, we might be better to wait until the summer.
- What** we need is proof that your business is profitable.
- Actually**, we'd like to reach an agreement by the end of the day.
- The **main** thing is that we agree on a price that everyone is happy with.

42.4

- A 2
B 4
C 1
D 3
E 5

42.5

- Not quite. **What we need are** some references from your customers.
- That's OK. The **main thing is that** we find the right person to do the work.
- Actually**, our quote already includes free delivery.

43.4

- 1 I would **place** an order if they delivered sooner.
- 2 If your product **was** cheaper, we would buy it.
- 3 If you moved the deadline, we **could** meet it.
- 4 I **would** work with them if they answered my questions.
- 5 If they **checked** their work, I would use them.

43.5

- 1 True
- 2 Not given
- 3 True
- 4 False
- 5 Not given

43.6

- 1 We **would sign** the contract if it **was** clearer.
- 2 I **would accept** the job offer if the pay **was** better.
- 3 If they **improved** the quality, we **would place** an order.
- 4 If I **had** more time today, I **would check** the contract.

43.9

- 1 If you pay by credit card, we charge a 2 percent fee.
- 2 Our helpline is open 24 hours a day if you need assistance.
- 3 When we say our products are high quality, we mean it.
- 4 I get extra money every month if I work overtime.

43.10

Note: All answers can also use the short form of the future with "will."

- 1 If you **sign** the contract now, we **will begin** production next week.
- 2 We **will charge** a 10 percent fee if you **don't pay / do not pay** on time.
- 3 If you **buy** more than 50 units, we **will give** you a 5 percent discount.
- 4 We **will send** you a contract if you **want** to proceed.

43.12

- 1 We will return your call ASAP **if you leave a message**.
- 2 We would open stores in the US **if our products were more popular there**.
- 3 If you need more training, **you can contact the HR department**.
- 4 We would increase production **if we had more staff**.
- 5 We will issue a full refund **if you return your product within 28 days**.

43.13 Model Answers

- 1 You will understand his or her strengths and weaknesses.
- 2 You should decide what you can compromise on.
- 3 They help to build rapport if you don't know your business partner.
- 4 If you talk too much, you run the risk of revealing useful information.
- 5 To find a common ground so that you can reach an agreement.

44.4

Note: All answers can also be written in contracted form.

- 1 If he **had used** the correct figures, his report **would not have been** so out of date.
- 2 The boss **would not have shouted** if you **had admitted** your mistake earlier.
- 3 If you **had run** a spell check, the report **would not have contained** so many errors.
- 4 We **would not have embarrassed** ourselves if we **had researched** local customs before our trip.
- 5 I **would have worked** late last night if I **had known** our deadline was so soon.

44.5

- 1 B
- 2 A
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 A

44.8

- 1 Tony is not going to meet the deadline **unless he works overtime**.
- 2 **Unless I get** a good performance review, I won't get a raise this year.
- 3 I'm afraid we can't track your order **unless you can** give us your customer reference number.
- 4 **Unless we can** offer a better price, we won't win the contract.

44.9

- 1 Not given 2 False 3 False
- 4 True 5 Not given

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