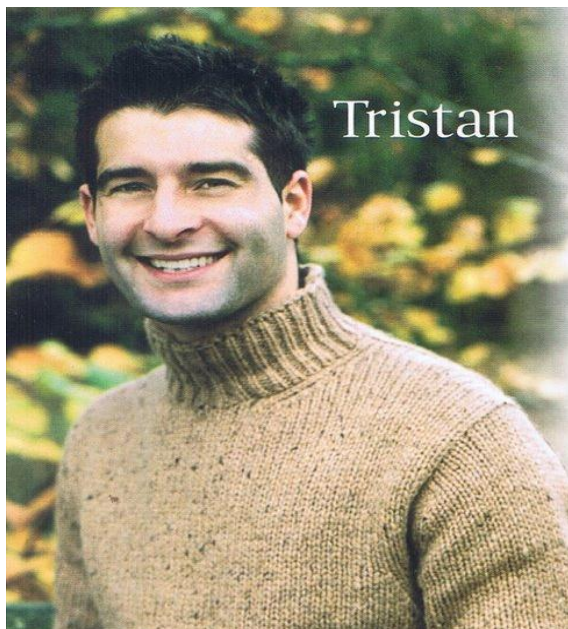


# UNIT 8: DO'S AND DON'TS

WHAT'S HIS JOB?

1. Listen to Tristan talking about his job?



What do you think his job is?

Does he work in the town or the country?

Does he like his job?

2. Complete the lines from Tristan's interview with words from the box.

Have to	don't have to	Do you have to	had to	didn't have to
---------	---------------	----------------	--------	----------------

I sometimes have to work at night.

Do you have to work at the weekends?

When I'm on call, I don't have to stay in the surgery.

I had to study for five years.

I didn't have to look for a job.

I some times \_\_\_\_\_ work at night.

\_\_\_\_\_ work at the weekends?

When I'm on call, I \_\_\_\_\_ stay in the surgery.

I \_\_\_\_\_ study for five years.

I \_\_\_\_\_ look for a job.

3. Talk about Tristan. Change the sentences in exercise 2 using **he**

He sometimes has to work at night

Does he .....?

4. Complete the questions and answers about Tristan.

1. "How long **does** he have to **work**?"

2. **Does** he **have to** work at night?

3. How long did he **have** to study?

4. Why he was lucky?

Because he didn't **have to** look for a job.

5. What other things **does** Tristan **have to** do?

He has to **be sensitive to owners and stay calm in emergency.**

GRAMMAR: **Have / Have to**

- Have + Noun can express possession

I have a lot of money.

Do you have your own car?

- Have + to + infinitive expresses obligation.

I have to work at the weekend.

I have to get up early.

## PRACTICE

### Pronunciation

1. Listen to these sentences. Notice the different pronunciations of have/ has/ had.

- 1 I **have** /hæv/ a good job.  
I **have** /hæf/ to work hard.
- 2 He **has** /hæz/ a nice car.  
She **has** /hæs/ to get up early.
- 3 I **had** /hæd/ a good time.  
I **had** /hæt/ to take exams.

2. Choose a job from the box to describe it.

architect taxi-driver dentist farmer lawyer nanny  
photographer accountant optician mechanic soldier  
hairdresser chef politician nurse housewife plumber

Use these questions to help you.

Do you ... ?	Do you have to ... ?	Did you have to ... ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work inside</li> <li>• earn a lot of money</li> <li>• work with people</li> <li>• use a computer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wear a uniform</li> <li>• work unsocial hours</li> <li>• use your hands</li> <li>• get up early</li> <li>• speak English</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• study at college</li> <li>• do a lot of training</li> </ul>

Do you have to wear a uniform?

No, I don't.

3. Which of the jobs **wouldn't** you like to do? Why?

I wouldn't like to be a farmer  
because they have to work outside

4. Discuss these question with group.

1. What do/ did you have to do to help in the house?  
What about your brothers and sisters?
2. Can/ could you stay out as long as you want/ wanted?  
Or you have to be home by a certain time?
3. Do / Did you always have to tell your partners where you are/  
were going?
4. What other rules are / were there in your family?
- 5.

### PROBLEMS, PROBLEMS.

1. Match the problems and advices

Problems	Advice
1 My ex-boyfriend is going to my best friend's wedding. He was horrible to me. Should I go?	a No, you shouldn't. It will only cause problems at work.
2 There's a group of bullies at school. They're making my life miserable.	b Of course you should. But look happy and wear a fantastic dress!
3 I've fallen in love with my boss. Should I tell him?	c I don't think you should. You have no idea what he's really like.
4 I'm 16. I chat to a boy on the Internet. He wants to meet me. Should I go?	d You must tell your parents and your head teacher about this.

2. Here are some more advice for the problems in exercise 1

Shouldn't      should      must      don't think you should
---

1. I think you **must** show your ex that you're fine without him.
2. If you do go to meet him, you **should** take a friend with you.  
This is really important.
3. You **shouldn't** let these cowards ruin your life.

4. I **don't think you should** have relationship with people you work with.

GRAMMMAR: *Should* and *must*

- Should

Form: **S + should / shouldn't + bare infinitive**

Use:

- Should is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation, or advice.

You should do morning exercise.

- Shouldn't expresses negative advice
- Should expresses the opinion of the speaker, and it is often introduced by *I think/ I don't think*

I don't think you should get married until you graduate university.

- Must

Form: **S+ must/ mustn't + infinitive**

Use:

- Must expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from "inside" the speaker.

I must finish all my work today.

- Must ...can express a strong suggestion.

You must give me a call when you're next in town.

- Have to:

- expressing a strong obligation. The obligation comes from outside- perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority

You have to have a driving licence if you want to drive a car.

I have to start work at 8.00

3. Give advice for these problems.

- I can't sleep at night.

*You must take more exercise.*

*You shouldn't drink too much coffee.*

- I think I've twisted my ankle.
- I've got exams next week, and I'm really nervous.
- I like my job, but I don't like the people I work with.
- My computer's behaving very strangely.
- I argue a lot with my parents.
- My car's making a funny noise.

PRACTICE

Must or should?

When you're driving ...,

- 1 you must stop at red lights.
- 2 you should be kind to other drivers.
- 3 you should wear a seat belt.
- 4 On a long journey, you should have a rest from time to time.
- 5 In Britain, you must drive on the left.



2. Work in groups, make sentence from the chart

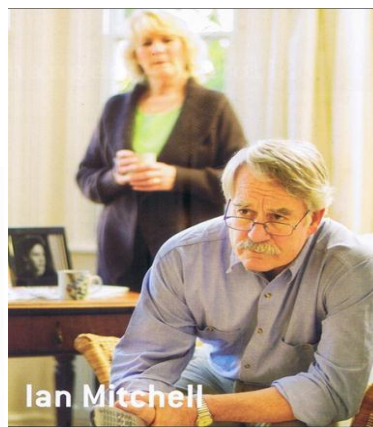


If you want to ...		
learn English, do well in life, keep fit,	you have to you don't have to you should you shouldn't you must	work hard. do some sport. learn the grammar. go to university. buy a dictionary. smoke. speak your language in class.

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### 1. Discuss the questions

- 1 When do young people in your country leave home?
- 2 What problems are there for young people living away from home for the first time?
- 3 Look at the photos. Who are the people? Why do you think Ian Mitchell looks worried?



### 2. Listen to Ian Mitchell. He is talking about his daughter , Evie. Answer the questions.

- 1 How old is Evie? When did she move to London?
- 2 Is she enjoying living there? What does she think of London?
- 3 Why did she move there?
- 4 Where is she living?
- 5 Who is she living with?
- 6 What does her boyfriend do? What's his name?
- 7 What does she do at the weekend?
- 8 Why does she have to earn extra money?
- 9 How often does she phone home?
- 10 What does she say to her parents?



Answer:

1. She is 18. Four months ago.
2. She says she's having a great time.
3. She wanted to do a ballet course.
4. She's living in a flat.
5. She's living with her boyfriend.
6. He doesn't have a job. His name is Michael.
7. She dances in a theatre or club.
8. Because Michael has no job.
9. Sometimes. Not a lot.
10. She says they should get a mobile so she can text them and that they shouldn't worried.

3. Listen to Evie talking about her life in London and answer the same questions.

1. Four months ago.
2. Yes, she loves it. There's a lot to do and see.
3. Because she wants to be a dancer.
4. She's living in a small flat.
5. She's living with another dancer student- Francine.
6. He's doing the same ballet course as Evie. His name is Marco.
7. She teaches children's dance classes.
8. Because London is expensive.
9. Three times a week.
10. She says they must come to London to visit her. they thinks they should get a mobile so she can send them text message.



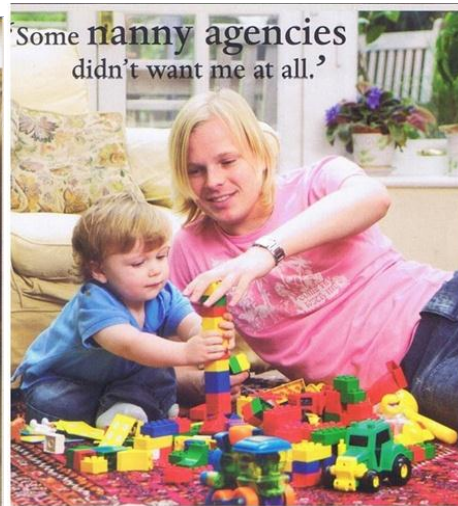
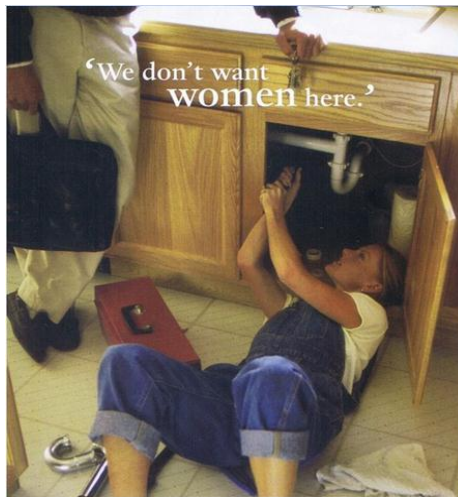
## READING AND SPEAKING

Jobs for boys ...and girls.

1. Which of these jobs are traditional done by men and which by women?  
Which are done by both?

nurse	builder	teacher	plumber	soldier
computer programmer	secretary	chef	gardener	
painter	firefighter	detective	nanny	

2. Do you believe all the jobs in exercise 1 can be done equally well by both sexes? If not, Why?



2. Read the first of the newspaper. Answer the questions.

- 1 What was the EOC report called? What does this mean?
- 2 What does the report say schools and employers are still doing?
- 3 What school subjects do you think are 'traditional for their gender'? Give examples.
- 4 What examples does the EOC give of jobs which are 'traditional for their gender'?

Answer:

1. "Free to choose". It means that any individual has the right to choose to work in any job.

2. They are still recommending careers only for boys and other only for girls
3. In Britain, science subjects are traditionally for boys and languages are more typical for girls.
4. Childcare for girls and building, engineering, plumbing for boys.
3. Read about Jenny and Alex.
4. Answer the questions.

Jenny:

1. Psychology.
2. Plumbing. She was fascinated when watching a plumber working and wanted to learn how to do it.
3. Male plumbers. They think it's a job for big, strong men.
4. Yes. She love fixing things.
5. Try it, but you have to be tough.

Alex:

1. Engineering.
2. He's a nanny. He has always loved children.
3. Nanny agencies and some parents. They think that men can't look after children as well as women
4. Yes. He says it's wonderful to be part of a child's development.
5. Go for it, ignore the prejudice, and show people you can do it.

## VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION

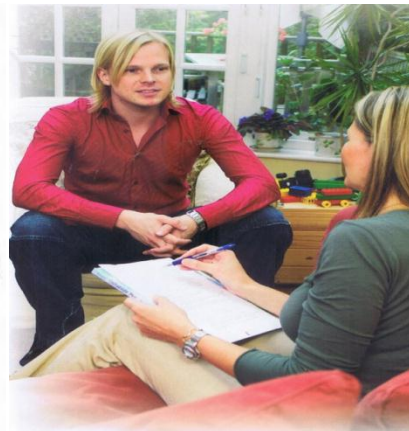
Words that go together- applying for a job

1. Verbs often go together.

A	B
interview	hard
study	engineering
earn	somebody for a job
take care of	a lot of training
do	career
change	children
work	time with someone
spend	a lot of money
get on	together/with somebody

2. Alex has applied for the job of nanny to baby Jack. Jack's mother is interviewing him. Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Alex choose a career as a nanny?
- 2 How long did he have to train?
- 3 How many boys were on his course?
- 4 What did he learn on the course?
- 5 What does Rachel want Alex to do before she offers him the job?
- 6 What question does Alex ask?



Answer:

1. Because he loves children, and because his mother died and he had to help his father look after his younger brother and sister.
2. One year
3. One

4. How to change nappies, cook healthy meals, and how to play with children and organize their days.
5. Meet Jack and see how well Alex gets on with him.
6. Do I have to wear a uniform?
3. Listen again. Use the phrase from A and B in exercise 1 to talk about Alex.

**Compound nouns:**

4. Two nouns can go together to make a new nouns.  
Ex: child + care = childcare
5. Match the nouns from A with nouns from B to make compound nouns.

A	B
Hair	Message
Country	Page
Text	Wife
Problem	Fighter
Flight	Journey
House	Attendant
Train	Side
Fire	Dresser

A	B
Hair	Message
Country	Page
Text	Wife
Problem	Fighter
Flight	Journey
House	Attendant
Train	Side
Fire	Dresser

6. Choose a compound noun and give definition to the class.

This is what you have to  
have before you get a  
...

A job interview

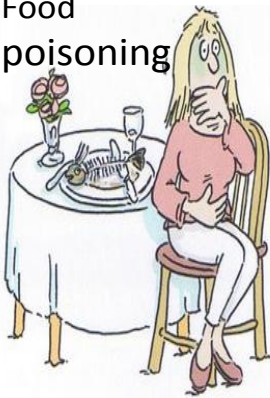
That's right.

## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### At the doctor's

1. Match these illnesses with the pictures.

Food  
poisoning



diarrhoea



A sore  
throat



A twisted ankle



flu



A cold



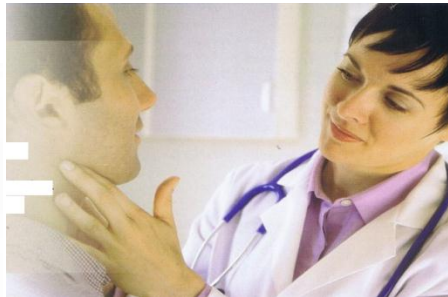


2. Read the symptoms and complete the illnesses.

Symptoms	Illnesses
1 I can't stop sneezing and blowing my nose.	I've got <u>a cold</u> .
2 I keep being sick, and I've got diarrhoea.	I've got <u>food poisoning</u>
3 It hurts when I walk.	I've <u>twisted</u> my ankle
4 I've got stomach-ache and I keep going to the toilet.	I've got <u>diarrhoea</u>
5 My glands are swollen, and it hurts when I swallow.	I've got <u>a sore throat</u>
6 I've got a temperature, my whole body aches, and I feel awful.	I've got <u>flu</u> .

3. Listen to a conversation between Manuel, a student from Chile and a doctor. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are Manuel's symptoms?
- 2 What is the doctor's diagnosis?
- 3 What advice does she give him?
- 4 What does she prescribe?



Answer:

1. He's got a bit of a temperature, feels terrible, and has stomach-ache. He has been sick and has had diarrhoea.
2. She thinks he has food poisoning.
3. She tells him to drink a lot, spend a day or two in bed and take things easy.
4. She prescribes something for stomach-ach and diarrhea.



4. Listen again and complete the line of conversation with the exact words you hear.

- 1 What seems to be \_\_\_\_\_ the matter?
- 2 I haven't felt very well \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days.
- 3 I've got \_\_\_\_\_ a bit of a \_\_\_\_\_ temperature, ...
- 4 I've \_\_\_\_\_ been sick \_\_\_\_\_ a few times.
- 5 Let me \_\_\_\_\_ have a look \_\_\_\_\_ at you.
- 6 Have you eaten anything \_\_\_\_\_ which might have  
disagreed with you?
- 7 Well, you \_\_\_\_\_ should have \_\_\_\_\_ a day or two in bed, ...
- 8 Drink \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ liquids, and just take  
\_\_\_\_\_ things easy \_\_\_\_\_ for a while.
- 9 Seeing me is \_\_\_\_\_ free \_\_\_\_\_, but you'll  
\_\_\_\_\_ have to pay \_\_\_\_\_ for the prescription.