



Before You Read



Work in groups to talk about the routines of one of the people in the pictures – what he / she usually does every day.

Reading Text

Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

A WORKER'S TYPICAL DAY

Yamada is working for Kawada Company and his job is installing pipes in cars. Every morning, he gets up at 5:15 and has a big breakfast with eggs, vegetable soup, rice, and green tea. At 5:55, he leaves his two-room apartment to walk to the commuter train station while his children are still sleeping. He gets on the train at 6:30 and gets off seventy minutes later at Hyogo Station, a few blocks from his factory. Yamada hurriedly walks to the factory to have his card punched five minutes before the bell rings.

Like other workers in the factory, Yamada begins his work at 8:00 with a set of five-minute exercise. At noon, while workers are at work, the bell announces lunch. They stream into the lunchrooms and have lunch with rice, fish, vegetables, and hot tea. Not much of the noon hour is spent for eating. At 12:20, workers play games such as chess. Yamada sometimes plays badminton or joins a group of workers for talking. He rarely takes a nap after lunch.

Work resumes at 1:00 p.m. with another set of exercise. Yamada's day ends at 5:00 p.m., but sometimes he has an hour or two of overtime.

For his labor, Yamada earns \$1,500 each month and twice a year he receives bonuses. He can count on overtime pay – nearly \$400 in a typical month – to add to that. Yamada is not a college graduate, so there is little chance of promotion. However, he likes his job and the feeling of job security that the company gives to all employees.

a) Work in pairs to complete the chart below.

	Activities	
Morning	Getting up at 5:15	
Noon		
Afternoon		

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b) Answer the following questions.

- 1. How long does it take Yamada to travel to his factory?
- 2. How much is his annual net income?
- Do workers in the text make full use of their time? Give examples to support your answer.
- c) Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B.

Α	В
1. commuter	a. rely on
2. stream	b. the act of being raised to a higher rank
3. resume	c. fix equipment in position for use
4. bonus	d. a person who travels into a city to work each day
5. promotion	e. payment added to what is usual
6. count on	f. move in large numbers, one after another
7. install	g. continue

d) College education is not important to Yamada because the company gives him job security. Do you agree with his opinion? Why or why not?



- a) Which of the following activities and health habits should a beauty queen acquire or do? Discuss with your partner.
 - Playing sports
 - 2. Eating cakes and candy
 - 3. Eating fruit and vegetables
 - 4. Drinking wine or beer
 - 5. Drinking tea or coffee
 - 6. Smoking

b) Karen is a rej	porter of "Women's	Weekly." S	he is int	erviewing Lisa
	la, about how Lisa si			
the things she				
		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
	 Going to the gyn Going to a health Jogging Riding a bicycle Eating fish Eating fruit Eating vegetable Smoking Drinking wine Drinking beer 	ı club		
c) Listen again a	nd write in the blank	s how often	she doe:	s the activities.
1. Going to the		once a wee		
2. Going to a h	ealth club			
3. Jogging				
4. Riding a bic	ycle			
5. Eating fish				
6. Eating fruit				
7. Eating veget	ables			
8. Smoking				

d) Work in groups and tell your partners what you often do and eat to keep fit.

9. Drinking wine

10. Drinking beer



Talking About Daily Activities

a) Mai is a secretary of a trading company. Work in pairs to complete the

conversation your partner	on between her and a journalist. Practice the dialogue with er.		
Journalist:	Hi, Mai. May I ask you some questions about your job?		
Mai:	Yes, of course.		
Journalist:	What time do you arrive at your office?		
Mai:	At (1), because I always begin my work at eight o'clock.		
Journalist:	(2)		
Mai:	Mai: I'm very busy in the morning. First of all, I open the main and answer customers' letters.		
Journalist:	And then?		
Mai:	Well, I (3) I have lunch at noon.		
Journalist:	(5)		
Mai:	In the afternoon, I continue my work at 1:00 p.m.		
Journalist:	(6)		
Mai:	Yes. I (7) and (8) Sometimes I have to work overtime.		
Journalist:	You're a busy girl. (9)		
Mai:	Although I have to do the same things every day, I still like my job because I'm working with a good staff.		
Journalist:	Thank you, Mai. I wish you would get promotion soon.		
	TV reporter. Interview your partner, a businessman or of the deport his / her routine to your class.		

c) Write 5 sentences about what you often do on weekends.



Writing a Letter of Complaint

a) Andrew ordered an English Grammar book from ABC Publisher, but he got the book in poor condition. Here is his letter of complaint. Read the letter and answer the questions below.

Dear Mr. Jackson

Order No. 1468

I am writing with reference to the above order which I received yesterday. The book was in poor condition - 16 pages missing - 49 to 64.

I have tried to contact you by phone, but could not get any reply. I hope that you will send me another copy as soon as possible because I really need it. Thank you.

Yours sincerely

Andrew

- 1. What does Andrew complain about?
- 2. What does he suggest the publisher do?
- b) Your class took a tour of Ha Long last month but the tour was very poorly run. Write a letter to the travel agency to complain about the tour (the hotel, the meals, the tour guide).

Dear ...

We're students of ...

We'd like to point out a few things about the tour of Ha Long on July 15. First, the transportation is good, but ...

I hope that ...

Useful Expressions

- I'd like to point out...
- · You'd better ...
- I am writing to complain about
- I hope that ...



Word Study

Compound Adjectives

T	100010000	15.
EX	amp	les

- He is living in a two-room apartment.
 (He is living in an apartment with two rooms.)
- Yamada begins his work with a set of *five-minute* exercise.
 (He does exercise in *five minutes*.)

Fill in the blanks with compound adjectives + nouns as in the examples.

1.	My parents saw a play in three acts last night.
	My parents saw a last night.
	Peter bought a tool set containing 15 pieces. Peter bought a
	Margie has a bookcase with five shelves. Margie has a
	These shoes cost twenty dollars. These are
	Daisy wrote a report which was ten pages long. Daisy wrote a
Gran	nmar
F	Revision of the Present Simple, Present Progressive, Present Perfect, and Past Simple
a) Th	e Present Simple vs. the Present Progressive
Us	e the correct form of the verb in parentheses to fill in each blank.
1.	A: I (think) of buying a new computer.
	B: But computers (cost) so much. What's wrong with the one we've got?
	A: It (be) out of date now.

2.	A: Your new coat (look) nice.
	B: Thank you. The problem is it (not, fit) properly. I (not, know) why I bought it, really.
3.	A: What you (do)?
	B: I (look) for information about Charles Dickens.
4.	A: I (think) this road is really dangerous. Look how fast that truck (go).
	B: I (agree). People shouldn't drive so fast.
5.	A: I (like) music. And this is a great show, isn't it? you (enjoy) it?
	B: Yes, I am. I (love) every minute of it.
6.	A: I always (fall) asleep. I just can't keep awake.
	B: What time you (go) to bed?
	A: About ten o'clock usually. But it (not, make) any difference.
7.	A: Could you mail the parcel to me, please?
	B: Yes, certainly.
	A: I (stay) at my friend's house at the moment as I (look) for an apartment. So could you send it to my work address?
	B: Yes, of course. And you'll get the parcel by the end of the week. I (promise).
8.	A: Why you (want) to change the whole plan?
	B: I'm just not happy with it.
	A: And I (not, understand) why you (be) so demanding about it.

	at would you say in these situations? Use the word time and the sent perfect. The first one has been done for you.		
1.	You are in Ha Noi for the first time in your life.		
	This is the first time I've been in Ha Noi.		
2.	The printer doesn't work. This has happened once before.		
3.	You are staying in a hotel where you once stayed before.		
4.	You have missed the bus. You've done the same thing about four times before.		
5.	You have lost your money. It has happened twice before.		
6.	You are giving a 15-minute talk in English. You have never done the same thing before.		
	e Present Perfect vs. the Past Simple		
Us	e the correct form of the verb in parentheses to fill in each blank.		
A:	(1)you (hear) the news about Andrew?		
B:	No. What (2) (happen)?		
<i>A</i> :	He (3) (have) an accident when he was walking down the stairs, he (4) (fall) and (5) (break) his leg.		
<i>B</i> :	Oh, how awful! When it (6) (happen)?		
	Yesterday morning. His sister (7) (tell) me about it last night.		
<i>B</i> :	Last night! You (8) (know) about it last night and why (9) you (not, tell) me?		

A: Well, I (10) you last n	night and I (11) you today,
until now. (not, see)	
B: I hope he's all right. He (12)	(have) lots of accidents, you
know. A motorbike (13)	(hit) him and he (14)
(be) seriously injured three year	rs ago.