Ortak Dersler

İngilizce II

Okt. Derya KOCAOĞLU
Ünite 10

A WORKING LIFE

Okt. Derya KOCAOĞLU

İÇİNDEKİLER

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10.1. **WILL/WON’T**

**WILL/WON’T**

We use *will/won’t* + infinitive to talk about what we know and think about the future:

- *I’ll be 30 next birthday.* (Future fact: I know this is true.)
- *It’ll be a great party.* (Prediction: I think this is true.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I/You/He/She/It/We/They</th>
<th>’ll (will)</th>
<th>win.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>I/You/He/She/It/We/They</td>
<td>’ll (will)</td>
<td>win.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>I/You/He/She/It/We/They</td>
<td>won’t (will not)</td>
<td>win.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Will</td>
<td>I/you/he/she/it/we/they</td>
<td>win?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y/N</td>
<td>Yes, No,</td>
<td>I/you/he/she/it/we/they</td>
<td>will. won’t.</td>
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</table>

We use the contracted form of *will* (’ll) after names and pronouns:

(Geçeçe yönelik tahminlerimizde, beklentilerimizde ve yorumlarımızda kullanabiliriz.) Harun will play football with his friends this afternoon.
Complete the conversation using ’ll, will or won’t.

A  Hi Danka, how are you?

B  Great, thanks! I’m happy it’s Friday. I’m going on holiday tomorrow! We’re going to spend a week in Turkey.

A  Sounds lovely! But wait, that means you (1) won’t be at the staff party next week.

B  No, I (2) ___________ . It’s a real shame. Café Paradiso is such a good restaurant – I’m sure the food (3) ___________ be delicious!

A  Yeah, I hope so. When (4) ___________ you be back in the office?

B  I (5) ___________ be back on the 15th. I (6) ___________ see you then!

A  OK. Have a great holiday!

Key:
• 2-Won’t
• 3-will
• 4-will
• 5-will
• 6-will
a. Complete the questions about Bertil using will and a verb from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>earn</th>
<th>meet</th>
<th>start</th>
<th>wear</th>
<th>work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Will he work in an office?</td>
<td>Yes, he will.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>will he work early?</td>
<td>No, he won’t.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>he wear a uniform?</td>
<td>No, he won’t.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>he meet nice people?</td>
<td>Yes, he will.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>he have a good salary?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

b. Read Bertil’s message. Answer the questions using short answers.

Hey Emma,
I did it – I got the job! Monday will be my first day in the office – 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. It’s great because the company is quite relaxed – I can wear what I want to work and the people are really friendly. The salary is good, too – let’s go out when I get my first month’s pay!
See you soon,
Bertil

10.2. WILL & MIGHT

11.3 WILL & MIGHT

We can use both will and might to make predictions about the future.

We use will to say that we are sure something will happen.

We use might to say that we think something is possible, but we’re not sure:

*He’ll pass all his exams.* (I’m sure this is true.)

*He might pass all his exams.* (This is a possibility, but I’m not 100% sure.)

When we want to ask other people what their opinion is about the future we usually use will:

*Will there be jobs for them? What will they do?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>win.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>I/You/He/She/It/We/They</td>
<td>might not</td>
<td>win.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Will" ve "might" her ikisini de gelecekle ilgili tahminde kullanmak için kullanırız. "will" kipi ni bir seyin olacağından emin olduğumuzda “might” ise bir seyin olacağı ihtimal olduğu fakat emin olmadığımız durumlarda kullanırız.

He will pass all his exams. (Bunun doğru olduğundan eminim.)

He might pass all his exams. (Bu bir ihtimal ama %100 emin değilim.)

**Will & might**

5. a. Circle the correct option to complete what the people say.

- **Angie**: This is my third year in this job, and I feel like I need a change. I **won't / might** start looking for a new job soon, but I'm worried that it **will / won't** take a long time because the economy isn't very strong at the moment.

- **Samar**: I'm going to start a new job next week – I'm excited but a bit nervous, too. I **might / won't** know any of the other people, so I keep asking myself: "**Will / Might** I get on with them?" I hope they're nice!

- **Tomoko**: Next year **will / might** definitely be an important year for me. I'm going to finish my university degree and I need to decide what to do next. It **might / might not** be easy to get a job – a lot of my friends had problems finding work.

- **Geoff**: The company had a good year this year, so we **might / might not** get a bonus – if we're lucky! But if we do, I **will / won't** spend it on something expensive like a holiday – I think it's more important to save it for the future.

**Key:**
- 2- will
- 3- will
- 4- might not
- 5-won’t
- 6-will
- 7-might
- 8-won’t
6 a. Match 1-6 to a-f to make sentences.

1. Julia’s new job is 200km away, so she _____ have an interview.
2. Tino failed his medical exams, so he _____ need to book a flight and hotel room.
3. Simon got a pay rise last week, so he _____ become a doctor.
4. Vinny applied for a new job last week so he _____ go home until very late.
5. Handa has a business trip to Germany soon, so she _____ need to move house.
6. Erika has quite a lot of work to do today, so she _____ get more money this month.

b. Complete the sentences using ‘ll, will, won’t, might or might not.

Key:
- 2- won’t / c
- 3-will / f
- 4- might / a
- 5- will / b
- 6-might not / d
**a** Read the conversation. What job is Kris applying for?

A  Hello Kris, nice to meet you.

B  Nice to meet you too, Mr White.

A  So, Kris, why do you want to work here at The Kitchen?

B  I really love cooking! If you give me a job,
   I **1** __work really hard. And I’m very
   organised. I **2** __be late for work!

A  In this job, you need to work some evenings and weekends.
   Some people **3** __like that. What do you
   think?

B  That’s no problem. A job with flexible hours is perfect for me.

A  OK. It can be very busy here, so you **4** __find
   the job stressful at times. **5** __that be
   a problem?

B  No, it **6** __. I like being busy!

A  That’s good to know. Well thank you for coming, Kris.

B  Thank you, Mr White. When **7** __I hear about
   the job?

A  I **8** __call you on Monday.

B  OK, thank you very much.

**b** Complete the conversation using ‘**ll, will, won’t, might or might not.**

Key:
- **a**  Kris is applying for a job as a chef.
- **b**  2- won’t
- 3- might not
- 4- might
- 5- will
8 Read what two people say about Kris's interview. Complete the conversation using the superlative form of the adjectives in the box.

creative  friendly  good  important  young

A I thought Kris was very nice – she was definitely (1) _______ person.

B That’s true. But she was also (2) ___________ candidate. Does she have any experience? That’s (3) ___________ thing for this job.

A Not much. But she has a lot of ideas. I think she was (4) _______ person.

B OK, I think you’re right. Kris was (5) ___________ candidate. Let’s give her the job!

Key:
• 2- the youngest
• 3-the most important
• 4-the most creative
• 5-the best
1  a  Work in pairs. Match the verbs to the objects. Use a dictionary to help you.

1  load/unload  a  the dishes
2  set/clear  b  the dishwasher
3  take out  c  the table
4  wash/dry  d  the rubbish/recycling

Key:
• 1-B
• 2-c
• 3-d
• 4-a

5  a  Read the sentences. Are they requests (R) or offers (O)?

1  Will you clear the table first, please?
2  Let me wash the dishes.
3  I’ll load the dishwasher then.
4  Can you come and set the table?

b  Look at the phrases in bold. Which are

a  asking someone to do something?
b  offering to do something?

Key:
5 a
• 1-R
• 2-O
• 3-O
• 4-R
5b
- 1-A
- 2-b
- 3-b
- 4-a

6 Put the words in the correct order to make requests or offers.

1 you with help Let that me bag
2 me do Will you a favour?
3 please the door open Can for me you?
4 you that I’ll for do

Key:
1. Let me help you with that bag. (O)
2. Will you do me a favour? (R)
3. Can you open the door for me please? (R)
4. I will do that for you. (O)

a Match 1–6 to a–f to make sentences.

1 Can you a me with the cooking?
2 Let me b you this evening!
3 I’ll get c answer the phone for me?
4 Can you help d the window, please?
5 Will you close e that for you.
6 I’ll call f buy you a coffee.
Key:
• 2-F
• 3-e
• 4-a
• 5-d
• 6-b

Read the article about Kevin Richardson. Are sentences 1–4 true (T) or false (F)?

The man who talks to lions

a. Kevin Richardson has an unusual job. He works with lions and other big cats at an animal park in South Africa. (2) Kevin often spends all day with these dangerous animals. (2) He stays with them 24 hours a day, training them so they become his friends. He regularly swims and even sleeps with the lions.

b. Kevin loved animals from a very early age. (c) Kevin spent a lot of time with the birds. When he watched them, he noticed that each bird had a different personality. He needed to treat them all differently if he wanted to have a good relationship with all of them.

c. Kevin knows that his job is dangerous. (d) Recently, one of his lions attacked him but luckily, the attack was not serious. (d) Kevin thinks he was responsible for the attack because he made the lion angry. He doesn’t worry about the dangers of his work because he thinks he has the best job in the world.

d. Kevin now uses his skills to make films and television programmes. A few years ago, the famous film-maker Michael Rosenberg visited the animal park in Johannesburg. He saw Kevin playing with the lions and decided to make a programme about this special relationship. (b) The programme was very popular so Kevin made more films about the different animals in South Africa.

1. Kevin has a good relationship with the animals at the park. T / F

2. He believes all animals are the same. T / F

3. Kevin doesn’t think his job is dangerous. T / F

4. Not many people know about Kevin’s work. T / F

a. Look at the underlined words in sentence 1 in the text. In sentence 2 find

1. a word that refers to ‘Kevin’
   He

2. a word that refers to ‘these dangerous animals’

3. a phrase that means ‘all day’
b Read sentences 3, 5 and 7 in the text again and underline the key words and phrases. Choose the best sentence, a or b, to complete gaps 4, 6 and 8.

Gap 4
a He often went to hospital when he was young because the animals attacked him.  

b When he was young, his parents gave him a parrot, snakes, mice and birds to look after.

Gap 6
a The lion injured Kevin’s arm but then it stopped attacking him.  

b Kevin nearly died because the lion hurt him so badly.

Gap 8
a He hopes the films will teach people about these beautiful and interesting animals.  

b He thinks the films will make people want to come to his country as tourists.

Key:
• 2-F  
• 3-F  
• 4-F  
• a2- them  
• 3-24 hours aday  
• b4-b  
• 6-a 8-a
10.3. REFERENCES
