

People in computing

Answer the questions

What do the following people in computing do?

1. Webmaster: ...creates /maintain web sites moderates /update contents
2. Help-desk troubleshooter: works at a hot line solve IT problems /phone
3. Applications programmer: analyses / code / test / maintain
4. Security specialist: protects /improves security networks company test flaw
5. Systems programmer: operating system is compatible software

Read the text about Programming experts

Fill in the table and find the words

Job title	Programming expert
Nature of work	Analyse/ code/ test
Formal qualifications	1 st y2nd university degree = DUT / BTS in I.T6
Personal qualities	Logical/ memory / divide problems
Technical skills	(Java / html = languages)
How to get started	Program small pieces of software
How to make progress	Attend training course

How to become a programming expert

The primary requirements for being a good programmer are nothing more than a good memory, an attention to detail, a logical mind and the ability to work through a problem in a methodical manner breaking tasks down into smaller, more manageable pieces.

However, it's not enough just to turn up for a job interview with a logical mind as your sole qualification. An employer will want to see some sort of formal qualification and a proven track record. But if you can show someone an impressive piece of software with your name on it, it will count for a lot more than a string of academic qualifications.

So what specific skills are employers looking for? The Windows market is booming and there's a demand for good C, C++, Delphi, Java and Visual Basic developers. Avoid older languages such as FORTRAN and COBOL unless you want to work as a contract programmer.

For someone starting out, my best advice would be to subscribe to the programming magazines such as Microsoft Systems Journal. Get one or two of the low-cost 'student' editions of C++, Visual Basic and Delphi. Get a decent book on Windows programming. If you decide programming is really for you, spend more money on a training course.

Exigences: requirements

Diviser: break into

Gérable: manageable

Seul(e) : sole

Histoire/ antécédents: track record

Liste/ collection: string

Qualification: skills

Conseil : advice

Éviter: avoid

Formation /cours:Training

étroit :

How to become a Computer Consultant

The first key point to realise is that you can't know everything. However you mustn't become an expert in too narrow a field. The second key point is that you must be interested in your subject. The third key point is to differentiate between contract work and consultancy. Good contractors move from job to job every few months. A consultant is different. A consultant often works on very small timescales – a few days here, a week there, but often for a core collection of companies that keep coming back again and again.

There's a lot of work out there for people who know Visual Basic, C++, and so on. And there are lots of people who know it too, so you have to be better than them. Qualifications are important. Microsoft has a raft of exams you can take, as does Novell, and in my experience these are very useful pieces of paper. University degrees are useless. They merely prove you can think, and

will hopefully get you into a job where you can learn something useful. Exams like Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer are well worth doing. The same goes for NetWare Certification. However, this won't guarantee an understanding of the product, its positioning in the market, how it relates to other products and so on. That's where the all-important experience comes in.

Here's the road map. After leaving university you get a technical role in a company and spend your evenings and weekends learning the tools of your trade – and getting your current employer to pay for your exams. You don't stay in one company for more than two years. After a couple of hops like that, you may be in a good position to move into a junior consultancy position in one of the larger consultancy companies. By the age of 30, you've run big projects, rolled out major solutions and are well known. Maybe then it's time to make the leap and run your own life.

Étroit narrow

Champ/domaine field

Période timescale

Diplôme diploma/ degree

Inutile : useless

Beaucoup de a raft of

Métier trade

Actuel current

Saut/changements : hop

Diriger : run

Grand saut

Job title	consultant
Nature of work	Visits / writes audit= report = advice
Formal qualifications	IT degree / certification (SAP / SAS /oracle /Microsoft)
Personal qualities	Smart / wide knowledge
Technical skills	A little programming

How to get started	Small projects
How to make progress	Major companies

How to become an IT Manager

IT managers manage projects, technology and people. Any large organisation will have at least one IT manager responsible for ensuring that everyone who actually needs a PC has one and that it works properly. This means taking responsibility for the maintenance of servers and the installation of new software, and for staffing a help-desk and a support group.

Medium to large companies are also likely to have an IT systems manager. They are responsible for developing and implementing computer software that supports the operations of the business. They're responsible for multiple development projects and oversee the implementation and support of the systems. Companies will have two or three major systems that are probably bought off the shelf and then tailored by an in-house development team.

Apart from basic hardware and software expertise, an IT manager will typically have over five years'

experience in the industry. Most are between 30 and 45. Since IT managers have to take responsibility for budgets and for staff, employers look for both of these factors in any potential recruit.

Nearly all IT managers have at least a first degree if not a second one as well. Interestingly, many of them don't have degrees in computing science. In any case, the best qualification for becoming a manager is experience. If your personality is such that you're unlikely to be asked to take responsibility for a small team or a project, then you can forget being an IT manager. You need to be bright, communicative and be able to earn the trust of your teams. Most of this can't be taught, so if you don't have these skills then divert your career elsewhere.

Job title	IT manager
Nature of work	Recruit staff choose software/ hardware – maintain
Formal qualifications	Degree in IT
Personal qualities	Sociable / technical minded
Technical skills	Know basics
How to get started	Small firm
How to make progress	Bigger projects

Can you find these words in the text?

Au moins at least

Recruiter des gens pour.. to staff

Superviser to oversee

Version standard off the shelf

Adapté sur mesure tailored

Carrière career

Intelligent bright

Gagner to earn

Confiance trust

Can you give a definition of

A certification: degree given by a firm