

VOCABULARY

Life and Career developments Vocabulary: (page 110, Vocabulary)

Follow in footsteps: Choose the same career as somebody else.

Enrol on: put your name on an official list of students (career Vocabulary)

Serving an apprenticeship: learn about a job by actually doing it.

Gave him valuable insight into: get a chance to understand something or learn more about it.

Internship: university student which gains experience by working in a specific place.

Settle in: Get used to something (a routine, a career, etc)

Find his feet: become familiar with something new (with a new routine, career, etc.)

Overcome setbacks: Succeed with dealing with problems

overcome

obstacles

problems

setbacks

difficulties

adversities

barriers

Put on hold: stop something from happening now, but it may happen later.

Lots of aspirations and drive: ambition / fort and determination

Get on in life: make progress in life.

Try his hand at: Do an activity for the first time, to see if you like it.

Accomplished: succeed on doing something (career).

Never looked back: Not changing your mind about a past decision.

The top of his game: to be the best that you can be at something.

End up: Eventually do something after you have done lots of other things .

Career Paths Vocabulary: (page 111, reading)

Drifted: do something in a way that is not planned

Temping: temporary (jobs)

Failoring: (alfaiataria)

Beat: to defeat or do better than / beat - beat - beaten

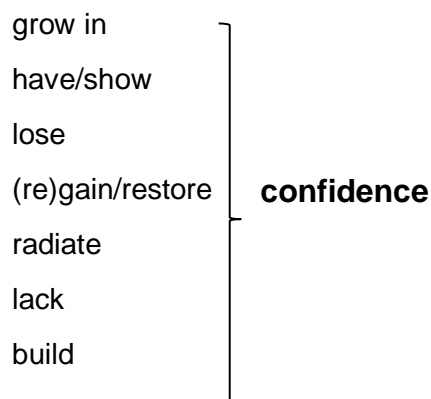
Pressing: urgent or needing to be dealt with immediatly

Waistcoat: a piece of clothing that covers the upperbody but not the armsand usually has buttons down the front, worn over a shirt

Rehearseal :a time when all the people involved in a play, dance, etc. practice in order to prepare for a performance.

Fell apart: to break into pieces

Confidence has grown: being more sure about something



At the top of their game: at the top of something, being the best at something

Stumbled upon: to discover something by chance, or to meet someone by chance

Updating: to make something more modern or suitable for use now by adding new information or changing its design or to give someone some recent information.

Case studies: a detailed account giving information about the development of a person, group, or thing, especially in order to show general principles.

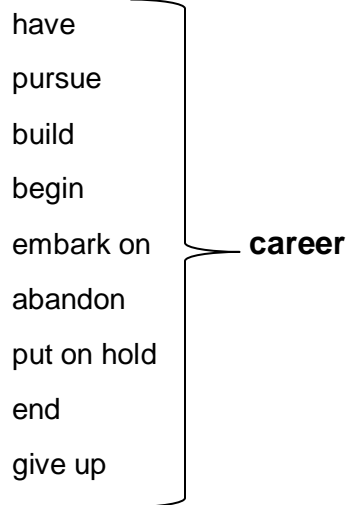
To trial an: to experiment, or to try something over a certain period of time

My career is really moving forward: to make progress with something (in this case, your carreer)

Ground to a halt: to slow down gradually, and then stop completely.

Turned down: if the economy or market turns down, there is less business activity and fewer opportunities to make money.

Chairwoman: a woman in charge of a meeting or organization



Swing: to move easily and without interruption backwards and forwards or from one side to the other, especially from a fixed point, or to cause something or someone to do this

Press Releases: a public statement given to the press to publish if they wish a public statement given to the press to publish if they wish

Launches: an event to celebrate or introduce something new

Skip: to not do or not have something that you usually do or that you should do; to avoid

Valuable: something with value

Insurance: Car Insurance, Health Insurance, etc. (seguro)

Ensure: to make sure

Invaluable: extremely useful / priceless

Delivering a software demonstration: give to someone a computer software demonstration.

Big Brother (Reading activity) Vocabulary:

Littering: to leave garbage in a place.

Designated: marked, separated, or given a name for/ a particular purpose.

Non-designated: the opposite of designated

Be issued with a small fine: be officially punished by being forced to pay because you have broken the law

Heavy fine: SMALL FINE opposite of HEAVY FINE which is a expensive or tuff punishment/payment to be done.

Be banned: be officially unable to do, sell, or use something.

Lodges a formal complaint: to formally make something such as a complaint or a claim.

Prosecuted: to officially accuse someone of a crime and ask a court of law to judge them.

Judged: to decide whether or not someone is guilty in court of law.

Suspended Sentence: time that someone will have to spend in prison only if they commit another crime within a fixed period.

Community service: work that someone does as a punishment, instead of going to prison (or you can do it by yourself to make a difference in your city :))

Forthcoming: happening or coming soon

Repercussions: a bad effect that something has, usually lasting for a long time.

Offence: to accuse someone officially of committing a crime (example: Charge someone with a offence or charge someone with assault/muder)

Summons: an official document that orders someone to appear in a court of law.

Magistrates: a judge in a court for minor crimes

Convicted: proved to be guilty for a crime by a court of law.

On-the-spot: done or happen immediately.

Slammed: MAINLY JOURNALISM to criticise someone or something severely.

Carreering: to move forward very quickly in a uncontrolled way.

Pedestrianised: to make a street into an area where vehlcles are not allowed. (pedestrians only street)

Knocking: knock down or knock over BRITISH - to hit someone with a vehicle so that they are injured or killed

Hop off: to get out very quickly.

Wrecking: to severely damage or destroy a vehicle or building. (in this case this is related to a crime... vandalism generally)

Nuisance: something that is annoying and is a continuing problem.

Breaking the rules: break the rules

GRAMMAR

CONDITIONALS

Conditional sentences consider imagined or uncertain situations and the possible results of them.

I'll come and give a hand if you need help moving your stuff.

Result/Main clause and **Conditional/If-sentence**

(It's necessary that the conditional happens to lead to the expected result)

There are five types of conditionals:

Conditional	Use (To talk about...)	Form	Example
Zero	Things that are always true	If + pre. simple + pre. simple	If water reaches 100 degrees, it boils
First	Possible or probable situations in the future	If + pre. simple + will + infinitive	I'll go shopping on the way home if I have time
Second	Imaginary or improbable situations in the present or future	If + past simple + would (not) + infinitive	If there were more buses, we would leave the car at home.
THIRD	Imaginary or impossible situations in the past	If + past perfect + would (not) have + past participle	If the dog hadn't barked , we wouldn't have known there was someone in the garden
MIXED	Mix of the second and third conditional: imaginary present + past consequence OR imaginary past + present consequence	If + past perfect + would (not) + infinitive	If I had won the lottery, I would be rich. (imaginary past + present consequence)
		If + past simple + would (not) have + past participle	If I didn't have to study so much, I would have gone to the party last night. (imaginary present + past consequence)

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There are some expressions we can use to form new conditional structures:

Expression	Meaning	Example
I wish + the past If only + the past	Wishes for things to be different in the present	I wish/If only I wasn't so sick today.
I wish + past perfect If only + past perfect	Regret	I wish/If only I had finished my degree at university.
I wish + would (not) + infinitive If only + would (not) + infinitive	Criticizing someone's else behavior, wanting they change	I wish/If only you would be more diligent.
Supposing	Imagine...	Supposing that we could create robots with intelligence comparable to ours, should we?
Providing that Provided that As long as	If, only if	She doesn't care how long it takes as long as/providing that/provided that she finishes under the time limit.
Should/ were to/ happened to	When something is less probable	We would not tell adults to ignore physical assault if it happened to them at work/if it were to happen to them at work/if it should happen to them at work.
In case	Because maybe	We took our IDs with us in case the officers would ask to see them. He and his wife would be right there in case of an accident or a health problem.
Unless (Because <i>unless</i> is a negative word, it is always followed by a verb in the affirmative)	Expect if	Unless you call me to say you're not coming, I'll see you at the theatre.

Future Forms

Going to

Used to talk about **plans, intentions, decisions** that were decided before, as well as to make **predictions based on present evidence**. Examples:

She is driving very fast! I am afraid she **is going** to hit me. (evidence)

I have to figure out how I **am going** to gather people's stories to do my work. (plan)

Mary announced she **is going to** personally promote Greg to vice-president of the company. (decision)

If I do not feel right going out there then I **am not going to** play soccer. (intention)

She is a great player and she is **going to** be one we are counting on quite a bit. (evidence)

Will

- a. Used to make predictions based on opinions, thoughts and expectations. Verbs such as "believe", "hope", "expect", "think", "imagine" and "I, You, She, etc./am, are, is, etc./**sure**" are often used with "will" to show that the evidence is personal:

I am sure in the near future we will find a better way to handle environment issues.

I imagine that they will not be able to make a claim against the chief.

- b. Used for decisions made at the time of speaking:
I'll pay for the tickets by credit card.
- c. To make promises and threats:
I am sorry, I need to go outside to take this call, but I will be back in few minutes.
- d. To request something:
Will you close the door, please?
- e. To talk about a future fact:
Next year will the fourth-hundredth anniversary of the city.

Present Simple

Used to talk about schedules and timetables (events that we can't control the time in which they happen):

The plane takes off at five and a half.

Present Continuous

Used to talk about arrangements (events we can control when they happen):

Are you meeting someone this weekend?

I am having dinner with my friend tonight.

Future forms summarized

Decisions Intentions } we always use be going to Plans	Except when it's a " quick decision " (decision at the moment of speaking: In this case we use will
Predictions (based on opinions) } we always use will verbs/words that indicate it's <u>an</u> opinion: think, expect, believe, imagine, guess, hope, sure, maybe....	Except when there's evidence : In this case we use be going to
If you have time/place/date in the sentence:	Present simple - schedules, timetables Present continuous - fixed arrangements, involve other people
We also use will for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Future facts• Promises/threats• Requests

(this table is published on Moodle)

Advanced Future Forms

Future Continuous

Used to talk about actions in progress:

There won't necessarily be losers, but some businesses still will be struggling.

Future Perfect Simple

Used to talk about actions that will be finished **by** a certain time in the future. Usually, "by" introduces the time:

My wife will have read the complete works of Jane Austen by the time I'll finish.

Future Perfect Continuous

We use the future perfect continuous form when we are looking back to the past from a point in the future and we want to emphasise the length or duration of an activity or event:

Most teachers at that level will have been working in education at least 25 years.

Be on the verge/ point of

These expressions are used when something is going to happen very soon.

It was on the verge of the second season being cancelled because of a lack of interest.

On the point of being arrested for passport fraud, he left the US for Britain.