

# SPEAKING 2







**01**

**OFFBEAT  
JOBS**

**02**

**WHERE  
DOES THE  
TIME GO?**

**03**

**A PENNY  
SAVED IS A  
PENNY  
EARNED**

**04**

**WHAT  
HAPPENED TO  
ETIQUETTE?**



# UNIT 1

## OFFBEAT JOBS





INTRODUCE  
Y  YOURSELF

(or re-introduce yourself)

- What do you do now?
- What kind of person are you?
- What skills do you have?
- What are your strengths?
- What are your weaknesses?



## MAKING CONVERSATION

When making conversation, it's polite to ask about a person's job and interests (what people like to do in their free time). It's also polite to express interest (to react positively) when people tell you something about themselves.

Asking About Someone's Job and Interests	Talking About Yourself	Showing Interest
What do you do?	I'm not working right now. I'm a (student / chef / homemaker). I'm retired. <sup>1</sup>	Oh . . . really?
How do you like it?	It's great. It's interesting. It's all right, but . . . I don't like it at all.	Good for you.  Oh, I see. Oh, why not?
What do you like to do in your free time?	I like to (listen to music / play tennis).  I enjoy (reading / playing computer games).	That's interesting.  That's nice. Really? Me, too! Oh, yeah?

## DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe nouns.

1. Adjectives can come after the verb *be*.

My job is *tiring*.

2. Adjectives can also come before a noun.

Artists are *creative* people.

3. When a singular noun follows an adjective, use *a* before the adjective if the adjective begins with a consonant sound.

This isn't a *high-paying* job.

4. When a singular noun follows an adjective, use *an* before the adjective if the adjective begins with a vowel sound.

Peter has an *offbeat* job.

- 2** Some words describe a person, some describe a job, and some describe both. Write the words in the correct box.

boring      dangerous      friendly      hardworking      interesting      relaxing      tiring  
creative      difficult      happy      high-paying      offbeat      safe

WORDS ABOUT PEOPLE	WORDS ABOUT JOBS	WORDS ABOUT BOTH



# VOCABULARY

## REVIEW

Match the statement on the left with the best response on the right.

- b   1. My friend went to school to learn to cook. She just got her first job cooking in a French restaurant. She loves her job.
- 2. Working for myself isn't easy. I have a lot of work to do.
- 3. I don't like my job. I want to get a new job.
- 4. I need to work where it is very quiet. I have to pay very close attention so I don't make any mistakes.
- 5. I love making up stories. Someday I want to write my own book.
- 6. I want to be a doctor. I know I need to be in school for a long time, but being a doctor is my dream.
- 7. I worked really hard all week, so last weekend I just stayed home and watched movies.
- 8. I think walking dogs for a job is fun. The only problem is that all the walking is a lot of work!

- a. It sounds like you want to **quit**!
- ~~b. You're so lucky your friend is a professional chef! Does she ever cook for you?~~
- c. Wow, having your own business sounds really **stressful**.
- d. You are very **creative**.
- e. That sounds very **relaxing**!
- f. If that's really what you want to do, I think it's a **career** you will enjoy.
- g. Yes, it is a very **tiring** job.
- h. You really need to **concentrate**.



## EXPAND

Work with a partner. Read the sentences below. Circle the best definition for each boldfaced word or phrase.

1. I work 60 hours a week, and I always think about my work. I am a **workaholic**.

A workaholic is a person who \_\_\_\_.

- a. works a lot and finds it difficult not to work      b. knows a lot of people

2. I want a career where I can work with money. I am very **good with numbers**.

Someone who is good with numbers \_\_\_\_.

- a. likes to count and do math      b. doesn't like doing math

3. I want to be a professional shopper because I **don't want to have a boss**.

If I don't want to have a boss, I want to \_\_\_\_.

- a. work for myself      b. work in a big company

4. Some people like office jobs. Not me. I enjoy a job that lets me make things. I am **good with my hands**.

A person who is good with his or her hands \_\_\_\_.

- a. likes to do office work all day      b. is good at fixing or building things

5. I'm good at finding solutions to difficult situations. My friends often ask me to help them. They say I am a good **problem solver**.

A problem solver \_\_\_\_.

- a. is good at finding the best way to do something      b. needs a lot of help doing things

6. I really enjoy working in a store because I like talking to and helping people. I have **good people skills**.

Someone with good people skills \_\_\_\_.

- a. can relate well with other people      b. is usually very shy

7. I am good at telling people what I think, and I can explain things well. I am very clear when I speak. I have **good communication skills**.

A person with good communication skills \_\_\_\_.

- a. is difficult to understand      b. is very easy to understand

8. I always come to work on time and do my work well. Sometimes I stay longer at work to finish my job. My boss says I'm **hardworking**.

A hardworking person \_\_\_\_.

- a. works a lot and is not lazy      b. doesn't do a good job

9. My favorite job was working in a restaurant. There were many people working there, and we worked well together. We were all **team players**.

A team player \_\_\_\_.

- a. works alone and doesn't help others      b. works in a group and helps others

10. I worked in a store last year. The boss let me count the money at the end of the day and take it to the bank. My boss didn't worry because I am **trustworthy**.

A trustworthy person is \_\_\_\_.

- a. honest      b. not honest

11. I really enjoy working as a dog walker. I don't have to sit indoors at a desk. I can work **outdoors** in the fresh air and sunshine.

A job that is outdoors is \_\_\_\_.

- a. not a desk job      b. inside a building

12. I think being up high washing windows is very exciting, but it's important to be careful so you don't fall or have an accident. If you are not careful, it can be very **dangerous**.

A dangerous job is not \_\_\_\_.

- a. exciting      b. safe



Discuss the questions. Use the vocabulary and grammar from the unit.

1. Why do you think some people like offbeat jobs?
2. How do you think people get started in their offbeat jobs in the first place?
3. What job skills do you think are the most difficult to learn? Why do you think they are difficult?
4. What skills do you think are most important for students to learn so they can find a job or start a career in the future?



## UNIT 2

# WHERE DOES THE TIME GO?





### 3 FOCUS ON SPEAKING

#### VOCABULARY

##### REVIEW

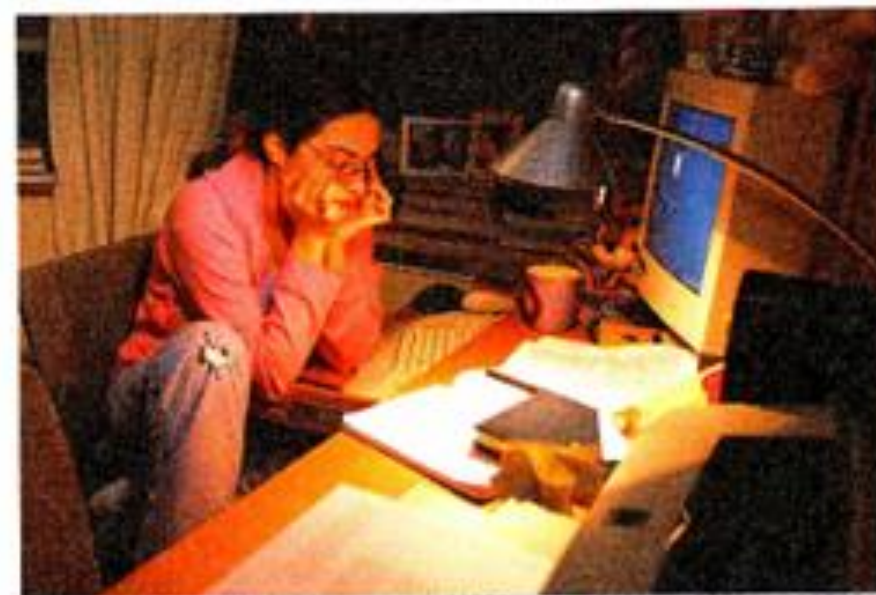
Work with a partner. Complete the chart with the words and phrases from the box. Some words and phrases can be used in more than one column. Then think of two more words or phrases to add to each column. Take turns making sentences using a verb and word or phrase from the chart.

##### Example

A: I hope I can achieve my goal to become an engineer.

distractions	negative effects	a reward	tasks
goals	a positive attitude	strategies	time

ACHIEVE	AVOID	FOCUS ON	HAVE	MANAGE	PUT OFF	SET





1 Read and listen to the conversation.

A: Hey, how's it going?

B: Not bad. So what's up?

A: Oh, I'm on my way to the library. I need to **hit the books**. I've got a biology midterm tomorrow.

B: Biology? That should be easy.

A: Yeah, easy for you to say! You **aced** biology, right? My problem is I **cut class** a lot at the beginning of the semester, and I didn't study much because my roommate kept asking me to **hang out** with him. I really **fell behind**. Now I have to try to catch up on everything before tomorrow's test.

B: Ouch. Sounds like you really put it off to **the last minute**.

A: Tell me about it. I think I'm going to have to **pull an all-nighter** tonight.

B: I don't know. If you ask me, that's not such a good idea. I pulled a few all-nighters to study last semester, and I **bombed** the tests because I was too tired. It's just too hard to focus without enough sleep.

A: Yeah, well, I guess I'll learn the hard way. So, how about you? What are you up to?

B: I'm just on my way to my chemistry professor's office. There's a homework problem I can't **figure out**, and I need to get some help.

A: OK, well I'd better get to the library. I need to **cram** for that test!

B: Good luck!



2

Match the phrases on the left with the meanings on the right.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. hit the books

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. ace

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. cut class

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. hang out

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. fall behind

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. the last minute

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. pull an all-nighter

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. bomb

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. figure out

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. cram

a. to stay up all night working on something

b. the last possible time that something can be done

c. to study

d. to understand or solve by thinking

e. to receive a grade of "A" or to complete something easily and successfully

f. to fail to do something as quickly as planned or as required

g. to quickly prepare right before a test

h. to skip a class or day of school without an excuse

i. to fail a test

j. to spend time in a certain place or with people



Work with a partner. Choose one of the situations. Use at least 5–7 words from Review and Expand to write a conversation. Tell the class how many different words you used (but don't tell them which words). Perform your conversation for the class. The other students will listen and answer these questions:

- *Who are the speakers?*
- *What is the situation?*
- *Which speaker do you agree with? Why?*
- *Which vocabulary items did the speakers use? Did they use them correctly?*

**Situation 1:** You are roommates in college. Student A, you have a big test tomorrow and want to study. You're nervous. Student B, you want to have a party, but your roommate disagrees. You're upset with your roommate.

**Situation 2:** You are a student and a counselor. Student A, you need some help managing your time and learning better study habits. You ask the counselor for some help.

**Situation 3:** You are a student and a parent talking about school. Student A, you are not doing very well in school. Your parent wants you to explain why.

**Situation 4:** You are a student and a professor discussing an assignment that is due. Student A, you ask your professor for more time to finish the assignment. Your professor wants you to turn it in on time.



## SPEAKING SKILL

### EXPRESSING AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT

1. In speaking, there are different phrases we can use to agree with others' opinions. Sometimes we want to express a strong agreement, and sometimes we want to express a weak agreement.

#### Expressing Agreement

I think that multitasking is a bad habit.

- I totally agree.
- I agree (with you/Sheila/Tom).
- I think so, too.
- I'm with you.
- That's true.
- Maybe
- I guess so

Strong



Weak

2. We can also disagree with others' opinions. Sometimes we want to express a strong disagreement, and sometimes we want to express a weak disagreement. In conversation, weak disagreements are more polite.

#### Expressing Disagreement

- I totally disagree.
- I disagree.
- I don't think so.
- Actually, I think ...
- I'm not sure about that.
- I don't know.
- Maybe, but don't you think ... ?

Strong



Weak

Work in a group. Read the following suggestions for school success. Take turns expressing your opinions about the statements. Do you think they are a good idea or a bad idea? Explain your opinions.

#### Example

- A: I think it's a good idea to take classes early in the morning. Then you have more time during the day to do other things.
- B: I don't know. I'm not a morning person, so I can't focus early in the morning.
- C: I'm with you. I don't like waking up early.
1. Take classes early in the morning.
  2. Find a study group for your difficult classes.
  3. Never cram for tests.
  4. Get at least seven hours of sleep every night.



1. Do you think it's better for students to live at home with their families, or away from home?
2. Do you prefer a large school or a small school? Why?
3. What do you think is the most important factor in student success?
4. Who do you ask for advice when you face challenges?



# UNIT 3

**A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED**

---





1. Look at the picture. This man wants the electronics but doesn't have enough money. What do you think he should do? Discuss with the class.
2. How do you usually pay for the things you need? For example, how often do you use cash, checks, credit cards, loans? What do you think is the best way to pay for things when you want to save money? Why do you think so?
3. Read the title of the unit. It is a famous American saying. What do you think it means?



Complete the conversations with words from the box. Use the underlined words to help you.  
Work with a partner to practice reading the conversations aloud. Switch roles after item 4.

be interested in	I bet	stuff
borrow	necessities	That's it
equal	services	<u>used</u>
exchange	spend	valuable

1. A: I bought a chair at a thrift store yesterday. It isn't new, but it's very nice.

B: Do you really like to buy used things?

2. A: This sweater is too big. I need to take it back to the store and trade it for a smaller one.

B: Does that store let you \_\_\_\_\_ things?

3. A: Do you want to go shopping? I need to get some things for my apartment.

B: No, thanks. I already have too much \_\_\_\_\_.

4. A: I wish I knew how to do something useful, like fixing cars.

B: Yeah, you're right. Fixing cars is a \_\_\_\_\_ skill.

5. A: I need to buy a new MP3 player and download some new songs.

B: Really? Are an MP3 player and new music really \_\_\_\_\_?

6. A: I don't want to pay a lot of money for a television.

B: How much do you want to \_\_\_\_\_?

7. A: That department store does so many things for you. They even have personal shoppers, people who help you choose what to buy.

B: Yeah, they do offer a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

B: Yeah, I think they are pretty \_\_\_\_\_.

9. A: My car broke down. Can I use yours to get to school today?

B: Sure, you can \_\_\_\_\_ it anytime.

10. A: I am thinking about taking a class. I want to learn more about saving money.

B: That's sounds good. Maybe I will join you. I \_\_\_\_\_ that as well.

11. A: You mentioned that new movie. I think I know what you want to do tonight!

B: \_\_\_\_\_ you do!

12. A: We need some milk and eggs from the store.

B: \_\_\_\_\_. We really don't need much.



## THE BARTER NETWORK NEWSLETTER

By Carol Meyer

### This Week's Money-Saving Tip: Freecycle®



group. People give away things they don't need anymore—for free! Other people get things they need, for free, so they don't have to **pay an arm and a leg**.

2 When you join *Freecycle*, you select a group that is near you. There are groups all over the world, in 85 countries, so there is probably a group near you. After you join, you can see lists of items that people are giving away near your home.

1 Last week I wrote about thrift stores, where you can get a good price on used items and save lots of money. But an even better way to save money is *Freecycle*. *Freecycle* is an online

3 People list all kinds of things: furniture, clothes, artwork, electronics, and more. You may need something that you can't **afford** to buy. But on *Freecycle*, it's free! What a great **bargain**!

## 62 UNIT 3

4 Another way to save money is to go to flea markets where people sell stuff cheap. Some people like to **bargain** with the sellers. I got a **good deal** last weekend at a flea market on a jacket. At first, the seller asked \$100 for it, but I bargained with him until he agreed to take only \$50. But my friend got an even better deal. She

used *Freecycle* and got a jacket for free; no **cost**. And the jacket was **worth** a lot of money!

6 At *Freecycle* or at a flea market you may have to spend some extra time looking for what you want, but it can be a lot of fun. You can also save a lot of money. It's really **worth it**!

### 2 Match the phrases on the left with the definitions on the right.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. to pay an arm and a leg | a. to have a particular value                       |
| _____ 2. to afford               | b. to have a particular price                       |
| _____ 3. a bargain               | c. to have enough money to pay for something        |
| _____ 4. to bargain              | d. to get a good price on something                 |
| _____ 5. to get a good deal      | e. to spend a lot of money                          |
| _____ 6. to cost                 | f. to discuss the price of something you are buying |
| _____ 7. to be worth             | g. to be good to do even though you made an effort  |
| _____ 8. to be worth it          | h. something you buy for less than the usual price  |



1. Do you like to **bargain** with sellers when you shop? Do you bargain when you buy from street vendors? Why or why not?
2. Do you like to buy things **used**? Why or why not? If yes, what are some things that you like to buy used? What are some things you never buy used?
3. Name a store or place to shop that you think has good **bargains**. What kinds of bargains can you get there?
4. Name something you bought that you **got a good deal** on. Where did you get it? Why do you think it was a good deal?
5. Do you have a lot of **stuff** in your house? What do you usually do with stuff that you don't use anymore—do you prefer to keep it, throw it away, or give it to someone else?



## SPEAKING SKILL

### NEGOTIATING—MAKING SUGGESTIONS AND COMING TO AN AGREEMENT

When two or more people need to make a decision together, they need to negotiate; they need to come to an agreement. When negotiating, you need to make suggestions until each person agrees.

MAKING SUGGESTIONS	AGREEING WITH SUGGESTIONS	DISAGREEING WITH SUGGESTIONS
<b>Let's</b> buy this chair.	OK. / All right.	Well, I don't know. How about . . . ?
<b>Why don't</b> we go to the thrift store?	That's fine with me.	I have another idea. Why don't we . . . ?
<b>How about</b> buying a used car instead of a new one?	That's a good idea.	I don't think so.
<b>Would you</b> like to sell your computer?	Let's do it.	
	It's a deal.	
	OK. Why not?	

**1** Look at the list of things. Pretend you have \$2,500 to buy things for your new house or apartment. Make a list of the things you would like to get.

used couch—\$100	plants—\$50
new couch—\$650	pet kitten—\$75
large armchair—\$300	pet dog—\$130
large floor rug—\$200	computer—\$800
lamp—\$25	stereo speakers—\$250
bookcase—\$115	used piano—\$300
painting—\$175	small used television—\$85
video game player—\$200	large new television—\$700

**Your List**

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



# UNIT 4

WHAT HAPPENED TO ETIQUETTE?





1. Look at the photo. What is happening?
2. In your opinion, is this polite or not? Why do you think so?
3. *Etiquette* means the rules we follow to behave (act) politely. What are some other actions that you think are polite? What are some that are rude (not polite)? Why do you think they are rude? Discuss your opinions with the class.





Read the magazine column about etiquette. Write the correct word in the blank. Use the words from the box.

appreciate	confusing	face-to-face	respect	treat
behavior	courteous	raised	rude	

### Ask Miss Manners

Dear Miss Manners,

Thanks for all your great advice. I really \_\_\_\_\_  
1. it. I wish everyone cared  
about manners. I think people are not as polite  
now as they used to be. It seems that every day  
someone gets in front of me in line or starts  
texting when I'm talking to them. People are  
just not \_\_\_\_\_  
2.

—Clara

Dear Clara,

Unfortunately, there does seem to be a lack of  
manners these days. The question is, what do we do  
about it? I think the important thing to remember is  
to \_\_\_\_\_  
3. others in a nice way.  
If we can all just remember to \_\_\_\_\_  
4.  
each other, I think we can all get along.

Dear Miss Manners,

I'm really bothered by children who misbehave  
in public places. I know children are all  
\_\_\_\_\_  
5. differently, so you see a lot  
of different \_\_\_\_\_  
6., but I want to  
do something about it.

I was shopping the other day, and some kids  
were running around. It was hard to shop.  
What should I do in that situation?

—Annoyed Shopper

Dear Annoyed Shopper,

Well, one idea is to tell the manager. It's really  
the manager's job to deal with customers. It's  
not always best for you to talk to the person  
\_\_\_\_\_  
7.

Dear Miss Manners,

Sometimes I feel people from other countries  
are being \_\_\_\_\_  
8. because they  
talk so loud. What do you suggest I do?


—Julius K.

Dear Julius K.,

Nowadays, we live with people from all over the  
world. We don't always speak the same language or  
have the same rules of etiquette. I know it can be  
\_\_\_\_\_  
9. when we don't understand  
another person's culture. But we all have to learn to  
get along.



## EXPAND

1  Read and listen to the conversation. Then take turns reading the conversation with a partner.

A: I had a terrible day today.

B: Really? What happened?

A: Well, do you remember that girl from my math class that I was telling you about?

B: Yeah . . .

A: Well, I finally got up the courage and asked her to go out with me.

B: So what did she say?

A: That's the problem. I asked her out two weeks ago, and she didn't respond at all until yesterday.



B: Oh no. Why did she **leave you hanging** for so long?

A: I don't know, but she finally agreed to go see a movie with me tonight. I was so excited. I was really **looking forward to** it.

B: So, what happened?

A: Well, I waited at the movie theater for almost half an hour. Finally, she texted me to **call off** our date. She gave me an excuse saying she needed to study for a test.

B: Oh, that's too bad. It was really rude of her to **blow you off** like that. I hate to say this, but it sounds like she never wanted to go out with you in the first place. Maybe she was afraid to **turn you down** because she didn't want to hurt your feelings.

A: Yeah, you're probably right. What a **bummer**.

B: Cheer up! She doesn't sound worth it. And hey, what time is the next show? Maybe we could still catch that movie!

A: Thanks, but I think I'll **have to pass**. I don't feel like doing anything now. Can I **take a rain check**?

B: Sure, no problem. Maybe next weekend.

A: OK, let's do that.

**2** Match the phrase on the left with its meaning on the right.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. go out                | a. to cancel or delay an event; to decide that an event will not happen                                   |
| _____ 2. leave someone hanging | b. a situation that is bad, annoying, or disappointing  |
| _____ 3. look forward to       | c. to tell someone that you can't do something with them now, but you would like to do it at another time |
| _____ 4. call something off    | d. I can't accept your invitation.  |
| _____ 5. blow off              | e. to ignore someone  |
| _____ 6. turn down             | f. to say "no" to an invitation   |
| _____ 7. bummer                | g. go on a date; to have a romantic relationship  |
| _____ 8. I'll have to pass     | h. to be excited and pleased about something that is going to happen                                      |
| _____ 9. take a rain check     | i. to keep someone waiting for a decision or answer   |



Work in groups of four. You will have a debate about each of the actions listed below. For each action, each student will take a side—either you think it is courteous or rude. Use the words from Review and Expand in the box.

appreciate	confusing	leave someone hanging	take a rain check
behavior	courteous	look forward to	treat
blow off	face-to-face	raised	turn down
bummer	go out	respect	
call something off	I'll have to pass	rude	

### Actions

Taking your shoes off before entering someone's home

Talking on your cell phone while in a restaurant with friends

Not responding to an invitation

Texting while having a conversation with someone

Throwing garbage on the ground (littering)

### Example

**A:** I think taking your shoes off before entering someone's house is very *courteous*. It shows *respect* for the other person. I really *appreciate* it when people take their shoes off when they come to my house. Plus, it helps to keep my house clean.

**B:** Really? I don't think it's courteous to take them off. I wasn't *raised* to do that, so I don't think it shows *a lack of manners* to leave them on.



## SPEAKING SKILL

### MAKING POLITE OFFERS AND INVITATIONS

There are different ways to make offers and invitations. There are also different ways to accept (say "yes") and to decline (say "no" or turn down the invitation).

Making Polite Offers and Invitations	Accepting and Declining
1. When making an offer, you can use polite questions with <i>would you like</i> : Would you like something to drink? Would you like some help?	Yes, I would. Yes, thank you. Yes, please.
2. We can also make offers in less formal ways: Help yourself to a drink. Do you need any help?	Thanks, I appreciate it. No, thanks. I'm good.
3. We can use polite questions with <i>would like</i> to invite someone to do something: Would you like to go to a movie?	I'd love to. Sure. That sounds great. I don't know. I need to check my schedule. Sorry, but I have to study tonight. Can we take a rain check?

Go around the class. Use the following information to make polite offers and invitations to your classmates. When you decline an invitation, be sure to give a reason.

#### Example

A: *Would you like something to drink?*

B: *No, thanks. I'm good.*

**Offer your classmates:**

1. something to drink
2. some chocolate
3. help on their homework
4. a ride home from school

invite your classmates to:

1. go to a concert tonight
2. come to your house for dinner on Saturday
3. play soccer after class
4. go mountain climbing this summer

■■■■■■■■■■ GO TO MyEnglishLab FOR MORE SKILL PRACTICE AND TO CHECK WHAT YOU LEARNED.

## FINAL SPEAKING TASK

A role play is a short performance. The actors take on roles, or become characters, and act out a situation. The situations are often similar to experiences that people might have in real life.

*In this task, you will discuss a situation, then prepare a three- to five-minute role play that relates to manners. Try to use the vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and language for making polite offers and invitations that you learned in the unit.\**

Work in a group of three. Follow the steps.

**STEP 1:** Read each situation aloud in your group. Discuss the situations. What could you say?

1. You are in a restaurant having dinner with a friend. A person is sitting alone at a table near you, talking loudly on a cell phone. You can't hear your friend or enjoy your meal.
2. You are at a party with your friend. Another person comes over and enters the conversation and makes small talk with you. Your friend gets bored and starts texting.
3. You go to your friend's house for dinner. Your friend is from another culture. When you enter, you forget to take off your shoes. Then, during dinner, your friend's mother offers you different kinds of food that you never tried before. There is one kind of food that you don't like, but your friend's mother keeps offering it to you.
4. You bought expensive tickets to see a concert. You invite your friend to go with you. Your friend turns you down, but you don't believe the reason.



**THANK YOU**

