



# Kevin's Way: At work

## Programa de Inglés Multimedial

### Respuestas Clase 11: Making choices



### LET'S PRACTICE!

I Combine the two sentences to make news items using **who**, **which** or **whose**.

- A man has gone to prison. He shot two policemen.  
**A man who (that) shot two policemen has gone to prison.**
- The scientist has won the Nobel Prize. He discovered a new planet.  
**The scientist who (that) discovered a new planet has won the Nobel Prize.**
- The footballer has been banned from playing again. He took drugs.  
**The footballer who (that) took drugs has been banned from playing again.**
- What is the name of the man? You used his car yesterday.  
**What is the name of the man whose car you used yesterday?**
- What was the name of the film? Gary recommended it to us.  
**What was the name of the film which (that) Gary recommended to us?**
- I met an interesting 90-year old woman. Her ambition is to do a parachute jump.  
**I met an interesting 90-year old woman whose ambition is to do a parachute jump.**



II **Relative pronouns.** Match the columns to make a correct sentence. There are two endings which you don't need.

- |                                       |          |   |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---|
| 1. Gary doesn't like people           | <b>e</b> | a) who served us was polite and friendly.       |
| 2. Gary married a woman               | <b>d</b> | b) whose job is to design buildings.            |
| 3. The waiter                         | <b>a</b> | c) which Walter made about her writing style.   |
| 4. Chris didn't get the job           | <b>g</b> | d) whose parents lived in France in the 1970's. |
| 5. Alejandra didn't like the comments | <b>c</b> | e) who are always late.                         |
| 6. An architect is someone            | <b>b</b> | f) which Alejandra wrote on the whiteboard.     |
|                                       |          | g) which he applied for.                        |
|                                       |          | h) who serves food in a restaurant.             |

III Are the following sentences correct or incorrect? If the sentence has a grammar mistake, re-write it correctly.



- Alejandra wants a job which it is more challenging and rewarding.  
 INCORRECT **Alejandra wants a job which is more challenging and rewarding.**
- A company's turnover is the amount of business which it does.  CORRECT
- Gary needs to hire a journalist whose hard-working and has lots of experience.  
 INCORRECT **Gary needs to hire a journalist who is hard-working and has lots of experience.**
- Alejandra doesn't like working with people who they are lazy and irresponsible.  INCORRECT **Alejandra doesn't like working with people who are lazy and irresponsible**
- The meeting which Gary went to yesterday was very important.  CORRECT

6. If Kevin goes to London, he'll meet journalists who come from other Global News branches.

CORRECT

7. Chris is very stubborn - he doesn't usually listen to people whose ideas are good.

INCORRECT **Chris is very stubborn - he doesn't usually listen to people whose ideas are good.**

8. Alejandra likes films that tell a true story.  CORRECT

**IV Fill in the missing relative pronouns for each definition of "Work vocabulary".**

1. **30 days notice** - the amount of time **which** you must give your employer before you leave your job.

2. **Leave** - the days of paid holiday **which** you are allowed every year, e.g. 4 weeks.

3. **Letter of resignation** - a formal letter to your employer, **which** says that you are leaving the company. It includes the reason why you're leaving and the date you're leaving.

4. **Letter of reference** - a formal letter **which** an employer writes for someone **who** has worked for them and is applying for a job in another company. It usually describes the worker's skills and qualities.

5. **To earn a good salary** - to be paid well for the work **which** you do.

6. **To be promoted** - an employee **who** works well is raised to a more important position in a company. They usually get a pay rise too.

7. **To get sacked** - to lose a job **which** you would like to keep.

8. **Social security deductions** - the part of your salary **which** is deducted every month and **which** goes into a fund which will pay you when you retire or if you become unemployed etc.

9. **Severance pay** - the money **which** an employer has to pay an employee **who** he has sacked.

10. **To do overtime** - to work more than the hours **which** you are contracted to do.



**V Some of the following sentences include a word which is inappropriate for their context. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and re-write the incorrect sentences.**

1. Mandy is very upset because her boss ~~promoted~~ her and now she's unemployed.  INCORRECT  
Mandy is very upset because her boss **sacked** her and now she's unemployed.

2. When Alejandra left Global News, Gary wrote her a very complimentary letter of ~~resignation~~.



INCORRECT When Alejandra left Global News, Gary wrote her a very complimentary letter of **reference**.

3. Jack has a 40 hour contract, but he does a lot of overtime too. Sometimes he works until 11:30 at night.  CORRECT

4. My husband and I both have 3 weeks ~~severance~~ left this year so we're going on holiday to the Caribbean for 3 weeks.

INCORRECT My husband and I both have 3 weeks **leave** pay left this year so we're going on holiday to the Caribbean for 3 weeks.

5. Your work contract states that you have to give your employer 30 day's ~~leave~~ if you resign from your job.  INCORRECT Your work contract states that you have to give your employer 30 day's **notice** if you resign from your job.

VI Read the following situations. Choose the correct alternative to fill in each blank correctly.

1. Gary is trying to encourage Kevin to go to the Training Seminar in London. He is telling Kevin all the advantages of going.

Gary : Kevin, Not only will all your expenses be paid for during the Seminar but it ..... also be a great opportunity for you to meet other professionals.

- a) might to                      **b) will**                      c) has                      d) won't

2. Some people call Gary a workaholic. He loves his job and works very hard. He expects the same from his staff. He only closes the branch on very important public holidays.

Gary : Global News ..... be open on Friday because it's Christmas Day.

- a) will                      b) might to                      **c) won't**                      d) wasn't

3. Gary and Alicia have been sharing a car, but now Gary wants to buy another car. Walter asks Gary : What sort of car are you going to buy?

Gary : I'm not sure. I ..... get a Hyundai.

- a) won't                      b) going to                      **c) might**                      d) have

4. Kevin has been discussing the Training Seminar with Walter He's worried about being forced to stay in Chile, working for Global News for 2 years. When Walter asks him what he has decided to do, Kevin replies:

Kevin: I haven't decided yet. I ..... not sign the clause.

- a) will                      b) am                      c) won't                      **d) might**



VII Put the words in the dialogue into the correct order.

1. Kevin :night/ see/ lots/ on/ you/ a/ stars/ clear/ can/ of  
**On a clear night, you can see lots of stars.**

2. Chris : you / What / do / sunny/ will / if /it's / tomorrow?  
**What will you do if it's sunny tomorrow?**

3. Kevin : I don't know yet.  
go / I / cycling / San Cristobal/ might/ at  
And you?  
**I might go cycling at San Cristobal, and you?**

4. Chris : definitely / pub / I / will / the / to / go /on Saturday evening.  
**I will definitely go to the pub on Saturday evening.**

5. Kevin : And on Sunday?  
Chris : I haven't made up my mind yet.  
visit/Bernadita and I / her / might / sister /Rancagua /in  
**Bernadita and I might visit her sister in Rancagua.**



VIII What's the right question to these answers? Choose the correct alternative.

- I live far out of the city and the thick fog has made driving conditions dangerous.  
a) Why do you drive so fast?  
**b) Why aren't you coming out this evening?**  
c) Where do you live?
- I'm writing my letter of resignation. I'm leaving.  
a) Have you ever written a letter of reference?  
b) Will the company deposit my pay cheque?  
**c) What are you doing?**

3. A lot of snow has fallen this week, so we're going to ski.
  - a) Why do like skiing?
  - b) Does it usually snow in Santiago?
  - c) What are your plans for this weekend?**
4. He's the man who is in charge of the Personnel Department.
  - a) Where does Mr Raymond live?
  - b) Who is Mr Raymond?**
  - c) Did Mr Raymond give his presentation?
5. It's usually quite cloudy and often rainy.
  - a) Do you like the weather in Santiago?
  - b) Do you usually watch the weather forecast on TV?
  - c) What's the weather like in the south of Chile?**
6. I'm sure it will.
  - a) Will life be different in 50 years' time?**
  - b) Will Kevin write an article on forestry?
  - c) Is it windy in Santiago at this time of the year?
7. Yes! It was sunny with clear skies every day.
  - a) Does she like hot weather?
  - b) Was the weather good in La Serena last weekend?**
  - c) How often does it rain in Chiloé?
8. I like books which have a happy ending.
  - a) Do you often read books?
  - b) What sort of books do you prefer?**
  - c) How often do you read novels?



**IX Read the following text and then decide if the sentences below are true (T) or false (F).**

**MADD** stands for **M**others **A**gainst **D**runk **D**riving. **MADD** is a non-profit organisation which is run by volunteers who are concerned about the devastating effects of drunken driving. This organisation includes not only mothers, but also fathers, business professionals and institutions.



**MADD**  
Mothers Against Drunk Driving

**MADD** was established in 1980 in response to the tragic death of a thirteen-year-old California girl who was killed by a drunk driver.

This organisation was first led by Candy Lightner, whose daughter was killed by a drunken driver. **MADD** was originally a group of people who were very angry and who began demonstrating in front of government buildings but it has expanded to a highly-organised volunteer organization that offers numerous prevention programs which try to warn teenagers and adults about the dangers of drinking and driving.







Driving under the influence of alcohol is a significant problem in Canada. In fact, it's the single largest criminal cause of death. In 1994, there were 700 homicides in Canada. In comparison, there are approximately 1,500 deaths as a result of drunken driving each year. So in other words, the death rate from impaired driving is two to three times higher than the national murder rate. The methods which **MADD** uses to educate the public about drinking and driving include: changing laws, supporting victim's families, community events and displays, a toll-free call centre, internet-based information services, as well brochures, TV, radio and newspaper announcements.


1. ( T ) The number of people who are killed in drunken driving accidents is higher than the number of people who are murdered in Canada.
2. ( T ) Candy Lightner lost her daughter in an accident caused by a drunk driver.
3. ( F ) MADD is an organization which pays people to work for them.

4. ( T ) MADD is an organization that educates the public about the risks of drinking and driving.
5. ( F ) Mothers are the only members of MADD.

**E-pr@ctice** ONLINE PRACTICE!

Do the following exercises on E-pr@ctice!. Realice los siguientes ejercicios en E-Practice.

<p><b>Language Lab</b></p>  <p>GRAMMAR LAB</p> <p>Level 2</p>	<p>Relative clauses</p>	<p><b>Language Lab</b></p>  <p>VOCABULARY LAB</p> <p>Level 2</p>	<p>What's the weather like? 1 What's the weather like? 2</p>
<p><b>Language Lab</b></p>  <p>PRONUNCIATION LAB</p> <p>Level 2</p>	<p>Words often mispronounced 2</p>	<p><b>Language Lab</b></p>  <p>READING LAB</p> <p>Level 2</p>	<p>British weather</p>
<p><b>Language Lab</b></p>  <p>WRITING LAB</p> <p>Level 2</p>	<p>My hometown (Role Play Online)</p>	<p><b>Student Support</b></p>  <p>GRAMMAR CENTRE</p> <p>Grammar Centre</p>	<p>Relative pronouns : Who - Whom - Whose - Which - Where - When</p>

	<p>NEXT UNIT: <b>What the future holds</b></p>	
	<p>Lo que depara el futuro</p> <p>We will learn to talk about the future and to use relative pronouns some more.</p> <p>Aprenderemos a utilizar pronombres relativos y a hablar acerca del futuro.</p>	<p>¡Nos vemos hasta la próxima unidad!</p> 