

## UNIT 2

### DESCRIBING SCHOOL AND WORK

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#### 1. Vocabularies about school and work

##### Vocabularies about school:

<b>Vocabualries</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Lecture	<i>Perkuliahahan</i>
Subject	<i>Mata Pelajaran/Mata Kuliah</i>
Major/Department	<i>Jurusan</i>
Dormitory	<i>Asrama</i>
Tuition Fee	<i>Spp</i>
Short Course	<i>Kusus Pendek</i>
State School	<i>Sekolah Negeri</i>
State University	<i>Universitas Negeri</i>
Private University	<i>Universitas Swasta</i>
Gpa (Grade Point Average)	<i>IPK</i>
Boarding School	<i>Sekolah Asrama</i>
Field Work	<i>Kerja Lapangan</i>
Intrenship	<i>Magang</i>
Bachelor Degree	<i>Sarjana</i>
Post Graduate Program	<i>Program Pasca Sarjana</i>
Graduation	<i>Kelulusan</i>
Report	<i>Laporan</i>
Research Paper	<i>Skripsi</i>
Assignments	<i>Tugas</i>
Schedule	<i>Jadwal</i>

##### Useful terms about school.

- ***bachelors degree***: an undergraduate course which usually lasts 3-4 years
- ***boarding school***: a school where pupils live during term time
- ***distance learning***: a way of studying where tuition is carried out over the Internet or by post

- **face-to-face classes**: as opposed to distance learning the traditional way of studying in a classroom with colleagues and a teacher
- **a graduation ceremony**: an event where a successful student receives his or her academic degree
- **an intensive course**: a course that offers lots of training in order to reach a goal in as short a time as possible
- **to keep up with your studies**: to not fall behind
- **to learn something by heart**: to memorize it
- **masters degree**: a period of study which often follows the completion of a bachelors degree or is undertaken by someone regarded as capable of a higher-level academic course
- **to play truant**: to stay away from classes without permission
- **public schools**: exclusive independent schools in the UK
- **a single-sex school**: a school where only boys or girls attend (as opposed to a mixed-sex school)
- **to sit an exam**: to take an exam
- **state school**: a school paid for by public funds and available to the general public
- **tuition fees**: the money paid for a course of study

### Vocabularies about jobs:

<b>Job</b>	<b>What do they do?</b>	<b>Where do they work?</b>
<b>Accountants</b>	Look after the finances in an organization.	They work in an office.
<b>Bakers</b>	Bake bread.	They work in a bakery.
<b>Barbers</b>	Shave men's beards and cut men's hair.	They work in a barbers.
<b>Barmen/women</b>	Serve drinks.	They work in a bar, pub or restaurant.
<b>Butchers</b>	Prepare and sell meat.	They work in a butchers.

<b>Chambermaids</b>	Clean and tidy rooms.	They work in a hotel.
<b>Chefs</b>	Prepare and cook food.	They work in a kitchen.
<b>Dentists</b>	Look after people's teeth.	They work in a dentists.
<b>Doctors</b>	Look after people's health.	They work in a hospital or surgery.
<b>Fishmongers</b>	Prepare and sell fish.	They work in a fishmongers.
<b>Flight attendants</b>	Look after passengers.	They work in an airplane
<b>Hair dressers</b>	Cut and style people's hair.	They work in a hair salon.
<b>Judges</b>	Judge and sentence people.	They work in a law court.
<b>Lawyers</b>	Defend and prosecute people.	They work in a law court and in a lawyer's office.
<b>Nurses</b>	Look after patients	They work in a hospital or doctor's surgery.
<b>Opticians</b>	Look after people's eye sight.	They work in an opticians.
<b>Porters</b>	Carry other people's bags and luggage.	They work in a hotel or train station.
<b>Receptionists</b>	Meet and greet visitors.	They work in reception.
<b>Sales Assistants</b>	Sell goods and look after customers.	They work in a shop.
<b>Secretaries</b>	Arrange appointments, type letters and organize meetings.	They work in an office.

<b>Surgeons</b>	Operate on people who are sick.	They work in a hospital.
<b>Tailors</b>	Design, make, alter or repair garments,	They work in factories and shops.
<b>Teachers</b>	Teach people.	They work in a school.
<b>Technicians</b>	Organize and repair technical equipment.	They work everywhere!
<b>Vets</b>	Look after people's animals.	They work in a veterinary surgery or vets.
<b>Waiters/Waitresses</b>	Serve people food and drink.	They work in a restaurant.
<b>Welders</b>	Weld metal to make things.	They work in factories and construction.

### Useful terms about job.

- ***to be called for an interview***: to be invited to attend an interview
- ***a dead-end job***: a job with no promotional opportunities
- ***a good team player***: somebody who can work well with other people
- ***a heavy workload***: to have a lot of work to do
- ***a high-powered job***: an important or powerful job
- ***holiday entitlement***: the number of days holiday allowed
- ***manual work***: work that requires physical activity
- ***maternity leave***: time off work given to a woman about to have a baby
- ***a nine-to-five job***: a normal job that consists of an 8 hour day (approximately)
- ***one of the perks of the job***: an extra benefit you get from a job
- ***to run your own business***: see 'to be your own boss'
- ***sick leave***: time allowed off work when sick
- ***to be stuck behind a desk***: to be unhappy in an office job
- ***to be/get stuck in a rut***: to be in a boring job that is hard to leave

- **to take early retirement:** to retire early (retire: to reach an age when you are allowed to stop working for a living)
- **temporary work:** work done for a limited time only
- **voluntary work:** to work without pay
- **to be well paid:** to earn a good salary
- **to work with your hands:** to do manual work
- **To leave your job:** to give up a job or position by telling your employer that you are leaving.
- **To retire:** to leave your job or stop working because of old age or ill health.
- **To lose your job:** to be asked to leave a job, usually because you have done something wrong or badly, or sometimes as a way of saving the cost of employing you.
- **To be made redundant:** to lose your job because your employer no longer needs you.

## 2. Models

### A. Talking about school

Diah is having a conversation with James a tourist from U.S. at museum. Pretend to be James and Diah then practice the conversation.

James : Hello my name is James.

Diah : Hello James. My name is Diah. Nice to meet you.

James : Nice to meet you too.

Diah : Are you in a vacation?

James : Yes, This is my first visit to indonesia.

Diah : Wow great. Where are you from?

James : I'm from U.S. Well, do you work or are you a student?

Diah : I'm a student at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

James : What are you studying?

Diah : I'm studying nursing science. How about you? Are you a student?

James : Yes, I am studying antropology.

## B. Talking about job

Caitlyn : What do you do?

Barry : I'm a doctor.

Caitlyn : oh, where do you work?

Barry : I work at Central Hospital.

Caitlyn : Oh, really? Where is that?

Barry : It is in Starling City. Where do you work?

Caitlyn : I work for Queen Industries. I am a secretary.

Barry : how do like it?

Caitlyn : it's OK.

## 3. Grammar Focus

<b>General Rule for W/H Question</b> <b>Question word+ Auxiliary+ Subject?</b>	
What are you studying?	I'm studying Economics
What are you majoring in?	I'm majoring in English education
Where is your class?	My class is on the third floor
What is your favorite subject?	My favorite subject is Geometry
Which subjects are you good at?	I'm good at English
Which subjects are you poor at?	I'm poor at Mathematics
Who is your favorite teacher?	My favorite teacher is Mr. Roy
What's your father's occupation?	My father is a doctor

<b>General Rule for W/H Question</b> <b>Question word+ Auxiliary (do/does/did)+ S+ Verb</b>	
What do you do?	I'm studying Economics
What should be done by students in their free time?	I'm majoring in English education
Where do you work?	My class is on the third floor
How do you like your job?	My favorite subject is
How do you get to school?	Geometry

How many days a week do you work?	I'm good at English
What job do you want to have in five years' time?	I'm poor at Mathematics
Where do you work?	My favorite teacher is Mr. Roy
What time do your start and finish work?	I want to run my own company
	I work for government office
	I start working at 8 and finish at 4 p.m.

#### 4. EXERCISES

**Complete this conversation with the correct words.**

Tom : What (do/ does) \_\_\_\_\_ your husband (do/does) \_\_\_\_\_ exactly?

Liz : He (work/ works) \_\_\_\_\_ for a department store. He's a store manager.

Tom : How (do/does) \_\_\_\_\_ he (like/likes) \_\_\_\_\_ it?

Liz : It's an interesting job. He (like/likes) \_\_\_\_\_ it very much. But he (work/works) \_\_\_\_\_ long hours. And what (do/does) \_\_\_\_\_ you (do/does) \_\_\_\_\_?

Tom : I'm a student. I (study/ studies) \_\_\_\_\_ architecture.

Liz : Oh really? Where (do/does) \_\_\_\_\_ you (study/ studies) \_\_\_\_\_?

Tom : I (go/goes) \_\_\_\_\_ to Lincoln University.

Liz : That sounds interesting.

**Complete the questions in this conversation**

Mark : Where do you work?

Victor : I work for American Express.

Mark : And what \_\_\_\_\_ there?

Victor : I'm in management.

Mark : How \_\_\_\_\_?

Victor : It's a great job. And what \_\_\_\_\_?

Mark : I'm a salesperson

Victor : Really? What \_\_\_\_\_?

Mark : I sell computers. Do you want to buy one?

## 5. Game Kit



- Adapted from: Cunningham, S., & Moor, Peter. (2005). *New Cutting Edge Pre-Intermediate*. New York: Pearson Longman

## PICTURED CARDS





## UNIT 3

### GIVING OPINIONS AND PREFERENCES

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#### 1. ASKING FOR AND GIVING AN OPINION

##### Conversation 1

- A : So Dave, what do you think a good friend is?  
B : Well for me, a friend is someone who is good fun to be with.  
A : Hmm...fun to be with? Can you give me an example?  
B : I like friends who like to go out and have fun together – go down town, go to the beach, see a movie, something like that.  
A : So...does that mean a friend has to like the same things you do?  
B : No...not really, just that they have a fun personality.  
You know, fun to be with whatever we do.

(Source: internet)

##### Conversation 2

- A : So, do you think that Bangkok is a great place to live?  
B : I believe that, yes. Food and clothes are very cheap and it's easy to travel around the city.  
A : What do you think about the idea that there are too many people living in Bangkok?  
B : I don't think so. There are a lot of people but the city is always busy and exciting.

(Source: internet)

##### Grammar focus

#### Expressions of Giving an Opinion

**It is very important to show people when you are saying an opinion and show that it is not a fact.**

**\*Giving an opinion as a fact is not very polite in the UK.**

1. I reckon...
2. I'd say...

3. Personally, I think...
4. What I reckon is...
5. If you ask me...
6. The way I see it...
7. As far as I'm concerned...
8. If you don't mind me saying...
9. I'm utterly convinced that...
10. In my humble opinion...

**We often need to give our opinions to friends and colleagues. Here are ten ways of giving your opinion about a choice between options**

1. In my opinion, this one would be better.
2. To my mind this one's better.
3. If you ask me, this one's better.
4. To my way of thinking, this one's fine.
5. In my view, this one is best.
6. Know what I think? That one's best.
7. I'd say that one's better.
8. What I think is that one's better.
9. For me, that one's better.
10. I tell you what I think, that one's best.

### **How To Use These Phrases In Your English**

1. We follow all the phrases with a sentence or clause that shows the speaker's opinion.
2. Phrases 1 - 3 are really quite informal. You can use these phrases when you are discussing something with friends or people who you know well.
3. In phrase 1, 'reckon' is a very common word in the UK today. It means 'I think' but British people use the word 'reckon' much more often than 'think'.
4. Phrases 5, 6 and 7 are all quite polite and show clearly that the statement is only an opinion.
5. Phrase 8 is more polite because it says to the other speaker that they might not agree with what you are saying.

6. Phrase 9 shows a very strong opinion. The speaker has no doubt at all that it is true.
7. Phrase 10 is the most polite expression of the ten. It is often written on the Internet as the abbreviation 'IMHO' or 'imho'.

### **How To Use These Phrases In Your English**

1. 'In my opinion' is the classic expression - but it's not the only one. Use moderately.
2. 'To my mind' is a common spoken form - and you can use it in writing, too.
3. 'If you ask me' is very, very common in spoken English, and can come first or last in a sentence.
4. 'To my way of thinking' is often used with emphasis on 'my' to give a strong opinion.
5. 'In my view' is common in spoken and written English.
6. The abbreviated question '(Do you) know what I think?' is very popular and is not rude.
7. The conditional structure 'I'd say' is rarely taught as a conditional, but this is one of the most common ways of giving an opinion in English.
8. 'For me' is like 2 and 5.
9. 10 is similar to 6, and is quite direct.

<http://www.ihbristol.com/useful-english-expressions/example/giving-your-opinion/8>

### **Asking for opinions :**

What do you think of ...

Is that right (true) that ...

Do you think it's going ...

Why do they behave like that?

Do you have any idea?

How do you like ...?

Please give me your frank opinion.

What's your opinion?

## **Expressing Opinions :**

In my opinion, ...  
I personally believe ...  
I personally think ...  
I personally feel  
Not everyone will agree with me, but ...  
To my mind ...  
From my point of view...  
Well, personally ...  
If I had my way I would ...  
What I'm more concerned with is ...  
In my case ...  
Absolutely ...

## **Examples:**

### **Asking for Opinions:**

What do you think?  
What's your opinion?  
What are your ideas?  
Do you have any thoughts on that?  
How do you feel about that?

## **Giving Opinions**

I think we should get a new car.  
I don't think we need one.  
I believe (that) smoking should be outlawed.  
I don't believe (that) it should be illegal.  
In my opinion, *Gone with the Breeze* is the best movie ever made.  
I feel that it's the right thing to do.  
I don't feel that it's such a good idea.

## **1. GIVING PREFERENCE**

### Conversation 1

Listen and practice.

Brett : These wool sweaters are really nice. Which one do you like better?

Lisa : Let's see... I like the green one more.  
Brett : The green one? Why?  
Lisa : It looks warmer.  
Brett : That's true, but I think I prefer the blue one. It's more stylist than the green one.  
Lisa : Hmm. There's no price tag.  
Brett : Excuse me. How much is this sweater?  
Clerk : It's \$139. Would you like to try it on?  
Brett : Uh, no. That's OK. But, no. That's OK. But thanks anyway.  
Clerk : You're welcome.  
(Source: New Interchange)

### Conversation 2

Listen and practice.

Amir : Hello Duffy. Let's go buy a T-shirt.  
Duffy : Alright. But I want a shirt not a T-shirt.  
Amir : Don't you like T-shirt, Duffy.  
Duffy : I prefer shirts to T-shirt.  
Amir : So you choose to be formal rather than casual.  
Duffy : Yes, I prefer formal wear.  
Amir : That's your choice, Duffy. But I always prefer a casual look.  
(Source: internet)

### Grammar focus

#### **Preference, comparisons with adjectives.**

Which sweater do you prefer?	I prefer the blue one. It's nicer than the green one.
Which one do you like more?	I like the blue one more. It's prettier than the green one.
Which one do you like better?	I like the blue one better. It's more stylist than the green one.

**Expressing preferences using prefer, would rather, or would sooner.**

**Prefer + noun/ing**

I prefer Coke to Pepsi.

I prefer relaxing to working.

I prefer walking to jogging.

**Would prefer + to infinitive**

I'd prefer to finish early (rather) than (to) work until late.

I'd prefer to finish my assignment today (rather) than (to) do it tomorrow.

I'd prefer not to finish my assignment today. I'll do it tomorrow.

**Would rather or would sooner + bare infinitive**

I'd (much) rather be happy than sad.

I'd sooner be happy than sad.

**I would prefer you to ... I would prefer it if you....**

**I would rather you ...      I would sooner you .....**

Now or in the future:

I'd prefer you to drive/I'd prefer it if you drove.

I'd rather you drove.

I'd sooner you drove.

I'd rather you didn't drive.

I'd sooner you didn't drive.

In the past:

I'd rather he had driven.

I'd sooner he had not driven.

(source: [www.youenglishweb.com](http://www.youenglishweb.com) )

## **HANDOUT 2: EXERCISES**

### **1. ASKING FOR AND GIVING AN OPINION**

**A. Complete the dialogue using the following expressions in the box!**

I agree with you	I think so
No, definitely not	That's a good idea
I don't think so	

1. Tono : Although this is the best cinema in town, there are not many people visiting it.  
Rizka : ..... nowadays people prefer spending their time at home watching TV.
2. Anton : well, Rio, do you think you have passed?  
Rio : I thought the paper was terrible. I haven't got a hope of getting through
3. Dina : What is your plan for the holiday?  
Wiwik : I have no idea  
Dina : What about having picnic to Lake Toba, Wik?  
Wiwik : ..... Visiting beach is better for summer vacation I think.
4. Dono : Do you think it is wrong to hunt animals for sport, Yok?  
Yoyok : ..... Beside it's cruel, it will make them vanished.  
  
Dono : I think you are right, Don.
5. Gita : Do you think It will rain?  
Fatimah : ..... The sky is cloudy.  
Gita : Then we can't go to Rini's house.

A. Give your opinions based on the cases below!

Example :

What do you think of Smoking for students?

Answer: In my opinion, Smoking is not good for their health.

1. What do you think about the flood happened recently?

Answer: I think \_\_\_\_\_

2. What's your opinion of drugs consumed by some teenagers?

Answer: In my opinion \_\_\_\_\_

3. What's your idea about the English competition in the classmeeting?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What can you say about the unemployment in Indonesia?

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

5. How do you feel about the corruption in our country?

Answer : \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Entertainment Survey**

**I. Group Work**

Write five questions about entertainment and entertainers. Then ask and answer your questions in groups.

Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(pop music, TV, movies, plays)

What kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ do you like?

(music, movies, TV programs)

What do you think of \_\_\_\_\_?

(Fast and Furious 7, horror films, jazz)

**II. Group Work**

Complete this information about your group.

<b>Our Group Favorites</b>	
<b>What's your favorite kind of __?</b>	<b>Who's your favorite __?</b>
- Music :	- Singer :
- Movie :	- Actor :
- TV program :	- Actress :



### III. Class Activity

Read your group's list to the class. Then find out the class favorites.

Useful Expressions
Our favorite _____ is _____
We all like _____
We don't agree on _____
We can't stand _____

### 2. GIVING PREFERENCE

A. *Choose the best answer to fill the gap in each of the following.*

1. I prefer coffee (than/to/from) tea.
2. I don't fancy the theatre again. I'd rather (to go/going/go) to the cinema.
3. Although I love relaxing on beaches, I think I prefer (walk/walking) in the mountains.
4. I'd rather speak to him in person (to discussing/than discuss/to discuss) things over the phone.
5. I prefer trains (than/from/to) cars.
6. I'm not a big fan of cars; I prefer (travel/travelling) by train.
7. If I had a choice I think I'd rather (live in Paris to London/live in Paris than London/to live in Paris to London).

<http://speakspeak.com/english-grammar-exercises/intermediate/would-rather-would-prefer-prefer>

B. *Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.*

1. A: Which of these jackets do you like more?  
B: I prefer the leather one. The design is ..... (nice), and it looks ..... (expensive) than the wool one.
2. A: These T-shirts are nice. Which one do you prefer?  
B: I like the green and white one better. The colors are ..... (pretty). It's ..... (attractive) the gray and black one.
3. A: Which earrings do you like better?

B: I like the silver ones more. They're ..... (big) the gold ones.  
And they're ..... (cheap).

***C. Create a short dialogue using preferences, then practice in front of the class.***