

2

Career moves

1 SNAPSHOT

Unique Jobs

 <p>personal shopper Does people's shopping for them</p>	 <p>gossip columnist Writes about famous people's lives</p>	 <p>chocolate taster Eats candy and gives opinions</p>	 <p>menu writer Chooses the right words to describe a restaurant's food</p>	 <p>toy tester Decides if new toys are fun and safe</p>
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Source: *The New York Times*

Complete the task and talk about the questions.

Put the jobs in order: from the most interesting (1) to the least interesting (5).

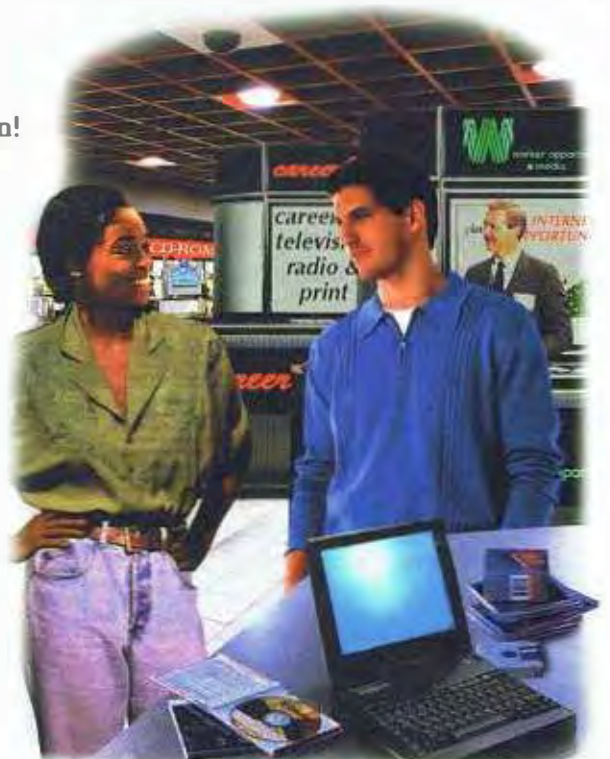
Which job did you rank number 1? Why?

What are three jobs in your culture that might seem unusual to a person from another culture?


2 CONVERSATION Job fair

A  Listen and practice.

- Tim: Wow! There are so many jobs to choose from! What do you think?
- Diane: Working in the media could be fun – there's TV, newspapers, the internet. . . .
- Tim: Well, let's look. Hmm. How about this? You **could** be a TV news director.
- Diane: Are you kidding? Directing the news would **be** nerve-racking!
- Tim: Well, writing for a magazine must be exciting. How about that?
- Diane: No. I'm really more interested in working with computers. **Hey**, look. Designing interactive media. I'd like that!
- Tim: Designing interactive media? It sounds interesting, but what is it?



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B  Listen to the rest of the conversation. What does an interactive media designer do? Does it sound interesting to you? Why or why not?

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Gerund phrases

Gerund phrases as subjects

- Working in the media could be fun.
- Directing the news would be nerve-racking.
- Designing interactive media seems challenging.
- Working with computers sounds interesting.

Gerund phrases as objects

- I'd enjoy working in the media.
- I would dislike directing the news.
- I wouldn't enjoy designing interactive media.
- I'm interested in working with computers.

A Would you like doing any of the jobs in column A? First, check (✓) the jobs you would like. Then write your opinion of each job by choosing information from columns A, B, and C.



- A**
- 1. doing medical research
 - 2. working as an archaeologist
 - 3. writing for a newspaper
 - 4. teaching physically challenged children
 - 5. working on a movie set
 - 6. being a politician
 - 7. conducting an orchestra
 - 8. being wealthy and not having to work

- B**
- seems
 - sounds
 - must be
 - could be
 - would be

- C**
- pretty difficult
 - fascinating
 - nerve-racking
 - kind of boring
 - fantastic
 - pretty awful
 - really rewarding
 - very challenging

1. Doing medical research would be really rewarding.

B Pair work Give your opinions about the jobs in part A.

A: For me, doing medical research would be really rewarding because it would help save people's lives.

B: I agree! I'd enjoy doing medical research, too. It would be very challenging.

B: Really? I would dislike doing medical research. I think it sounds pretty difficult.

useful expressions

- For me, . . .
- As far as I'm concerned, . . .
- In my opinion, . . .

4 WORD POWER Collocation

A Find three phrases in the list that are usually paired with each verb. Then think of one more phrase for each verb.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| with animals | a secret agent | freelance writing |
| a criminal lawyer | as an artist | an astronaut |
| public speaking | on a cruise ship | interviews with famous people |

being
working
doing

B Put the occupations in order, from the most interesting to the least interesting.

5 UNUSUAL CAREERS

Group work Describe three unusual careers you would like to have. Use information from Exercises 1–4 and your own ideas. Other students ask follow-up questions.

- A: I'd enjoy doing interviews with famous people on TV.
 B: Why is that?
 A: Talking to people about their lives would be fascinating.
 C: Who would you interview?
 B: Anybody famous – politicians, movie stars, authors.



"I'm interested in interviewing Nelson Mandela."

6 WRITING What a job!

A Choose one of the jobs you talked about in Exercise 5. Make a list of the advantages and disadvantages of the job. Then write two paragraphs about the job. In the first paragraph, describe the advantages. In the second, describe the disadvantages.

Working as a TV journalist would be a fascinating job. You would get to travel all over the world to cover important events. In addition, you would meet many famous people, and

On the other hand, being a TV journalist could be difficult. You could be in dangerous situations. For example,

useful expressions

In addition,
 Further,
 On the other hand,
 For example,

B Pair work Take turns reading your papers. Then briefly summarize your partner's topic and ideas. Could you remember all the major points?

7 CONVERSATION Summer jobs

A Listen and practice

- Tracy: Good news! I've found a summer job!
 Mark: That's great! Anything interesting?
 Tracy: Yes, working at an amusement park.
 Doesn't that sound fantastic?
 Mark: Sure, it does.
 Tracy: So, have you found anything?
 Mark: Nothing yet, but I've got a couple of leads.
 One is working as an intern for a record company – mostly answering phones.
 Or I can get a landscaping job again.
 Tracy: Being an intern sounds more interesting than landscaping. And it's probably not as hard!
 Mark: Yeah, but a landscaper earns more money than an intern. And you get a great tan!



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B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What is Tracy going to do at the amusement park?

8 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Comparisons

- | | |
|--|--|
| A landscaper earns more than an intern. | An intern doesn't earn as much as a landscaper. |
| An intern has better hours than a landscaper. | A landscaper has worse hours than an intern. |
| A landscaper is better paid than an intern. | An intern is not as well paid as a landscaper. |
| Being an intern is more interesting than landscaping. | Landscaping is less interesting than being an intern. |
| Landscaping is harder than being an intern. | Being an intern is not as hard as landscaping. |

A Match the information to make sentences. Then compare with a partner.

A

- A counselor at a summer camp has worse hours
- Selling popcorn in a movie theater is not as rewarding
- A part-time tutor doesn't earn
- Working on a construction site is more dangerous
- A tour guide is not as well paid

B

- as a lifeguard.
- than working on a cruise ship.
- as working with the elderly.
- than a dog walker.
- as much as a housepainter.

B Rewrite each sentence from part A in a different way.

1. A dog walker has better hours than a counselor at a summer camp.

C Add your own information to the clauses in column A of part A. Then compare with a partner.

9 PRONUNCIATION Sentence stress


A  Listen and practice. Notice the stress in these sentences.

Working at an **amúsement** park is **móre fún** than being a **báby-sitter**.
Báby-sitting is **nót** as **wéll páid** as **tútoring**.
 Being a **tútor** is just as **hárd** as working as a **cóunselor**.

B  Listen again to the sentences from the grammar box in Exercise 8. Mark the stressed words and then practice the sentences.

10 LISTENING

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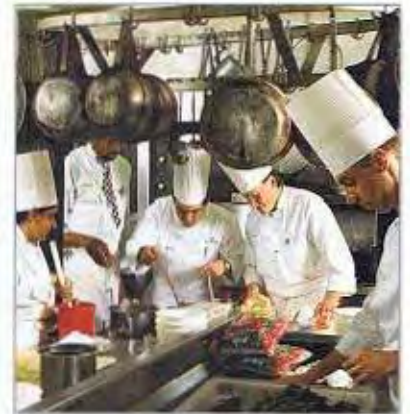
A  Listen to Carlos, Paul, and Julia talking about their summer jobs. Where does each person work? Write the correct name under each picture.



1.




2.



3.

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B  Listen again. Do Carlos, Paul, and Julia like their jobs? Why or why not? Take notes.

interchange 2

The best and the worst

What kinds of summer or part-time jobs have you had? Turn to page IC-3.

11 PROS AND CONS

A Group work Choose two summer jobs from the list. Then use the questions to compare the jobs.

Summer jobs	
o baby-sitter	o chef's assistant
o dance instructor	o park ranger
o hiking trail guide	o dog walker
o an assistant in a museum	o telephone operator

Which job do you think pays more?
 Which one has better hours?
 Which one is more interesting? harder?
 more challenging? more rewarding? Why?
 What are the advantages and disadvantages of each job?

B Class activity Which job does your group prefer? Tell the class why.

12 READING

Strategies for Keeping Your Job

In some countries, unemployment because of worker cutbacks is a big problem. Is this a problem in your country?

After six years with the company, Bob Congers lost his job. Bob hadn't done anything wrong. On the contrary, he was a good worker, but his company was cutting its workforce. Workforce cutbacks were a common occurrence in the early 1990s. In response, career experts developed strategies for holding on to a job:

- ◆ **Make sure everyone knows you.** Being a good worker is sometimes less important than making sure that people know you're a good worker. Volunteer for new responsibilities, push your ideas, and generally make yourself visible.
- ◆ **Learn everything that could help you do your job better.** If the company buys new computers, learn how to use them. If learning more about marketing could help you, take a short course in marketing.
- ◆ **Make sure you know everything about the company.** And use this knowledge. If you find out that sales is becoming the most important department, try making a move to sales.
- ◆ **Be positive.** People who find things to complain about are a lot less popular than people who find things to praise.
- ◆ **Improve your speaking and writing skills.** Having good ideas isn't enough. You need to be able to communicate your ideas.
- ◆ **Impress your boss.** You can often impress a boss by arriving early and working late and by dressing in a businesslike way even if others dress casually.



In the end, it all comes down to one basic strategy: Make yourself so valuable that the company won't want to lose you.

A Read the article. According to the article, which employee fits each description? Check (✓) the correct name. What information helped you determine this? Underline the information in the article.

1. The employee whose job is *least* likely to be cut:
 - Alice, who is always bringing problems in her department to her boss's attention
 - Betty, who is always finding something good to say about her department
 - Carol, who always keeps her opinions about the department to herself
2. The employee whose job is *most* likely to be cut:
 - Albert, who puts his extra time into doing his job well
 - Bill, who puts his extra time into training in new areas
 - Carl, who puts his extra time into taking on different responsibilities

B **Group work** Talk about these questions.

1. Are the strategies given in the article useful for places where you've worked or places you've heard about? Would you follow these strategies?
2. Which of the strategies seem most important? Which seem least important?
3. What other strategies can you think of for keeping a job?