

Multiple-choice

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures (1–4). Discuss the questions (1–3).

- 1 Could these people's hobbies be turned into jobs?
- 2 What would be the benefits and drawbacks of doing so?
- 3 Do you have a hobby? Would you like to turn it into a job in the future?

2 Read the article quickly. What hobby did Susi turn into a job?

EXAM STRATEGY

- Find the part of the text that contains information about each question. Cover up options A–D, and try to answer the questions in your own words.
- Choose the option that is closest to your own answer.

3 **EXAM TASK** Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 1 What job did Susi do before?
 - A She sold advertising for YouTube.
 - B She worked in public relations.
 - C She assisted a BBC video producer.
 - D She designed successful gadgets.
- 2 What had the BBC NOT done before?
 - A Taken on an inexperienced presenter.
 - B Featured amateur videos on one of their shows.
 - C Hired a communications specialist.
 - D Employed someone after seeing their work online.
- 3 What does Susi do before each show?
 - A She reviews what she's going to say.
 - B She does her own make-up.
 - C She buys the gadgets she's going to review.
 - D She has a cup of coffee in the cafeteria.
- 4 What does *reassuring* in paragraph 4 mean? Making someone feel less ...
 - A embarrassed
 - B sad
 - C worried
 - D depressed
- 5 Why does Susi feel bad?
 - A Her dream job was to be on the stage.
 - B Her friends haven't been as fortunate as her.
 - C Her new job is less fun than her old one.
 - D She lost friends when she became successful.



A career on TV

A 24-year-old woman has been given a job as a presenter at the BBC after her videos were seen by a TV producer on YouTube. Susi Weaver was working for an advertising agency as a public relations advisor, but, in her spare time, she was giving video demonstrations of various gadgets which she posted online. Now, instead of following her online, her fans can see her every Sunday morning on BBC2's successful *Something for the Weekend* show.

TV producer Mike Worsley said that because Susi's videos were already online, he had a good idea of what she would be like on screen before he met her in person. Worsley explained that he had never used this method of looking for talent before – in fact, he believed Susi was the first person to be spotted on the Internet and then employed as a presenter on UK TV. He added that Susi's PR background was also an advantage, since dealing with clients had developed her communication skills.

Worsley thinks that part of the reason for Susi's popularity is the fact that she is female – relatively untypical in her chosen field. He predicts



a successful future ahead for her because of her positive, self-assured and slightly unusual style, and the way she always engages and draws in her audience.

Susi's job involves researching apps and gadgets and selecting the best ones to demonstrate on the show. She has a week to draw up her shortlist; once she's done this, she gets the TV crew to purchase the gadgets she is going to review. The segment is always filmed on Sunday, and broadcast live. Susi always arrives early, drinks a quick cup of tea, has her make-up done by the professional make-up artist, then sits in the 'green room', going through her notes as she waits to go on air. Susi admits to feeling nervous. 'I'm not sure why it's different from the webcam – but you're much more aware of people watching you. On the other hand, it's reassuring that other people are in charge of making sure everything works properly. That makes me feel that everything will go well.'

Susi sometimes wonders how she managed to get into TV so easily. She is regretful that friends of hers who have worked really hard to make it into TV or acting haven't been so lucky – all she did to get her dream job was to play around with gadgets for fun!

Words in context

- 4 Complete the sentences (1–5) with the correct form of the verbs from the box. There is one verb you do not need to use.

admit deal develop get give turn

- 1 What's the best way to _____ into advertising as a career?
- 2 I've joined the university debating team to _____ my public speaking skills.
- 3 Nora's always been scared of _____ demonstrations to her colleagues.
- 4 In a job interview, it's acceptable to _____ to not knowing an answer.
- 5 Leah's got used to _____ with customers in her job, but she still doesn't like it.

Phrasal verbs and collocations with draw

- 5 Find two phrasal verbs in the article with the verb *draw*. Write the correct particle (adverb or preposition) for the definitions (1–2).

- 1 draw _____ : involve or make somebody take part
- 2 draw _____ : prepare a plan, agreement or other document in detail

- 6 Now match the phrases in bold (1–6) with their definitions (a–f).

- 1 The director **has drawn on** his own personal experiences in this film.
 - 2 What conclusions can we **draw from** this report?
 - 3 There's no point in **drawing out** this interview longer than necessary.
 - 4 Michael **has always been drawn to** the idea of making nature documentaries.
 - 5 A taxi **drew up** outside the office, so we got in.
 - 6 Could I **draw your attention** to item 2 on the agenda?
- a move near something
b be attracted to someone or something
c make something last longer
d make someone notice something
e use information to help you do something
f take something from a particular source

- 7 Work in small groups. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Have you ever done a presentation in front of an audience? If yes, how did it go? Would you do it again? If no, how do you think you would feel?
- 2 What techniques can speakers use to overcome their nervousness?

LANGUAGE REVIEW

the causative

1 Find the expression *has her make-up done* in the article on page 45. Answer the question.

Who does Susi's make-up before the TV show?
 a Susi b a professional make-up artist

2 Find one error in each sentence (1–6) and correct it.

- 1 Can't they get somebody help them do the filing?
- 2 My friend his lawnmower had stolen last week.
- 3 If I don't like her report, I will her make rewrite it.
- 4 Don't you usually got someone to wash your car?
- 5 I'm making my hair cut this afternoon.
- 6 Is Bob bringing the documents round himself, or is he have them delivered?

Grammar reference pages 120–121

Grammatical multiple-choice cloze

3 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Job interviews

Knowing as much as possible about the company can help you be more confident when answering the interviewer's questions. It will also show your potential employer that you have a genuine interest in ¹ with the organization. So, before you go for your job interview, prepare answers to the most ² asked questions.

If you feel that you ³ to remain calm during the interview, take a few deep breaths before entering the room. Also, never underestimate ⁴ power of dress. Wearing inappropriate clothes will make you feel uncomfortable and give out the wrong signals. Also, don't forget to wash your hair – if it ⁵ greasy on the day, this won't make a positive impression on your interviewer. Remember all these points and you should be fine. Good luck!



- 1 A work B to work C working D having worked
- 2 A frequent B frequency C frequently D frequented
- 3 A can't B don't have C mustn't D won't be able
- 4 A the B some C a D such
- 5 A is looking B looks C looked D will look

Lexical multiple-choice cloze

EXAM STRATEGY

Read the text and the options. Decide which options are definitely incorrect, then choose the answer from the remaining options.

4 EXAM TASK Read the text. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



Remote working

Try typing in the phrase 'work from home' on your search engine. This will most likely result in hundreds of examples of studies, message boards or blogs ¹ on the subject. And indeed, the number of people keen on the idea of working from home has been ² growing for a few years. Rapidly changing social and ³ trends have made workers and employers increasingly open to the distance working option. Modern technologies that are needed to ⁴ up an office at home are relatively inexpensive. The basic ⁵ are a table or other workspace with a computer, telephone and a fast Internet connection.

Surveys carried out in this area show that at ⁶ a third of workers prefer to work from home occasionally. Being at home gives employees more ⁷ to solve everyday problems, such as caring for young children or elderly parents. In addition to more time ⁸ with family, another important advantage is saving time by not having to travel to work. There are of course disadvantages, too, such as ⁹ separating work and home life. Not having ¹⁰ to chat to can also be hard, and people can end up feeling isolated.

- 1 A focusing B lighting C fixing D developing
- 2 A totally B hugely C steadily D thoroughly
- 3 A historical B economic C scientific D practical
- 4 A take B make C bring D set
- 5 A requirements B conditions C demands D prescriptions
- 6 A last B least C less D smallest
- 7 A compromise B adaptation C flexibility D accommodation
- 8 A spent B spread C used D felt
- 9 A effort B struggle C problem D difficulty
- 10 A colleagues B staff C operators D employees