



Discover

2

American English

Thailand Edition

Student Book

Virginia Evans Jenny Dooley

ignite
by OnDemand



Express Publishing

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Discover 2

Student's Book

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Contents

	Modules	Grammar	Vocabulary	
1	Work & Play pp. 10-27 Language Review 1 p. 23 Revision 1 p. 24 Dictionary Corner p. 25 ASEAN Time p. 26 Intensive Drill p. 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverbs of manner • Simple present /Present progressive • Stative verbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs • Character adjectives • Hobbies • Sports • Student jobs • Phrasal verbs: <i>break, bring</i> • Word formation: person nouns 	
2	Culture & Stories pp. 28-45 Language Review 2 p. 41 Revision 2 p. 42 Dictionary Corner p. 43 ASEAN Time p. 44 Intensive Drill p. 45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past progressive • Past progressive vs. simple past • <i>Used to</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural activities & experiences • Travel experiences • The Internet • Types of performances • Social networking sites • Types of books • Phrasal verbs: <i>fall, get, give</i> • Word formation: abstract nouns from verbs 	
3	Helping hands pp. 46-62 Language Review 3 p. 59 Revision 3 p. 60 Dictionary Corner p. 61 ASEAN Time p. 62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • present perfect • <i>yet, already, since, for, ever, never</i> • present perfect vs simple past • <i>-ing/-ed</i> adjectives • <i>have been/have gone</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • world problems • natural disasters • social problems • threats to animal species • activities at an eco-camp 	



	Reading & Listening	Speaking & Functions	Writing	Culture/ Cross-curricular
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Hot Jobs</i> (multiple choice)• <i>UFO Hunter</i> (open-ended sentences)• <i>A job interview</i> (dialogue)• Listening: identifying main points• <i>Take a Deep Breath</i> (multiple choice)• Listening: multiple matching	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Talking about jobs• Applying for a job (interview)• Talking about adventure sports• Asking for/giving personal details• Pronunciation: intonation in questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taking notes about jobs• Sentences about UFO Hunting• A cover letter, applying for a job	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Cash in Hand</i> (T/F/DS)• P.S.H.E.: What's the job for you? (quiz)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>John's Travels</i> (open-ended sentences)• Listening: identifying main points• <i>The Story of Google</i> (T/F/DS)• <i>Lady Gaga</i> (comprehension questions)• Listening: multiple matching• Expressing opinions: dialogue• Grand Opera (multiple choice)• Listening: identifying specific information (T/F)• Listening: identifying specific information (answering questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Talking about travel experiences• Expressing opinions• Talking about a performance• Talking about reading habits• Pronunciation: Intonation – Expressing feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Writing a short account of a story• Making notes about a Chinese opera• An e-mail about a concert you attended	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Lady Gaga: The queen of pop?</i>• IT: Social Networks: How do they work?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Haiti earthquake</i> (T/F/DS)• listening for specific information• <i>From Climbing Mountains ... to Moving Mountains</i> (filling in sentences in a text)• <i>Animal SOS</i> (multiple matching)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• talk about a disaster• ask for and offer help• make suggestions/express preferences• Pronunciation: homophones	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a short diary entry about a hurricane• an interview• an e-mail giving your news• information about the five oceans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life in the USA: The Groovy 1960s (complete sentences)• (History) Native Americans (multiple matching)



Contents

	Modules	Grammar	Vocabulary	
4	Life experiences pp. 63-80 Language Review 2 p. 75 Revision 2 p. 76 Dictionary Corner p. 77 ASEAN Time p. 78-79 Intensive Drill p. 80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present perfect vs. simple past • Present perfect progressive • Modals making deduction: <i>Must, Can't, May/Might</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gestures & body language • Annoying/Bad habits • Cultural differences/adjustments • Problems with neighbors • Life changes • Physical appearance & character • Phrasal verbs: <i>take, turn</i> • Word formation: forming negative adjectives 	
5	Healthy mind, healthy body pp. 81-97 Language Review 2 p. 93 Revision 2 p. 94 Dictionary Corner p. 95 ASEAN Time p. 96 Intensive Drill p. 97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modal verbs: <i>Must, Have to, Should, Can/Can't, May, Might, Could</i> • Past modals: <i>Had to, Could, Was able to</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health problems & technology • Illnesses & conditions • Remedies/Solutions • Action verbs • Teenage problems and solutions • Phrasal verbs: <i>make, put</i> • Word formation: adjectives from verbs 	
6	Mother Nature pp. 98-114 Language Review 2 p. 111 Revision 2 p. 112 Dictionary Corner p. 113 ASEAN Time p. 114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Will</i> • <i>Going to</i> • Present progressive with future meaning • Conditionals type 0 & 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The weather • Extreme activities • Types of accommodation • Verbs related to the weather • Outdoor leisure activities • Phrasal verbs: <i>go, look</i> • Word formation: adjectives from nouns 	

	Reading & Listening	Speaking & Functions	Writing	Culture/ Cross-curricular
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It's annoying</i> (T/F / DS statements) • <i>Steven Marshall</i> (T/F statements) • Complaining and apologizing: dialogue • <i>A change for the better</i> (Reading for general information, reading for specific information) • Listening: (T/F statements) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about annoying situations • Talking about social etiquette in your country • Complaining and apologizing (complaining to a neighbor) • Commenting on changes in appearance • Pronunciation: Linking sounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing a post about an annoying situation • Writing sentences about Steven Marshall's problem • Writing sentences about person you admire • A for-and-against essay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Social Etiquette in the USA.</i> • Science: Body Talk
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Modern marvels or new nasties</i> (Matching headings to paragraphs) • <i>Remedies from the kitchen cupboard</i> (reading for specific Information) • Visiting the doctor: dialogue • <i>The French Spiderman</i> (Multiple Choice) • Listening: (multiple matching) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about health problems • Talking about how to use gadgets wisely • Visiting the doctor (at a doctor's surgery) • Making suggestions/ replying • Pronunciation: homophones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing about gadgets and health problems • Writing suggestions about health problems • Writing an interview • An essay making suggestions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Australia's most dangerous animals.</i> • P.S.H.E.: Catch some Zzzs!
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Matt of the Antarctica</i> (T/F statements) • <i>Extremely weird</i> (multiple choice) • Booking Accommodations: dialogue • <i>Climate change</i> (T/F / DS statements) • Listening: identifying specific information (Multiple Choice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about the weather • Talking about extreme activities • Booking accommodations/ asking for and giving information • Talking about environmental problems • Describing pictures • Pronunciation: Intonation – Stress in compound nouns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing about Antarctica • Sentences about extreme sports • Writing about Global warming • A semi-formal e-mail asking for information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Appalachian Trail</i> • Geography: Caves

Contents

	Modules	Grammar	Vocabulary	
7	Breaking news pp. 115-133 Language Review 2 p. 129 Revision 2 p. 130 Dictionary Corner p. 131 ASEAN Time p. 132 Intensive Drill p. 133	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present/Past tenses (revision) • Past perfect/Past perfect progressive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Events • Volcanoes • Accidents and injuries • Weather phenomena and weather idioms • Disasters • Phrasal verbs: <i>back, call, carry</i> • Word formation: compound adjectives 	
8	The right thing to do pp. 134-150 Language Review 2 p. 147 Revision 2 p. 148 Dictionary Corner p. 149 ASEAN Time p. 150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modals (revision) • Conditionals 0, 1, 2, 3 • Wishes • Relative clauses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community action • Members of society • World problems & action • Raising awareness • Environmental problems • Phrasal verbs: <i>hand, hang, join</i> • Word formation: prefixes used with nouns 	
	Reading Practice pp. 152 Appendix pp. 156			

	Reading & Listening	Speaking & Functions	Writing	Culture/ Cross-curricular
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In the Heat of the Moment</i> (multiple choice) • <i>Trapped!</i> (missing sentences) • <i>Strange weather we're having!</i> (T, F, DS) • a news report (T/ F) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An interview • Decide what to watch on TV • Give bad news & react • Intonation: echo questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What it's like to be near a volcano • An interview • An experience someone had • A story 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Hurricane Katrina: The Tragedy of New Orleans</i> (headings) • <i>How Tsunamis Work</i> (Geography)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A day in the shoes of ...</i> (sentence completion) • <i>A Street Education</i> (multiple choice) • <i>The Worst Place to Take a Walk</i> (missing sentences) • monologues (matching) • a dialogue (multiple choice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a donation to charity • Express opinion • Intonation: polite requests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A short account of a day in the life of an unemployed person • A letter about an experience • A lecture • An opinion essay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Glastonbury Festival</i> (headings) • <i>What is Deforestation?</i> (Geography)

Vocabulary: jobs, character adjectives, hobbies, sports, student jobs

Grammar: adverbs of manner, simple present – present progressive, stative verbs

Everyday English: an interview for a part-time job

Pronunciation: intonation in questions

Writing: a résumé and cover letter

Culture Corner: Cash in hand (student jobs in the USA)

Cross-curricular (P.S.H.E.): What's the job for you?

Phrasal verbs: *break, bring*


Word formation: person nouns

Module 1

Work & Play

Vocabulary

Jobs

- 1  Listen and say.
- 2 What does each person do at work? Use the phrases to tell the class.

- make sure people obey the law
- follow and photograph tornadoes
- put out fires
- look after passengers on a plane
- help customers
- supervise children at a camp
- apply the law in a court
- operate on people

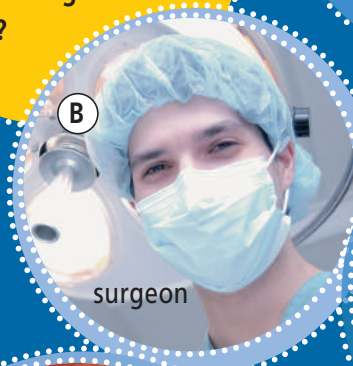
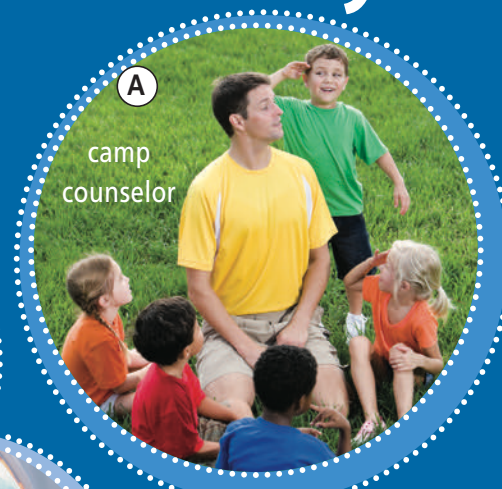
A camp counselor supervises children at a camp.

- 3 Which job do you think is: dangerous? demanding? interesting? well paid? easy? difficult?

A storm chaser's job is dangerous because they follow tornadoes.

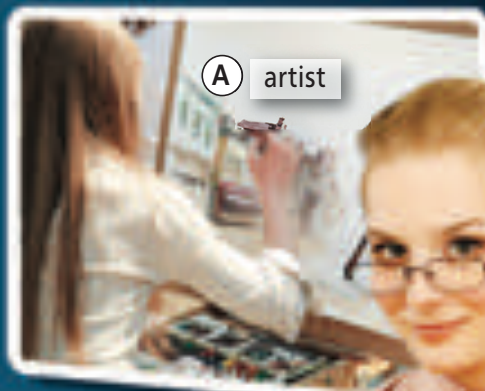
OVER TO YOU!

What do your parents do for a living? What would you like to do for a living? Why?





1a Hard at work



Study skills

Predicting content

The key words of a text help you predict its content.

Vocabulary Work

- 1 a) In a minute, think of as many jobs as possible.
- b) Look at the jobs in the pictures. Who works: 9-5? shifts? on the weekends? long hours? on their own? with a team? gets: paid well? low wages?

Character adjectives

- 2 Complete the sentences with a suitable job from those in Ex. 1.
- 1 A(n) has to be **brave**; they do dangerous things at work.
- 2 A(n) has to be **organized**; they need to plan their work well.
- 3 A(n) has to be **creative**; they need to develop original ideas.
- 4 A(n) has to be **caring**; they need to look after sick people.
- 5 A(n) has to be **patient**; they need to stay calm and not get **annoyed**.
- 6 A(n) has to be **polite**; they deal with people from different backgrounds.

Reading

- 3 a) The words in the **Check these words** box on p. 9 are the key words of the text. Read the words. What do you expect the text to be about?
 Listen, read, and check.
- b) Read the text again and choose the correct answer, A, B, or C.
- 1 Smokejumpers travel to the fire zone
 A through forests B by road C by air
- 2 Before becoming a smokejumper, they must learn how to
 A train B parachute C work as a team
- 3 Smokejumpers are always trying to become
 A tough B fit C better
- 4 When smokejumpers parachute into a forest, they don't carry
 A tools B water C a backpack
- 5 Zach's favorite part of the job is
 A flying the plane B parachuting
 C fighting the fire



HOT jobs

1a

**When it comes to tough jobs,
nothing beats being a smokejumper!**

F smokejumper

Check these words

tough job, beat, elite, risk, remote areas, bravely, parachute, put out, duty, training, fit, fire zone, padded, face mask, helmet, backpack, drop

Smokejumpers are elite firefighters who risk their lives fighting forest fires in remote areas. They bravely parachute out of planes into burning forests, where they quickly get to work putting the fire out.

A smokejumper's duties are not easy. They have to do long, tough training before they can become part of a team. Smokejumpers need to be very good parachutists, and know how to read maps to get out of a forest safely. "To be a smokejumper you need to be very fit, and able to work for long hours in difficult conditions," says Zach Meyers, a smokejumper at West

Yellowstone. "We train all the time and we're always trying to improve."

When they parachute into a fire zone they wear a padded jump jacket and pants, boots, gloves, a face mask and a helmet. They also carry a backpack with some food and water, and a fire shelter. The plane drops the tools and equipment they need to fight the fire.

"People think that smokejumpers have a very dangerous job, but we don't see it like that," says Zach with a smile. "This job keeps me happy. I love the feeling I get when I jump out of the plane and fly through the air. I wouldn't want any other job in the world."

4 Use words from the **Check these words** box to complete the sentences.

- 1 They tried to the fire with buckets of water until the firefighters arrived.
- 2 Smokejumpers parachute from airplanes to that can't be reached easily.
- 3 To be a firefighter you need to be and strong.
- 4 Firefighters go through difficult before they are ready to join the Fire Department.

Grammar

Adverbs of manner

5 Read the theory. Find examples in the text.

- Adverbs of manner describe how we do something. *She talks **slowly**.* (How does she talk? Slowly.)
- We usually form adverbs of manner by adding **-ly** to an adjective. *slow – **slowly**, sudden – **suddenly**, careful – **carefully**, quiet – **quietly**, etc.*
- Sometimes, we need to change the spelling. *easy – **easily**, true – **truly**, gentle – **gently***
- Some adverbs keep the same form as the adjective. *fast, hard, late, early, etc.*
- Irregular form: *good – well*

6 Form adverbs. Use them to complete the sentences (1-6).

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 good | 4 happy |
| 2 brave | 5 quick |
| 3 careful | 6 hard |

- 1 The men check the area for fires.
- 2 Smokejumpers have to train very
- 3 They use planes to get to the fire
- 4 Zach smiles when he talks about his job.
- 5 They fought the dangerous fire and managed to put it out.
- 6 Smokejumpers know the forest very


Speaking & Writing

7 Read the text again and make notes under the headings: *job, duties, qualities needed, clothes & equipment, feelings*. Imagine you are Zach. Use your notes to present your job.

8 **THINK!** Would you like to work as a smokejumper? Why? Why not? In three minutes, write a few sentences about the topic. Read your sentences to the class.

1b Hobbies

Vocabulary Hobbies

- 1 a) In a minute, write as many hobbies as you can think of. Compare your list with your partner's.
- b)  Listen and say. Do you know any of these activities (A-E)? Which one would you like to try? Why/why not?



ghost hunting



robot building




tornado chasing



metal detecting

Reading

- 2 a) Read the title and the introduction to the article. What does Nick's hobby involve?
-  Listen, read, and check.

*UFO = unidentified flying object

- b) Read the article again and complete the sentences. Imagine you are Nick and use the words in the **Check these words** box to talk about your hobby to the class.

- 1 Nick Porter likes UFO hunting because
- 2 His UFO club members mainly
- 3 When they go out, they have with them.
- 4 If you want to take up UFO hunting, you need

UFO HUNTER!

A strange shape is moving across the sky. Is it a bird? Is it a plane? Or is it a UFO*? Nick Porter is fascinated by the possibility of life on other planets, so in his free time he tries to find out what these objects are. We asked him some questions about his unusual hobby.

So, Nick, why are you so interested in UFOs?

Well, thousands of people see strange objects in the sky all over the world. Most of these are planets, meteors, or military planes – but what about the rest? I'm a very curious person, so I want to find an explanation!

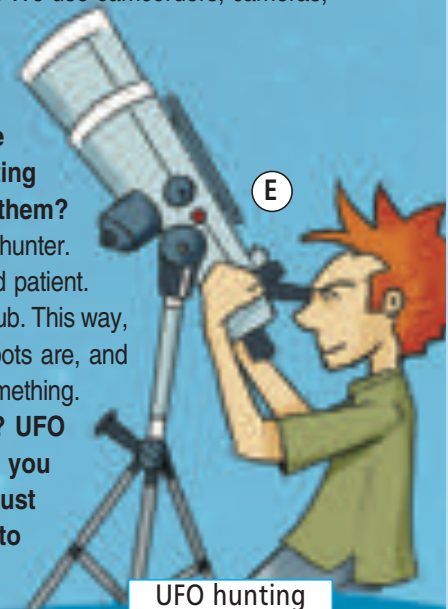
And what exactly does your hobby involve?

Well, I started a UFO club and we mostly investigate sightings. We interview witnesses and analyze videos and photos. Sometimes we go out to a UFO 'hotspot', too. In fact, we're going out tonight. We usually go high up on a rooftop or a hillside. If we see something strange, we record as much information as we can! We use camcorders, cameras, telescopes, and other devices. Then we analyze the information on our laptops.

Maybe some of our readers are thinking about taking up UFO hunting now! What advice do you have for them?

Well, anyone can become a UFO hunter. You just need to be enthusiastic and patient. You also need to join a local UFO club. This way, you find out where the UFO hotspots are, and you have witnesses if you spot something.

So, what are you waiting for? UFO hunting is a lot of fun, and you never know – you might just turn science fiction into science fact!



UFO hunting

Check these words

fascinated, strange, object, planet, meteor, military plane, curious, explanation, involve, mostly, investigate, sighting, interview, witness, analyze, hotspot, rooftop, hillside, record, information, camcorder, telescope, device, take up, enthusiastic, patient, find out, spot

- 3 **THINK!** Complete the sentences.

- 1 I find UFO hunting because
- 2 I ghost hunting because
- 3 My hobby is because

Grammar

Simple present – Present progressive

4 Read the table. Find examples in the text.

We use the **simple present** to talk about:

- permanent states & facts.
Nick comes from the USA. The sun rises in the east.
- habits/routines. *He plays tennis every Saturday.*
- timetables. *The train leaves at 7 pm.*

Time expressions: *every day, on Mondays, often, etc.*

We use the **present progressive** to talk about:

- actions happening now/around the time of speaking.
Janice is watching a DVD now.
Tina is studying for her exams these days.
- future arrangements. *I'm going out tomorrow.*
- temporary situations.
Jane is working as a waitress for the summer.

Time expressions: *now, at the moment, at present, etc.*

5 Put the verbs in parentheses in the *simple present* or the *present progressive*.

- A: How often (you/hang out) with your friends?
B: Every weekend. We usually (go) to the mall or (watch) a movie.
- A: How (Pete/spend) his free time?
B: He (surf) the Net or (read) comics.
- A: What (you/do) now?
B: I (paint) my model airplane.
- A: Where (Jane/be)?
B: She (prepare) her bag. She (go) UFO hunting.
- A: (you/come) to the show tonight?
B: No. I (meet) Brian for dinner.

Stative verbs

6 Read the table. Then put the verbs in parentheses in the *simple present* or the *present progressive*. Give reasons.

Some verbs do not usually have progressive forms because they describe a state, thought, or feeling rather than an action (e.g., *see, feel, hear, look, smell, sound, taste, forget, remember, want, belong*, etc.). *He looks good.*

Some verbs can have progressive forms but with a difference in meaning. *I think he's very clever.* (I believe) *I'm thinking of going out.* (I'm considering)

- Mark (believe) that UFOs exist.
- Sheila (not/understand) the exercise.
- I (see) Paula later today. (you/want) to come?
- Martha (love) reading science-fiction books.
- A: Look! The cook (taste) the food! I think it's ready.
B: Great! It (smell) delicious! I can't wait.
- What (you/look) at?

7 Complete the sentences using the *simple present* or the *present progressive*.

- Tonight, I
- I don't usually
- My friends often
- Right now, I
- Next weekend I
- I sometimes

Writing

8 Answer the questions, and then use your answers to write a short paragraph about your hobby.

- What's your hobby?
- What does it involve?
- How much time do you spend on it?
- Does it need any special equipment?

1c Culture Corner

cash in hand!

These days in the USA, around 60% of all college students have a part-time job to help pay for college, or simply to earn some spending money. Students work in the evenings and on weekends. Their average wage is \$15 per hour.



ALL KINDS OF JOBS ...

Jobs such as waiting tables, making deliveries, cashier work, and working in customer service are always very popular. There are also some jobs available on college campuses, such as a research assistant or a teaching assistant.



CAMP COUNSELORS

During the summer vacation, a lot of college students choose to work at summer camps as camp counselors. This way, they can spend time outdoors, organize sports and other activities, and have fun. There are many different kinds of camps, such as

sports camps, language-learning camps, and technology camps. Counselors get free room and board, and they also earn a good wage.



INTERNSHIPS

For students who know what they want to do when they graduate, a summer internship is ideal. The job can often be low-paid or even unpaid, but it's great experience in the student's chosen profession. For example, medical students often work as lab or research

assistants; IT students work as computer lab assistants; and law students work as clerks for a law firm. The company sometimes offers the intern a job after they graduate.

Check these words

cash, part-time, earn, average wage, waiting tables, deliveries, cashier, customer service, available, campus, camp counselor, internship, profession, experience, clerk, offer

- 1 Do college students in your country usually have a part-time job? What kind of jobs do they do?

Reading

- 2 a) Look at the pictures in the text. What part-time jobs do you think American college students have?

🔊 Listen, read, and check.

- b) Read the text again and mark the statements as T (true), F (false), or DS (doesn't say). Correct the false statements.

- 1 Not many college students work to earn money.
- 2 The most common type of work is waiting tables in a café or restaurant.
- 3 Camp counselors pay for their food and accommodations out of their wages.
- 4 Being a camp counselor can help students get a job after they graduate.
- 5 Interns usually earn a low wage.

- 3 Match the highlighted words to their synonyms.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 perfect | 4 food and |
| 2 usual | accommodations |
| 3 finish your degree | 5 helper |

- 4 **THINK!** What type of part-time work would you like to do as a college student? Why? In three minutes, write a short paragraph. Read it to the class.

- 5 Compare the jobs college students do in the USA to those in your country. Tell the class.

In the USA, most college students work part-time. In my country ...

Everyday English ¹d



A job interview

- 1 Read the job ads. What kind of job is each one for? Who should apply?

WANTED: Part-time waiter/waitress for busy Italian restaurant. \$7 per hour. Mon-Fri evenings. Must be hardworking & reliable. Experience preferred but not necessary. La Fiamma, 225 Rington Plaza, Cloverdale Tel. (253) 743-9846

(A)

Buzz Clothing is looking for a friendly & energetic part-time sales assistant to work evenings & weekends (10-15 hours a week). Full training provided. Apply to: Mr. Andrews, PO BOX 21547
Application deadline: September 20

(B)

- 2 a) Listen and repeat. The sentences appear in the dialogue below. Who says each: *an interviewer* or *a job applicant*?

- Please have a seat.
- Tell me a little about yourself.
- Why do you think you'll be a good sales assistant?
- Well, I think I'm hardworking and honest.
- Do you have any experience in this type of work?
- Here's a letter of recommendation.
- I can start immediately.
- Thank you very much for your time.

- b) Listen and read to find out.

Simon: Good morning. I'm Simon Jones.
Mr. Andrews: Nice to meet you, Simon. Please have a seat.
Simon: Thank you.
Mr. Andrews: So, Simon, tell me a little about yourself.
Simon: Well, I'm 18 years old, I'm a student, and I'm looking for a part-time job to help pay for college.
Mr. Andrews: I see. Why do you think you'll be a good sales assistant?
Simon: Well, I think I'm hardworking and honest. People also say I'm friendly and helpful.
Mr. Andrews: Do you have any experience in this type of work?
Simon: Yes. I worked in a surf shop last summer. Here's a letter of recommendation.
Mr. Andrews: Oh, that's great. If we offer you the job, when can you start?
Simon: I can start immediately.
Mr. Andrews: OK, Simon, I think that's all I need to know. I'll be in touch.
Simon: Thank you very much for your time.

- 3 Find sentences in the dialogue which mean: *Sit down, please.* – *I'd like to find out about you.* – *I understand.* – *You will hear from me.*

Pronunciation

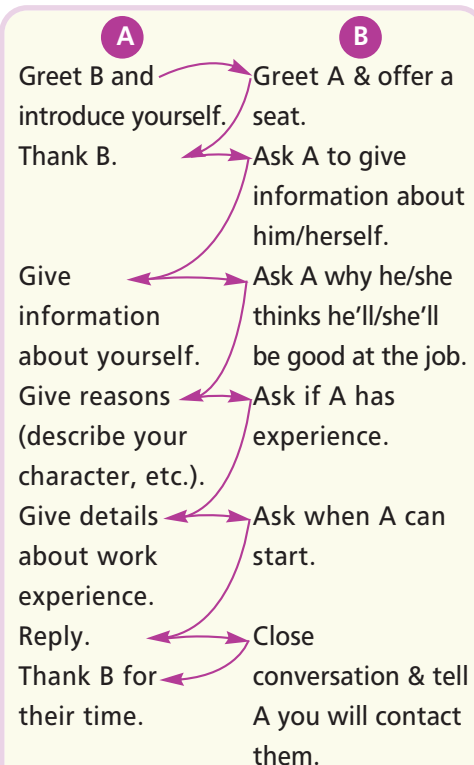
- 4 Read the theory, then listen and repeat.

Yes/No questions usually have rising intonation. *Wh-* questions usually have falling intonation.

- 1 What days can you work?
- 2 Are you a student?
- 3 Do you work on Saturdays?
- 4 What's your job?

Speaking

- 5 Work in pairs. You are applying for the job in ad A. Act out your interview with the employer. Follow the plan.



1e Adventure sports

Vocabulary Sports

- 1 a) Match the sports (1-9) to the pictures (A-I).
 Listen and check, then say.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 | mountain biking |
| 2 | street luge |
| 3 | motorcycle racing |
| 4 | speed skiing |
| 5 | windsurfing |
| 6 | freediving |
| 7 | paragliding |
| 8 | rock climbing |
| 9 | white-water rafting |

- b) Which of these sports can you do: *on land?* *on water?* *in the air?*

- 2 Have you tried any of the sports in Ex. 1a? Which ones do you want to try? Why? Use the ideas in the list and any of your own ideas to tell your partner.

- see amazing scenery
- try something thrilling
- go really fast
- spend time outdoors
- enjoy nature

I've tried mountain biking before. I really want to try windsurfing because I think it's fun to go really fast and spend time outdoors.

Listening

- 3 Listen to three people each talking about a different sport. What sport does each person do?

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| A Rob | |
| B Rachel | |
| C Luke | |



Reading

- 4 Read the title of the text and the first sentence in each paragraph. What do you think the text is about?
 Listen and read to check.

- 5 Now read the text again and for questions 1-4 choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D). Find evidence in the text.

- Which of the following equipment does Sara use?
 A an air tank C a monofin
 B two flippers D a phone
- What happens to a freediver's lungs as they swim down?
 A They get a lot smaller. C They become twice as big.
 B They get 22% larger. D They don't change at all.
- Why can Sara hold her breath for so long?
 A She is taller and stronger than other women.
 B Other activities she does help her.
 C She has small lungs.
 D She meditates before she dives.
- What does Sara particularly enjoy when she's diving?
 A the thrill of doing something dangerous
 B the sounds underwater
 C the peace and quiet
 D the excitement of trying to break a record.

Take a Deep Breath!

Sara Campbell takes a final **deep** breath and dives into the sea. She goes down into the blue water and carries on going down ... and down. Soon, the people on the surface can't see her anymore. She doesn't have an air tank, just a wetsuit, goggles, and a monofin – a large flipper that makes her look like a modern-day mermaid. Sara is a world champion freediver, and uses only one breath to take her as deep as she can go and back again to the surface! She holds four world records and a world championship gold medal.

Freediving is one of the world's most **dangerous** sports. On the way down, a freediver's lungs **shrink** to the size of a lemon, and on the way back they double in size. But to Sara, all this comes naturally. After years of practicing yoga and meditation, she can hold her breath for over five minutes, and her lungs are 22% larger than other women her size.

Sara feels completely comfortable underwater. "I just jump in and feel **terrific**. There are no distractions. Dogs aren't barking, phones aren't ringing, and nobody is making noise next door. It's totally silent."

Sara has a **busy** life and loves every minute of it. She's presenting a TV show, planning environmental campaigns, and training to set a **new** world record!

In 2007 Sara became the first woman to dive below 295 feet in freediving.

6 Use words from the **Check these words** section in the correct form to complete the sentences.

- 1 Freedivers' lungs as they swim down.
- 2 She as she dove into the cold water.
- 3 It's underwater. There's no noise at all.
- 4 Divers usually wear a(n) so that they can breathe at the bottom of the sea.
- 5 Nobody is better than her at freediving. She's the world
- 6 Her keep the water out of her eyes when she dives.

7 Match the words in bold with their opposites below.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 expand ≠ | 4 awful ≠ |
| 2 old ≠ | 5 safe ≠ |
| 3 quiet ≠ | 6 shallow ≠ |

Check these words

final, deep breath, dive, carry on, surface, air tank, wetsuit, goggles, monofin, flipper, mermaid, champion, hold a record, lungs, shrink, double in size, come naturally, meditation, hold her breath, distraction, bark, totally silent, environmental campaign

Speaking & Writing

- 8** a)  Work in pairs. You are a magazine journalist and your partner is Sara Campbell. Use the text to help you prepare questions and answers. Act out your interview in front of the class.
- b) **THINK!** Imagine you are Sara. You are swimming underwater. What can you see? How do you feel? In a few minutes, write a few sentences on the topic. Read them to the class.

1 Skills

Vocabulary Student jobs

1 a) Listen and say.



b) Which of the jobs in Ex.1a are popular in your country? Which would you like/not like to do? Why?

Babysitting is a popular job for students in my country. I'd like to be a gardener or a dog walker because I'd like to work outdoors.

2 Read the text below. What is it? What is it for? Fill in: *traveling abroad, degree, lifeguard, interests, university, sales, grades, waitress.*

Résumé

Ruth Boswell,
234 Park Road, Melbourne
ruthb@hotmail.com
Date of Birth: 05/08/1991

Education

2006-2010
1) in English Literature & French,
2) of Melbourne, Australia
2004-2006
Melbourne College
Exam subjects and 3) : English Literature (A), History (B), French (A)

Work Experience

2009-2010
4) , Aquatics Center, Melbourne
2008-2009
5) , Piper's Pizzas, Melbourne
2007
6) assistant, Casual Clothing, Melbourne

Hobbies & 7)

Learning foreign languages, swimming, scuba diving, and 8)



Study skills

Identifying key information

Read the two lists of items to familiarize yourself with the content of the conversation. This will help you do the task.

Listening

3 Listen and match each person (1-5) to the summer job (A-H) they have. There are two extra jobs.

PEOPLE

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 0 | F | Sandy |
| 1 | | Shane |
| 2 | | Fiona |
| 3 | | Bridget |
| 4 | | Tony |
| 5 | | Andrea |

JOBS

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| A | sales assistant |
| B | animal shelter volunteer |
| C | lifeguard |
| D | camp counselor |
| E | waitress |
| F | dog walker |
| G | conservation group volunteer |
| H | swimming pool cleaner |

Speaking

Asking for personal details

4 You are an interviewer and your partner is Ruth. Use the language in the box to ask and answer questions.

- How old are you?
- Are you married or single?
- What qualifications do you have?
- What kind of experience do you have?
- What are your hobbies and interests?


A: *How old are you, Ruth?*

B: *I'm 19.*

5 Write your own résumé. Use Ruth's résumé in Ex. 2 as a model.

Writing 1g

A cover letter

- 1 Read the letter. What is the writer's purpose?
- 2  Which of the following does Ruth include in her letter? Which paragraph is each in?
 - 1 previous work experience
 - 2 her favorite college subject
 - 3 her personal qualities
 - 4 what she looks like
 - 5 where she likes going on vacation
 - 6 her age and current position
 - 7 where she saw the advertisement
 - 8 when she can start work

Writing Tip

Letter writing – formal style

To write a formal letter you need to use:

- full forms *I am writing to ...* (NOT: *I'm writing to ...*)
- advanced vocabulary and set phrases
Please find enclosed a copy of my résumé.
- formal greetings and endings *Dear Sir/Madam ✓ Yours faithfully* (when you don't know the name of the person you are writing to) *Dear Mr./Mrs./Miss Smith ✓ Yours sincerely* (when you know the name of the person you are writing to)

- 3 Correct the register in Ruth's letter. Replace the informal phrases in bold in her letter with the formal phrases below.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--|
| A | <input type="checkbox"/> | I look forward to your reply |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yours faithfully |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am writing to apply for the position |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> | Please find enclosed |
| E | <input type="checkbox"/> | I consider myself to be |
| F | <input type="checkbox"/> | I am available |
| G | <input type="checkbox"/> | which was advertised |
| H | <input type="checkbox"/> | would be a useful experience |
| I | <input type="checkbox"/> | I recently obtained |

Dear Sir/Madam,

1) I want to apply for the job of part-time lifeguard **2) that I read about** in the Daily Gazette on Tuesday, April 3.

I am in my final year of college and am considering a career as a P.E. teacher. **3) I just got** a certificate in lifesaving and first aid and I feel that a summer job as a lifeguard **4) is a good idea** for me.

Last summer, I worked as a receptionist at my local swimming pool and as a delivery person in the evenings.

5) I think I'm hardworking and enthusiastic. I am also good at working with people.

6) Here's a copy of my résumé. **7) I can come** for an interview at your convenience. **8) I can't wait to hear from you.**

9) Best regards,

Ruth Boswell

Writing (a cover letter)

- 4 **Portfolio:** You see this job ad on your college website and decide to apply. Write a cover letter (120-150 words). Follow the plan below. Check your work.

WANTED

Student to work part-time in college bookstore Mon-Fri evenings. Are you friendly and patient? Do you enjoy working with the public? Send cover letter and résumé to: thebookstop@barns.ac.com

Plan

- Para 1: opening remarks, reason for writing (*I am writing to... which...*)
 Para 2: current activity, qualifications, reason for wanting the job (*I am ... years old and ... degree, I am considering .../I feel that ...*)
 Para 3: experience
 Para 4: personal qualities (*I have ..., Last ..., I consider myself to be ...*)
 Para 5: when available for interview, closing comments (*Please find ..., I am available ..., I look forward ...*)

Study skills

Checking your work

Look through your letter when you have finished to check that:

- you have used a formal writing style.
- you have given a good description of your experience and abilities.
- you have included all the important information.

1h Cross-curricular: P.S.H.E.

- 1 **THINK!** Read the dictionary entry. Why do you think it is important to choose the right career?

career /kəˈrɪə/ (n) a job or profession that someone does for a long period.
Jack has a successful career in sales and marketing.

- 2 a) What career do you want to have? Do the test to find out what type of career suits you the best.
- b) **THINK!** Do you agree with your result? Why? Why not? Tell the class.
- c) **THINK!** Do you think certain personality types are suited to certain jobs? In three minutes, write a few sentences. Read them to the class.

- 3 Complete the sentences with words from the **Check these words** section.

- 1 She's very and practical.
- 2 What do you need to be a social worker?
- 3 Dan always surprises me. He's so
- 4 Do you know the who built the new bridge?
- 5 I enjoy hanging out with my friends, but I don't mind spending time either.

- 4 **IT** Choose a career that you think would suit you. Collect information about qualifications, qualities, duties, wage, etc. Present the job to the class and tell them why you like it.

What's the job for you?

Check these words

key, suit, skills, interest, useful, blanket, comfort, mood, by myself, agree on, spontaneous, down-to-earth, engineer, electrician, social worker, psychologist, movie director

One of the keys to a happy life is enjoying the job you do. That's why finding the right job is very important. Take this test to help you find a career that best suits your skills and interests!

- 1 Which item would you describe yourself as?
 - A A computer — I am very helpful and useful.
 - B A blanket — I comfort people.
 - C A TV — I have many different moods.
- 2 Which of these activities do you enjoy the most?
 - A fixing and building
 - B talking and listening
 - C painting and drawing
- 3 How do you prefer to work?
 - A I like to be part of a team.
 - B I prefer to work by myself.
 - C I'm fine either on a team or alone.
- 4 How do you usually solve a problem?
 - A I look for a practical solution.
 - B I try to find a solution everyone agrees on.
 - C I often think of a simple solution no one else thought of.
- 5 Which color describes your personality best?
 - A Green — I am relaxed and calm.
 - B Yellow — I make people happy.
 - C Red — I am spontaneous.



Mostly As

You are a realistic, down-to-earth person who likes to work with materials. You would make a good engineer, electrician, or surgeon.

Mostly Bs

You are a caring and helpful person who likes to work with people. You would be a good nurse, social worker, or psychologist.

Mostly Cs

You are an artistic and creative person who is also good at solving problems. You like coming up with new ideas, and you would be a good architect, movie director, or interior designer.

Language in Use 1

Phrasal verbs/Prepositions

1 Choose the correct particle.

break down: 1) stop working; 2) lose control of feelings
break in: enter by force (+ break into a building)
break out: 1) begin suddenly (storm, war); 2) escape
break off: break a piece from something
bring about: cause to happen
bring sb around: 1) regain consciousness; 2) persuade
bring up: raise a child

- The machines at the factory where Dan works often **break down/up**.
- Michael's grandparents brought him **up/about** on a farm.
- Ann broke **out/down** and started crying when she heard she didn't get the job.
- The nurse brought him **about/around** gently after the operation.
- The police are still looking for the prisoner who broke **down/out** of prison yesterday.
- When Sally dropped her cup the handle broke **up/off**.
- Thieves broke **into/out** our house while we were at the movie theater.

2 Choose the correct preposition.

- I don't mind working on my own, but I prefer working as part **in/of** a team.
- Students in the USA often get a job to help pay **about/for** college.
- Harry wants to apply **to/for** a job as a lifeguard.
- Smokeyjumpers jump **out of/for** planes **into/by** burning forests.

Word formation

3 Fill in the correct word derived from the word in parentheses.

Word Formation – Person Nouns

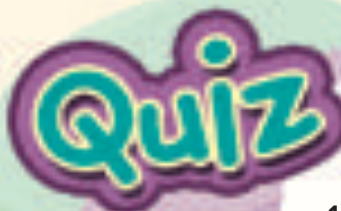
We use **-er** (*work – worker*), **-or** (*sculpt – sculptor*), **-ist** (*art – artist*), **-ian** (*magic – magician*), **-ee** (*employ – employee*) and **-ant** (*assist – assistant*) to form person nouns.

- It takes a great to make a great movie. (**DIRECT**)
- A can learn a lot about the country they stay in. (**TOUR**)
- An should always be pleasant, polite, and well prepared. (**INTERVIEW**)
- The flight asked everyone to stay in their seats after the plane landed. (**ATTEND**)
- Sue is paying an interior to decorate her new apartment. (**DESIGN**)
- The is fixing the light in the dining room at the moment. (**ELECTRIC**)

Collocations

4 Fill in: zone, wages, breath, shifts, part-time, long, put out, read, hold, double. Use the completed phrases in sentences of your own.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 work hours | 6 work |
| 2 get low | 7 have a job |
| 3 fire | 8 to a map |
| 4 the fire | 9 in size |
| 5 take a deep | 10 to a record |



Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Correct the false statements. Read through Module 1 and write a quiz of your own.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 A smokejumper is a type of firefighter. | 4 A freediver's lungs get smaller as they swim down. |
| 2 UFO stands for Unusual Flying Object. | 5 Sara Campbell was the first woman to dive to a depth of 295 feet. |
| 3 Over half of all college students in the USA have a part-time job. | 6 You shouldn't give your address on your résumé. |

1 Revision

1 Fill in: *parachute, curious, earn, take, campus, enthusiastic, breath, carry, duty, champion*.

- 1 Sam is very and always asks lots of questions.
- 2 I want to up street luge because it looks amazing.
- 3 Sally is very about her work.
- 4 I can get to the college library very quickly because I live on
- 5 He jumped out of the burning plane and opened his
- 6 It's a doctor's to do his best to save a patient.
- 7 I hold my every time I dive in the sea.
- 8 on with your work. You must finish it before 5 pm.
- 9 He's the world for the third time.
- 10 Students often do odd jobs to extra money.

10x2=20 marks

2 Circle the correct word.

- 1 Samuel does his job **good** / **well**.
- 2 Be **carefully** / **careful** with my bag.
- 3 Does Liam always arrive **lately** / **late** to school?
- 4 Jim thinks that the task is **easy** / **easily**.
- 5 Lola is great. She works **hardly** / **hard**.
- 6 Smokejumpers are **brave** / **bravely** men.

6x2=12 marks

3 Complete the sentences with the *simple present* or *present progressive* form of the verb in parentheses.

- 1 Dan (**go**) to a job interview tomorrow.
- 2 Patricia (**collect**) old coins.
- 3 Dean (**not/believe**) in ghosts.
- 4 What (**Claire/do**) at the moment?
- 5 Amy (**think**) her new job is great.

5x4=20 marks

4 Match 1-4 with A-D to make exchanges.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | Do you have any experience? | A Thank you. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | We'll be in touch. | B I can start immediately. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | Please have a seat. | C Yes, I worked part-time last summer. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | When can you start? | D Thank you very much for your time. |

4x2=8 marks

5 Read the e-mail and answer the questions.

Dear Sir/Madam,
I am writing to apply for the position of part-time waitress, which was advertised in *The Mail* on May 4th.
I am currently studying French at college and would like a part-time job to help pay my tuition.
I worked as a waitress in a restaurant last summer and in a café during the winter.
I consider myself to be friendly, polite and hardworking, and I am always ready to learn.
Please find enclosed my résumé. I look forward to your reply.
Yours faithfully,
Jenna Hurley

- 1 What job is Jenna applying for?
- 2 Where did she hear about the job?
- 3 What experience does she have?
- 4 What qualities does she have?
- 5 Is the e-mail formal or informal?

5x4=20 marks

6 Write a cover letter for a job you would like to do (80-100 words).

20 marks

Total: 100 marks

Check your progress

- talk and write about jobs and careers _____
- talk and write about hobbies _____
- talk about immediate plans for the future _____
- talk and write about part-time jobs in the USA _____
- act out a job interview _____
- ask for personal information _____
- write a cover letter _____

GOOD ✓ VERY GOOD ✓✓ EXCELLENT ✓✓✓

Dynamic and stative verbs



Dynamic verbs are used to describe **activities, actions, and processes** that can begin and finish, while stative verbs are verbs that indicate a **perception, states of mind, or relationships** between things.

Below are common examples of dynamic and stative verbs.

dynamic verbs	play, hit, throw, talk, laugh, run, ride, work, study, sleep, etc.
stative verbs	believe, own, hate, love, understand, know, recognise, remember, etc.

*The main difference between dynamic and stative verbs is that we **CANNOT** use stative verbs in **continuous or progressive** forms. For example, we **CAN'T** say "She is believing that her husband is still alive." Instead, we say "She believes that her husband is still alive."*

Let's try!



Fill in the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets.

1. She still _____ (remember) what happened last night.
2. My lovely students _____ (sing) happily at the moment.
3. Jonathan is allergic to pollen and that's why he _____ (hate) flowers.
4. The little girl always _____ (run) cheerfully in the playground.
5. I totally _____ (understand) how he is feeling right now.

EDUCATION IN ASEAN

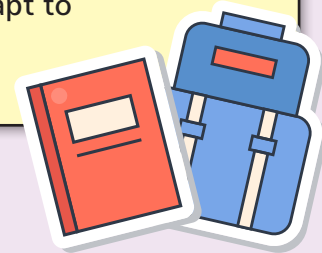
As one of the ASEAN's main goals is to achieve excellence on the international level, each member country puts massive investment in education. In research published in 2012, the average school attendance rate of the ASEAN region is around 70 percent. Brunei is the country with the highest attendance rate, and there are only two countries with less than 50 percent, which are Laos and Cambodia.

The average literacy rate of the ASEAN region is above 90 percent, and there are only two countries with around 73 percent. Apart from the impressive statistic, one of the countries with the best education systems in the world is also in the ASEAN region, and we are talking about Singapore. In this article, we have gathered some factors that make Singapore's academic system stand out.

First of all, for the past decade, Singapore has spent most of its money on education. In 2011, Singapore spent 10,580 million SGD or 40 percent of its GDP on improving its education system in an attempt to become the learning hub of Asia.

Secondly, Singapore has built a system that assists the students in their pursuit of higher education. Singapore has many policies that support families with low income. For example, the Singaporean government provides free education for the children whose families have one to two children and earn less than 1,500 SGD per month or those whose family has three or more children with less than 1,800 SGD per month.

Thirdly, as Singapore is a country of mixed ethnic groups, most schools in Singapore are multilingual. Almost all of Singapore's schools do teach only in English, but also in Mandarin, Tamil, and Malay. In addition, the government supports the international curriculum in the belief that the country can adapt to globalization by overcoming language barriers.



Questions

Read the text above and answer the questions.

1. What is the average literacy rate of the ASEAN region?
2. Name two of the best-educated countries in ASEAN.
3. How does the international curriculum benefit Singapore's education system?
4. How does the Singaporean government support the youngsters' pursuit of education?

MODULE 1

INTENSIVE DRILL

Conversation

Choose the best answer.

1. Situation: Tony is wearing an arm cast.



Will: Tony! (A)

Tony: I fell down the stairs and broke my arm.

Will: B) I hope you'll get better soon.

(A)

- a. What are you doing?
- b. What did you do last night?
- c. How are you?
- d. What happened to you?

(B)

- a. That's good news!
- b. That's so bad!
- c. That's not the point!
- d. That's nonsense!

(C)

- a. I couldn't feel anything.
- b. I found that there were some minor bruises.
- c. it was totally alright.
- d. it hurt so much I almost cried.

(D)

- a. Hopefully,
- b. Thankfully,
- c. Finally,
- d. Unfortunately,

Tony: Thanks. At first I thought it was nothing serious, but when I moved my arm, C)

Will: It must be so painful. D), you didn't get any head injury.

2. Situation: Matthew is asking Clara for a favor.



Matthew: Hey, Clara. A)

Clara: Sure, I'm totally free right now. What can I do for you?

Matthew: I want to know what it means by saying, "Be quick, but don't hurry."

(A)

- a. Can I bother you for a minute?
- b. Do you want to come along?
- c. Can I help you?
- d. Won't you help me?

(B)

- a. That's simple.
- b. I have no idea.
- c. I'll ask someone else.
- d. That's a tricky question.

(C)

- a. act immediately
- b. hold back the urge
- c. give it a second thought
- d. postpone it

(D)

- a. That's very confusing.
- b. Now I get it.
- c. I like your attitude.
- d. I don't think that's right.

Clara: B) I'm not quite sure if I understand it right. It means when you decide to do something, you have to C), but don't rush because you'll make mistakes.

Matthew: D) Thanks a lot!