

Careers advising



1) Read the statements below and choose the answers which are true for you.

1 I feel rules and regulations are essential / unnecessary.	
2 I make decisions easily / with difficulty.	
3 I find it easy / difficult to communicate with other people.	
4 I prefer creative ideas / practical solutions.	
5 I rely on careful planning / I improvise.	
6 I find organising things hard / easy.	

2) Which of the following jobs might a careers adviser suggest for you based on your answers in exercise 1? Why do you think so?

a doctor ☐
 a manager ☐
 a teacher ☐
 a graphic designer ☐

a politician ☐
 a journalist ☐
 a scientist ☐
 an artist ☐

3) Read the interview with a careers adviser and match questions a-f with gaps 1-4. There are two extra questions.

- Can you tell us about a case you've been working on lately?
- Why do teenagers need careers advisers?
- What did you do next?
- What has been your most difficult case so far?
- So, how exactly do you help teenagers make up their minds about their future jobs?
- What questions do young people ask you most often?



Interviewer 1



Careers Adviser Firstly, teenagers rarely know what they want to do for a living. Secondly, school doesn't really help because it is about standardised exams which mainly test their academic knowledge. So, unless they do well in those tests, they feel unsure as to their future career. And finally, because of parents who want their teenage children to follow a career which guarantees a good income. Of course, they mean well, but often don't know much about the fast-changing job market and future career opportunities. That's why young people need advice.



Interviewer 2



Careers Adviser By testing what most schools don't – things like your creativity, leadership skills and reliability; features which actually help you find employment. My work has been inspired by Sir Ken Robinson, a British author and educationalist, who thinks that schools should focus on developing students' unique talents and passions rather than just teaching them academic subjects. This would help teenagers to find and realise their potential.



Interviewer 3



Careers Adviser Recently I've been trying to help a 17-year-old boy choose his future job. His school grades are average but he has a terrific imagination. His parents suggested that he should study computer graphics but he wasn't too keen on the idea. To advise the boy, I did an exercise called the 'Seven Stories'. I asked him to give twenty examples of times in his life when he enjoyed doing something and felt successful. Then I told him to pick out the top seven and I analysed them. It turned out that the boy liked everything to do with cartoon characters. I asked him whether he would consider a career as a cartoonist. 'Can you do a job like that?' he asked in amazement.



Interviewer Wow! 4



Careers Adviser Well, I've just put this boy's parents in touch with a cartoonist I know. He's going to let the boy watch him work and invite him to make a cartoon strip together. The boy will have the chance to see for himself if that's the career he would like to follow and whether or not he's suitable for it. This type of work practice is called shadowing and is unpaid.



Interviewer A brilliant idea!

4) Read the interview again and summarise the key ideas in Polish.

Careers Adviser 1

Careers Adviser 2

Careers Adviser 3

Careers Adviser 4

5 📖 Read the interview again. Are the statements below true (T) or false (F)?

1. The careers adviser thinks that these days most schools focus on practical knowledge.	☐
2. The careers adviser says that teenagers want only well-paid jobs.	☐
3. Ken Robinson suggests that schools ignore students' interests.	☐
4. The 17-year-old boy does not mind his parents' choice of career for him.	☐
5. The boy was surprised to learn that he could work as a cartoonist.	☐
6. Shadowing allows young people to earn money for the first time.	☐
7. In the interview, the careers adviser is explaining how to achieve job satisfaction.	☐

Complete the email below. Write no more than four words in each gap.

Cześć Zosiu!

Pamiętasz naszą rozmowę na temat tego, że podobno jako młodzi ludzie nie wiemy, jak pokierować swoją przyszłością, co studiować i tak dalej? Właśnie przeczytałam ciekawy wywiad z panią, która jest ¹_____

Potwierdziła, że rodzice często nalegają, abyśmy wybrali zawód, który ²_____, ale jednocześnie nie wiedzą, jak będzie się zmieniał rynek pracy. Z wywiadu dowiedziałam się też o pracy Sir Kena Robinsona, który podkreśla, że szkoła powinna nie tylko uczyć przedmiotów, ale powinna ³_____

Pani doradca podała przykład ⁴_____, który miał niesamowitą wyobraźnię, ale z testów uzyskiwał tylko ⁵_____. Nie wiedział, co ma robić w przyszłości, dopóki nie zrobił ćwiczenia, które nazywa się ⁶_____, i nie zdał sobie sprawy z tego, że chce zostać ⁷_____. Opowiem Ci o nim, kiedy się zobaczymy.

To, co mnie zaniepokoiło, to to, że pani doradca ⁸_____ tego chłopca z rysownikiem komiksów i teraz chłopak ma szansę się sprawdzić.

Może coś takiego zaproponować w naszej szkole?

Do zobaczenia jutro!

Witek

Complete each group of sentences with one of the words below.
There are two extra words.

make career work find job do

- 1 a Most young people don't know what they would like to _____ for a living.
b Unless you _____ well in academic tests, you have a sense of failure.
c Teenagers should _____ psychological tests to find out more about their strengths and weaknesses.
- 2 a Every young person should get some _____ advice at school.
b There are a number of _____ opportunities in the field of science.
c I'd like to follow a _____ in medicine when I finish my studies.
- 3 a Careers advisers know more about the fast-changing _____ market than parents do.
b It's not easy for many young people to find their first _____.
c When you look for a _____ show that you are communicative and creative.
- 4 a Careers advisers help you _____ and realise your potential.
b It's good to _____ out what your strengths and weaknesses are.
c Leadership skills and creativity will help you _____ employment.