



UNIT 12. MY FUTURE CAREER

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Topic:

My future career

Phonetics:

High tones

Grammar:

- Review: In spite of/Despite
- Verbs + to-infinitive/ Verbs + -ing

Vocabulary:

Jobs, careers, and factors affecting career choice

Skills:

- Reading about choosing a career
- Talking and writing about a person's likes/dislikes, personality traits and abilities for a certain job
- Listening about choosing future jobs and reasons for the choices

PRACTICE

I. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. career | B. service | C. leisure | D. colleague |
| 2. A. Dynamic | B. consider | C. management | D. injection |
| 3. A. Vocational | B. architecture | C. development | D. compulsory |
| 4. A. Economical | B. administrator | C. educational | D. opportunity |
| 5. A. Practical | B. flexitime | C. meaningful | D. researcher |

II. Give the correct form of the word in CAPITALS to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Stephen Hawking is one of the greatest _____ of all time. His study on the Bing Bang is famous all over the world.(PHYSICS)
2. You will never get a good job if you don't have any_____ (QUALIFY)

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3. Recent advances in _____ science mean that many fatal diseases can now be cured.(MEDICINE)
4. Although many people have some interest in history, few of them decide to become _____ .(HISTORY)
5. My parents have _____ me to focus on social sciences and humanities.(COURAGE)
6. The number of _____ in the company has trebled over the past decade.(EMPLOY)
7. His explanation about why he became a biologist did not satisfy my _____ at all.(CURIOUS)
8. My sister is _____ and she wants to become a fashion designer.(ART)
9. The possible career paths in education can be to become teachers, education _____ or curriculum developers.(ADMINISTER)
10. You should choose a job that is based on your _____ and your likes.(ABLE)

III. Join each pair of sentences into one, beginning with the words provided.

1. Quang would like more holidays. He doesn't mind going to school.
Despite _____
2. The work was hard and the wages were low. He decided to take the job. In spite _____
3. She is the boss. She works as hard as her employees.
Despite _____
4. He has health problems. He is always smiling.
In spite _____
5. I got good marks. The exam was difficult.
Despite _____
6. Nga went to school. She was ill.
In spite _____
7. We couldn't win the match. We played well.
Despite _____
8. It rained a lot. We enjoyed our holiday.
In spite _____
9. He was injured. He managed to finish the race.
Despite _____
10. He didn't get the job. He had all the necessary qualifications.

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In spite _____

IV. Complete the sentences using the correct form (ing-form or to-infinitive of the verb in brackets).

1. Reliable friends are always there for you. They never fail (help) _____ you.
2. Why don't you stop (work) _____ and take a rest?
3. I was a bit lazy this time, but I promise (study) _____ harder next time.
4. If you want a quiet holiday, you should avoid (go) _____ to the coast in summer.
5. When we told him the plan, he agreed (join) _____ our team.
6. John missed (have) _____ dinner with his old schoolmates.
7. This is a very badly organized project. I will never consider (take) _____ part in it.
8. I can't stand my boss. I have decided (look) _____ for another job.
9. He only wants privacy. He can't understand people (ask) _____ him personal questions.
10. Do you ever regret (not study) _____ at university, Peter?

V. Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered blank.

The nature of work is changing. You will probably change jobs numerous times over your lifetime. The idea of a 'job for life' doesn't (1) _____ any more. Your career may involve a range of different jobs. New technology also means that there are new occupations today that didn't exist ten years ago. Many of these occupations (2) _____ working with computer-based systems, procedures, machinery and the Internet. Many of the occupations of the future will mean being self-employed or (3) _____ in small business. The changing nature of work will provide many opportunities for those (4) _____ are prepared for them. This will mean being able to identify opportunities, tackle problems, take initiative, persevere, be flexible and work in teams. It will mean developing the right 'enterprise skills' (5) _____ the future.

However, choosing a career path is not always easy. For most people there is not one (6) _____ occupation, but several occupations they could do and enjoy. Different occupations will suit you at different times. Your career is your whole working life, which can be made up of a wide range of occupations and involve many (7) _____ in direction.

It is important that you take informed choices. It is wise to base your career decisions on a good (8) _____ of yourself, as well as a thorough knowledge of the

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occupations and courses open to you.

It takes time to think about yourself to decide what sort of (9) _____ you want, to talk to people and to explore occupations. If you want to find work that is satisfying, (10) _____, there are no shortcuts – and without this knowledge, you may be tempted to react to whatever luck brings your way.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. create | B. exist | C. open | D. offer |
| 2. A. involve | B. satisfy | C. apply | D. discuss |
| 3. A. searching | B. designing | C. suffering | D. working |
| 4. A. whom | B. which | C. who | D. whose |
| 5. A. of | B. at | C. in | D. for |
| 6. A. true | B. right | C. soft | D. large |
| 7. A. opportunities | B. ideas | C. changes | D. sectors |
| 8. A. understanding | B. qualification | C. interest | D. profession |
| 9. A. fashion | B. approach | C. lifestyle | D. viewpoint |
| 10. A. however | B. despite | C. furthermore | D. although |

VI. Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each question. It

is sometimes very difficult to decide which career to choose when you leave school. British students are helped by careers teachers, who inform them about different careers, the qualifications needed and try to help them make up their minds. Mr Hemmings, a careers teacher as well as a History teacher, talks about his experience.

‘I’ve been a careers teacher for around five years and, on the whole, I’ve found it a rewarding experience. Our students have careers lessons once a week for the fourth and the fifth years (15 and 16 years old). My task consists of explaining as accurately as possible the qualifications required for each job, as well as the type of work and personal skills involved.

Advising teenagers can be rather difficult – some youngsters have no idea at all of what they want to do, or of what the real world outside school really is. They come to me and say ‘I don’t like routine nine-to-five jobs... I’d like something exciting that pays well...’ What can I say? That we’re running out of exciting jobs? But they usually end up facing reality and come down to their senses after a while...

Anyway here in school we only give them a piece of advice according to what we know about their favourite and weakest subjects, pastimes and personality. But if you ask me, things are

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happening so quickly around here, with our economy in the dumps that sometimes you just don't know what to say. A few days ago I asked a fifteen- year-old boy what job he had in mind and he replied 'I haven't any plans... You see, Sir, I don't know what new jobs will replace today's'. What could I say?

1. What do careers teachers in Britain help students?
A. Inform them about different careers
B. Tell them the qualifications needed for careers
C. Help them make up their minds
D. All of the above
2. How has Mr Hemmings found his job as a careers teacher?
A. An easy job
B. a rewarding experience
C. A stressful job
D. a challenging experience
3. How often do British students have careers lessons?
A. Once a week B. twice a week
C. Once a fortnight D. twice a month
4. Why is it difficult to advise teenagers?

5. Why hasn't the student got any plans about his future job?
A. There will be many new jobs in the future.
B. His parents haven't told him about his future job.
C. He is too young to think about it.
D. He is busy studying his favourite subjects.

VII. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it is as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the word given and other words as necessary. Do not change the form of the given word.

1. I made an effort to submit the application by 11.30 but I couldn't. (TRIED)

2. Even though I left home very early, I was late for the interview. (DESPITE)

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3. My colleague said that she was willing to work late.(MIND)

4. He doesn't want to become an artist though he's interested in arts. (SPITE)

5. Don't miss seeing Ms Molloy for her career advice. (FORGET)

VIII. What job would you like to do in the future? Write a paragraph of 120=150 words about the three most important qualities for that job. You should give the name of the job, three qualities, reasons and examples to support your opinion.