



Unit 9. CHOOSING A CAREER

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Phonetics

Unstressed words:

No stress on most function words: articles, prepositions, subject pronouns ...

There is a job advertisement column in this newspaper.

(The underlined words are not stressed.)

Grammar

- Phrasal verbs (consisting of a verb, an adverb and a preposition)

Some students have to drop out of school and go to work.

Looking back on it, I think I had a really happy childhood.

- Adverbial clauses of condition, comparison, manner and results

If you want to study abroad, you should think about saving money from now.

She spoke with such a heavy accent that we could hardly understand her.

Vocabulary

Words and phrases related to leaving school and choosing a career:

ambition, career adviser, drop out of, get to grips with,..

I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. teacher B. experience C. cashier D. interview
2. A. astronaut B. salary C. manager D. librarian
3. A. chef B. machine C. mechanics D. brochure
4. A. scientist B. artist C. fireman D. pilot
5. A. hired B. employed C. worked D. offered

II. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. boring B. workforce C. downside D. mature
2. A. rewarding B. demonstrate C. malfunction D. apprentice
3. A. fascinating B. professional C. security D. traditional
4. A. university B. opportunity C. information D. adventurous
5. A. unemployment B. efficiency C. capacity D. vocational

III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences.

1. Find out what you like doing the best, and get someone to pay you for doing it.
A B C D
2. If students are going to an open day they should familiarize themselves with a range courses in that institution
A B C D
3. While some people are lucky enough to just know what they want to do and end up in satisfying careers, most of us do not.
A B C D
4. A career is a lifetime journey of building and making good use of your skills, knowledges and experiences.
A B C D
5. Apart for college open days, many other types of career events are organized internally within schools and
A B C D

colleges.

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.

1. Choosing a career is one of the most important decisions you will ____ in life.
A. do B. make C. take D. solve
2. Career ____ is an ongoing process that can help you manage your learning and development.
A. plan B. plans C. planning D. planned
3. Once you ____ about where you are at now and where you want to be, you can work on getting to know your skills, interests and values.
A. think B. are thinking C. are thought D. have thought
4. Those who are engaged ____ an occupation can provide you ____ a truthful account ____ what it's really like to work ____ it.
A. in/ with/ of/ in B. in/ in/ of/ with C. with/ in/ of/ in D. of/ with/ in/ in
5. Your personality type, interests, values and aptitude make you ____ for some occupations than others.
A. well suited B. better suited C. more well suited D. best suited
6. You should consider ____ before you begin to prepare for it.
A. whether does a career have a promising future
B. whether or not a career has a promising future
C. whether if a career has a promising future
D. whether a career has a promising future
7. The two students are talking with each other:
A: "I'm not sure whether to accept the offer." – B: " ____ "
A. Why don't you take it off, then? B. You can look it up.
C. I think you should turn it down. D. Yes, why don't you try it on?
8. Hellen started a course at college, but she ____ after a few weeks.
A. dropped out B. went out C. turned out D. fell out
9. The club committee is ____ of the president, the secretary and seven other members.
A. set up B. made up C. set out D. made out
10. "Why did you decide not to apply for the job? What ?"
A. put you out B. put you off C. turned you off D. turned you away
11. All the applicants have to ____ the application form and sign it.
A. fill in B. fill up C. fill to D. fill with
12. Steve was very happy in his job until he fell ____ with his boss. After that, it was difficult for them to work together.
A. out B. down C. away D. over
13. A computer science degree can be used in ____ number of careers because of the variety of skills that graduates learn.
A. a B. an C. the D. no article
14. Your network is like gold ____ it comes to your job search.
A. when B. while C. as D. since
15. It's important to move ____ any shame or anxiety you're feeling about losing your job.
A. to B. in C. past D. away
16. There was a nice atmosphere in the office _____. Everyone gets on with everyone else.
A. where I work B. which I work C. I work D. when I work
17. If he had done better at the interview, _____.
A. he might have got the job B. he may get the job
C. he will get the job D. he would get the job
18. A: "What shall we do tomorrow?"
B: "Well, if ____ a nice day, we can go to the beach."

- A. it was B. it will be C. it's D. it would be
19. "I need a new job because ____ the same job for too long."
A. I'm doing B. I do C. I did D. I have been doing
20. Unemployment is growing. It's getting ____ to find a job.
A. as difficult as B. so difficult as
C. more and more difficult D. most difficult
21. "I'm working as fast as I can. I can't work ____ faster."
A. any B. anymore C. any longer D. no longer
22. The higher a person's income, ____ tax he/she has to pay.
A. the much B. the more C. the most D. the
23. Applications for the job must be received ____ 15th April.
A. not later than B. no later than C. as late D. late as
24. A: "Sometimes I wish I was back in school." – B: " ____ "
A. Me, too. School was fun. B. I thought school was hard.
C. Me, too. I couldn't wait to graduate. D. Life is hard.

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. It is an ideal opportunity to make yourself memorable with employers for the right reasons by asking sensible questions.
A. theoretical B. silly C. practical D. burning
2. Apprenticeships are one type of workplace training. You can do workplace training in a range of hands-on industries.
A. doing by hand B. doing by oneself
C. doing what others say D. doing manual work
3. Whether you recently lost your job or are ready to jump ship from your current one, the chances of your getting a new position through the want ads is next to nil.
A. leave an organization for another B. change from a form to another
C. convert from one system to another D. turn from this state to another
4. Finding a suitable graduate job can be a long process, so discover how to ensure your effort is rewarded and it leads to that all-important offer.
A. bring about positive result B. offer high quality
C. offer economic prospect D. grasp lucky chance
5. It can be easy for a part-time working student to fall into the trap of working all the hours he can, often to the detriment of his degree, because he gets so used to raking in the green.
A. earning a fortune overnight B. earning enough for living
C. earning money in an easy way D. earn too much money

VI. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

1. Before committing yourself to a position, have a talk with your potential employer about how many hours you can do per week.
A. After having a talk with your potential employer about how many hours you can do per week, commit yourself to a position.
B. Having talked with your potential employer about how many hours you can do per week, you should commit yourself to a position.
C. You should not commit yourself to a position before talking to your potential employer about how many hours you can do per week.
D. No sooner have you talked to your potential employer about how many hours per week you can do than you commit to a position.

2. The company sent me a brochure containing all the information I needed.
 - A. All the information I needed was sent to me in form of a brochure by the company.
 - B. All the information I needed was contained in a brochure sent to me by the company.
 - C. The company sent me all the information I needed with a brochure.
 - D. A brochure containing all the information I needed was sent to me by the company.
3. Having lost his job recently, James is now unemployed.
 - A. After losing his job, James has been an unemployed.
 - B. As he has lost his job recently, James is now unemployed.
 - C. James has lost his job recently to be now unemployed.
 - D. James was an unemployed after he had lost his job.
4. Students who earn their own money tend to spend it wisely.
 - A. Earning their own money encourages students to spend it wisely.
 - B. As they earn their money by themselves, students tend to spend it wisely.
 - C. Earning their own money tends to make students spend it wisely.
 - D. Students earning their own money tend to spend it wisely.
5. Many students feel that a part-time job will be to the detriment of their studies.
 - A. It is felt by many students that a part-time job will be to the detriment of their studies.
 - B. Many students will think of their part-time jobs as the detriment to their studies.
 - C. A part-time job will be thought of as the detriment to many students' studies.
 - D. Many students feel that it is a part-time job that will be detrimental to their studies.

VII. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences given.

1. Never lie in a job interview. It's too easy to get caught out.
 - A. Don't ever lie in a job interview as it's too easy to get caught out.
 - B. It's never too easy to get caught out for lying in a job interview.
 - C. If you lie in a job interview, you'll never get caught out easily.
 - D. Never lying in a job interview is too easy to get caught out.
2. "Good luck in your new job. It will work out well for you," said his mother.
 - A. His mother wished him good luck and said his new job would work out well for him.
 - B. His mother wanted him to get good luck in his new job as it would work out well for him.
 - C. His mother wondered whether he got luck in his job or it would work out well for him.
 - D. His mother ascertained that his new job would work out well for him and bring him luck.
3. "I definitely didn't want to work. Yet, I needed to," said the student.
 - A. The student said that he definitely didn't want to work, but he needed to.
 - B. The student said that he definitely hadn't wanted to work, but he had needed to.
 - C. The student said that he definitely didn't want to work, but he had needed to.
 - D. The student said that he definitely hadn't have wanted to work, but he needed to.
4. Working part-time helps students learn how to budget their money. It also helps them improve their time management skills.
 - A. Students should work part-time to learn how to budget their money and improve their time management skills.
 - B. Learning how to budget their money and improving their time management skills help students work part-time.
 - C. Working part-time helps students not only learn how to budget their money but also improve their time management skills.
 - D. Besides learning how to budget their money, students improve their time management skills after working part-time.
5. Working part-time is a good way for a student to grow mentally. Working part-time makes the student step out of his comfort zone.

- A. Working part-time is a good way for a student to grow mentally as it makes him step out of his comfort zone.
- B. Stepping out of his comfort zone is a good way for a student working part-time to grow mentally.
- C. Working part-time makes a student step out of his comfort zone as it is a good way to grow his mentality.
- D. A student should work part-time as it is a good way for him to grow mentally while stepping out of his comfort zone.

VIII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

To really figure out what a CV is, we first have to talk about what CV means. The letters CV stand (1) ____ curriculum vitae which is Latin for "course of life." When used in a job (2) ____ context, a CV (also sometimes (3) ____ to as just a vita) is a detailed accounting of not only a person's past history of education, experiences and (4) ____ but also related accomplishments and is generally used when an individual is looking for a job. (5) ____, a CV is a thorough and comprehensive document, detailing not only your education and work history, but also your achievements, awards, any honors you've been (6) ____ and any and all of your publications.

A resume, on the other hand, is not so long. Ideally a good solid resume is about one page in (7) ____ and can be submitted for almost any type of job (8) ____ the market. When you type up a resume, you're usually just covering your work and educational history. You might include certain professional affiliations and possibly highlight (9) ____ major awards that relate to the job you're applying (10) ____, but it's usually a concise document. Short and sweet.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. for | B. by | C. up | D. out |
| 2. A. seek | B. seeks | C. seeking | D. sought |
| 3. A. be referred | B. is referred | C. being referred | D. referred |
| 4. A. qualifies | B. qualities | C. qualifications | D. qualitative |
| 5. A. In other words | B. In a word | C. By word of mouth | D. to put it into words |
| 6. A. to confer | B. confer | C. conferring | D. conferred |
| 7. A. long | B. length | C. lengthy | D. lengthen |
| 8. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. of |
| 9. A. specify | B. specifically | C. specific | D. specifying |
| 10. A. for | B. to | C. at | D. into |

IX. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Vocational training in the UK is intended to give people the skills and knowledge they need to perform a particular job, and involves practical instruction as well as theory. Most vocational training takes place not in universities but in colleges of further education and in colleges specializing in art, accountancy, etc. some secondary schools now also offer an introduction to vocational training.

NVQs (National Vocational Qualifications) are qualifications that can be obtained by people already working in a particular industry. Colleges of further education run courses to provide a theoretical background. NVQs are awarded on the basis of practical work, spoken and written test, and coursework. There are five levels, from Foundation to Management. Since 1992 many students in schools and colleges have been working for GNVQs (General National Vocational Qualifications), as an alternative to GCSEs and A levels. GNVQs cover similar areas to NVQs and are intended as introductions to a particular field of work and the skills required. Students can choose from over 500 subjects. At the lowest of **its** three levels. Foundation, a GNVQ is equivalent to a GCSE and from 2002 they are being replaced by new vocational GCSEs.

In the US there are no national qualifications like NVQs, though some professional organizations decide on their own qualifications and some of these have become widely accepted. Much vocational training is done by private institutions which are sometimes called proprietary schools. Although many of these are good, in

general they have a bad reputation. This is partly because there are no controls over who can operate such a school. Some proprietary schools try to get as many students as possible, including some who will probably not be able to complete their training.

Most US secondary schools programs do not provide a choice between an academic and a practical track (a program of study), but most do give students an opportunity to take some practical or vocational classes. Large school districts may have magnet schools, schools that attract students with certain interests, and some of these may have a large choice of vocational courses.

1. The passage provides readers with _____.
 - A. how students in the US earn qualifications to work
 - B. the information about vocational training in the United States
 - C. how vocational training is carried out in the United Kingdom
 - D. the information about vocational training in the UK and the US
2. What is true about vocational training according to the passage?
 - A. Vocational training is not applicable for those who are having a job.
 - B. Vocational training focuses only on the practical side of a particular job.
 - C. Vocational training is an integral part of the secondary education program.
 - D. Vocational training is conducted mostly in colleges rather than at universities.
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Students taking vocational courses in the UK are awarded with official certificates.
 - B. Students in the UK can take a GNVQ in replacement of a GCSE or A levels.
 - C. Vocational training have not been conducted as official state training program.
 - D. US Students have no choice in taking vocational courses at state-owned schools.
4. The word "its" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 - A. of NVQS
 - B. of GNVQs
 - C. of GCSE
 - D. of A levels
5. It can be inferred from the reading about the vocational training in the US that _____.
 - A. students can take vocational training regardless of their academic records
 - B. vocational schools are not any popular among students for the high course fee
 - C. secondary schools programs have nothing to do with vocational training
 - D. only at magnet schools do students develop interests in a vocational class

X. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A _ The name of this benefit says it all. By doing an apprenticeship, you get to earn a wage whilst gaining a qualification - the best of both worlds, if you like. It's worth noting that most apprenticeships tend to start on the National Minimum wage for an apprenticeship - which currently stands at £3.40 an hour - but there are plenty of opportunities for you to increase your wage by working hard and building up your skills, **be it that** you find a job elsewhere afterwards, or are kept on and trained even further by the company you completed your apprenticeship with.

B _ By going to both work and college, you'll get double the amount of support than you would get just going to one or the other. The support from both your tutor and your colleagues will have you gain plenty of knowledge, putting in you in a positive position for the future.

C _ Apprenticeships are hard work when compared to school or college alone, but they're the ideal way to prepare yourself for the world of work, as well as putting you in the right place to build a successful career in your chosen field.

D _ As well as gaining a year or more worth of valuable work experience, you will also get a qualification at the end of it all. This qualification can open up several different career pathways - regardless of the apprenticeship you have chosen - and will always, always look great on your CV.

E _ Depending on where you live, there are **all manner of** apprenticeship courses for you to take part in - you're bound to find a subject that you will be keen to build a career in.

F _ You'll find learn-on-the-job apprenticeships for Plumbing, Hairdressing, Customer Service, and Health and Social Care, which are pretty commonplace, but some places may offer more obscure apprenticeships, such as Horticulture, Optical, and even Sea Fishing!

G _ There is one benefit that often **lures** people in! Unlike a university degree, there are no loans needed to undertake an apprenticeship. Seeing as you'll be earning money while you learn, there'll be absolutely nothing to pay back over the next 20 years.

H _ A lesser-known fact is apprentices can benefit from student discounts too! Seeing as you're still a student at college, it only makes sense that you should receive the same benefits that other college students do. The NUS Apprentice extra card - which can be purchased for a one-time cost of £11 - offers you discounts and special rates on everything from fashion websites, to days out, to doing the weekly shop.

I _ Just like any other job, apprenticeships offer paid holiday. It may vary by employer and job title, but the general rule is that you will **be entitled to** at least one and a half days' paid holiday for every month of work. So, if your apprenticeship lasts 12 months, you'll have 18 days of the year to yourself - as well as bank holidays.

- Which of the followings can be the heading of paragraph A?
A. Get qualified B. Earn and learn C. Build a career D. Paid holiday
- The phrase "**be it that**" in paragraph A is used in replacement of _____.
A. if B. either C. unless D. whether
- Which of the following statements is true about the passage?
A. The passage provides all necessary information about doing apprenticeships.
B. The passage explains how students can derive benefits from apprenticeships.
C. The passage clarifies the positive as well as the negative side of apprenticeships.
D. The passage gives evidence of how students can benefit from apprenticeships.
- Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. A qualification in apprenticeship can help students broaden their career pathways.
B. Students doing apprenticeships earn enough to support their life while learning.
C. Students doing a university degree have no chance to earn money for their study.
D. A degree for university study ensures that students take better job opportunities.
- The phrase "**all manner of**" in paragraph E can be best replaced with _____.
A. a variety of B. all types of C. all levels of D. a series of
- The word "**lures**" in paragraph G is closest in meaning to _____.
A. enables B. forces C. attracts D. obliges
- "Big choice of subjects" can be the best heading for which of the following paragraphs?
A. Paragraph B B. Paragraph D C. Paragraph E D. Paragraph F
- The phrase "**be entitled to**" in paragraph I is closest in meaning to _____.
A. to be allowed B. to be offered C. to be enabled D. to be done
- This passage is most likely to be taken from _____.
A. a magazine B. an advertisement C. a brochure D. a textbook
- The tone of the passage is _____.
A. informative B. descriptive C. persuasive D. predictive