

Unit 9. CHOOSING A CAREER

TEST YOURSELF

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. rewarding B. gap C. application D. shadow
2. A. tedious B. require C. secure D. recruit
3. A. grips B. journalist C. result D. pursue
4. A. scientist B. advisor C. architect D. applicant
5. A. applicant B. fascinating C. mature D. ambition

II. Choose the words that has the different stress from the others.

1. A. relief B. debris C. typhoon D. severe
2. A. erupt B. victim C. forest D. message
3. A. apprentice B. programmer C. dishwasher D. paperwork
4. A. volcano B. tropical C. temporary D. property
5. A. journalism B. interviewer C. government D. available

III. Choose the word or phrase that best completes each unfinished sentence below.

1. We're having terrible weather. Just can't put ____ it for much longer.
A. up B. on C. away D. up with
2. Over the past 50 years, many illnesses have been brought ____ control.
A. in B. under C. to D. over
3. When I break ____ for the summer, I'm going to Spain for three weeks.
A. up B. in C. out D. down
4. The life of a journalist can be both ____ and ____.
A. interesting - excited B. demanding - excited C. tedious - exciting D. demanding - exciting
5. She will be ill ____ she takes a few days off.
A. as B. so that C. if D. unless
6. Can you remember the first time you ____ in love?
A. felt B. went C. fell D. found
7. She's gradually getting ____ a bad cold, which kept her off work for a week.
A. over B. up C. on D. into
8. The career may be stressful, but it can be very ____ in salary as well as in pride of accomplishment.
A. rewarding B. low C. exciting D. accepted
9. It is important to make your CV or curriculum vitae to ____ out from the crowd.

- A. stand B. get C. keep D. sit
10. It's very cold in here. Do you mind if I put ____ the heating?
A. down B. away C. off D. on
11. I told him I'd prefer to walk, but he insisted ____ giving me a lift.
A. about B. on C. to D. for
12. There's a rumor that the National Bank is going to take ____ the company I work for.
A. on B. off C. over D. after
13. There's a lot more traffic than usual. There must be something ____ in the city center.
A. going on B. going off C. getting on D. getting off
14. The motor of the car won't work, we have run ____ petrol!
A. out of B. out for C. on D. out
15. Their pay was low and they had no job security or legal ____.
A. advice B. rights C. actions D. requirements
16. He wasn't sure if he'd be any good at tennis, but actually he took ____ it immediately.
A. after B. on C. in D. to
17. I've always got ____ well with old people.
A. off B. on C. in D. through
18. When they ____ for the beach the sun was shining, but by the time they arrived it had clouded over.
A. went out B. went off C. set off D. left out
19. After standing in the sun for more than an hour, two of the people in the queue passed ____.
A. out B. by C. up D. through
20. When the alarm clock went off, Tom just turned ____ and went back to sleep.
A. down B. out C. up D. over
21. I studied languages ____ I could work abroad.
A. as B. if C. so D. so that
22. She is acting in an ____ role in the administration.
A. advisable B. advisement C. advisory D. advisor
23. I'd love to get ____ from this place for a few days. I really feel I need a break.
A. out B. away C. over D. down
24. The smell of floor polish still brings ____ memories of my old school.
A. on B. up C. back D. over
25. In their latest attack, terrorists have tempted to blow ____ the bridge.

A. up B. over C. through D. down

26. I've just spent two weeks looking ____ an old aunt of mine who's been ill.

A. at B. for C. out for D. after

27. The old farmer nodded, ____ he had understood every word.

A. as though B. although C. as D. so

28. A positive workplace ____ encourages creativity because employees feel that their ideas will contribute to the success of the organization.

A. emotion B. position C. confidence D. attitude

29. As soon as I got home from work, I changed ____ casual clothes.

A. to B. into C. in D. for

30. The teacher carried ____ his threat to suspend Tom for his repeated absence from class.

A. on with B. on C. out D. over

IV. Complete the sentences using a word from A and a word from B. You can use a word more than once.

A	away	back	forward	in	up
B	at	through	to	with	

1. You're walking too fast. I can't keep you.
2. My holidays are nearly over. Next week I'll bework.
3. We wentthe top floor of the building to admire the view.
4. Are you lookingthe party next week?
5. There was a bank robbery last week. The robbers got\$50,000.
6. I love to lookthe stars in the sky at night.
7. I was sitting in the kitchen when suddenly a bird flewthe open window.

V. Complete the sentences using the following verbs + it/ them/ me.

get out wake up fill in give back switch on take off

1. They gave me a form and told me to
2. I'm going to bed now. Can youat 6.30?
3. I've got something in my eye and I can't
4. I don't like it when people borrow things and don't
5. I want to use the kettle. How do I?
6. My shoes are dirty. I'd betterbefore going into the house.

VI. Give the correct form of the word to complete the following sentences.

1. Normally, apprentices are assigned to a more senior staff member and spend some time

them and getting to grips with the basics of the job. SHADOW

2. Frankly, you are by far the bestfor the job; I'd like to make you an offer. APPLY

3. The point at which you are fully grown is an example of when you achieveMATURE

4. He attended a meeting of thecommittee. ADVISE

5. You have theof email, texting, webcams, or chat rooms to be in touch.

DISADVANTAGE

6. The one huge downside to becoming an adult is that is not easy for you any more.

LIVE

7. If you are a career as a mechanic, ask one of your relatives following that career if you can shadow him. CONSIDER

8. In the first week at university, you have your timetable and other paperwork sorted, then you can andtake in the student atmosphere. RELAXING

9. The whole community isto get to grips with road accidents. STRUGGLE

10. Showing common sense and making adultis an example of maturity. DECIDE

VII. Choose the right word that best fits each of the blank spaces.

<i>vocational</i>	<i>opportunities</i>	<i>major</i>	<i>step</i>	<i>careers</i>
<i>environment</i>	<i>professionals</i>	<i>descriptions</i>	<i>succeed</i>	<i>advantage</i>

If you've recently graduated from high school, you reach a (1)milestone in your life. This can be an exciting time for you. However, it can also be a confusing period when you don't know what (2)to take next in your life.

First, start by sitting down and thinking about your interests and career goals. Think about the types of (3)you'd consider working in. you can use a self- assessment tool that analyzes your skills, work values, and interests.

Next, seek guidance from counselors and career services offered at your school. They may help suggest a path that encompasses your values. If you have yet to graduate, guidance counselors can give you information about colleges, career schools, and (4)training programmes. You may also want to explore military service or post-secondary education (5)

There are numerous types of career to consider before and after you graduate high school. Take time to explore various careers. You may be surprised to find career (6)that you didn't even know existed. You can learn about the professional background, job growth, and wage information for these careers. You can also learn about the training you will need to (7)in these various career fields.

Take (8)of talking to working professionals you may know. Ask your relatives, neighbors, or your friends' parents about their careers. If their careers sound interesting, pick a time to sit down and talk with them. If you visit an (9)you are interested in, such as a doctors' office,

pharmacy, or dental office, speak with (10)you meet along the way. They may give you tips or ideas of what it's like to work in their position.

VIII. Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each of the blank spaces.

Life after high school doesn't end. In fact, life begins once there are no more lockers, gym class, or teachers nagging you about homework.

In terms of choosing the (1) ____ career, it is important to consider a career assessment test in which you answer a series of questions designed to (2) ____ your strengths and weaknesses. While career tests should not be your main source of decision making, you can use them as a tool to help you decide what career might match your (3) ____.

Think about your interests and hobbies. If you enjoy science, you may want to apply to college and pursue a career in engineering or marine (4) _____. Write a list of possible careers that match your interests and your capabilities. If you find you are happiest when you work with others, jot down that you are a team player. In that case, you may want to consider jobs that involve people interaction instead of careers like computer programming or writing, which require more alone time. Speak to an adult you trust about your ideas and be willing to receive (5) _____.

Narrow your options and look for a career with growth (6) _____. While it is important to pick a career that will stimulate your mind, it is also important to be practical about the market. If you decide that you want to go college, you will need to pick a career that enables you to make a living (7) _____ you graduate.

Jump into the first step of realizing your career dreams. If you have decided that you would like to pursue a career that requires higher education, do your (8) _____ on applying to the college or programme, including qualifications, application deadlines, tuition fees and length of study. If you have decided on a career that does not require higher education, start looking for ways to enter the field and (9) _____ experience. Speak to someone who already has your dream job. This person can provide a better picture of the pros and cons of the (10) _____

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|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. direct | B. right | C. fast | D. hard |
| 2. A. exist | B. invent | C. start | D. analyse |
| 3. A. relevance | B. genery | C. interests | D. benefits |
| 4. A. cost | B. biology | C. standard | D. criteria |
| 5. A. feedback | B. appearance | C. direction | D. expectation |
| 6. A. friendships | B. opportunities | C. connections | D. joins |
| 7. A. around | B. on | C. before | D. after |
| 8. A. amount | B. load | C. research | D. quality |
| 9. A. gain | B. outgrow | C. outdo | D. outpace |
| 10. A. position | B. control | C. profession | D. movement |

IX. Read the following passage and choose the best answers each of the questions.

Not so long ago almost any student who successfully completed a university degree or diploma course could find a good career quite easily. Companies toured the academic institutions, competing with each other to recruit graduates. However, those days are gone, even in Hong Kong, and nowadays graduates often face strong competition in the search for jobs.

Most careers organizations highlight three stages for graduates to follow in the process of securing a suitable career: recognizing abilities, matching these to available vacancies and presenting **them** well to **prospective** employers.

Job seekers have to make a careful assessment of their own abilities. One area of assessment should be of their academic qualifications, which would include special skills within their subject area. Graduates should also consider their own personal values and attitudes, or the relative importance to themselves of such matters as money, security, leadership and caring for others. An honest assessment of personal interests and abilities such as creative or scientific skills, or skills acquired from work experience, should also be given careful thought.

The second stage is to study the opportunities available for employment and to think about how the general employment situation is likely to develop in the future. To do this, graduates can study job vacancies and information in newspapers or they can visit a careers office, write to possible employers for information or contact friends or relatives who may already be involved in a particular profession. After studying all the various options, they should be in a position to make informed comparisons between various careers.

Good personal presentation is essential in the search for a good career. Job application forms and letters should, of course, be filled in carefully and correctly, without grammar or spelling errors. Where additional information is asked for, job seekers should describe their abilities and work experience in more depth, with examples if possible. They should try to balance their own abilities with the employers needs, explain why they are interested in a career with the particular company and try to show that they already know something about the company and its activities.

When graduates are asked to attend for interview, they should prepare properly by finding out all they can about the prospective employer. Dressing suitably and arriving for the interview on time are also obviously important. Interviewees should try to give positive and helpful answers and should not be afraid to ask questions about anything they are unsure about. This is much better than pretending to understand a question and giving an unsuitable answer.

There will always be good career opportunities for people with ability, skills and determination; the secret to securing a good job is to be one of them.

1. In paragraph 5, 'in more depth' could best be replaced by ____.

- A. more honestly B. more carefully C. using more word D. in greater detail

2. The word "**prospective**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. future B. generous C. reasonable D. ambitious

3. In the paragraph 2, "**them**" refers to ____.

- A. abilities. B. three stages. C. careers organizations. D. available vacancies.

4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Businesses used to visit the universities in Hong Kong to recruit graduates.
 - B. Until recently it was quite easy for graduates to get good jobs in Hong Kong.
 - C. Job seekers should consider as many as possible of the factors involved.
 - D. Graduates sometimes have to take part in competitions to secure a good career.
5. According to paragraph 4, graduates should ____.
- A. ask friends or relatives to secure them a good job.
 - B. find out as much as possible and inform employers of the comparisons they want.
 - C. get information about a number of careers before making comparisons.
 - D. find a good position and then compare it with other careers.
6. In paragraph 6, the writer seems to suggest that ____.
- A. it is better for interviewees to be honest than to pretend to understand.
 - B. interviewees should ask a question if they can't think of an answer.
 - C. it is not a good idea for interviewees to be completely honest in their answers.
 - D. pretending to understand a question is better than giving an unsuitable answer.
7. In paragraph 1, 'those days are gone, even in Hong Kong', suggests that ____.
- A. in the past, finding a good career was easier in Hong Kong than elsewhere.
 - B. it used to be harder to find a good job in Hong Kong than in other countries.
 - C. nowadays, everyone in Hong Kong has an equal chance of finding a good career.
 - D. even in Hong Kong companies tour the universities trying to recruit graduates.
8. Which of the following sentences is closest in meaning to the paragraph 7?
- A. Determined, skilled and able people can easily find a good career.
 - B. Graduates should develop at least one of these areas to find a suitable career.
 - C. People with the right qualities should always be able to find a good career.
 - D. The secret of a successful interview is that interviewers have to possess skills, determination or ability.