

CEFR A1

Amanda Maris
with Jane Revell

JETSTREAM

beginner



Real language &
memory training



Dialogue karaoke
videos



JETSTREAM Cloud
with LMS



Student's Book

Lesson 1 We work long hours.



You first! What are these jobs like? Easy, difficult, interesting?

VOCABULARY Jobs (2)

- 1 How many jobs can you remember?
- 2 2.34 Match the words with the photos. Then listen and check.
- | | | | |
|------------|--------|------------------|-------------|
| builder | chef | flight attendant | hairdresser |
| journalist | lawyer | police officer | taxi driver |
- 3 2.35 Mark the main stress in the words in 2. Then listen, check and repeat.

VOCABULARY Routines

- 4 Match 1–6 with a–f.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 ☐ work | a) the housework / the cooking |
| 2 ☐ feel | b) all day / five hours a night |
| 3 ☐ spend | c) time with friends / family |
| 4 ☐ have | d) nights / long hours / from 9 to 5 |
| 5 ☐ sleep | e) a break / free time / a lot of work |
| 6 ☐ do | f) tired / stressed |

- 5 Write sentences about the jobs. Use these expressions. Then add two sentences of your own.

works long hours works nights
doesn't feel stressed doesn't work from 9 to 5

A flight attendant doesn't work from 9 to 5.

- 6 **GUESS** Where are these people from? What job do they do?

'I think Leo's from the USA. Maybe he's a student.'



LISTENING

- 7 2.36 **THINK** Look at the examples. What does '24/7' mean? Listen to part 1 of an interview and check.

It's a 24/7 world! The shops are open 24/7.

- 8 2.37 Listen to part 2 of the interview and check your answers to 6.

GRAMMAR 1

- 9 Complete the table.

PRESENT SIMPLE (3)		
affirmative		
I / You / We / They	work	every day.
He / She / It	_____	
negative		
I / You / We / They	_____ have	free time.
He / She / It	_____ have	
questions and short answers		
_____ I / you / we / they work nights?	Yes, I / you / we / they _____.	
	No, I / you / we / they don't .	
Does he / she / it work nights?	Yes, he / she / it does .	
	No, he / she / it _____.	

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- 10 Complete the sentences about Leo, Barbara and Tim. Then listen to the interview in 8 again and check.

- Leo ¹spends (spend) about ²three hours a day at college. He also ³_____ (study) at home. On Saturday, he ⁴_____ (play) ⁵_____ and he ⁶_____ (see) his ⁷_____. On ⁸_____, he ⁹_____ (sleep) all day.
- Barbara's restaurant ¹_____ (close) on ²_____ but she ³_____ (not have) a free day. The people in the restaurant ⁴_____ (work) long ⁵_____. Barbara ⁶_____ (not go) home before ⁷_____ in the morning.
- Tim ¹_____ (work) Monday to ²_____. At the weekend, he ³_____ (spend) time with his ⁴_____. He also ⁵_____ (play) ⁶_____. He says we all ⁷_____ (work) all the time.

GRAMMAR 2

- 11 Look at the table. Find examples of adverbs of frequency in transcript 2.37 on page 106.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY				
never	sometimes	often	usually	always
<i>don't + always / often / usually</i>			I don't always work 9 to 5.	
<i>be + frequency adverb</i>			I'm always free on Fridays.	
frequency adverb + present simple			The restaurant always closes on Mondays.	

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- 12 2.38 Listen and complete the information about Mandisa. Use frequency adverbs.

I don't ¹always work 9 to 5 – I ²_____ work nights. I ³_____ have two free days a week, but not Saturday and Sunday. My weekend is ⁴_____ Tuesday and Wednesday! My husband is a police officer. He ⁵_____ works seven days a week and he's ⁶_____ tired. We don't ⁷_____ have free time together.

- 13 Write true sentences with an adverb of frequency in the correct place.

- I am on holiday in August.
- I feel tired in the mornings.
- My parents work seven days a week.
- I am at work / college at the weekends.
- I do the cooking at home.
- My friends are nice to me.

- 14 2.39 Listen and repeat the frequency adverbs and the question and answer.

‘How often do you do the cooking?’
‘I never do the cooking.’

- 15 Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

‘How often you do the housework?’
‘I sometimes do the housework.’

At home	do the housework? relax at weekends? sleep eight hours?
At work / college	work / study at weekends? have a lot of work? feel stressed?



VOCABULARY Skills

- 1 2.40 Look at the pictures and complete the text with the verbs. Then listen and check.

cook dance draw drive play the guitar
sing speak Spanish swim

Hi! I'm Abi. I'm good at music. I can ¹ sing and ² _____. I like going to the gym. I can ³ swim and I can ⁴ _____ too. I study languages at college. I can ⁵ _____ and Russian. But I'm not very good at practical things. I can't ⁶ _____ a car. And I can't ⁷ _____. My food is awful! I love art but I can't ⁸ _____ – not even a straight line!

- 2 2.41 Listen and repeat the verbs in 1.

- 3 2.42 Listen to the examples. Then tick the sentences you hear.

a) I can /kən/ swim. b) I can't /kɑːnt/ swim.

- 1 a) ☐ I can drive. b) ☐ I can't drive.
2 a) ☐ She can cook. b) ☐ She can't cook.
3 a) ☐ We can speak Turkish. b) ☐ We can't speak Turkish.
4 a) ☐ They can sing. b) ☐ They can't sing.
5 a) ☐ He can play the guitar. b) ☐ He can't play the guitar.

- 4 Tell the class what you can and can't do. Use the verbs in 1.

'I can drive and I can cook.'

'I can swim but I can't dance.'

GRAMMAR

- 5 Complete the table.

CAN / CAN'T	
affirmative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	can speak English.
negative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	_____ dance.
questions	
Can I / you / he / she / it / we / they swim?	
short answers	
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they _____.	
No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they _____.	

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I'm **good at languages**. {noun}

I'm **not very good at dancing**. {-ing form}.

Can a robot be a nurse?

Nurses work long hours and they do a difficult job. Some hospitals in Europe, the USA and Japan use robots to help nurses and doctors.

What can robots do?

Robots can take things to different parts of the hospital. They can **lift** people and objects. They can check that people feel OK. They can also give food, drinks and **medicine** to people.

It's very important for hospitals to be clean. People can't go into small **spaces** but robots can. They can **kill bacteria** and clean every part of the hospital.

But can robots really be nurses?



This is Nursebot.

What do you think?

Click [here](#) to add your comment below

🔗 **TopTech** Robots are good at practical things. They can do difficult and dirty jobs. They can remember a lot of information. They never feel tired, so they can work 24/7. Nurses are important but we can use robots in hospitals and other places.

🔗 **NatureNow** It's OK for robots to clean and **move** objects. But how can a robot look after a person? It can't smile and be friendly because it doesn't have feelings. It can't understand your problems. It can't **hold your hand**. No to robots, yes to real nurses!

SPEAKING AND WRITING

- 6 🎧 2.43 Listen and mark /ə/ and /ɑː/ on the underlined sounds. Then listen and repeat.

‘Can you play tennis?’ ‘Yes, I can.’
‘Can you play golf?’ ‘No, I can’t.’

- 7 Look at the survey on page 94. Tick the things you can do.
- 8 Work in groups of three. Interview your classmates.
- 9 Write about the people in your group.
Kerem, Clara and I can play chess.
Clara can play the piano but I can't.

READING

- 10 Look at the photo and the title above. What is the article about?
Robots in: a) offices b) schools c) hospitals
- 11 Read the first part of the article. How many things can robots do? What are they?

- 12 Read the comments section. Who thinks robots are good / bad? Who do you agree with?

- 13 Try to guess the meaning of the words in red in the article.

so + result: They never feel tired, **so** they can work 24/7.

because + reason: It can't be friendly **because** it doesn't have feelings.

- 14 **THINK** Talk about the questions.

- Are robots in hospitals a good idea? Why / Why not?
- What problems are there with robots at work?
- Are there any robots at your work / college? What can they do?

- 🔍 **EXPLORE** Find examples of robots in factories, schools or offices. What can the robots do?

TECHNOLOGY

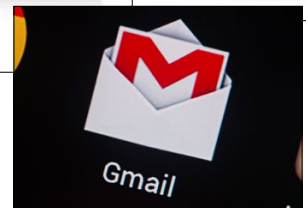
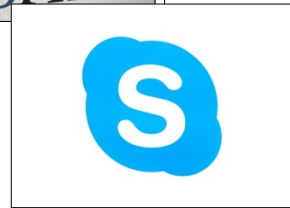
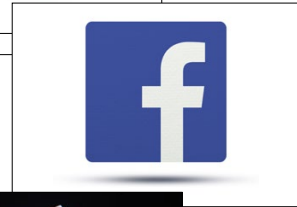
1 2.44 How do you say these web addresses? Listen, check and repeat.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 www.google.com | 3 www.youtube.com | 5 www.skype.com |
| 2 www.wordpress.com | 4 www.facebook.com | 6 mail.google.com |

www = double u, double u, double u
 . = dot

2 Match 1–6 with a–f.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 ☐ c send | a) a photo / message |
| 2 ☐ chat to | b) a video |
| 3 ☐ look for | c) an email / text |
| 4 ☐ watch | d) information / a website |
| 5 ☐ write | e) a blog |
| 6 ☐ post | f) friends / family |



3 What can you do on the websites in 1? Ask and answer questions with a partner.

‘What can you do on google?’ ‘You can look for information.’

4 Complete the quiz with your answers.

ARE YOU A DIGITAL NATIVE?



How do you:

I usually:

find information?	☐ read books	☐ use the internet
get directions?	☐ read a map	☐ use sat nav
chat to friends?	☐ talk face to face	☐ talk on my mobile / skype
buy things?	☐ go to the shops	☐ shop on the internet
say happy birthday?	☐ send a paper card	☐ send an e-card
check a word in English?	☐ use a dictionary	☐ check online
find a good restaurant?	☐ read a newspaper	☐ read a website
take photos?	☐ use a camera	☐ use my mobile

5 Work with a new partner. Ask and answer the questions in the quiz. Who is a digital native? Tell the class.

6 In groups of three, you have three minutes to name three:

- ... things that computers can do that people can't.
- ... things that people can do that computers can't.
- ... bad things about mobile phones.

 EXPLORE Find three useful websites for practising English. Share your information with the class.

*** Did you know?** You can use *google*, *skype* and *tweet* as verbs:
 ‘What’s the time in New York?’ ‘I don’t know, **google** it!’
 ‘Let’s have a chat.’ ‘OK. **Skype** me after work!’
 I don’t **tweet** very often.

De-stress!

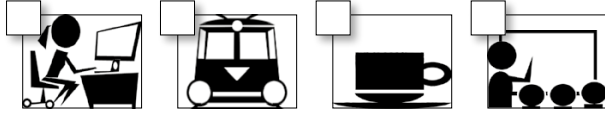
Listen to relaxing music for a minute and doodle with your other hand.





MAKING REQUESTS AND OFFERS

- 1 2.45 Listen to four conversations. Where are the people?



- 2 Complete the conversations with the verbs. Then listen again and check.

use help borrow have

- 1 A Rafa, can I _____ your dictionary, please?
B Sure, here you are.
 - 2 A Mummy, can I _____ a drink, please?
B Yes, darling. Just a second.
 - 3 A Can I _____ you?
B Two tickets to Manchester, please.
 - 4 A Can I _____ your phone, please?
B Of course, go ahead.
- 3 Practise the conversations in 2 with a partner.
- 4 How many words for food and drink can you remember?
- 5 2.46 Watch or listen and read. Cross-out one extra word in each line.



- A Excuse me. Can we ~~to~~ have the menu, please?
B Yes, here you are. Would you like now some drinks?
A Yes, I'd do like a glass of orange juice.
C And a cola small for me, please.
...
- B Here are your drinks. Are you ready for to order?
A I'd like some the pasta, please.
B And you, sir? What would you like have?
C Can do I have the pizza, please?
B Of course. Pasta and pizza. Thank to you.

REQUESTS AND OFFERS

can I / we / you ...?

Can I / we have the menu, please?

Can you open the door, please?

would like

I'd like the pasta, please. (I'd = I would)

Would you like some drinks?

What would you like?

- 6 Act out the conversation in groups of three or with the karaoke video.
- 7 Act out the conversation again. Change roles and order different things from the menu.



FOCUS ON: like

Choose the correct words.

What's / does it like? It's small.

What sports is / do you like? I like golf.

Do / Is you like pizza? Yes, I love it.

Do you like cook / cooking? No, I don't.

Would / Do you like a drink? Yes, please.

we don't say ...

~~I have always breakfast.~~

~~Do you can swim?~~

~~I'm good at dance.~~

~~Do you like some water?~~

we say ...

I **always have** breakfast.

Can you swim?

I'm good at **dancing**.

Would you like some water?



FROM PLAYGROUP TO GYM TO RADIO STATION



Ask Anita Mitchell, 'What's your job?' and she smiles. Then she answers, 'Which one? I don't have one job, I have three!'

Anita is 28 years old. She's single and she lives in New York. She works about 60 hours a week. But what jobs does she do?

JOB 1: PLAYGROUP ASSISTANT Anita works at a playgroup five mornings a week. She looks after a group of young children. She plays with them, and helps them with numbers and letters. She arrives at work at 8.30 and finishes at about 2.30.

JOB 2: TEACHER Anita works at a gym every afternoon. She sometimes gives just one class, but other days she gives four or five classes. She teaches dance and Zumba to people of all ages.

JOB 3: PRESENTER Anita has a job in her local radio station. From Monday to Friday she presents her own programme in the evening. She plays music and talks about life in her part of New York. Sometimes people call her programme to talk about their problems.

So why does Anita do three jobs? She says, 'It's difficult to find a full-time job. New York is an expensive place. You need money for your apartment, food, everything. And I want to be a teacher, so I need money to go to college.'

READING

- GUESS** The woman in the photo above is Anita. She goes to the three places in the photos every day. Why?
- Read the article and check.
- Read the article again. Tick the five correct sentences.
 - Anita says she hates having three jobs.
 - She works six hours a day with children.
 - Anita gives a different number of classes at the gym.
 - Her dance students are all young.
 - The radio station isn't far from Anita's home.
 - People can't talk to Anita when she does her radio programme.
 - There aren't many full-time jobs in New York.
 - Anita wants to study in the future.

GRAMMAR

- Complete the sentences about Anita. Use the affirmative or negative form of these verbs.

have	exercise	start	present
choose	teach	need	finish

- Anita *doesn't have* just one job.
- She _____ three jobs because New York is expensive.
- She _____ work with the children at 8.30 a.m.
- She _____ every day. Dance is her favourite thing.
- She _____ at the gym in the evenings.
- She _____ work after the gym.
- She _____ different music for her radio programme.
- She _____ her radio programme at weekends.

5 Write questions for the answers.

- How many / hours Anita work.
How many hours does Anita work?
About 60.
- Why / she / do three jobs?
Because she needs the money.
- Where / she / go / every morning?
To a playgroup.
- she / play music / in a bar?
No, she doesn't.
- she / give / her listeners advice?
Yes, she does.
- What / she / want to be?
A teacher.

WRITING

6 Think about someone you know with more than one job. Write notes about him / her. Then write a short paragraph.

- how many jobs? • what jobs?
- how many hours a week? • like his / her jobs?
- why more than one job?

EXPLORE How many jobs do you have? How many people in your country are unemployed?

SPEAKING

7 Think about your answers to the questions. Then ask and answer the questions in groups of three.

check Facebook check email go on Twitter
go to the gym have a coffee have a shower
have breakfast listen to some music

- What's the first thing you do on a weekday?
At weekends?
- What is a typical Monday for you? And a Sunday?
- What are weekdays for? What are weekends for?
‘Weekdays are for work and study. Weekends are for seeing family.’

PREPOSITION PARK

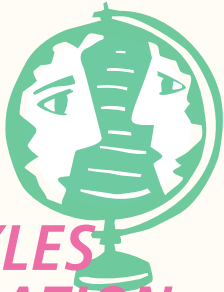
Complete the text with these prepositions.

at in from to on

In our house, we do more or less the same things ¹from Monday ²_____ Friday. We all get up ³_____ seven ⁴_____ the morning. We go to work / college ⁵_____ eight. And we come home ⁶_____ about seven ⁷_____ the evening. But things are different ⁸_____ weekends. We spend time together. We have a ‘no-tech’ day ⁹_____ Saturdays – no TV, no computers, no mobiles! And ¹⁰_____ Sundays we cook together. Then we go for a long walk ¹¹_____ the afternoon.

CROSS CULTURE

DIFFERENT STYLES OF COMMUNICATION



a Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- Is the meaning of the sentences in each group more or less the same or very different?
 - What is the situation for each group of sentences?
 - Who can you say each sentence to?
- Shh!
 - Can I just say something?
 - Sorry to interrupt but I'd like to say something.
- Don't be silly!
 - I don't think you're right.
 - I'm sorry but I don't agree with you.

b Complete the questionnaire. Then compare your answers in groups of three.

IN YOUR COUNTRY, IS IT OK TO:	Yes	No
At college / work		
use first names from day one?		
interrupt your boss / teacher?		
tell jokes?		
At home		
interrupt your parents / older relatives?		
use slang with your parents / older relatives?		
tell people what to do?		
With friends		
show that you are bored or angry?		
have long silences in the conversation?		
use strong language?		

c Read the article. Then ask and answer the questions in your groups.

It's all about you In many languages, there are different ways of saying ‘you’. Spanish, for example, has five different words: *usted* / *ustedes* for people you don't know well / formal situations; *tú* / *vosotros* for people you know well / informal situations. In parts of South and Central America, people also use *vos* in different ways.

- How many ways of saying ‘you’ are there in your language?
- Which forms do people use: with friends? family? strangers? older people? children?
- What problems are there if people use the wrong form?