

О. В. Афанасьева, И. В. Михеева,
К. М. Баранова

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Учебное издание

**Афанасьева Ольга Васильевна
Михеева Ирина Владимировна
Баранова Ксения Михайловна**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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Учебник

Редактор *Л. Г. Беликова*
Художественный редактор *Л. П. Копачева*
Художник *А. А. Гурьев*
Компьютерная верстка *Г. А. Фетисова*
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Unit 1

Steps to Your Career

Going to University

Jobs and Occupations

Gap Year

Choosing a Career

Learning Foreign Languages

Schooling in Russia and Abroad

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** A. Listen to the song, (1), read the words and sing the song along.

Thank You for the Music

Benny Andersson, Björn Ulvaeus

I'm nothing special, in fact I'm a bit of a bore
If I tell a joke, you've probably heard it before
But I have a talent, a wonderful thing
'Cause¹ everyone listens when I start to sing
I'm so grateful and proud
All I want is to sing it aloud

Chorus:

So I say
Thank you for the music, the songs I'm singing
Thanks for all the joy they're bringing
Who can live without it, I ask in all honesty
What would life be?
Without a song or a dance what are we?
So I say thank you for the music
For giving it to me

Mother says I was a dancer before I could walk
She says I began to sing long before I could talk
And I've often wondered, how did it all start?
Who found out that nothing can capture a heart



¹ 'cause = because

Like a melody can?
Well, whoever it was, I'm a fan

Chorus

I've been so lucky, I am the girl with golden hair
I wanna sing it out to everybody
What a joy, what a life, what a chance!

Chorus

B. Say in a few words what the song is about. What is the singer grateful for? What can you be grateful for? What are your talents?

2 Answer the questions.

- 1) Have you thought about your future yet? When is the right time to begin thinking about your future career?
- 2) What kind of activity is most attractive to you? What jobs do you consider suitable¹ for yourself? Why?
- 3) Are you preparing for your future career now? How? Why not?
- 4) Do your family help you with choosing a career? How do they see your future? Do you agree with them?
- 5) What advantages do having a good job and making a good career give you?
- 6) What jobs will you never ever agree to do? Why not?

3 Which of the following can influence your choice of a future career? Put them in the order of importance. Compare your lists.

The job I'd like to do should be:

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| • interesting | • popular | • rewarding | • giving me some |
| • prestigious | • challenging | • respectful | freedom of action |
| • creative | • giving a chance | • well-paid | • other |
| • easy to do | to travel | • giving a chance to | |
| • unusual | • exciting | develop my skills | |

4 Here is a list of some popular jobs, (2). Choose among them five that you prefer. Put them in the order of preference. Compare your lists and explain your choice.



accountant	librarian
actor	lawyer
architect	manager
chef	mechanic
chemist	nurse
computer operator	photographer
computer programmer	physicist
dentist	police officer
designer	pharmacist
doctor	scientist
economist	secretary
engineer	social worker
estate agent	sports instructor
fashion designer	steward(ess)
firefighter	teacher
hairdresser	travel agent
journalist	vet

¹ **suitable** ['su:təbl] — подходящий

5 A. Work in pairs. Decide which jobs:

- are dangerous
- are mostly done by men/women
- are prestigious
- are well paid/not well paid
- need a university education
- require working outdoors
- require working with people
- require working with your hands

B. Make up a dialogue. Tell each other about the jobs of your choice. Say what your reasons for choosing or not choosing a job are.

Example: A: What kind of job would you like to do when you leave school?
 B: I haven't decided yet but I'm thinking of being a musician.
 A: A musician? That's great! But don't you think this job requires a lot of work if you want to achieve good results?
 B: It's true. On the other hand, this job is very creative, it gives you some independence and a chance to travel and see the world. Music is my life so I think it may be a good job for me. And you?...

Grammar**To Have Something Done**

Предложение *Я бы хотел(а) покрасить дом* можно понять двояко.

1) Я собираюсь покрасить дом сам(а).

2) Я собираюсь пригласить мастеров, чтобы они мне покрасили дом.

Во втором предложении сообщается о том, что кто-то другой (а не сам говорящий) выполнит эту работу. Для того чтобы передать смысл второго предложения, используется оборот *to have something done*.

Сравните:

I want **to have my house painted**.

Betty always **has her clothes made** for her. (Бетти всегда шьёт одежду на заказ.)

Jim **had his hair cut** at the hair stylist's. (Джим сделал стрижку в парикмахерской.)

6 Read the sentences about the members of the Harrison family and say what things they do not do themselves.

1) Mrs Harrison cuts Andrew's hair once a month. 2) Aunt Beatrice has her trousers and jackets made for her. 3) The Harrisons have the grass in their garden cut for them. 4) Mrs Harrison does the cooking for the family. 5) Alice does her room on Saturdays. 6) Little Susie has her room done for her. 7) Mr Harrison has his car washed for him. 8) Bob washes his car himself. 9) Bob goes to the hair stylist's once in two weeks and has his hair cut. 10) The Harrisons always have their house decorated and painted for them.

7 Work in pairs. Ask which of the things you and the members of your family do yourselves and which of them you have done for you. You may use some of the ideas below.

Example: — Do you do the shopping for the family or do you have it done?
 — We do the shopping ourselves, we never have it done for us.

- to cut the grass around your summer house
- to cook the meals
- to paint the doors and windows
- to clean the floors and windows
- to wash the car (bicycles)
- to dry-clean your clothes
- to repair¹ your shoes and clothes
- to repair the furniture
- to make your clothes
- to do the flat or the house
- other

¹ **to repair** [rɪ'peə] — чинить

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** Alice and Scarlet are friends. Alice is a hardworking girl. She does practically everything herself. Scarlet is her opposite and prefers to have things done for her. Read the sentences about Alice and write about Scarlet.

Example: Alice cooks her own meals. Scarlet has her meals cooked.¹

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Alice does her flat herself. | 5) Alice repairs her car herself. |
| 2) Alice makes her own clothes. | 6) Alice cleans the windows herself. |
| 3) Alice plants flowers in her garden. | 7) Alice washes her linen ¹ herself. |
| 4) Alice paints her house herself. | 8) Alice always does her hair herself. |

- 9** Use the structure *to have something done* and answer these questions in writing.

- 1) Why did he take his car to the garage?
To have it serviced.
- 2) Why did James take his trousers to the dry-cleaner's?
To...
- 3) Why did Meg take her watch to the jeweller's?
To...
- 4) Why did Jill take her long skirt to the dressmaker?
To...
- 5) Why did Tom take his old shoes to the shoemaker?
To...

- 10** Match the jobs and their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1) an accountant | a) a scientist who studies chemistry |
| 2) a chef | b) someone whose profession is to give legal ² advice or services |
| 3) a chemist | c) someone whose job is to cut or do someone's hair |
| 4) a designer | d) someone whose job is to prepare financial records for a company or a person |
| 5) an estate agent | e) someone whose job is to decide how to make things or what their shape or appearance should be like |
| 6) a hairdresser | f) someone whose job is to help people to buy and sell property |
| 7) a lawyer | g) a doctor for animals |
| 8) a physicist | h) someone whose job is to help people to plan their holidays |
| 9) a travel agent | i) someone who cooks food in a restaurant as their job |
| 10) a vet | j) someone who studies physics as their job |

Step 2

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** You will hear five people talking about what they are going to do when they leave school. Listen,  (3), and match the speakers (1—5) with their statements (a—f). There is one statement you don't have to use.

- a) I will go on with my education studying the subjects in which I am doing well.
- b) I will work and earn some money which will be easy as I've already got some experience.
- c) I would like to find a job where I can travel a lot.

¹ **linen** ['lɪnɪn] — постельное бельё

² **legal** ['li:gəl] — юридический

- d) I will do what my family advise me to do.
 e) I'm not absolutely certain about what to do.
 f) I would like to have some caring job and work during the hours when most people work.

2 Look at the pictures and say what Mrs Oliver is asking other people to do for her.

Example: I would like to have my skirts washed.



Word Building

Nouns Naming Jobs

В английском языке наименования различных профессий часто образуются при помощи словообразовательных суффиксов *-er*, *-or*, *-ist* (последние два встречаются несколько реже) и *-ess* (выходит из употребления).

- er:** teacher, worker, writer, painter, cleaner;
- or:** tailor (портной), sailor (матрос, моряк), doctor, professor, actor;
- ist:** pianist, guitarist, artist (художник), geologist, journalist;
- ess:** actress, air hostess, stewardess, waitress.

3 A. From the words (1—15) make up new words denoting various jobs and occupations using the suffixes *-er*, *-or*, *-ist*. If necessary, use your vocabulary.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1) run | 5) teach | 9) direct | 13) explore |
| 2) sail | 6) paint | 10) guitarist | 14) type |
| 3) act | 7) dance | 11) journal | 15) design |
| 4) drive | 8) conduct | 12) invent | 16) geology |

B. Use the names of the jobs from part A to complete the sentences.

- 1) Kevin Costner, George Clooney and Tom Cruise are my mum's favourite 2) We have a wonderful maths ... at school. That's why I like the subject. 3) My brother plays different musical instruments, but he is not a ... or a drummer. 4) I don't like to be in John's car when he drives. He is such a careless 5) Maya Plisetskaya used to be a brilliant ballet 6) Richard is a talented film ..., though his last film was not a success. 7) Someone who works on a boat or a ship is a 8) If you want to become a ..., you need to go to university and have some works published in periodicals. 9) I think we need a new Miss Clark is leaving the office soon. 10) Leonardo da Vinci was not only a famous ..., he was also an inventor and a scientist. 11) The general sent a ... from

Marathon to Athens to carry the news. 12) Our music teacher is also the ... of the school orchestra. 13) Alexander Graham Bell was the ... of the telephone. 14) Christopher Columbus was a famous traveller and 15) Coco Chanel is a famous fashion

- 4** Read the texts (A—F) and match them with the names of the jobs (1—7). There is one name you don't have to use.



1) actor



2) singer



3) meteorologist



4) astronomer



5) vet



6) astronaut/cosmonaut



7) shop assistant

A. Every year people of this profession save thousands of lives in Florida, Mexico, East Asia and other places. They warn people to evacuate from their homes in good time to get out of the way of a hurricane or a storm.

B. If one's pet has a problem or some animals on farms, at zoos or circuses suffer from different ailments, their owners send for these specialists or take the sick animals to their surgeries.

C. Portraying Frodo in the *Lord of the Rings* Elijah Wood had a big problem — his costume. He had to get up at five o'clock every morning to put on Frodo's feet and ears.

D. When you go to fish and chips, they will ask you this question: open or wrapped? This is because British people eat their take-away chips in paper. If you want to eat your chips in the street, ask for them to be "open". If you want to take them home, ask for them to be "wrapped".

E. Rihanna [rɪ'hænə] used to sell clothing with her dad at a street stall. She became famous in 2005. Her first single, «Pon de Replay», became a worldwide hit. She has/made a number of popular albums by now.

F. In March 2004 a new planet was discovered 10 billion kilometres from the Earth and was named Sedna. The news was especially exciting because the planet was found beyond what was understood to be the edge of the planetary solar system.

- 5** Below is a list of personal qualities. What jobs suit people who have these qualities? Explain your choice.

Example: I think a mechanic should have an ability to work with his hands and physical strength. He also needs some interest in sciences.

Personal qualities:

- imagination
- patience
- tolerance
- kindness
- creativity
- interest in the natural world
- a good memory
- a good ear for music
- good social skills
- an ability to study hard

- courage
- quick reactions
- physical strength
- interest in sciences
- interest in arts
- an ability to work with one's hands
- an ability to work with one's brain
- an ability to express yourself clearly
- an ability to be a leader

6 Hopefully you have already chosen your future career. Speak about how you did it. Mention:

- what you wanted to do as a child;
- if and when you changed your mind if you did;
- what or who helped you to make your choice;
- what you expect of your future job;
- what you see as advantages and disadvantages of your chosen career.

Confusable Words

JOB — **PROFESSION** — **OCCUPATION** — **CAREER**

Английские слова *job*, *profession*, *occupation*, *career* близки по своему значению. Тем не менее их следует различать для того, чтобы не ошибиться в употреблении.

Job: любая работа, выполняемая регулярно, часто за деньги:
It's my **job** to feed and walk the dog.

Profession: также работа, выполняемая регулярно за плату, но при этом она обычно требует университетского образования и считается достаточно статусной (профессии врача, юриста, учителя и т. п.):

Medicine is a **profession** that requires years of study.

Occupation: любая профессия или занятие. Фактически это слово употребляется как вместо слова *job*, так и вместо слова *profession*. Однако оно более характерно для формальной письменной речи и часто используется в анкетах:

Occupation: Teacher of Biology.

Career: все профессии и виды деятельности, которые человек выполняет последовательно в течение своей жизни в одной и той же области:

My cousin has a successful **career** as a doctor.

7 Complete the sentences with the words *job*, *profession*, *occupation*, *career*. In some sentences two options are possible.

- 1) His ... as a pilot came to an end after a bad accident.
- 2) I know that Jane is unemployed now and is looking for a ...
- 3) Please write your ... on this form together with your address.
- 4) My mother is a lawyer. I think it is an interesting ...
- 5) Half of the people who were interviewed had low-paid ...s.
- 6) He started planning his ... early, long before he left school.
- 7) People of teaching ... are mainly women.
- 8) What's her ...? — She works as a secretary.
- 9) I was asked to state my name, address and ...
- 10) John made a brilliant ... as a journalist.
- 11) My father advised me to go into medical ...
- 12) No one wanted the ... of painting ceilings.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Complete the names of the occupations. Use *-or*, *-er*, *-ist*. Write your own sentences with the nouns. Consult a dictionary if necessary.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) a govern _____ | 5) a novel _____ |
| 2) a conquer _____ | 6) a tour _____ |
| 3) an adventure _____ | 7) an archeolog _____ |
| 4) a cartoon _____ | 8) an operate _____ |

- 9** Complete the text with the derivatives of the words on the right.



I am keen on music and whenever I have some free time I go to concert halls. The (1) ... one is the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall in Moscow. I take a special (2) ... to the music of (3) ... (4) ... and try not to miss solo concerts of our (5) ... (6) ...s or symphony orchestra (7) ...s.

prefer

like, Russia

compose, fame

music, perform

- 10** Choose the appropriate words or word combinations to complete the sentences.

1) Eric's ability to come in contact with different people is amazing. I'm sure he can make a very good

- a) banker b) artist c) social worker

2) A scientist requires an ability to ... in the first place.

- a) express himself clearly
b) analyze facts
c) get other people interested in what he does

3) Sophia's great interest in the natural world helped her to become an excellent

- a) doctor b) ecologist c) mathematician

4) What is really important for a pilot is

- a) a quick reaction b) a physical strength c) an imagination

5) The profession of a vet is suitable only for those who have

- a) creativity b) tolerance c) patience

6) The ability to work with one's hands is not the most required quality for a

- a) fashion designer b) landscape designer c) software designer

7) Doris is a hopeless artist: she has

- a) bad social skills b) a poor memory c) a poor imagination

8) Philip makes a very good student: he has the ability to study

- a) hard b) hardly c) hardly ever

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** Listen to the interview with Jennifer Morrison, (4), and complete the statements (1—5).

1) Jennifer thinks that in education you should rely on

- a) your teachers
- b) your parents
- c) yourself
- d) other people

2) Jennifer was a ... student at school.

- a) successful
- b) poor
- c) brilliant
- d) satisfactory



3) Jennifer thinks that

- a) reading books can get one all the necessary information
- b) only reading books can give people reliable information
- c) reading books helps people to become knowledgeable
- d) reading books is the most important way to get knowledge

4) Jennifer thinks that school-leavers should

- a) understand disadvantages of their future occupations
- b) look for the jobs that can bring them enough money
- c) have some experience in their future professions
- d) find out as much as they can about their future professions

5) Jennifer believes that

- a) school-leavers' choice of their future occupations shouldn't depend only on how prestigious they are
- b) school-leavers shouldn't look for well-paid and prestigious jobs
- c) school-leavers shouldn't discuss their future career with other people
- d) school-leavers shouldn't make the final choice of their future occupations themselves

- 2** Work in pairs. Read the dialogues and act one of them out. Then make up a similar dialogue about your plans for the future career.

A.

K a t i e: I say, Chris, have you made up your mind about what to do after school?

C h r i s: I'm going to university. I hope to do sciences either at the University of London or somewhere else. London University is my first choice. And you? Have you decided?

K a t i e: I'm still in two minds. I'd like to be a fashion designer or an interior decorator. I may go to one of the London art schools or maybe I'll stay at home, find a workplace and try to learn on the job.

C h r i s: I see. Well, who knows we may meet in London in a couple of years.

B.

J e n n i f e r: You know, Sam, I'm thinking of taking a medical course in the University of Manchester. Do you think I'll make it?

S a m: I'm sure you will. You're at the top of the class in chemistry and biology.

J e n n i f e r: I hope you are right, Sam. How about you? Are you going to stay here or go to some other place?

S a m: Maybe I'll stay and try to find a job in our department store where I'm working part-time now. I'd love to sell modern electronic devices like laptops, digital cameras or iPods.

J e n n i f e r: I know you're a computer genius.

You can make a very good career in trading.

I'm sure.



3 Read the text and put the following questions in the appropriate places.

- a) "Am I a good leader?"
- b) "What am I good at?"
- c) "Will I be able to cope with a long period of study?"
- d) "What do I want from my career?"
- e) "Do I have social skills?"
- f) "Do I have enough physical strength?"

Choosing a Career

Choosing a career is not always easy and requires some serious thinking. The final decision should be yours although there are some factors, which can influence it. You can be encouraged or discouraged by your parents, teachers or friends. The situation in society may also have a certain influence on your choice.

There are some important questions that you need to ask yourself if you don't want to make a mistake. The first is (1). This is not an easy question to answer at the age of 15 or 16 when you don't have enough experience.

A good starting point is looking at what others do and getting a clear idea if it suits you. Then, naturally, you have to ask yourself (2). If you do well in maths and sciences, it may be worth thinking about engineering, air traffic control, industrial laboratory work or something in computing. If you are good at arts, think of jobs in graphic or industrial design, publishing, advertising or video. And if you like learning and using languages, you might consider being a translator, though it is always better to combine languages with marketing, business or some other profession.

One more question to answer is (3). Do you get on well with people? If you do, you may think about nursing, social work or other caring jobs. You may consider jobs that require meeting people — a teacher, a shop assistant or a personnel manager. To do these jobs successfully you need such qualities as being cheerful, calm, patient and tolerant.

Ask yourself: (4). If you are, it is worth thinking of a job where you'll manage and organize other people. If you are considering a job connected with shift work, travelling long distances or unsocial hours, for example working at night, ask yourself: (5)

Some professions require a university education. Ask yourself: (6). If you want to become, for example, a doctor, a lawyer or a teacher, prepare for hard work as a student. Also, remember that your success in these professions often depends on experience that you get on the job.

So to sum up, you need to think about what you are like, as well as what the job is like and what it may give you.

4 Answer the questions (a—f) before the text "Choosing a Career" (Ex. 3).

5 Read the list of school subjects on page 16. Work in groups and decide how your school subjects prepare you for your future career. Sum up and compare the results of your discussion.

Example: Doing Russian literature helps us to express ourselves clearly and to understand people, their psychology and motivations better.