

1) Fill the gaps in these sentences with one of the expressions below.

at times, for the time being, from time immemorial, good timing, half the time, in time, in your own time, it's about time/it's high time, on time, once upon a time, take your time, the time of your life, time and time again, time-consuming, time limit, wasting my time

- 1 Legends have been told _____ and they are still being told today.
- 2 Folk stories often begin with the words: ' _____ ...'
- 3 I haven't received a reply from my friend, _____ he wrote back.
- 4 You only have to do two writing tasks in the exam but there's a two-hour _____.
- 5 You can borrow the book, I don't need it _____.
- 6 There's no quick and easy way to learn idioms, it's a _____ process.
- 7 I've warned him _____ that he should be more careful but _____ he just doesn't seem to take any notice. You know, _____ I feel that I'm _____ talking to him.
- 8 A good actor or comedian has to have _____ when on stage.
- 9 There's no hurry, so you can _____ and do the work _____.
- 10 We didn't manage to get there _____ for the start of the meeting – it had already begun.
- 11 If you go to Disneyland I'm sure you'll have _____.
- 12 Next time we'll try to be there _____.

2) Conditionals – choose the correct answer.

If this theory about parallel universes (1) _____ correct, it (2) _____ that we're living in more than one universe at the same time. But if that (3) _____ true – if I was doing different things in different universes – (4) _____ about it. And if I (5) _____ about it, how could it be me doing these things? If I (6) _____ the lottery last year in a parallel universe, and decided to sail round the world, how is that 'me'? It doesn't make sense!

And another thing. If I do something, it (7) _____ consequences. For example, if I (8) _____ study, I might not pass my exams. I can't start thinking about different universes where the consequences are different. If I just (9) _____ about the universe I actually live in, then I'm sure (10) _____ okay!

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|-----------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A) will be | B) is | C) would have been | D) has been |
| 2 | A) has meant | B) meant | C) had meant | D) means |
| 3 | A) will be | B) was being | C) were | D) has been |
| 4 | A) I'd know | B) I'll know | C) I have known | D) I know |
| 5 | A) wouldn't know | B) don't know | C) won't know | D) didn't know |
| 6 | A) had won | B) was winning | C) have won | D) win |
| 7 | A) would have | B) would have had | C) will have | D) had had |
| 8 | A) won't | B) haven't | C) don't | D) hadn't |
| 9 | A) think | B) to think | C) am thinking | D) have thought |
| 10 | A) I'd be | B) I've been | C) I'd have been | D) I'll be |

CHANGING THE WAY WE WORK

1) *How did ICT change current work dynamics? Discuss in groups and write down your answers.*

A) The introduction of modern technology has not caused high **unemployment**, but it has meant that workers need new skills. Many people have retrained so that they can find new work in customer service industries, like call centers. Some have moved into the ICT industry to work as developers or trainers. Others have learnt to do their old jobs in a new way. For example, **typists** and journalists now work with computers instead of typewriters. Some people find that new technology has changed their work and given them increased responsibilities. This can mean that their jobs are now much more interesting.

B) The same systems that allow people to work from home also allow employers to **outsource** work to cheaper areas. In Britain, firms have opened telecenters outside the major cities. They have **opted** for towns where office space and **labor** are not so expensive. However, there is no reason why work cannot be moved to cheaper parts of the world. Indeed, over the last few years, a number of multinational companies have closed call centers and data-processing centers in Britain and moved to work to India, where salaries are lower. More recently, however, some large UK companies have brought their operations back into the UK due to customer service issues. This is, perhaps, a good example of companies thinking about ICT in isolation without thinking of what's best for the business or their customers.

C) ICT is not only changing the nature of work, it is also starting to change *where* that work is done. Most office workers travel to and from work every day. Now companies are starting to look at the possibilities of teleworking, or telecommuting, where staff work at home or from a telecenter. They use computers and telecommunications equipment to stay in contact with their office.

D) Telework has advantages for both employers and employees. Firms save money because they do not need large offices. They can **recruit** people who live further away or who would find it difficult to work normal office hours: for example, women with children. However, it does mean that they lose direct control over their workers. Employees save time because they do not have to **commute** long distances and can organize their work to suit themselves. The disadvantage for teleworkers is that they work alone and may miss sharing ideas with their colleagues, or working as part of a team. They can also find it difficult to separate work and home life.

E) The increasing **demand** for good ICT skills in the workplace has also had an impact on the world of education. Many governments have responded by investing in new technology for schools so that pupils can learn both with and about computer-based systems. Universities now offer a whole range of ICT-related courses, which means that teachers have had to learn to use ICT to deliver lessons in the classroom or teach entire courses online. This kind of change is important because young people who have computer skills will have an advantage when it comes to finding work.

F) In the past, many people stayed in the same job for their whole life. When ICT first appeared in the workplace, many people feared they would lose their jobs to machines. This was true in some cases; for example, robots have replaced large numbers of **production line** workers in the manufacturing industry. Service industries, such as banking, also cut jobs when they brought in automated systems. However, while technology has made some jobs disappear, at the same time it has created new types of employment. These include jobs in areas such as software engineering and website design. Nowadays, people have to prepare for change, possibly involving retraining more than once.

- 2) Read the text and put the paragraphs into the correct order.
- 3) Match the definitions to the **highlighted** words in the text. You will not need two definitions
- a) to arrange for sb. outside a company to do work or provide goods for that company
 - b) to learn or to teach sb. a new skill
 - c) to choose to take or not to take a particular course of action
 - d) work, especially physical work
 - e) the state of not having a job
 - f) a person who uses a typewriter or computer keyboard
 - g) a set of sequential operations established in a factory in order to create a product
 - h) the desire or need of costumers for goods or services
 - i) to travel regularly to work
 - j) to find new people to join a company or an organization
 - k) a duty to deal with or take care of something

- 4) Complete the following paragraph closing the text above with the words from the list. You will not need two words.

What, nowadays, where, they, reject, about, ultimately, staying, recent, flexibility

How, when and _____ we work is changing and will continue to change. Success depends _____ on whether we accept or _____ this change. People have to be more flexible _____ the hours they work and the type of work _____ do. _____, job security no longer comes from finding a job and _____ in that job for life. It comes from having the skills and _____ to adapt to change and being prepared to learn new things.