

Summit 1 Unit 9-10

Listening

Listen and choose the best completes each sentence.

1. Alexei and Anastasia _____ executed.
 - a. must have been
 - b. may not have been
 - c. couldn't have been
2. For many years it was thought that Anna Anderson _____ Anastasia.
 - a. must not have been
 - b. could have been
 - c. had to have been
3. Until 1991, people thought the bodies _____ lost.
 - a. must have been
 - b. might have been
 - c. couldn't have been
4. Czar Nicholas and his wife _____ executed.
 - a. couldn't have been
 - b. could have been
 - c. had to have been
5. The other four bodies _____ members of the czar's family.
 - a. couldn't have been
 - b. must have been
 - c. might have been

Vocabulary

Choose the correct word for each blank.

skeptics leisure provable spiritually intellectual debatable

1. It's _____ whether this book is as good as her last.
2. Some _____ question whether the Pell program would cause colleges to raise fees even more.
3. A wide range of _____ activities such as swimming, fishing, and sailing are also available.
4. She likes reading those trendy _____ magazines about politics and society.
5. The statement was made without spirit, as one of simple, _____ fact.
6. Musically and _____, Ravi had a huge influence on George throughout his entire life.

Complete the sentences with the correct option.

- a. Get out of here
- b. be out of your mind to
- c. The life out of me.
- d. getting to me
- e. Beats me.

1. I can't take it anymore. This job is really _____.
2. Skydiving scares _____.
3. A: Do you think something happened? B: _____
4. _____! There's no such thing as Bigfoot. You have such a wild imagination.
5. You'd have to _____ go bungee jumping.

Grammar

Rewrite the sentence in indirect speech.

1. He said, "I'll be there at 9:00."
2. She told me, "I can't believe that story is true."
3. "It could rain today," said the tour guide.
4. Mr. and Mrs. Martin said, "We might not move after all."

Write the modifiers in parentheses in the correct order.

1. Willkie Collins is credited with writing the _____ (mystery / first / great) novel, The Woman in White.
2. We got Lily a _____ (wool / lovely / handmade) scarf for her birthday.
3. Lucy is going to enroll in _____ (intensive / English / a six-month) course next year.
4. That antique shop has _____ (wooden / handmade / gorgeous) furniture.

Circle the letter of the answer that correctly completes each sentence.

1. "My keys aren't on the table where I always leave them. They _____ been taken by my husband."
a. may have b. must c. had not
2. "Dinosaurs didn't necessarily die off gradually from climate change; they _____ been killed off quickly by some sudden event."
a. could have b. couldn't have c. should
3. "I don't believe in any of the other theories. There is no doubt: Stonehenge _____ been built by the ancient Britons."
a. might have b. might not have c. had to have
4. "Some of the visitors brought only long pants and sweaters; they _____ been told that that it's so hot and humid here."
a. must have b. must not have c. could have

Reading

A Step In

The Right Direction

It was once famously said that some things in life – like paying taxes and death – are inevitable. And leaving education trying to find employment is something that young people everywhere have to face. But despite the large amount of research that has been undertaken on young people in the job market, relatively little is known about what happens once young people start their first job. A team of researchers from Leeds Metropolitan University looked into this aspect. The survey focused on 30 people and 39 employers, and addressed a range of issues in relation to recruitment, employment, and particularly young people entering into the workplace.

It is clear from the interviews with young people that, for the vast majority, the idea of a "job for life" no longer exists. While some had clear career ambitions, the majority appeared to be unclear on what they wanted to do. One consequence of this is that many young people saw their early work experiences as temporary – a "stop gap" until their ideas on what they wanted to do had developed, or simply a way of earning money to pursue other ambitions such as travel.

This tendency has also been noted by many employers and is particularly disappointing to smaller businesses looking for long-term loyalty in their staff. However, some employers – for example in areas such as financial services and call centers – had adjusted to the new situation and appeared to accept

that they cannot expect young people to be loyal and see a long-term future with one employer .Like a number of other studies, the findings confirm that employers tend to focus on “softer” skills and behavioral qualities in the recruitment process, with a less prominent role played by formal qualifications. The opinions of this sample of young people were remarkably consistent with those of the employers. Most of the young people seemed to have understood the message that formal qualifications are often a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for obtaining the types of jobs which they hope to do in the future. They recognized that skills like communication, team-working, organization, and customer service are all important. There was evidence that many young people had clearly worked on developing such skills.

Where there does appear to be a significant difference of opinion between the views of young people and employers related to the extent to which young people actually possess the necessary “employability” skills. By and large, the young people interviewed were confident in their ability to demonstrate these skills and qualities. Employers, on the whole, were much less positive about this, often feeling that educational institutions were focusing too strongly on academic skills and qualifications, at the expense of employability.

Another area where employers’ and young peoples’ views differed was in relation to Information Technology (IT) skills. When asked about the things they value most about young recruits, many employers mentioned their ability with computers. On the other hand, few young people mentioned this explicitly. The probable explanation is that young people simply take their IT skills for granted, often not realizing how valuable they might be to some employers. Encouraging young people to be more positive about this aspect might help some to improve the way they are viewed by potential employers. In terms of the orientations provided for their young recruits, the results of this study confirmed both expectations and the findings of earlier research – that employers vary widely in the nature of the training they provide. Differences included the length of time the orientations ran, how formal the training was, and how often training occurred. The reaction of most young people to the orientation they had experienced was positive, or at least neutral. There is clearly a tension between the need for new recruits to become good at their jobs, and their understandable desire to get involved as quickly as possible.

From the point of view of the employer, much depended upon the nature of the job, the type of employer (particularly size and sector), and the frequency with which they recruit young people. In general, the more regularly young people were recruited and the larger the employer, the more formal the orientation process. In uncertain economic times, it seems that young people more than ever are having to do all they can to find employment.

1. The survey revealed that, in general, young people ...
 - a. do not value the early work experience they gain in any way.
 - b. are unconvinced they will do the same job until they retire.
 - c. would prefer to have a gap year before starting higher education.
 - d. are unsure about which jobs they want to do when they leave school.
2. What do employers think about formal qualifications?

- a. They are less important than behavioral qualities.
 - b. They are more important than behavioral qualities.
 - c. They are equally as important as behavioral qualities.
 - d. They are more important than behavioral qualities for certain jobs only.
3. What can we learn from the survey about young people and IT skills?
- a. Employers do not assume that all young employees have good IT skills.
 - b. Young people need to perfect their IT skills before starting work for an employer.
 - c. Young people should promote their IT skills to employers more than they do currently.
 - d. Employers do not enjoy feeling inadequate as young people's IT skills are often superior to theirs.
4. The survey suggests that young people themselves value skills such as being able to ...
- a. get the job done faster than others.
 - b. get new business for the company.
 - c. get better results than colleagues.
 - d. get along with other people in the workplace.
5. Orientation processes vary in terms of ...
- a. where they are carried out.
 - b. who they are reviewed by.
 - c. when they take place.
 - d. what they focus on.

Writing

Do you enjoy taking risks? Explain why or why not and provide examples.