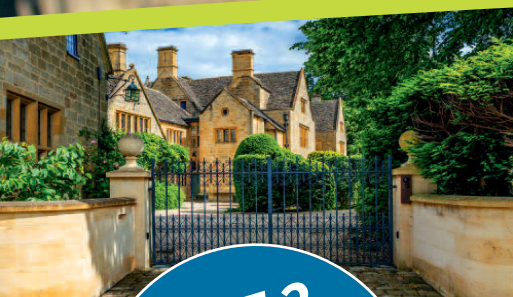


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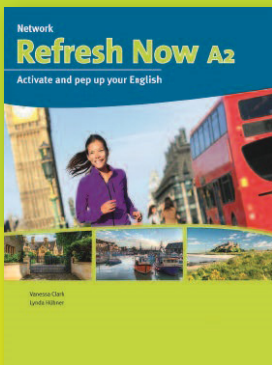
Refresh Now A2

Activate and pep up your English

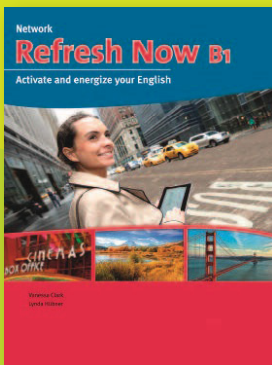


English – **as I like it!**

Kursteilnehmer suchen heute nach flexiblen Angeboten, um ihre Kenntnisse individuell und schnell aufzufrischen oder zu vertiefen. Persönliche Interessen und Wünsche stehen im Vordergrund.



„Englisch brauche ich im Urlaub und immer mehr auch im Beruf. Ich möchte schnell und doch gründlich meine Kenntnisse auffrischen und die Sprache sicher anwenden können.“



„Endlich frei und ohne langes Nachdenken sprechen können wäre klasse! Grammatik muss schon sein, aber es soll abwechslungsreich sein und Spaß machen.“

„Ich habe schon viel gelernt, brauche aber unbedingt mehr Übung. Ich möchte über aktuelle Themen sprechen und souverän in den wichtigsten Situationen reagieren können.“

Refresh Now A2 und **Refresh Now B1**
Activate and pep up your English Now!

Refresh Now A2

trifft die Wünsche Ihrer Kursteilnehmer.

Mit einem innovativen Konzept ist **Refresh Now** die ideale Basis für ein zeitlich und inhaltlich flexibles Kursangebot, mit dem Sie die Erwartungen von Lernenden jeder Altersstufe und Interessenslage erfüllen.

Refresh Now bietet ein adaptierbares Wiederholungs- und Übungsprogramm für ein oder zwei Semester: Die Lernenden frischen ihre Kenntnisse im Kurs auf und vertiefen Sprache und Themen mit den *Focus on*-Seiten zu Hause oder weiter im Kurs.

Die Grammatik wird immer in kommunikativen und authentischen Situationen wiederholt und gefestigt. Die Interessen der Lernenden stehen im Vordergrund und sie erfahren Neues und Interessantes, mit dem sie im Gespräch punkten können.

Die Lernenden gewinnen schnell Sicherheit in der Sprache, kommunizieren in Situationen, die ihre konkreten Bedürfnisse treffen, und erleben so einen nachhaltigen, handlungsorientierten Spracherfolg. Das bringt Schwung und Motivation fürs Weitermachen.



English – **as you like it!**

Refresh Now macht das Auffrischen oder Vertiefen vorhandener Englischkenntnisse einfach. Die wichtigsten und gebräuchlichsten sprachlichen Inhalte der A2- und B1-Stufe werden systematisch wiederholt und abwechslungsreich trainiert. Interessante und unterhaltsame Texte, Aufgaben und Übungen vermitteln die relevante Grammatik, die kommunikativen Redemittel und den niveaugerechten Wortschatz. 12 Units mit drei aufeinander abgestimmten Teilen bieten ein aktivierendes Lernprogramm für den Unterricht und das Selbststudium.

Lernprogramm für den Unterricht mit Training für zu Hause

Der erste Teil ist durch wiederkehrende Rubriken strukturiert:

- Let's begin** eine kurze in das Thema einführende Aktivität
- Language to use** aufgabenrelevante Redemittel auf einen Blick
- Reminder** ein kleiner Tipp zu einem interessanten Grammatikaspekt
- optionale Gesprächsanlässe**

2

1

Talking about jobs | Present simple

Work

Let's begin

What would be the worst job for you?

1 Jobs

1a

The jobs website CareerCast has made a list of the best and worst jobs. Here are eight jobs from the list – four from the 'best' and four from the 'worst'. Decide in class which are which – and then check your answers on page 102.

flight attendant

prison officer

statistician

software engineer

speech therapist

soldier

university professor

taxi driver

Language to use

It's dangerous / stressful / easy / useful / ...

They work with ...

They work outdoors / in an office ...

They (don't) make a lot of money.

2

1b

Work with a partner. You're going to read about two people with unusual jobs. Student A: Read the article below about Elise, a wedding planner. Student B: Read the article on page 15 about Gerald, a clockmaker. Exchange information with your partner – and then read his / her text.

The wedding planner

Elise (26) is a wedding planner.

What do you do?

I work for Love Weddings, a small firm started by designers Susie and David Love. We organise everything – the invitations, the dress, the rings, the flowers, the cake, the food ... every detail is important.

Tell us a secret!

Sometimes I can see that a couple aren't good together – but I never say it!

And do you have an insider tip for us?

A bottle of water with a straw – the bride can drink and not worry about her lipstick.

What's the best thing about the job?

We share a very special day in people's lives. When everything comes together on the big day, after months (or years) of planning, it's wonderful.

Finally, how do you rate your job satisfaction on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high)?

Six!

And the worst?

It's hectic. I work up to 20 hours a day in the summer.

14 fourteen

The clockmaker

Gerald (62) is a clockmaker.

What do you do?

I have a small shop where I repair clocks and watches. I also sell new and antique clocks and watches.

What's the best thing about the job?

Sometimes someone comes into the shop with a beautiful old antique watch, maybe a pocket watch, that came from their father or grandfather and I can restore it for them. That's a good feeling.

And the worst?

On some days I only have one or two customers. With a cheap, modern watch, you can just throw it away and buy a new one. I only open the shop three days a week these days.

Tell us a secret!

I don't wear a watch. I don't need to – there are clocks and watches all around me.

And do you have an insider tip for us?

Perfume isn't good for your watch. Put the perfume on and let it dry before you put your watch on.

Finally, how do you rate your job satisfaction on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high)?

About three and a half.

15

3

1c

Choose the right words.

1 Gerald works alone / in a team.

2 His work is often hectic / quiet.

3 He works full-time / part-time.

4 He works for a small company / for himself.

5 He has a boss / is his own boss.

6 He organises / repairs things.

1d

Use the phrases from exercise 1c to write sentences about Elise.

Info: Use a / an before the name of a job: He's a clockmaker.

1 Elise

2 Her

3 She

4 She

5 She

6 She

Reminder:

Adverbial phrases of time

I work 20 hours a day.

He works three days a week.

15

4

1e

Listen to some guests at a wedding party. What are their jobs?

1 He's a school teacher / a university professor.

2 She's a prison officer / a police officer.

3 She's a taxi driver / a bus driver.

4 He's a pilot / a flight attendant.

15

Vertiefung im Unterricht oder zu Hause

Der zweite Teil einer Unit setzt in drei Focus on-Seiten unterschiedliche Schwerpunkte:

- Ein **Focus on Grammar** mit Erklärungen und vertiefenden Übungen zur Unit-Grammatik.
- Zwei **Focus on- ...** zu interessanten Aspekten des Unit-Themas vertiefen den Wortschatz und die sprachlichen Strukturen aus dem ersten Teil der Unit.

Die **Focus on**-Seiten können wahlweise im Unterricht oder zu Hause behandelt werden können. Zu allen Übungen (außer der **Class task**) sind im Buchanhang Lösungen aufgeführt.

FOCUS ON

Grammar

A1 Present simple (Einfache Form der Gegenwart)

I, you, we, they:

They work at Albi. Do they like it? – Yes, they do. / No, they don't. They don't like the stress.

He, she, it:

He works at Albi. Does he like it? – Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. He doesn't like the stress.

Das Present simple wird verwendet, um über gewohnheitsmäßige, sich wiederholende Handlungen zu sprechen.

Es wird auch mit Verben verwendet, die Vorlieben und Abneigungen ausdrücken: like, enjoy, love, hate etc.

He, she, it: Das -s muss mit! → He goes to work.

A2 Cross out the wrong words.

1 He doesn't / don't enjoy his work but he like / likes his colleagues.

2 Do / Does they work part-time or full-time? They doesn't / don't work at the weekends.

3 Do / Does she usually leave the office before 6? Yes, she does / leaves.

B1 Adverbs of frequency (Häufigkeitsadverbien)

Wörter: always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never. I always start work at 9 am. Wendungen: every day, once a week, twice a month, three times a year etc. I don't work every weekend.

Häufigkeitsadverbien geben an, wie oft etwas geschieht.

Häufigkeitsadverbien als Wörter stehen vor dem Hauptverb:

I usually go by bus. Do you always go by car? He doesn't often go by train.

Häufigkeitsadverbien als Wörter stehen nach dem Verb to be am, is, was, were: I am never late.

Häufigkeitsadverbien als Wendungen stehen am Ende des Satzes: He goes to work five days a week.

I go every day to work → I go to work every day.

B2 Write in a frequency expression to make these sentences true about you.

1 I am late for my English lesson.

2 I sit next to the same person.

3 I speak English outside the lesson.

C Round up: An unusual job

Write the verbs in the present simple tense.

(I know) you the job of 'seattiller' in Hollywood? At the Oscars you (2 see) Hollywood's greatest stars in the audience – but you (3 not see) any empty seats. Why is this?

The ceremony (4 last) three and a half hours and when a celebrity (5 want) to go to the bar or go to the toilet, a seattiller (6 sit) in the empty seat until the star (7 return) the seattiller (8 not get) any money for their work and they even (9 pay) for their own transport to the ceremony. But they (10 get) a free seat at the Oscars! A ticket (11 cost) thousands of dollars – and they (12 cost) tens of thousands on the black market!

FOCUS ON

Job interviews

A Interview tips

In American job interviews, there are some questions that the interviewer is not allowed to ask – questions about age, race, nationality, marital or parental status, or health. As in many countries, age, sex and race discrimination is illegal in the US.

A question might sound like friendly small talk – but the answer could give the interviewer more information than you think! For example, the question: Where were you born? would get information about someone's national origin, and that's not allowed. Another no-no question is: Are you a US citizen? – but the interviewer can ask: Are you authorized to work in the US?

Which of these interview questions is the interviewer not allowed to ask?

Are you Miss or Mrs. Durrant?

What computer skills do you have?

When did you leave school?

What do you enjoy about your work?

How could your present work situation be better?

Why did you leave your last job?

What are your family plans for the future?

Were you right?

The first question would get information about the woman's marital status. Miss shows that she's single. Mrs tells you she's married. So it's better for a woman to use the title Ms professionally as no-one can tell from that if she's married or not.

If the interviewer asks when the interviewee left school, it only takes a moment to calculate how old they are ... and that's not allowed!

Family plans? That's personal information and not relevant to the interview. In the past, employers could ask a woman if she planned to have children in the near future – and a yes answer had a negative effect on her chance of employment.

Today, most HR departments know what they can and can't ask ... but don't be afraid to say: Sorry, I'd prefer not to answer that.

Glossary: marital status – Ehestand | parental – elterlich | discrimination – Diskriminierung | authorized – berechtigt | prefer – bevorzugen | HR (Human Resources) department – Personalabteilung

Info: In the magazine article, the writer sometimes uses they in place of he / she, or their in place of his / her. We can do this if we don't know if the person is male or female. It only takes a moment to calculate how old they are.

Class task: What tips would you give to someone who has a job interview?

B Now you

Answer the questions in the article which are allowed in a job interview.

102

103

You can enjoy this page at home or in class.

You can enjoy this page at home or in class.

Erfrischend anders verblüffend individuell genial flexibel

Refresh Now A2

2 Work

5 Grammar: Present simple

I work part-time.
She works in a team.
They work 35 hours a week.

I don't work full-time.
She doesn't work alone.
They don't work long hours.

Where do you work?
Does she work in a prison?
Do they work for an airline?

Choose the right verb form.

1 The professor teach / teaches maths at the university.
2 He don't / doesn't think his job is interesting for others.
3 The prison officer work / works in a women's prison.
4 They have / has a good team of officers.

5 Do / Does the bus driver work full-time?
6 Do / Does they have cameras on the buses?
7 Do / Does you fly all over the world?
8 We don't / doesn't fly to America.

3 How to do it: Talking about your job

Make some notes about your job.
(It can be your real job or a fictitious job.)

I'm a ...
... part-time / full-time.
... for myself / for a company.
... alone / in a team.
... hours a week.
It's hectic / stressful / quiet.
We sell / install / repair / ...
The best thing is (that) ...
The worst thing is (that) ...

Language to use

Helpful phrases
What's ... in English?
How do I say ... in English?

7

3b When you meet someone and want to ask about his or her job, which of these are good questions to ask?

1 What do you do?
2 Tell me about your job.
3 What's the best thing about your job?

4 How much money do you make?
5 Do you enjoy your job?
6 Can you get me a job with your company?

Round up

Try our job satisfaction test. Think about your present job or a job you had in the past.

Job satisfaction Rate your satisfaction on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high).

Money: Colleagues: Job security: Workplace:
Stress: Working hours: Enjoyment: Chance to learn:

TOTAL SCORE

30-40 High: You're lucky - you really enjoy your work. You're one of the 8% of people in Germany who are happy with their jobs.

20-29 Medium: Try to make small changes to make things better. Can you ask to work part-time? Ask to do a course? Ask for more money? If you don't ask, you don't get!

0-19 Low: Time to make a career change! Speak to a careers advice service or look at some online job sites - today.

9 PRACTICE

1 Jobs

Take one word from each group to make the jobs.

bus flight attendant driver
speech software engineer officer
university professor therapist

1
2
3
4
5
6

2 Asking about someone's job

Put the words in order to make the questions.

1 do / do? / you / What
2 do / Where / work? / you
3 about / job / me / Tell / your
4 do / enjoy / job? / you / your
5 job? / the / What's / about / best / your / thing

3 Talking about your job

Match the sentences that have similar meanings.

1 I work two days a week.
2 I work in a shop.
3 I'm self-employed.
4 I work in a team.
5 I enjoy my job.

a) I'm my own boss.
b) I sell things.
c) I rate my job satisfaction as 'high'.
d) I work part-time.
e) We all work together.

4 Grammar: Present simple

Write the verbs in the correct form.

1 A wedding planner (organise) weddings.
2 A wedding planner (not - organise) birthday parties.
3 What (repair) a clockmaker?
4 A clockmaker (repair) old clocks and watches.
5 Taxi drivers (drive) taxis.
6 Taxi drivers (not - drive) buses.
7 Where (teach) professors?
8 Professors (teach) at universities.

5 Job satisfaction

Fill in the missing vowels (a, e, i, o, u) to make the factors in job satisfaction.

1 I make good m _ _ n _ _ y.
2 I have friendly c _ _ l _ _ g _ _ s.
3 I don't have much s _ _ r _ _ s _ _ s.
4 I have a nice w _ _ r k _ _ p _ _ c _ _ e _ _ .
5 I have good job s _ _ c _ _ r _ _ t _ _ y.
6 I don't work too many h _ _ r _ _ s _ _ .

6 About you

Answer the questions about yourself.

1 What's your job?
2 Do you work for a big company?
3 Where do you work?
4 Do you enjoy your job?
5 What's the best thing about your job?
6 What's the worst thing about your job?

- 5 Grammar** vertieft das Grammatikthema aus *Language to use*
- 6 How to do it** auf die Lernenden zugeschnittene kommunikative Aufgaben
- 7 Helpful phrases** nützliche Redemittel für bestimmte Situationen
- 8 Round up** sichert die Unit-Inhalte
- 9 PRACTICE** das vertiefende Training für zu Hause

Wortschatz wiederholen und erweitern

FOCUS ON

The grey workforce

A The silver age: Facts and figures

- 1946-1965 was the era of the baby boomers - they are now the grey generation.
- A European man lives, on average, to about 76; a woman to about 82.
- In 2050, the average age of European citizens will be 49.
- Worldwide, there are about 600,000,000 people aged 65 or over and this will double in the next 25 years.

Glossary: on average - im Durchschnitt | citizen - Bürger

The grey workforce

Because people are living longer nowadays, governments are finding it difficult to pay pensions and so they keep raising the age of retirement. A lot of over-65s can't afford to retire because of the higher cost of living. Some UK workers lose about 1/2 of their income when they retire, so many of them stay with their company for as long as possible - or they do part-time jobs. Some start their own businesses - one in six new businesses is started by a person over 50 - and they have a 70% success rate, much higher than their younger colleagues. A lot of the businesses are online services. For example, there's a business called The Grey Workforce, which offers gardening, kitchen and bathroom installation, house renovations, etc. The people who work for the company are 50+ and are, as their homepage says: 'experienced, efficient, polite and punctual'.

Population 65+

Percentage of total population

1950 1980 2010 2040

Germany
UK
France
Italy
Spain
Japan

Glossary: government - Regierung | pension - Rente | keep raising the age - heben das Alter weiter an | can't afford - können es sich nicht leisten | lose income - verlieren Einkommen | polite - höflich

B Find and highlight these numbers in the magazine article above.

seventy per cent / over sixty-fives / a half / fifty plus

Info: 600,000,000 → 600,000,000 (Commas, not points)

C Write the numbers in the text.

10% / 1/2 (three quarters) / over 50s / 60+

In the UK, (1) of the nation's wealth comes from the (2)
so companies worldwide try to attract 'the grey pound'. For example, in the US, Best Western Hotels offer a (3) discount to seniors. Japan, the country with the largest (4) age group, has invented some original new products for the grandparent generation - for example, a robot pet!

Glossary: wealth - Wohlstand | attract - anziehen | invented - erfunden

11

Find out how long people live in your country.
Type *Life expectancy by country* into your search engine.

12 Im finalen dritten Teil Words and Phrases haben Lernende - unterstützt durch die Hörtexte der beiliegenden CDs - die Möglichkeit, den Wortschatz und die Redemittel der Unit noch einmal zusammenfassend zu festigen.

WORDS AND PHRASES

Wiederholen und erweitern Sie hier den Wortschatz aus Unit 2. 11

Numbers

1/2: half
7/12: seven and a half
1/4: quarter
4%: four percent
3.5: three point five

Dates

1st: first
2nd: second
3rd: third
4th: fourth

Talking about your job

I'm a teacher.
I work ...
... full-time / part-time.
... for myself.
... in a large company.
... alone / in a team.
... 38 hours a week.
... in the IT department.
... outdoors.
... in an office.
I'm my own boss.
We organise / install / repair / sell ...
My job is often hectic / quiet / stressful.

High numbers

100: a one hundred
101: a one hundred and one
1,000: a one thousand
600,000,000: six hundred million

Years

1901: nineteen oh one
1965: nineteen sixty-five
2004: two thousand and four
2050: twenty fifty

Jobs

computer programmer
doctor
factory worker
flight attendant
nurse
office worker
pilot
prison worker / officer
receptionist
shop assistant
software engineer
speech therapist
soldier
statistician
teacher
university professor
waiter
taxi driver

German

Koch
Chef / cook

English

boss
boss
chef / cook

Job satisfaction

boss
working hours
colleagues
workplace
salary
security
overtime
promotion
training
travel

Helpful phrases

Wenn Sie das englische Wort für etwas wissen möchten, fragen Sie:
What's a Beruf in English?
How do I say Beruf in English?

Contents

1 People	How to do it: Talking about yourself and others Filling in a form Grammar: <i>be, have, a/an / some / any</i> Practice	6 9
2 Work	How to do it: Talking about jobs Grammar: Present simple Adverbs of frequency Practice	14 17
3 Free time	How to do it: Talking about hobbies and interests Arranging to go out Grammar: Present simple and present progressive Practice	22 25
4 Travel	How to do it: Getting transport information Talking about holidays Grammar: Past simple <i>How much ...? / How many ...?</i> Practice	30 33
5 What happened?	How to do it: Talking about incidents & accidents Dealing with emergencies Grammar: Past progressive and past simple <i>when / while</i> Practice	38 41
6 Home	How to do it: Talking about homes Welcoming a guest Grammar: Present perfect + <i>for / since</i> <i>There is(n't) / There are(n't)</i> Practice	46 49
7 Food and drink	How to do it: Talking about food Dealing with restaurant situations Grammar: Present perfect + <i>ever / never</i> Past simple Practice	54 57
8 Language learning	How to do it: Talking about language skills Asking for information about a course Grammar: Adjectives and adverbs <i>have to / don't have to</i> Practice	62 65
9 Where in the world?	How to do it: Describing places Grammar: Comparatives and superlatives <i>must / mustn't</i> Practice	70 73
10 Plans for the weekend	How to do it: Talking about plans Making an appointment Grammar: <i>going to</i> <i>might</i> Practice	78 81
11 Keep in touch	How to do it: Talking about technology Writing an email or a letter Grammar: <i>will</i> for speculation Time phrases Practice	86 89
12 Healthy living	How to do it: Asking for and giving advice Grammar: First conditional <i>should / shouldn't</i> Practice	94 97

FOCUS ON	Grammar	10	
	Famous people – <i>Biographical details</i>	11	
	Family – <i>Family vocabulary</i>	12	
	Words and phrases	13	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	18	
	Job interviews – <i>Interview questions</i>	19	
	The grey workforce – <i>Numbers (1)</i>	20	
	Words and phrases	21	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	26	
	Time – <i>Phrases with time</i>	27	
	Work-life balance – <i>Answering a survey</i>	28	
	Words and phrases	29	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	34	
	Journeys – <i>Numbers (2)</i>	35	
	Cultural differences – <i>Prefixes</i>	36	
	Words and phrases	37	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	42	
	Newspapers – <i>Abbreviations</i>	43	
	Phoning – <i>Telephone phrases</i>	44	
	Words and phrases	45	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	50	
	Holiday accommodation – <i>Accommodation enquiries</i>	51	
	Small talk – <i>Conversational phrases</i>	52	
	Words and phrases	53	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	58	
	Recipes – <i>Cooking vocabulary</i>	59	
	Questions – <i>Asking questions</i>	60	
	Words and phrases	61	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	66	
	Personal information – <i>Personal details</i>	67	
	English worldwide – <i>British and American English</i>	68	
	Words and phrases	69	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	74	
	World records – <i>Comparatives and superlatives</i>	75	
	Playing with English – <i>Word games</i>	76	
	Words and phrases	77	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	82	
	A new start – <i>Resolutions</i>	83	
	Weekend breaks – <i>Combined words</i>	84	
	Words and phrases	85	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	90	
	English then and now – <i>Idioms and sayings</i>	91	
	The future – <i>Predictions with will</i>	92	
	Words and phrases	93	
FOCUS ON	Grammar	98	
	Fact or fiction? – <i>Consequences</i>	99	
	Advice – <i>First conditional</i>	100	
	Words and phrases	101	

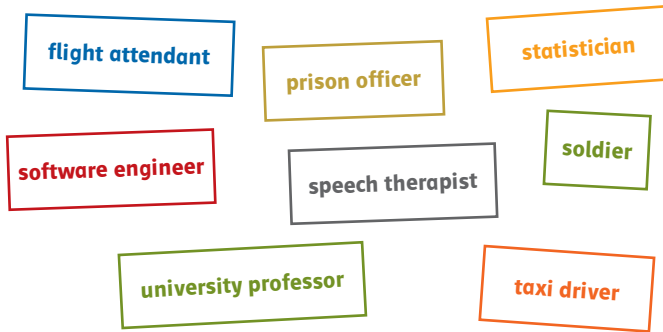
Work

Let's begin

What would be the worst job for you?

1 Jobs

- 1a The jobs website CareerCast has made a list of the best and worst jobs. Here are eight jobs from the list – four from the 'best' and four from the 'worst'. Decide in class which are which – and then check your answers on page 102.



Language to use

It's dangerous / stressful / easy / useful / ...
 They work with ...
 They work outdoors / in an office ...
 They (don't) make a lot of money.

- 1b Work with a partner. You're going to read about two people with unusual jobs.
 Student A: Read the article below about Elise, a wedding planner.
 Student B: Read the article on page 15 about Gerald, a clockmaker.
 Exchange information with your partner – and then read his / her text.

The wedding planner

Elise (26) is a wedding planner.

What do you do?

I work for Love Weddings, a small firm started by designers Susie and David Love. We organise everything – the invitations, the dress, the rings, the flowers, the cake, the food ... every detail is important.

What's the best thing about the job?

We share a very special day in people's lives. When everything comes together on the big day, after months (or years) of planning, it's wonderful.

And the worst?

It's hectic. I work up to 20 hours a day in the summer.

Tell us a secret!

Sometimes I can see that a couple aren't good together – but I never say it!

And do you have an insider tip for us?

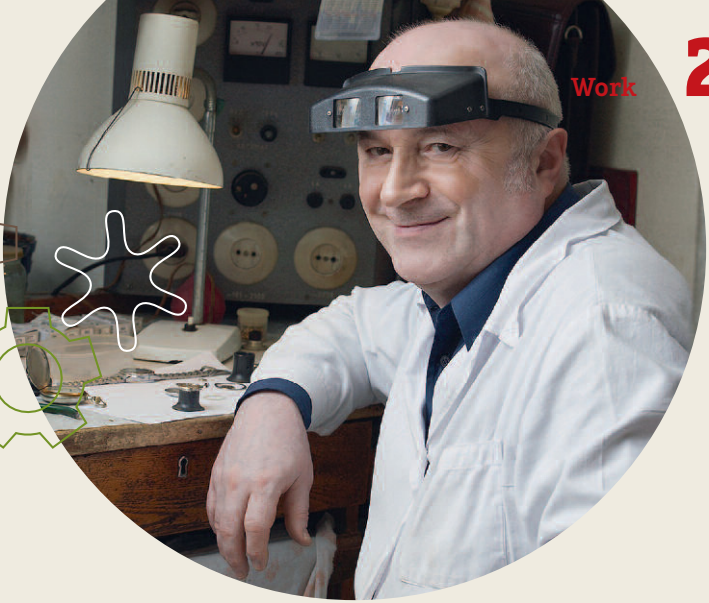
A bottle of water with a straw – the bride can drink and not worry about her lipstick.

Finally, how do you rate your job satisfaction on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high)?

Six!



The clockmaker



Gerald (62) is a clockmaker.

What do you do?

I have a small shop where I repair clocks and watches. I also sell new and antique clocks and watches.

What's the best thing about the job?

Sometimes someone comes into the shop with a beautiful old antique watch, maybe a pocket watch, that came from their father or grandfather and I can restore it for them. That's a good feeling.

And the worst?

On some days I only have one or two customers. With a cheap, modern watch, you can just throw it away and buy a new one. I only open the shop three days a week these days.

Tell us a secret!

I don't wear a watch. I don't need to – there are clocks and watches all around me.

And do you have an insider tip for us?

Perfume isn't good for your watch. Put the perfume on and let it dry before you put your watch on.

Finally, how do you rate your job satisfaction on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high)?

About three and a half.

© 1.7

1c Choose the right words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Gerald works alone / in a team. | 4 He works for a small company / for himself. |
| 2 His work is often hectic / quiet. | 5 He has a boss / is his own boss. |
| 3 He works full-time / part-time. | 6 He organises / repairs things. |

1d Use the phrases from exercise 1c to write sentences about Elise.

Info: Use *a / an* before the name of a job: *He's a clockmaker.*

- 1 Elise
- 2 Her
- 3 She
- 4 She
- 5 She
- 6 She

Reminder:

Adverbial phrases of time
I work **20 hours a day**.
He works **three days a week**.

p. 18

Would you use the services of a wedding planner? Why (not)?

1e Listen to some guests at a wedding party. What are their jobs?

- 1 He's a school teacher / a university professor.
- 2 She's a prison officer / a police officer.
- 3 She's a taxi driver / a bus driver.
- 4 He's a pilot / a flight attendant.

2 Grammar: Present simple

I work part-time.
She works in a team
They work 35 hours a week.

I don't work full-time.
She doesn't work alone.
They don't work long hours.

Where **do you work**?
Does she work in a prison?
Do they work for an airline?

p. 18

Choose the right verb form.

- 1 The professor **teach** / **teaches** maths at the university.
- 2 He **don't** / **doesn't** think his job is interesting for others.
- 3 The prison officer **work** / **works** in a women's prison.
- 4 They **have** / **has** a good team of officers.
- 5 **Do** / **Does** the bus driver work full-time?
- 6 **Do** / **Does** they have cameras on the buses?
- 7 **Do** / **Does** you fly all over the world?
- 8 We **don't** / **doesn't** fly to America.

3 How to do it: Talking about your job

- 3a Make some notes about your job.
 (It can be your real job or a fictitious job.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Language to use

I'm a ...
 I work ...
 ... part-time / full-time.
 ... for myself / for a company.
 ... alone / in a team.
 ... hours a week.
 It's hectic / stressful / quiet.
 We sell / install / repair / ...
 The best thing is (that) ...
 The worst thing is (that) ...

Helpful phrases

What's ... in English?
 How do I say ... in English?

- 3b When you meet someone and want to ask about his or her job, which of these are good questions to ask?

- 1 What do you do? 😊 😊
- 2 Tell me about your job. 😊 😊
- 3 What's the best thing about your job? 😊 😊
- 4 How much money do you make? 😊 😊
- 5 Do you enjoy your job? 😊 😊
- 6 Can you get me a job with your company? 😊 😊

- 3c Walk around the class and find out about each other's jobs.

Round up

- Try our job satisfaction test. Think about your present job or a job you had in the past.

Job satisfaction

Rate your satisfaction on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high).

Money: Colleagues: Job security: Workplace:
 Stress: Working hours: Enjoyment: Chance to learn:

TOTAL SCORE

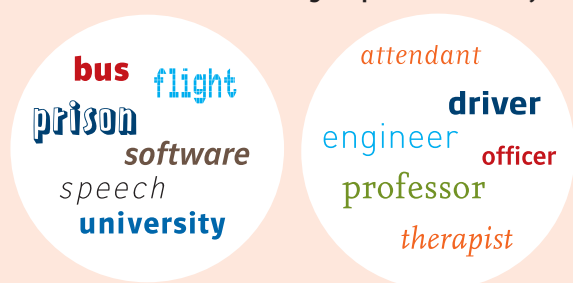
30–40 High: You're lucky – you really enjoy your work. You're one of the 89% of people in Germany who are happy with their jobs.

20–29 Medium: Try to make small changes to make things better. Can you ask to work part-time? Ask to do a course? Ask for more money? If you don't ask, you don't get!

0–19 Low: Time to make a career change? Speak to a careers advice service or look at some online job sites – today.

1 Jobs

Take one word from each group to make the jobs.



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

2 Asking about someone's job

Put the words in order to make the questions.

- 1 do / do? / you / What
.....
- 2 do / Where / work? / you
.....
- 3 about / job. / me / Tell / your
.....
- 4 Do / enjoy / job? / you / your
.....
- 5 job? / the / What's / about / best / your / thing
.....

3 Talking about your job

Match the sentences that have similar meanings.

- 1 I work two days a week.
 - 2 I work in a shop.
 - 3 I'm self-employed.
 - 4 I work in a team.
 - 5 I enjoy my job.
- a) I'm my own boss.
- b) I sell things.
- c) I rate my job satisfaction as 'high'.
- d) I work part-time.
- e) We all work together.

4 Grammar: Present simple

Write the verbs in the correct form.

- 1 A wedding planner (organise) weddings.
- 2 A wedding planner (not – organise) birthday parties.
- 3 What (repair) a clockmaker ?
- 4 A clockmaker (repair) old clocks and watches.
- 5 Taxi drivers (drive) taxis.
- 6 Taxi drivers (not – drive) buses.
- 7 Where (teach) professors ?
- 8 Professors (teach) at universities.

5 Job satisfaction

Fill in the missing vowels (a, e, i, o, u) to make the factors in job satisfaction.

- 1 I make good m _ n _ y.
- 2 I have friendly c _ l l _ _ g _ _ s.
- 3 I don't have much s t r _ s s.
- 4 I have a nice w _ r k p l _ c _ .
- 5 I have good job s _ c _ r _ t y.
- 6 I don't work too many h _ _ r s.



6 About you

Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 What's your job?
.....
- 2 Do you work for a big company?
.....
- 3 Where do you work?
.....
- 4 Do you enjoy your job?
.....
- 5 What's the best thing about your job?
.....
- 6 What's the worst thing about your job?
.....

A1 Present simple (Einfache Form der Gegenwart) _____

I, you, we, they:

They work at Albi. **Do they like** it? – **Yes, they do.** / **No, they don't.** **They don't like** the stress.

He, she, it:

He works at Albi. **Does he like** it? – **Yes, he does.** / **No, he doesn't.** **He doesn't like** the stress.

- Das *Present simple* wird verwendet, um über gewohnheitsmäßige, sich wiederholende Handlungen zu sprechen.
- Es wird auch mit Verben verwendet, die Vorlieben und Abneigungen ausdrücken: *like, enjoy, love, hate* etc.
- ✗ *He, she, it*: Das **-s** muss mit! → **He ~~go~~ goes** to work.

A2 Cross out the wrong words.

- 1 He **doesn't** / **don't** enjoy his work but he **like** / **likes** his colleagues.
- 2 **Do** / **Does** they work part-time or full-time? They **doesn't** / **don't** work at the weekends.
- 3 **Do** / **Does** she usually leave the office before 6? Yes, she **does** / **leaves**.

B1 Adverbs of frequency (Häufigkeitsadverbien) _____Wörter: **always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never**: I **always** start work at 9 am.Wendungen: **every day, once a week, twice a month, three times a year** etc: I don't work **every weekend**.

- Häufigkeitsadverbien geben an, *wie oft* etwas geschieht.
- Häufigkeitsadverbien als Wörter stehen *vor* dem Hauptverb:
*I **usually** go by bus. Do you **always** go by car? He **doesn't** **often** go by train.*
- Häufigkeitsadverbien als Wörter stehen *nach* dem Verb to be (*am, is, was, were*): *I **am** **never** late.*
- Häufigkeitsadverbien als Wendungen stehen am Ende des Satzes: *He goes to work **five days a week**.*
- ✗ ~~*I go every day to work.*~~ → *I go to work **every day**.*

B2 Write in a frequency expression to make these sentences true about you.

- 1 I am late for my English lesson.
- 2 I sit next to the same person.
- 3 I speak English outside the lesson.

C Round up: An unusual job _____

🔄 Write the verbs in the present simple tense.

(1 know) you the job of 'seatfiller' in Hollywood? At the Oscars you (2 see) Hollywood's greatest stars in the audience – but you (3 not see) any empty seats. Why is this?

The ceremony (4 last) three and a half hours and when a celebrity (5 want) to go to the bar or go to the toilet, a seatfiller (6 sit) in the empty seat until the star (7 return) The seatfillers (8 not get) any money for their work and they even (9 pay) for their own transport to the ceremony. But they (10 get) a free seat at the Oscars! A ticket (11 cost) thousands of dollars – and they (12 cost) tens of thousands on the black market!

Job interviews

A Interview tips

In American job interviews, there are some questions that the interviewer is not allowed to ask – questions about age, race, nationality, marital or parental status, or health. As in many countries, age, sex and race discrimination is illegal in the US.



A question might sound like friendly small talk – but the answer could give the interviewer more information than you think! For example, the question: *Where were you born?* would get information about someone's national origin, and that's not allowed. Another no-no question is: *Are you a US citizen?* – but the interviewer can ask: *Are you authorized to work in the US?*

Which of these interview questions is the interviewer *not* allowed to ask?

- ① Are you Miss or Mrs Durrant?
- ② What computer skills do you have?
- ③ When did you leave school?
- ④ What do you enjoy about your work?
- ⑤ How could your present work situation be better?
- ⑥ Why did you leave your last job?
- ⑦ What are your family plans for the future?

Were you right?

★ The first question would get information about the woman's marital status. *Miss* shows that she's single; *Mrs* tells you she's married. So it's better for a woman to use the title *Ms* professionally as no-one can tell from that if she's married or not.

★ If the interviewer asks when the interviewee left school, it only takes a moment to calculate how old they are ... and that's not allowed!

★ Family plans? That's personal information and not relevant to the interview. In the past, employers could ask a woman if she planned to have children in the near future – and a yes answer had a negative effect on her chance of employment.

★ Today, most HR departments know what they can and can't ask ... but don't be afraid to say: *Sorry, I'd prefer not to answer that.*

Ⓢ 1.9

Glossary: marital status – *Ehestand* | parental – *elterlich* | discrimination – *Diskriminierung* | authorized – *berechtigt* | prefer – *bevorzugen* | HR (Human Resources) department / Personnel department – *Personalabteilung*

Info: In the magazine article, the writer sometimes uses *they* in place of *he / she*; or *their* in place of *his / her*. We can do this if we don't know if the person is male or female: *It only takes a moment to calculate how old they are.*

Ⓢ Class task:

What tips would you give to someone who has a job interview?

B Now you

Answer the questions in the article which *are* allowed in a job interview.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

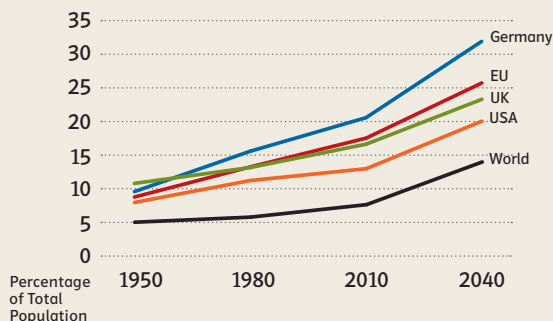
The grey workforce

A The silver age: Facts and figures

- 1946 – 1965 was the era of the baby boomers – they are now the grey generation.
- A European man lives, on average, to about 76; a woman to about 82.
- In 2050, the average age of European citizens will be 49.
- Worldwide, there are about 600,000,000 people aged 65 or over and this will double in the next 25 years.

Glossary: on average – *im Durchschnitt* | citizen – *Bürger*

Population 65+



The grey workforce

Because people are living longer nowadays, governments are finding it difficult to pay pensions and so they keep raising the age of retirement.

A lot of over-65s can't afford to retire because of the higher cost of living. Some UK workers lose about 1/2 of their income when they retire, so many of them stay with their company for as long as possible – or they do part-time jobs.

Some start their own businesses – one in six new businesses is started by a person

over 50 – and they have a 70% success rate, much higher than their younger colleagues. A lot of the businesses are online services. For example, there's a business called *The Grey Workforce*, which offers gardening, kitchen and bathroom installation, house renovations, etc. The people who work for the company are 50+ and are, as their homepage says: 'experienced, efficient, polite and punctual.'

© 1.10

Glossary: government – *Regierung* | pension – *Rente* | keep raising the age – *heben das Alter weiter an* | can't afford – *können es sich nicht leisten* | lose income – *verlieren Einkommen* | polite – *höflich*

B Find and highlight these numbers in the magazine article above.

seventy per cent / over sixty-fives / a half / fifty plus

Info: ~~600.000.000~~ → 600,000,000 (Commas, not points)

C Write the numbers in the text.

10% / 3/4 (three quarters) / over-50s / 60+

In the UK, (1) of the nation's wealth comes from the (2) , so companies worldwide try to attract 'the grey pound'. For example, in the US, Best Western Hotels offer a (3) discount to seniors. Japan, the country with the largest (4) age group, has invented some original new products for the grandparent generation – for example, a robot pet!

Glossary: wealth – *Wohlstand* | attract – *anziehen* | invented – *erfunden*

www

Find out how long people live in your country.
Type Life expectancy by country into your search engine.

© **Class task:**

Choose a sentence with a number in it from

The grey workforce and dictate it to your partner.

Wiederholen und erweitern Sie hier den Wortschatz aus Unit 2. Ⓢ 1.11

— Numbers

1/2: half
7 1/2: seven and a half
1/4: quarter
4%: four percent
3.5: three point five

★ **billion** – Milliarde

— Dates

1st: first
2nd: second
3rd: third
4th: fourth

— Talking about your job

I'm a teacher.
I work ...
... full-time / part-time.
... for myself.
... in a large company.
... alone / in a team.
... 38 hours a week.
... in the IT department.
... outdoors.
... in an office.
I'm my own boss.
We organise /
install / repair /
sell ...
My job is often
hectic / quiet / stressful.

— High numbers

100: a/one hundred
101: a/one hundred and one
1,000: a/one thousand
600,000,000:
six hundred million

★ **trillion** – Billion

— Years

1901: nineteen oh one
1965: nineteen sixty-five
2004: two thousand and four
2050: twenty fifty

– Ich bin ...
– Ich arbeite ...
– ... Vollzeit / Teilzeit.
– ... selbstständig.
– ... für eine große Firma.
– ... allein / im Team.
– Stunden pro Woche.
– ... in der ...abteilung.
– ... im Freien.
– ... in einem Büro.
– Ich bin selbstständig.
– Wir organisieren /
installieren / reparieren /
verkaufen ...
– Mein Job ist oft
hektisch / ruhig / stressig.

— Jobs

computer programmer
doctor
factory worker
flight attendant
nurse

office worker
pilot
prison worker / officer
receptionist
shop assistant
software engineer
speech therapist
soldier
statistician
teacher
university professor
waiter
taxi driver

– Programmierer(in)
– Arzt, Ärztin
– Fabrikarbeiter(in)
– Flugbegleiter(in)
– Krankenschwester,
Krankenpfleger
– Büroangestellte(r)
– Pilot(in)
– Vollzugsbeamte(r)
– Empfangsmitarbeiter(in)
– Verkäufer(in)
– Softwareingenieur(in)
– Sprachtherapeut(in)
– Soldat(in)
– Statistiker(in)
– Lehrer(in)
– Universitätsprofessor(in)
– Kellner(in)
– Taxifahrer(in)

★ **German** **English**
Chef **boss**
Koch **chef / cook**

★ Denken Sie daran, vor einer Berufsbezeichnung
a / an zu verwenden: *I'm a student.*

★ Berufsbezeichnungen im Englischen sind häufig für
Männer und Frauen identisch. Wenn Sie genauer sein
wollen, sagen Sie: *a male pilot / a female pilot*

— Job satisfaction

boss
working hours
colleagues
workplace
salary
security
overtime
promotion
training
travel

– Chef(in), Boss
– Arbeitszeit
– Kollegen
– Arbeitsplatz
– Gehalt
– Sicherheit
– Überstunden
– Beförderung
– Ausbildung
– Reise-, reisen

— Now you

Was ist Ihr Beruf, welche Berufe haben Ihre
Freunde und Verwandten? Schlagen Sie die
Berufsbezeichnungen in einem Wörterbuch
nach und notieren Sie sie hier:

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

Q: What's your job?

A:

Helpful phrases

Wenn Sie das englische Wort für
etwas wissen möchten, fragen Sie:

What's **Beruf** in English?

How do I say **Beruf** in English?

10 Plans for the weekend

Talking about plans | going to | Making an appointment

Let's begin

How do you usually relax at the weekend?

1 Time to relax

1a Read this advert and find out about wellness weekends at a hotel.

Wellness weekends at LANGSTONE COURT HOTEL



Eat well in our award-winning restaurant. Sleep well in our super-comfortable beds. Enjoy the full use of our facilities – treatment rooms, jacuzzi, sauna.

Prices start from only £109 per person.*
Treatments from £26

*based on two people in a double room –
Book online or call us on 0117 496 0800.



For her

- * Aromatherapy
- * Hot stone treatments
- * Russian honey massage
- * Acupuncture



For him

- * Sports massage
- * Indian head massage
- * Hot shave
- * Men's hand care



1b Find out:

- 1 How much does the weekend cost?
- 2 Are treatments included in the price?
- 3 Is there a swimming pool?
- 4 How can you book?

1c Which treatment(s) would use ...?

- 1 honey
- 2 a razor
- 3 needles
- 4 stones
- 5 oils



Which of the treatments would you enjoy most / least?

- © 2.18 1d Listen to Lucy. She's read the advert for the wellness weekend and she's discussing her plans with her mother. Then decide if these statements are true or false.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Lucy is going to book a room. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 2 She's going to relax with her partner. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 3 She's going to have a sports massage. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 4 She isn't going to have acupuncture. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 5 They're going to use the jacuzzi. | <input type="radio"/> T | <input type="radio"/> F |

2 Grammar: going to

What **are they going to do** at the weekend?

They're going to relax.

She's going to have a massage.

She isn't going to have acupuncture.

p. 82

- 2a What are you going to do directly after the lesson?
Tick the sentences which are true for you and tell the class.

- ☐ 1 I'm going to meet someone.
☐ 2 I'm going to eat out (in a café or restaurant).
☐ 3 I'm going to buy something.
☐ 4 I'm going to the station / bus stop.
☐ 5 I'm going to my place of work.
☐ 6 I'm going home.

Info:

1 I'm going to go to the station:

When you say **where** you're going to, you can also use a shorter form if you want to:

I'm going to the station.

2 I'm going to visit my son on Sunday:

You can also use the present progressive for **arrangements** if you want to:

I'm visiting my son on Sunday.

p. 26

- 2b What do you think your teacher is going to do directly after the lesson? Find out.

Are you going to ...?

I think you're going to ...

3 How to do it: Talking about plans

- © 2.19 3a Listen to Lucy's mother talking about her own plans for the weekend. Choose the right words.

- On Saturday morning, she's going to cook some meals **for a neighbour / for the freezer**.
- In the afternoon, they're visiting their **grandchildren / nephews and nieces**.
- On Saturday evening, they're going out to celebrate **her birthday / their wedding anniversary**.
- They might go to **their favourite / a new** Indian restaurant.
- On Sunday some old **colleagues / neighbours** are coming.

Reminder:

might / might not

We might go to the Indian restaurant.

We might not go to the Indian restaurant.

p. 82

- 3b Work with a partner. Talk about your own plans for the next few days or for next weekend.

Language to use

On Saturday / Sunday, ...

In the morning / afternoon / evening, ...

On Saturday morning / Sunday afternoon, ...

I'm going to the cinema / a restaurant / ...

I'm going to cook / clean / ...

I'm seeing / visiting / meeting ...

Some friends are coming.

I might ...

4 How to do it: Making an appointment

- © 2.20 4a Lucy and her partner David are at the hotel. David wants to book a treatment. Listen and fill in the appointment card.

LANGSTONE COURT HOTEL

Your next appointment

Treatment:

Day:

Time:

Therapist:

- © 2.21 4b Decide if these phrases are said by the receptionist (R) or the client (C). Then listen again and check your answers.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 I'd like to make an appointment. | 4 What about four o'clock? |
| 2 When can you come? | 5 Sorry. I can't come then. |
| 3 I have time tomorrow. | 6 Do you have anything earlier? |

- 📄 4c Work with a partner. Choose one of the services and make an appointment.

Haircuts at home -
I come to you!
Call Donna (03069 990883)

GET FIT WITH MARK!
Personal trainer
0113 496 0408


DENTIST
Call to make a
'new patient' appointment.
0191 498 0450


Elmtree Health Centre
Appointments available 6 days a week.
Dr Thomas, Dr Kundi, Dr Lumsden
Phone 0114 496 0139

Language to use

I'd like to make an appointment.
I have time / can come ...
Sorry, I can't come then.
Sorry, I'm busy.
Do you have anything earlier / later?
What about / How about ...?
Yes, that's fine / good / perfect.

Helpful phrases

Did you say ...?
Is that right?

- 🕒 Are you usually early / on time / late for appointments?

Round up

- 🔄 What would your perfect weekend be?

I'd sleep until ...

I wouldn't ...

On Saturday afternoon, I'd ...

1 An advert for a hotel

Choose the right words to complete the sentences from a hotel brochure.

award / comfortable / facilities / treatments

- 1 Sleep well in our beds.
- 2 Eat in our -winning restaurant.
- 3 Use the swimming pool and other
- 4 Our therapists can give you a massage or other



2 Making an appointment

Write each phrase in another way, using the word in brackets.

- 1 I want to make an appointment. (like)
.....
- 2 I can come tomorrow. (time)
.....
- 3 What about Friday morning? (how)
.....
- 4 Sorry, I can't come on Friday. (busy)
.....
- 5 Do you have anything before that? (earlier)
.....

3 Time phrases

Choose 'in', 'on' or 'at' for these time phrases.

- 1 In / On / At Saturday.
- 2 In / On / At the morning.
- 3 In / On / At ten o'clock.
- 4 In / On / At Saturday morning.
- 5 In / On / At the weekend.

4 Grammar: going to

What are these people going to do at the weekend? Match the words to the speakers.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 A baker. | 4 A football fan. |
| 2 A dog owner. | 5 A teacher. |
| 3 A fitness fanatic. | 6 An aunt. |

- a) "I'm going to take my Labrador for a long walk in the forest."
- b) "I'm going to correct a lot of homework and prepare a test."
- c) "I'm going to the match."
- d) "I'm going to my little nephew's first birthday party."
- e) "I'm going to make a wedding cake."
- f) "I'm going to the gym on Saturday and I'm going to run 10 km on Sunday."

5 Talking about plans

Some of these people are talking about their plans for next weekend – and some are talking about last weekend. Tick the sentences which are about next weekend.

- 1 ☐ I'm going to clean my flat on Saturday.
- 2 ☐ I went to town on Saturday afternoon.
- 3 ☐ I'm going to have breakfast in bed on Sunday.
- 4 ☐ I'm seeing some old friends on Sunday.
- 5 ☐ We might stay in and watch a film on Saturday.
- 6 ☐ We saw a good film at the cinema on Saturday.
- 7 ☐ Some friends are coming from Hamburg.
- 8 ☐ I'm going to spend some time with my husband.

6 About you

Answer the questions about yourself.

- 1 What are you going to do after this homework?
.....
.....
- 2 What are your plans for tomorrow?
.....
.....
- 3 What about your plans for your next holiday?
.....
.....

A1 *going to* (Zukunft mit *going to*)

What **are you going to do** next weekend? Do you have any plans?

They're going to enjoy a wellness weekend.

He isn't going to have a massage.

- *Going to* wird verwendet, um zukünftige Pläne auszudrücken.
- *Going to + go + Ort*: *I'm going to go to the hotel on Saturday.*
Dies wird üblicherweise vereinfacht zu: *I'm going to the hotel on Saturday.*
- *Going to* oder *Present progressive* können verwendet werden, um geplante Verabredungen auszudrücken: *I'm going to have a manicure tomorrow. / I'm having a manicure tomorrow.*

A2 Plans: What's she going to do on holiday?

Complete the sentences with these verbs: *check / do / go / lie / send / take*

- 1 *She's* in the sun.
- 2 photos.
- 3 snorkelling.

What isn't she going to do?

- 4 any work.
- 5 any postcards.
- 6 her work emails.

A3 Arrangements: What is she doing next week?

Use the present progressive.

- 1 (go) to London next week.
- 2 (leave) from JFK airport.
- 3 (travel) first class.
- 4 (fly) to Heathrow airport.

**B1** *might*

He **might** have an acupuncture treatment – but he **might not** like it.

- *Might (not)* ist für alle Personen gleich – *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*.
- *Might* wird verwendet, um auszudrücken, was passieren könnte oder nicht.

B2 Write the negative form of these sentences.

- 1 They might enjoy a wellness weekend.
- 2 She might want to take her husband.

.....

C *Round up: About you*

Complete the sentences with: *I might / I'm going to / I'm not going to*

Next Saturday:

Next Sunday:

- 1 work.
- 2 do the housework.
- 3 watch TV in the evening.
- 4 get up before 9 o'clock.
- 5 check my work emails.
- 6 visit my family.

A new start

A Making and breaking resolutions

Have you ever tried to turn over a new leaf? "After my birthday, I'm not going to eat any more cake or chocolates." "When the summer holidays are over, I'm going to do an Italian course." How successful were you with your resolutions?

New Year is the traditional time to make a new start and make positive changes in your life. This isn't a new idea. The Babylonians were the first people to do this, about 4,000 years ago. Their new year began in March and they made promises to the gods, so that the gods would be good to them and give them good crops. Later, the Romans did the same thing. They made promises to the two-faced god Janus, the god of beginnings and endings, who looks back into the old year and forward into the new year.

Today, we don't make promises to the gods, we make promises to ourselves. At New Year, many of us say that we are going to turn over a new leaf. But do these resolutions work? The University of Bristol found that 52% of the people who made New Year's resolutions were optimistic about their success on the first of January, but 88% broke their resolutions in the first week! That's because people think about the resolutions, but not the strategies to make them successful.



January is named after the two-faced god Janus.

© 2.22

Glossary: make / break a resolution – *einen Vorsatz fassen / aufgeben* | turn over a new leaf – *ein neues Kapitel aufschlagen* | successful – *erfolgreich* | change – *Veränderung* | less – *weniger* | promise – *Versprechen* | crops – *Ernte* | success – *Erfolg*

B What resolutions do these men make?



A: "I'm not going ____ spend so much money at weekends."



B: "I'm _____ spend more time with my family."



C: "____ learn more English."

C Write down two strategies that each of the man might use.

He might ...

Or he might ...

© Class task:

Talk about other traditions, like melting lead (Bleigießen), that you have at New Year in your country.

- A: 1
2
B: 1
2
C: 1
2

Weekend breaks

- A Many hotels offer weekend breaks and special theme weekends.
Read the adverts and match them to the photos.



1 Hobbit weekend

So, you'd like to go camping – but you want to be comfortable? Try glamping (**glamorous camping**). Come for a Hobbit weekend in the park of Belsize Manor, Cambridge. Have the best of both worlds – stay in a comfortable Hobbit hut and enjoy the open-air experience of a camping weekend, with campfires, singing and barbecues. You can relax and the Hobbits will do the work.

2 CHARTWORTH HOTEL Mystery weekend

Meet the other guests at dinner on Friday. On Saturday morning, one guest will not be at breakfast. There's a kidnapper in your group! Use your detective skills to find out who the kidnapper is. Then follow the clues in Chartworth Forest and find the victim.

Join other chocolate-lovers at Nesbitt Hall for a **Chocoholic weekend**. Forget your calorie-counting and enjoy a Nutella breakfast and have hot chocolate and Sachertorte in the afternoon. You can also make your own chocolate when we visit the local chocolate factory – and visit the factory shop! Take part in the Sunday morning chocolate muffin fight – there's a box of chocolates for the winning team. There are also chocolate beauty treatments.

4 The PIRATE WEEKEND

at the Smugglers' Inn is for both adults and children. Take part in a treasure hunt, which includes a trip on a pirate boat along the coast. In the evening, there's a fish barbecue for the adults and pirate films for the kids. Win prizes in the 'Design your own Tattoo' competition and the 'Pirate Olympics'.

© 2.23

Glossary: weekend break – *Wochenendreise* | clues – *Hinweise* | victim – *Opfer* | factory – *Fabrik* | smugglers – *Schmuggler* | Inn – *Gasthaus* | treasure hunt – *Schatzsuche*

B Chocoholic and glamping

The word *chocoholic* is a combination of *chocolate* and *alcoholic*.
Which words are combined here?

- 1 She's a **workaholic**. +
- 2 He went **glamping**. +
- 3 We had **brunch** at 11 am. +
- 4 They stayed in a **motel**. +
- 5 We tried to **chillax** at the weekend. +
- 6 **Bombay** + **Hollywood**: It's a film.
- 7 **Smoke** + **fog**: In the 1950s, London was famous for its
- 8 **Emotion** + **icon**: Smileys are a kind of
- 9 **Europe** + **Asia**: has over 36% of the Earth's land.
- 10 **Web** + **camera**: Most laptops have an in-built

© Class task:

With a partner, make an ad for one of the weekends below.
Display the ads in the classroom.
– Oktoberfest weekend
– Easter weekend
– French weekend
– 70s weekend

Wiederholen und erweitern Sie hier den Wortschatz aus Unit 10. 2.24

— Talking about plans

What are your plans for the weekend?	- Welche Pläne haben Sie am Wochenende.
In the morning, ...	- Am Morgen ...
I'm going to meet friends.	- Ich werde ...
I'm going to a restaurant.	- Ich werde ... gehen.
They are coming tomorrow.	- Sie kommen ...
I might visit my sister.	- Ich könnte vielleicht ...

★ I'm ~~going to go~~ to the cinema on Saturday.

— Making an appointment

I'd like to make an appointment.	- Ich möchte einen Termin vereinbaren.
I have time tomorrow.	- Ich habe morgen Zeit.
I can come in the afternoon.	- Ich kann am Nachmittag kommen.
Sorry, I can't come then.	- Tut mir leid, da kann ich nicht.
Sorry, I'm busy then.	- Tut mir leid, da bin ich beschäftigt.
Do you have anything earlier / later?	- Haben Sie etwas früher / später?
Yes, that's fine / perfect.	- Ja, das passt / ist perfekt.
When can you come?	- Wann können Sie kommen?
What about Tuesday?	- Wie wäre es am ...?
How about 4 o'clock?	- Wie wäre es um ... Uhr?

— Times

tomorrow	- morgen
the day after tomorrow	- übermorgen
yesterday	- gestern
the day before yesterday	- vorgestern
on Wednesday	- am Mittwoch
in the morning / afternoon / evening	- am Morgen / Nachmittag / Abend
at night	- in der Nacht
at 4 pm / 4 o'clock	- um 16 Uhr
at the weekend (BE)	} - am Wochenende
on the weekend (AE)	
in spring / summer / autumn / winter	- im Frühling / Sommer / Herbst / Winter
autumn (BE)	} - Herbst
fall (AE)	

— Appointments with ...

an adviser	- Berater(in)
a dentist / doctor	- Zahnarzt/Zahnärztin / Arzt/Ärztin
a fitness trainer	- Fitnesstrainer(in)
a hairdresser	- Friseur(in)
a therapist	- Therapeut(in)

Helpful phrases

Um zu überprüfen, ob Sie richtig verstanden haben, sagen Sie:

Did you say ...?

Is that right?

— Wellness treatment

acupuncture	- Akupunktur
aromatherapy	- Aromatherapie
hand care	- Maniküre
hot stone treatments	- Hot Stone-Behandlungen
massage	- Massage
shave	- Rasur

— Wellness facilities

jacuzzi	- Whirlpool
sauna	- Sauna
swimming pool	- Schwimmbad

— Holiday activities

go climbing	- klettern gehen
go sightseeing	- auf Besichtigungstour gehen
go skiing	- Ski fahren gehen
go snorkelling (BE)	} - schnorcheln gehen
go snorkeling (AE)	
go swimming	- schwimmen gehen
go walking	- wandern gehen
lie on the beach	- am Strand liegen
relax	- entspannen
send / write postcards	- Postkarten schicken / schreiben
sunbathe	- sonnenbaden
take photos	- fotografieren

— Combined words

Bollywood brunch chillax chocoholic workaholic Eurasia glamping motel smog

— Resolutions

learn more English	- mehr Englisch lernen
spend less money	- weniger Geld ausgeben
stop playing computer games	- aufhören, Computerspiele zu machen
spend more time with the family	- mehr Zeit mit der Familie verbringen

— Now you

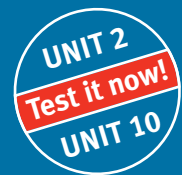
Notieren Sie zwei persönliche Vorsätze für das neue Jahr.

.....

.....

.....

Refresh Now A2



Activate and pep up your English – die ideale Basis für Ihr flexibles Angebot für ein- oder zweisemestriges Wiederholungskurse.

Mit den neuen Kursbüchern **Refresh Now A2** und **Refresh Now B1** bringen Sie frischen Schwung in Ihr Englischangebot und begeistern neue Kursteilnehmer/innen mit flexiblen Kursformaten im Bereich der Refresherkurse.

Denn mit **Refresh Now** werden Ihre Kursteilnehmer/innen

- gezielt die nützlichsten kommunikativen Redemittel wiederholen
- den relevanten Wortschatz und die passende Grammatik vertiefen
- Neues über aktuelle Themen und „Land und Leute“ erfahren.

Refresh Now kombiniert in zwölf Units mit jeweils 8 Seiten interessante Themen mit unterhaltsamen Aufgaben und Übungen.

How to do it, Grammar & Practice

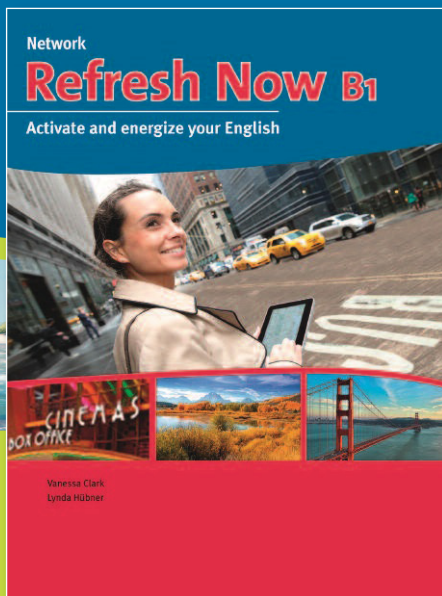
Drei Seiten personalisierte Aufgaben, situationsbezogene Grammatik und Redemittel sowie eine Seite *Practice*.

Focus on

Drei Themen-Seiten für zu Hause oder für den Kurs mit vertiefendem Training von Grammatik, Wortschatz und Strukturen.

Words and Phrases

Der Wortschatz und die Redemittel der Unit werden unterstützt durch die Audio-CD abschließend gefestigt und erweitert.



Refresh Now A2

Kurs- und Übungsbuch mit 2 Audio-CDs
978-3-12-605187-3

Teaching Notes 978-3-12-605188-x

Refresh Now B1

Kurs- und Übungsbuch mit 2 Audio-CDs
978-3-12-605189-7

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