

# ENGLISH COURSE

*Welcome!*

**Teacher Renata Novaes**



# ENGLISH COURSE

Choose the correct options to complete the text.



My name is Maya Thurgood. I'm a professional diver. I love my job, but the schedule <sup>1</sup>*isn't always* / *is often* easy. I <sup>2</sup>*never* / *usually* work every day for twenty days, then I have five days off. This <sup>3</sup>*sometimes* / *always* includes a weekend, but often it doesn't. <sup>4</sup>*Rarely* / *Once a year*, in December and January, I have a six-week break. I almost <sup>5</sup>*always* / *sometimes* go to a warm place – Hawaii, Mexico, South Africa. The ocean is beautiful and warm in those places, but on holiday, I <sup>6</sup>*usually* / *never* go diving. I really need a break from it!

# SB page 13

## BEST AND WORST JOBS IN THE UK

2013 survey

	Best jobs	Worst jobs
1	Translator	Miner
2	Web developer	Courier
3	Surgeon	Builder's labourer
4	Lawyer	Journalist
5	Vet	Sous chef*
6	Pilot	Electrician
7	Physiotherapist / Occupational therapist	Lorry driver
8	Architect	Waiter

\*A second or assistant chef

*Do you find any of the data surprising? Do you disagree with the positions of any jobs in the list?*

*Do you think the results would be similar if the survey was carried out in your country?*

*Where do you think this data comes from? What would you like to know about the survey to be sure that the data is accurate?*

# COLLOCATIONS

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# Objectives:

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At the end of the class the student should be able to

- **Use** collocations in common phrases.
- **Recognize** at least 5 collocations
- **Understand** why is important to use collocations



# What's a COLLOCATION?

- Collocations refers to a group of **two or more words** that usually go **together** that correspond to some conventional way of saying things.
- English has a number of common collocations. Some of them depend **on the context** of the sentence.
- We will see 6 types of collocation.



# 1. Adjective + Noun

- He has been a **heavy smoker** and drinker all his adult life.
- She speaks English quite well but with **strong French accent**.
- They have a **hard life** and worked through a **hard time**



## 2. Noun + noun (such as collective noun)

- Would you like to have a **cup of coffee**?
- He will give a **bar of chocolate** to his girlfriend on Valentine's Day.
- Her **bouquet of flower** is the best of all.





### 3. Verb + Noun

- I always try to **do** my **homework** in the morning after **making** my **bed**
- Do you think the bank would **forgive** a **debt**?
- We are going to **have** **lunch** together, would you like to join??



## 4. Adverb + Adjective

- This test is **ridiculously easy**! I didn't even study, but I will get high score.
- Janet is a **highly successful** businesswoman. She owns several restaurants and hotels around the country.
- That is **utterly ridiculous**. She didn't steal your favorite book. She wasn't even in the office yesterday.



## 5. Verb + Adverb

- The accident happened because he was **driving dangerously**.
- After 2 years in London, he speaks **English fluently**.
- I **waited patiently**, but she never came.



# Collocations with COME & GO

**COME**

in first

late

early

prepared

into view

to terms with

to a standstill

to an agreement

to a decision

to an end

on time

close

in last

bald

insane

missing

overseas

bankrupt

out of business

abroad

astray

crazy

bad

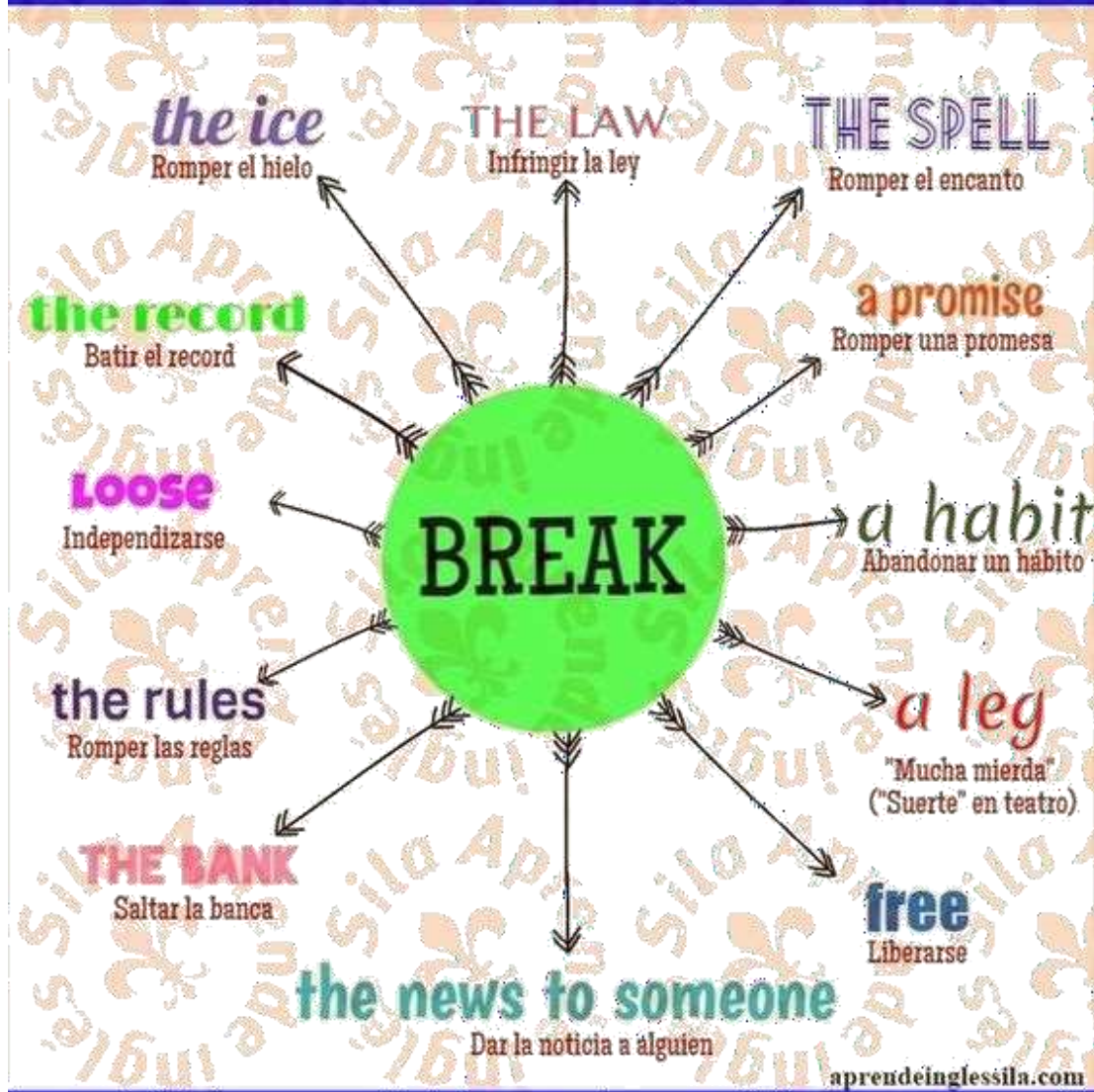
**GO**



American English at State **A E**



# Collocations con BREAK



# Collocations with CATCH & SAVE

## CATCH



fire  
a bus  
a ball  
a cold  
a chill  
the flu  
a thief  
a glimpse  
some rays  
one's breath  
someone's eye  
sight of (something)  
someone's attention

## SAVE



time  
space  
money  
energy  
electricity  
one's strength  
someone's life  
someone a seat  
oneself the trouble

American English at State **A E**

# SB pages 14 and 15

**7** Complete the conversation with the correct verbs. Then check your answers with the collocations in Exercise 6.

A: I know you're a lawyer. But what do you  
1 do exactly?

B: I work in the music industry. We 2 deal with legal conflicts about music.

A: Do you meet a lot of pop stars, then?

B: Not really. I sometimes 3 speak on the phone to the artists, but I usually 4 attend meetings with other lawyers.

A: Is it interesting?

B: It's very interesting. But there's a lot of information to 5 process. The music industry is changing fast and you have to 6 understand the new technology and the different ways that people listen to music now via the Internet. It's hard work, but we 7 have a lot of fun too.

A: How did you get into it?

B: My first idea was to 8 have a career as a musician, but that didn't really work out.



SINCE 1828

# shit happens idiom



Save Word

## Definition of *shit happens*

*informal + offensive*

—used to say that bad things happen as part of life and cannot be prevented



# Business Moment

# Top 12 skills for career success



# 1. Communication skills



Listening, speaking and writing. Employers want people who can accurately interpret what others are saying and organize and express their thoughts clearly.

## 2. Teamwork



In today's work environment, many jobs involve working in one or more groups. Employers want someone who can bring out the best in others.

### 3. Analytical and problem-solving skills



Employers want people who can use creativity, reasoning and past experiences to identify and solve problems effectively.

## 4. Personal management skills



The ability to plan and manage multiple assignments and tasks, set priorities and adapt to changing conditions and work assignments.

## 5. Interpersonal effectiveness



Employers usually note whether an employee can relate to co-workers and build relationships with others in the organization.

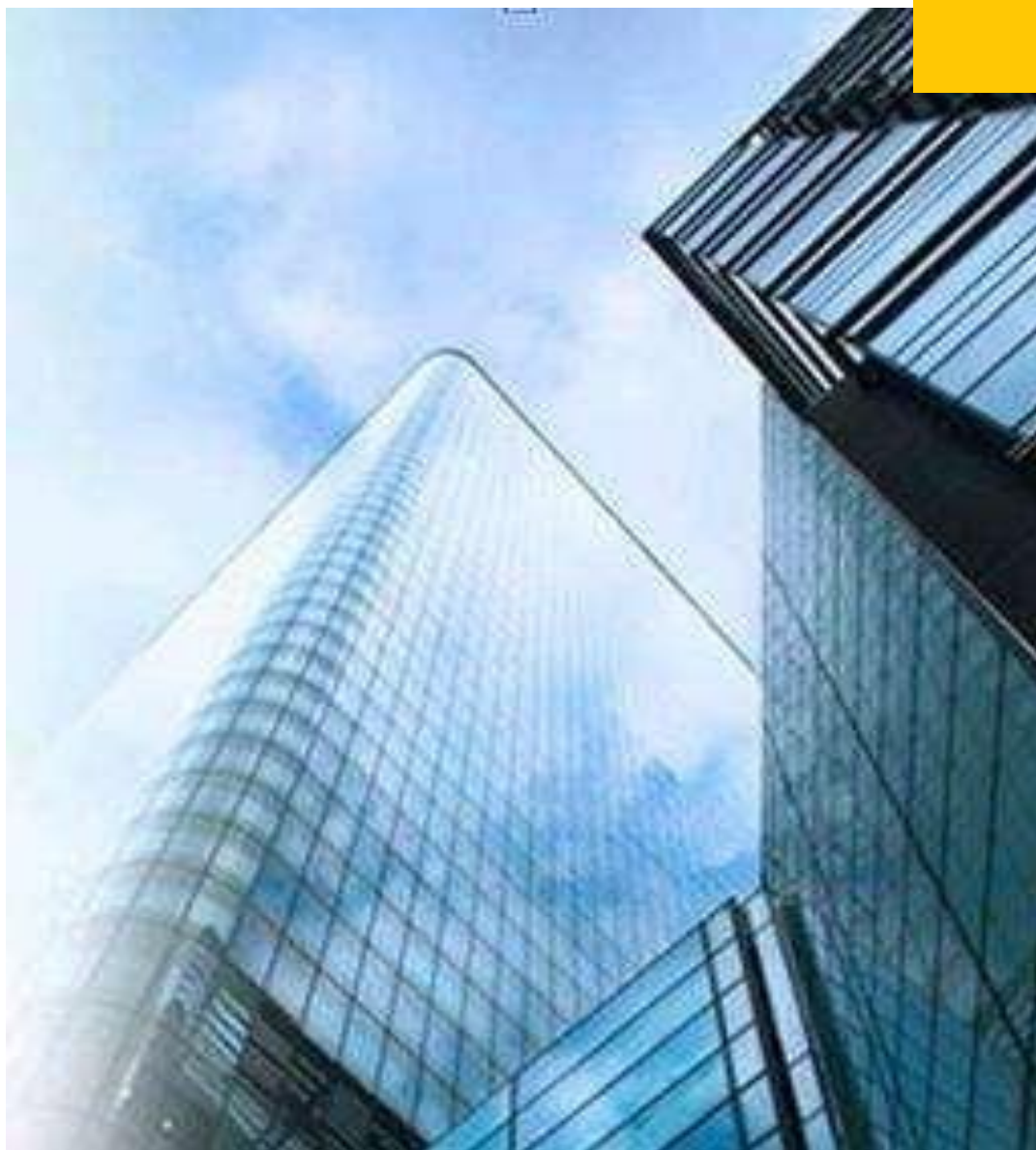


## 6. Computer/technical literacy



Although employers expect to provide training on job-specific software, they also expect employees to be proficient with basic computer skills.

## 7. Leadership/management skills



The ability to take charge and manage your co-workers, if required, is a welcome trait. Most employers look for signs of leadership qualities.

## 8. Learning skills



Jobs are constantly changing and evolving, and employers want people who can grow and learn as changes come.

# 9. Initiative in the workplace



One way to show initiative at work is to invest time and energy into performing current job tasks extremely well. Employers value workers who show dedication to their job by doing things such as working extra hours to ensure a task is completed on schedule.

# 10. Strong work values



Dependability, honesty, selfconfidence and a positive attitude are prized qualities in any profession. Employers look for personal integrity.

# 11. Adaptability

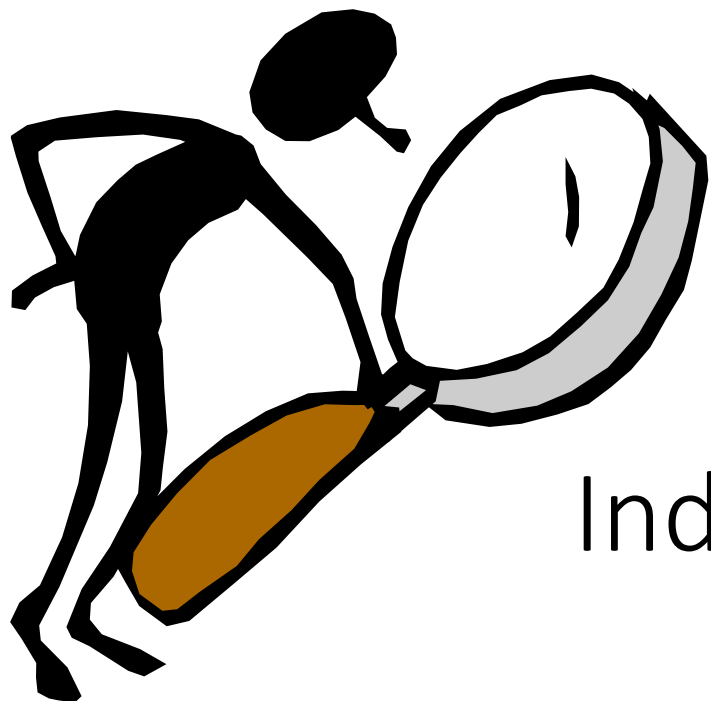


Adaptability is a critical quality that employers seek in early 21st-century employees. With rapid changes in technology, diversity and society, companies need employees who are open to new ideas, flexible enough to work through challenging issues, and generally able to cope when things don't go as planned. Demonstrating adaptability through actions can gain you favor with co-workers and supervisors.

# 12. Technological skills



Computers and technology are everywhere in the workplace. Employers expect their employees to know their way around the technology used in business. This includes not only basic computer skills, but expertise with basic computer operating systems, word processing and spreadsheet programs, printers, copiers, smartphones, faxes and other office equipment.



## Indirect Questions

- How do you make indirect questions?
- When do you use this grammar?



Indirect

Questions . . .

. . . have the same function as regular questions, but the grammar is a little different.

Here are some examples:



# Examples . . .

## Regular Question:

What will the weather be like tomorrow?



Why were you absent yesterday?

Where is the bookstore?

## Indirect Question:

I wonder what the weather will be like tomorrow?

Can you tell me why you were absent yesterday?

Do you know where the bookstore is?

# Structure:

This grammar starts with an introductory clause. This is a main clause. It can be a sentence or a question.

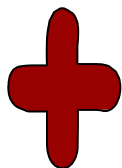
Tell me...  
I need to know... Do you know...?  
Can you tell me...?

Do you have any idea...? I wonder...

## Main clause:

I'd like to know... Tell  
me...

I need to know... I  
wonder...



## Dependent clause:

Wh- questions:

...WHEN the bus arrives.

...WHERE Susan is.

...HOW much the book costs.

Do you know...?

Can you tell me...?

Do you have any  
idea...?

Yes/No questions:

...IF we have a test today?

...WHETHER Susan is sick?

...IF it's going to rain?

# Indirect WH- questions have a dependent

Clause that begins with a WH- word:  
who, what, when, where, why, how

Can you tell me who won the game? I'd like  
to know when she left.

Indirect Yes/No questions have a dependent clause that  
begins with:  
if, whether

\*whether = more formal

Can you tell me whether the Chargers won? I'd like to  
know if she passed the test.

## USE:

You can use an indirect question any time you use a regular question.

Indirect questions are often more polite because they have a polite introductory clause:

Could you tell me...?

Do you know...?



# Practice!

On your own paper, rewrite each regular question as an indirect question. Then give your paper to your teacher to correct.

- 1. Where is the restroom?** ...where the restroom is?  
(use: "Do you know...?")
- 2. Where did Janet go?** ...where Janet went?  
(use: "Can you tell me...?")
- 3. When is our winter break?** ...when our winter break is?  
(use: "Do you have any idea...?")
- 4. Why did she leave?** ...why she left?  
(use: "I'd like to know...")
- 5. Who is the Dean of ECC?** ...who the Dean of ECC is?  
(use: "I wonder...")

# Grammar

## Tips:

Remember: we only use DO, DOES, and DID in Questions and negatives.

When you are writing the dependent clause in an Indirect Question, do NOT use Do, Does, or Did.

### Examples:

regular question:      Where did the teacher go?

indirect question:      Do you know WHERE did the teacher go?

**correct** => Do you know WHERE the teacher went?

**Note:** After the WH- word, IF, or WHETHER . . .  
Use a sentence, NOT a question.



This grammar can be tough....

**So be sure to ask your teacher or other classmates for help if you need it.**

**Remember: practice makes perfect!**  
**So review your notes and your textbook!**





See you  
next time!



Teacher Renata