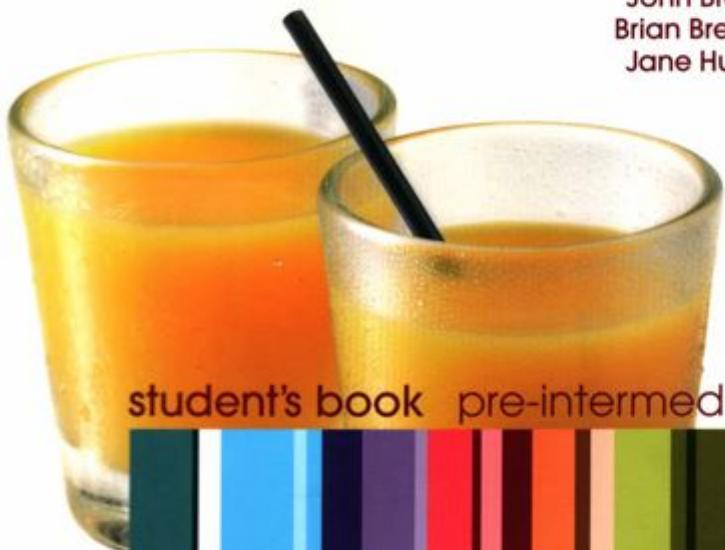


business
one : one

Rachel Appleby
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Jane Hudson



student's book pre-intermediate



course syllabus

dealing with people

- 01 How to say hello and goodbye
- 02 How to make offers
- 03 How to offer help
- 04 How to check and clarify
- 05 How to start small talk
- 06 How to describe an event
- 07 How to talk about yourself
- 08 How to talk about other people



projects

- 09 How to talk about time
- 10 How to talk about a past project
- 11 How to talk about money
- 12 How to talk about a project
- 13 How to talk about personnel
- 14 How to talk about project stages
- 15 How to talk about future projects



meetings

- 16 How to update
- 17 How to give people news
- 18 How to make arrangements
- 19 How to discuss options
- 20 How to give opinions



telephoning

- 21 How to start and end a conversation
- 22 How to leave a voicemail message
- 23 How to deal with telephone problems
- 24 How to make a follow-up call
- 25 How to take and leave messages
- 26 How to use a mobile phone
- 27 Telephone overview



email

- 28 How to make first contact
- 29 How to get information
- 30 How to follow something up
- 31 How to book or buy by email
- 32 How to complain by email
- 33 Email overview



travel

- 34 How to deal with airport problems
- 35 How to survive in a hotel
- 36 How to eat out
- 37 How to give directions
- 38 Travel overview



grammar

- 39 How to use the present
- 40 How to use the past
- 41 How to use the future
- 42 How to make questions
- 43 How to use comparatives
- 44 How to use the passive



reading bank 92–103

listening bank 104–109

grammar bank 110–112

listening script 113–128

Hint

When talking about financial plans, use the following expressions:
to make a profit (positive)
to make a loss (negative)
to cover costs (no losses but no profits)
to break even (to reach a point where you are covering costs).

MTC, the Materials Testing Centre, will be fully operational in twelve months' time. The centre will be able to test a wide range of new materials that are used in the construction industry.

The new automated test lines will be able to test new materials in a quarter of the time used by more traditional methods. This means the BBA will be able to reduce the costs of these tests by as much as 70%. As a result, MTC expect to be able to cover operating costs in twelve months and to break even in less than two years from now.

- 3 Now listen to two conversations between Diana Walker, technical manager of MTC, and her manager, Mark Darling. The first conversation is in May and the second one in June. Listen and answer the questions.
- 1 How many different project stages does Diana mention in total?
 - 2 What was the problem with a delay?
 - 3 In the second conversation, is the project better or worse?
 - 4 When does the production phase begin?

And with an infinitive or a modal verb:

They expect to be able to arrive before twelve o'clock.

He should be able to solve the problem for you.

Look

Look again at listening script 12.1 on page 117 and the article about MTC in Expressions. Find more examples of be able to.

Writing

12.1

1 Correct the sentences below. Then listen again to check your answers.

- 1 The automated test lines: can you bring me on to date on them?
- 2 Are they going to be finished as plan?
- 3 Yes. We're behind of schedule by about three weeks.
- 4 It was only a two-weeks delay in the end.
- 5 We expect to be back to schedule very soon.
- 6 When will the centre be all operational?

2 Think of a project at work. Write a short report describing this project. Include the following information:

- when and why you started the project
- what you wanted to do and what you were able to do
- what you are doing now
- what you will be able to do in the future.

Lesson record

3 new words from this lesson 3 useful phrases from this lesson

1 _____

1 _____

2 _____

2 _____

3 _____

3 _____

Things to remember

How to follow something up

In this unit you will learn ways to develop a business relationship by email.

Starter

to follow something up (phrasal verb) to react after receiving a piece of news or information by trying to find out more information about it

- 1 Put this trade fair dialogue in the correct order. Then listen and check your answers.
- a _____ Thank you.
 - b _____ Your product looks quite interesting.
 - c _____ Well, please take my card and get in touch.
 - d _____ Would you like to see how it works?
 - e _____ I'm afraid I don't have time right now.
- 2 Which verb on the recording means:
- to make something faster? _____
 - to contact somebody? _____
 - to investigate more? _____

email

Practice

- 1 Mrs Hanhisalo also wrote a follow-up email. Choose the best words to complete her email on the right.
- 2 Write Mrs Hanhisalo's email reply to Dr Abbas' email in Expressions.
- 3 Write an email following up a first contact you made recently at work or socially.

Expressions



- 1 Think again about the next contact between Dr Abbas and Mrs Hanhisalo in Starter.
 - 1 Who would make the next contact? Would it be by phone or by email?
 - 2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of phone and email?

Dear Dr Abbas,

I would like to thank you for visit / visiting our stand at the Berlin trade fair last week. I enjoyed to meet / meeting you there and I hope that you found the fair useful. I remember that you were interested in find / finding out more about our new HPLC. Would / Do you like me to post our full brochure, including prices? I am sure that you would find this HPLC faster and more reliable than anything else that is be / being offered on the market at present. Naturally, installation, back-up, and training are all included / including in the price. If there is any more information I can help you with, please do not hesitate to ask / asking.

Best regards,
Dr Kirs Hanhisalo
Development manager

Hint

As well as is a very common alternative to and. It is followed by a noun or pronoun.
Would it be possible for you to send the full technical specifications, as well as the current prices?
Dr Pavlov agreed with the idea, as well as Dr O'Neill.



Language box

The gerund (or the -ing form) is very common in English. It can be used as the subject of a sentence or a clause:

Learning a new language is never easy.

Meeting you was a great pleasure.

As the object of a sentence or a clause, for example after like, love, enjoy, mind, hate, dislike:

She loves getting little surprises.

Would you mind waiting, sir?

After prepositions:

Is it true that you're frightened of flying?

We have no hope of winning this.

Look

Look again at Dr Abbas' email in Expressions. Find more examples of the gerund.

- 2 This is the email that Dr Abbas wrote to Mrs Hanhisalo. Read the email. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Dr Abbas' hospital is definitely going to buy some of these machines. _____
2 Mrs Hanhisalo should send the information by courier. _____
3 The decision about buying these machines will be taken by a committee, not just one person. _____

- 3 What expression does Dr Abbas use to:

introduce himself? a _____

introduce the main topic? b _____

ask her politely to do something? c _____

explain why he wants something? d _____

ask her politely and indirectly to do something? e _____

f ask for a kind of computer file? _____

Lesson record

3 new words from this lesson 3 useful phrases from this lesson

1	1
2	2
3	3

Things to remember
