6 Practice file

Working with words

1	Match the verbs 1–6 to nouns a–f.	1 Choose the correct answer in itali	ics in sentences 1–6	
	1 conduct <u>e</u> a a personalized service	Then match the sentences to resp	onses a-f.	
	2 encourage b repeat business	1 What / How do you think about the	at proposal?	
	3 offer c customer loyalty	2 Are / Do you agree that we should	contact them now?	
	4 deal with d complaints	3 I think you're / you have right.		
	5 get e surveys	4 I don't feel we should / shouldn't do	anything now.	
	6 meet f the needs of customers	5 I'm not / I don't agree with you.	Negative: how / has	
2		6 What / How do you feel about clos	ing the factory?	
4	Complete the text about the Customer Service	2 Cood I'm glad you agree with ma		
	Department of a telecommunications company wit suitable form of a phrase from 1.		Questions view inon	
		b I don't agree with it at all. 1		
	Developments in the telecommunications industry happ so fast, that we are always 1 <u>conducting surveys</u> to fir	c Yes, I do		
	out exactly what our customers want.	d I agree with you. It's too early.	Where has she be	
	We ² in the 21st cent	e It seems like a good idea		
	by offering quick and easy connections to Internet users	f Why not?		
	We have a call centre which is open 24 hours a day to	2 The participants in the meeting be	elow are discussing	
	and we charge not	ideas for improving phone skills. Sabina Dusek		
	for the call. We ⁴ by	doesn't agree with the others. Cor	nplete the dialogue	
	giving free local calls to customers who have been with	with phrases from the list.		
	us for more than two years.	I don't think I think you'	re right	
	We ⁵ by suggesting	do you think personally,	I feel	
	ways of reducing their phone bill to individual customers	do you feel I don't agre	e at all	
	and this means we 6	I think staff should I agree		
	from them.	Albert If a customer has a complaint		
3	Decide if the word in italics in each sentence is right	¹ <u>I think staff should</u> say sorr	y immediately.	
	(✓) or wrong (X). Change the words which are wron	Sabina I'm sorry, but		
	1 It was <i>possible</i> to contact the manager, so I sent him as	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	If they say	
	email. * impossible **	sorry, that means it's our fault.		
	2 We're very happy with our courier service because the	Janek Oh, ³	S	
	drivers are so reliable.	We're just saying that we are sorry	they have a problem	
	3 The person on the phone was very helpful, so I made a	Customers like to hear that.	Наче уду суепда	
	complaint.	Albert ⁴	with	
	4 We ended our cleaning contract because we were	you, Janek. In a survey we did rece customers said that the person the		
	satisfied with the service.	understand the difficulties they we	the second of th	
	5 The bank gave us a special rate because we are loyal	Janek What ⁵	re naving.	
	customers.	about this, Tomas?	SAN DENTON ON JUSTINE	
		Tomas Well, 6	5 For past actions w	
		there's something even more impo	rtant here. Too many	
		staff are telling customers that the		
		do. They say the problem is the cus		
		just not acceptable.		
		Albert Yes. 7	II - SUMBLE MARKET THE PARTY OF	
		How ⁸	abou	
		all this, Sabina? Don't you agree?		
		Sabina No, I'm afraid I don't. I think t	that some customers	

Business communication

try to make us pay for their mistakes. But I agree that it's

important to be polite and listen carefully first.

Language at work | Comparisons

Comparative and superlative forms

Form

1 Add *-er* or *-est* to one-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives.

cheap cheaper the cheapest quiet quieter the quietest

If an adjective ends in -y, change the -y to an -i and add -er or -est.

easy easier the easiest

2 Double a consonant after a vowel at the end of short adjectives.

hot hotter the hottest big bigger the biggest

3 Some adjectives are irregular.

good better the best bad worse the worst

- **4** Add *more* and *most* to two- or more syllable adjectives.

 expensive more expensive the most expensive**
- 5 Add *than* after the comparative to compare two things / people.

The Sales Manager is **more popular than** the Financial Manager.

Note: in the superlative form, you can also use *my*, *our*, *their*, etc. instead of *the*.

Use

- 1 Use the comparative to compare two things. *Fridays are better than Mondays*.
- **2** Use the superlative to compare one thing to many other things.

Saturdays are the best.

- 3 To say something is the same, use as + adjective + as.

 My office is as big as yours.
- 4 To say something is different use *not* as + adjective + as.

 This machine isn't as complicated as the old one.

1	Complete these sentences using the comparative or
	superlative form of the adjective in brackets.

1 Our Managing Director is <u>younger</u> (young) than the Financial Director.

2 Our company was ______ (profitable) last year than this year.

4 Hotels in London are ______ (expensive) than in Paris.

5 I think our new brochure is _____ (good) than our competitor's brochure.

6 Our _____ (famous) product is the VS520.

7 1995 was ______ (bad) year for our company ever.

8 Germany is _____ (big) country in the EU.

2 A company is looking for a new office building. Read the information about the three possibilities. Tick (</) the sentences which are true and correct the false sentences.

	Building Master Tower	Edison Building	Soria Palace
Built	2000	2009	1989
Size	500m ²	300m ²	1,000m ²
Cost	25,000 € / month	8,000 € / month	25,000 € / month
Distance from city centre	5km	20km	0km

1 The Master Tower is more modern than the Edison Building.

The Master Tower is not as modern as / is less modern than the Edison Building.

- 2 The Soria Palace is larger than the Master Tower.
- 3 The Edison Building is the most expensive.
- 4 The Soria Palace is more difficult to get to from the city centre than the Master Tower.
- 5 The Master Tower isn't as modern as the Soria Palace.
- 6 The Edison Building is the largest of the three buildings.
- 7 The Soria Palace is more expensive than the Master Tower.
- 8 The Edison Building is further from the city centre than the Soria Palace.