# Unit Career, a rewarding job

# Ref: `U2\_HopesDreams.docx`

in C:\Tracy\TW related\English\EF\2 EF oral topics - Script based on Level\EF L7-Intemediate\U2\_HopesDreams

# Stop) Lexical resource

|  |
| --- |
| [ɪn'ɡeɪdʒɪŋ] engaging /ɪnˈɡeɪdʒɪŋ/ [ADJ](javascript:;) An engaging person or thing is pleasant, interesting, and entertaining, attracting your interest.  [ **an engaging person; an engaging thing: 令人愉快的/有意思的/迷人的(人，事情)]**  [**an enjoyable and engaging job 一个让人愉快的，感到有意思的工作**]    e.g. I find being a TW very **engaging/interesting..**  e.g. For me, sales is `**an enjoyable and engaging job`.** 一个令人愉快的/享受的工作  e.g. He has `**an enjoyable and engaging job`**.  e.g.  Your manager has asked for **a catch-up meeting**. Answer his questions about your work  \* Javier: So Tracy, how’s everything going?  \* Tracy: Great! The work, I mean Ansible and InfluxDB test, is challenging and **a wee bit** **demanding 对技术和能力要求高的.** I mean it required a **skill set技能组;** but it’s pretty **engaging and interesting** (very pleasant and interesting).  e.g. an engaging smile 令人愉快的/迷人的微笑 |
| /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəb əl/ enjoyable [ADJ](javascript:;)Something that is enjoyable gives you pleasure. 令人愉快的/享受的  [**an enjoyable and engaging job 一个让人愉快的，感到有意思的工作**]  e.g. It was much more enjoyable than I had expected.  它比我原先想的要令人愉快得多。  e.g. For me, sales is **an enjoyable and engaging job.** 一个令人愉快的/享受的工作  e.g. He has **an enjoyable and engaging job**.  e.g. I don’t think working in DP project is **enjoyable**. Instead, it’s rather tough. However, I feel it’s **a rewarding job**.  e.g. I find being a TW very **enjoyable and engaging.** |
| On that note = Speaking of which,  Speaking of sth, xx |
| [rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ] 值得做的，有益的有意义的(工作，职业，活动) rewarding,  **[a stimulating and rewarding job, a rewarding career, a rewarding activity, like being a volunteer, like participate the public awareness activity 公益活动]**  A rewarding job (like being a doctor or teacher) or a rewarding activity (e.g. being a volunteer) is making you feel happy and satisfied because you feel you are doing something useful, meaningful, valuable, or important esp when you help others (who are in desperate situation), even if you do not earn much money, which however bring you invaluable benefits. **It’s worth your time and effort to do it.** **It’s worthwhile to do it.**  e.g.   ...a career that she found stimulating and rewarding.   …一项她感到激发人的、有意义的值得做的职业  e.g. Teaching can be **a very rewarding career.** 教书可以是一种很有意义的职业。  e.g. Being a doctor is a highly rewarding career, which helps lots of patients in desperate situation.  e.g. Being a Doctor without Border is such **a stimulating and rewarding job** even with big challenges. You can **render humanitarian assistance** to help the impoverished people **in run-down areas/slums贫穷破烂的地方**, esp the **\*\*underprivileged children贫困儿童\*\***  **// very poor, with worse living conditions, educational opportunities etc than most people in society**  **贫困的；社会地位低下的；下层社会的 underprivileged children 贫困儿童**  **// run-down areas/slums贫穷破烂的地方** |
| [dɪ'mɑːndɪŋ]  demanding   1. Needing a lot of ability, effort, or skill 要求高的；对技术和能力要求高的(job, task）；费力的 **[对身体素质要求很高: physically demanding; 对精神层面要求很高mentally demanding; emotionally; 对文化修养要求很高intellectually demanding; a demanding job: 对技能/能力要求比较高的工作 ]** e.g. He’s a senior manager in IBM, which is **a demanding job.** e.g. Testing Ansible with K8s is **a demanding task**, which needs lots of solid tech skills in Linux and required deep understanding about Cloud Docker. **对技能/能力要求比较高的任务**   e.g Your manager has asked for **a catch-up meeting**. Answer his questions about your work  \* Javier: So Tracy, how’s everything going?  \* Tracy: Great! The work, I mean Ansible and InfluxDB test, is challenging and **a wee bit** **demanding 对技术和能力要求高的.** I mean it required a **skill set技能组;** but it’s pretty **engaging and interesting** (very pleasant and interesting).  e.g. Climbing is **physically demanding.** 爬山 **对身体素质要求很高** e.g. He wanna find a perfect, **like-minded girlfriend**, and he’s **mentally demanding 对精神层面要求很高**. //like-minded friend [志同道合](javascript:;)/[志趣相投的](javascript:;): [ADJ](javascript:;)Like-minded people have similar opinions, ideas, attitudes, or interests. 想法相同的 ...the opportunity to mix with hundreds of like-minded people.   1. [ADJ](javascript:;)A demanding job or demanding task requires a lot of your time, energy, or attention. 费力的; 费时的(工作，任务，项目)  **[ a demanding job 高要求的/费时的工作; a demanding task; a demanding project ]** e.g. After ending her **maternity leave**, she tried to return to work, but found she could no longer cope with this **demanding job** in DP project. 不再能适应这项 费时费力的工作 e.g. Studying and testing k8s is really **a demanding task.** 2. [ADJ](javascript:;)People who are demanding are not easily satisfied or pleased, expecting a lot of attention or expecting to have things exactly the way they want, especially in a way that is not fair〔人〕要求过高的 /要求严格的苛求的 **[ sb is demanding; a demanding person ]** e.g. Her mother could be very demanding at times. 她妈妈有时会十分苛刻 e.g. Her clients are very **demanding**. 他的客户　**要求很高／很苛求** e.g. Tracy is a very demanding child.  是个非常苛求的/要求比较高当然孩子 e.g. I’m sort of **a highly self-demanding person**, esp in study and work. 我是一个自我严格苛刻/要求比较高的人 |
| [**志同道合**](javascript:;)**/**[**志趣相投的**](javascript:;)**like-minded friend**: [ADJ](javascript:;)Like-minded people have similar opinions, ideas, attitudes, or interests. 想法相同的  e.g. Grab the opportunity to mix with hundreds of **like-minded people**.  e.g. He wanna find a perfect, **like-minded girlfriend**, and he’s **mentally demanding 精神要求很高**. |
| * maternity leave * paternity leave |
|  |
| [**past continuous过去进行时: was doing; were doing** ]  Use **while +** **past continuous过去进行时** to describe an event happening during a period of time.  e.g. I was making a lot of money **while** I was living in Korea.  e.g. **While** I was studying to be a lawyer, I worked for six months in a restaurant. |
| 分词/ˈpɑːtɪsɪpəl/ participle  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)In grammar, a participle is a form of a verb that can be used in compound tenses of the verb. There are two participles in English:   * the past participle, which usually ends in "-ed," * the present participle, which ends in "-ing." |
| [a catch-up meeting ]  e.g Your manager has asked for **a catch-up meeting**. Answer his questions about your work  \* Javier: So Tracy, how’s everything going?  \* Tracy: Great! The work, I mean Ansible and InfluxDB test, is challenging and **a wee bit** **demanding 对技术和能力要求高的.** I mean it required a **skill set技能组;** but it’s pretty **engaging and interesting** (very pleasant and interesting). //a little bit = a wee bit, in wee hrs |
| **[ 明智的决定: a wise decision]**  e.g. How smart! Renting the computers was **a wise decision**.  e.g. Nice, **a wise decision**, I think. |
| ['vɛtərə'nɛrɪən] veterinarian  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A veterinarian is a professional person who is qualified to treat sick or injured animals. 兽医  E.g. Hailey's an excellent veterinarian. She really **made a difference** for our cat. |
| I'm **not well-paid.** It's difficult to support myself. |
| 3R:   * Reduce garbage, trash, **landfill** * Reuse:  e.g. plastic bottles for water, => water the plant;  e.g. card boxes for storing socks or underwear in **wardrobe ['wɔːdrəʊb]** e.g. glass bottle for vinegar, cooking wine * Recycle: cardboard, glass, aluminum [əˈlumənəm], **scrap metal 废铁** |
| Make a difference: do some change  e.g. If you **build** green cities, you **can make a difference/change** in the world.  E.g. Hailey's an excellent veterinarian/ˌvɛtərɪˈnɛərɪən/. She really **made a difference** for our cat. |
| 飞机库 /ˈhæŋ**ə**/ hang**a**r: a hangar is a large building in which aircraft are kept or maintained. |
| /mɪsˈk**ɒn**dʌkt/ misconduct 不端行为；不诚实行为；胡作非为,玩忽职守  N-UNCOUNT Misconduct is bad, morally bad, unacceptable behaviour, especially by a professional person in a position of authority or trust  **[ \*\*sexual misconduct /kɒn/= extramarital behaviour; (医生，老师)玩忽职守: professional misconduct /kɒn/\*\*]**  • a doctor who has been accused of \*\*professional misconduct 玩忽职守\*\* 被指控 玩忽职守 的医生  • He was fired for serious misconduct . 他因严重失职被解雇。  • A psychologist was found guilty of serious \*\*professional misconduct /kɒndʌkt/ 失职罪/玩忽职守\*\* yesterday. 昨天一名心理学家被判严重的失职罪 |
| /ˈɑːmˌrɛst/ 胳膊休息的地方🡺(椅子)扶手: armrest  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)The armrests on a chair are the two pieces on either side that support your arms when you are sitting down. (椅子)扶手  E.g. The FBI suggests passengers keep the armrest between them and a stranger down |
| * First conditional statement:  Use a first conditional statement **to express a realistic possibility**. Use `if + present tense` in the if clause, and a modal like `will` or `can` in the result clause. e.g. If we recycle, reduce trash, and reuse the green products, the city will be greener and more environmentally friendly. * Second conditional statement – if sb **did** sth, xxx **would** xxx.  Use a second conditional statement **for something less likely, or even impossible**. Use `if + past tense` in the if clause, and `would` in the result clause. e.g. If everyone plant**ed** trees, the air **would** be cleaner and the world **would** be more **environmentally friendly**. e.g. If I work**ed** less, I **would** travel more. * Third conditional statement: If sb **had done xxx**, xxx **would have done** xxx (subjunctive mood: [s**ə**b'dʒʌŋktɪv] 虚拟语气) Use a third conditional statement to communicate the **potential result of an event that did NOT actually happen.** Use if + had done (**past perfect 过去完成时)** in the **if** clause, and **would have done (`present perfect` 现在完成时)** in the result clause. e.g. If Terry **had gotten rich (//past perfect)**, he **would have stopped working**. => which means Terry didn’t get rich actually e.g. If I **had got** my masters in SMU, Halifax, I **would have moved** to Canada 🡺 which means I didn’t get the master’s degree |
| Go for it. 放手去干吧  **e.g. Go for it**; you can make it 放手去干吧  e.g. Of course, you can do it. **Go for it!** |
| rhetorical question  反问句(不必回答, 只为加强语气及效果的反问)  [N](javascript:;)a question to which **no answer is required**: used esp for dramatic effect. An example is Who knows? (with the implication Nobody knows)  e.g. Isn’t it a little bit ambitious? //**a little bit = a wee bit**  e.g. Isn’t that a little silly/foolish? |
| **(停止沸腾) 开始走下坡路，（成绩，表现）开始下滑 go off the boil**: gradually become less good at sth that you used to **excel at/in (//excel at/in sth: = be good at).** |
| **[skill set技能组合]**  e.g. I have a large **skill set技能组合**in many different **disciplines/fields/realms**.  e.g. Different industries, from technology to education, require different **skill set技能组合**. But if you're good at computing, presentations, communication and management, you'll be able to find work in many **disciplines/fields/realms**.  e.g Your manager has asked for a catch-up meeting. Answer his questions about your work  \* Javier: So Tracy, how’s everything going?  \* Tracy: Great! The work, I mean Ansible and InfluxDB test, is challenging and a wee bit **demanding** 对技术和能力要求高的. I mean it required **a skill set技能组**; but it’s pretty **engaging and interesting** (very pleasant and interesting).  e.g. I am looking to spend the next five years developing my ~~product design/~~DevOps **skill set**, as well as increase my **proficiency** in different **disciplines/fields/subjects**, including testing, programming, and marketing. For **my long-term goal**, I expect to achieve a senior management **post/role/position** within 10 years. |
| **(停止沸腾) 开始走下坡路，（成绩，表现）开始下滑 go off the boil**: gradually become less good at sth that you used to **excel at/in (//excel at/in sth: = be good at).** |
| **[ discipline = subject, field]**  e.g. I'd like to improve my proficiency in that **discipline**.  e.g. Different industries, from technology to education, require different **skill set技能组合**. But if you're good at **a skill set** of computing, presentations, communication and management, you'll be able to find work in many **disciplines/fields/realm/subjects**. For example, sales, operations and marketing departments are often very happy to give **posts/roles/positions** to people who show high levels of **proficiency** in the areas mentioned above.  e.g. I am looking to spend the next five years developing my ~~product design/~~DevOps **skill set**, as well as increase my **proficiency** in different **disciplines/fields/subjects**, including testing, programming, and marketing. For **my long-term goal**, I expect to achieve a senior management **post/role/position** within 10 years. |

# Part 1) Rewarding job

## Describe your job

Let's look at adjectives you can use to describe jobs, projects and clients.

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| Use **enjoyable** and **engaging** to describe jobs or projects that you find interesting.   * my job as a teacher, it’s pretty **enjoyable and rewarding** // Something that is enjoyable gives you pleasure. 令人愉快的/享受的 * For me, sales is “**an enjoyable and engaging job”.** 一个令人愉快的/享受的工作 * He has “**an enjoyable and engaging job”**. * I don’t think working in DP project is **enjoyable**. Instead, it’s rather tough. However, I feel it’s **a rewarding job**. * I find being a TW very **engaging. It’s interesting and enjoyable.** //An engaging person or thing is pleasant, interesting, and entertaining, attracting your interest. 令人愉快的/有意思的/迷人的(人，事情) |
| Use **challenging** and **demanding** to describe jobs, projects or clients that are high-pressure, difficult or require a lot of time.   * my job, it’s **a demanding job** (requires a lot of time, effort, and attention from you) 费时费力的工作 * Marta is the CEO of a large corporation, **a very** demanding **job.** // Needing a lot of ability, effort, or skill 要求高的；需要技能的 * my current job is pretty **challenging**, full of **formidable challenges艰巨的挑战** every day. * John has a very **challenging job**. He's a firefighter.   e.g Your manager has asked for **a catch-up meeting**. Answer his questions about your work  \* Javier: So Tracy, how’s everything going?  \* Tracy: Great! The work, I mean Ansible and InfluxDB test, is challenging and **a wee bit** **demanding 对技术和能力要求高的.** I mean it required a **skill set技能组;** but it’s pretty **engaging and interesting** (very pleasant and interesting). |
| Use **rewarding** and **satisfying** to describe a job or project that provides a sense of satisfaction.  [a rewarding job; **a stimulating, inspiring, and rewarding job**]  e.g. Teaching can be **a very rewarding career.** 教书可以是一种很有意义的职业。  e.g. Being a doctor is a highly rewarding career, which helps lots of patients in desperate situation.  e.g. Being a Doctor without Border is such **a stimulating and rewarding job** even with big challenges. You can **render humanitarian assistance** to help the impoverished people **in run-down areas/slums贫穷破烂的地方**, esp the **\*\*underprivileged children贫困儿童\*\***  e.g. Helping others learn is really **rewarding and satisfying.**  e.g. Completing that project and hitting the milestone within tensely tight schedule was extremely **satisfying**.  e.g. It was **satisfying** to complete the project early. |
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## Time in order

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| Adverb clauses often add information about time. Use adverbs such as **before**, **after**, **when** and **while** to put events in order. | |
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| Use **before +** past simple to talk about the period of time preceding an event. | |
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|  | **Before** I got this job, I worked as a sales assistant. |
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|  | Chris had **a really demanding job(对能力和技能要求高的工作) as senior tech lead** **before** he quit. |
| Use **after +** past simple to talk about the period of time following an event. | |
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|  | **After** she finished her part-time job during **the gap year**, she went back to school. |
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|  | What did you do **after** you graduated? |

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| Use **when +** past simple to talk about a certain period of time. | |
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|  | **When** I was younger, I thought I should study law. |
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|  | What did you do **when** you worked at XCCX? |
| Use **while +** **past continuous过去进行时** to describe an event happening during a period of time. | |
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|  | I was making a lot of money **while** I was living in Korea. //**past continuous过去进行** |
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|  | **While** I was studying to be a lawyer, I worked for six months in a restaurant. |

## Grammar: past participles ['pɑrtə'sɪpl] 过去分词

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| 分词/ˈpɑːtɪsɪpəl/ participle  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)In grammar, a participle is a form of a verb that can be used in compound tenses of the verb. There are two participles in English:   * **the past participle, which usually ends in "-ed,"** * **the present participle, which ends in "-ing."** |

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| **Completed actions - `have + done (past participle)`**  Here is a useful form for when we talk about **the completion of actions in the recent past**, especially if we don't say exactly when they happened.  e.g. **I've finished** the Grove project. 已经完成了  e.g. **I've enjoyed** working with the developers on this **engaging project (//an enjoyable and engaging project/task, 让人愉悦的，感到有意思的工作/项目/事情).** |
| **Ongoing actions – ‘have been doing (present participle)`**  Here's a slightly different form we can use to talk about actions **that started in the past**  **but are still ongoing**.  e.g. **I've been working on** this **challenging project** **for** three months now. There’are tons of **formidable challenges** on the way.  e.g. **I've been focusing on** the new software release that is **a pretty challenging and demanding task (对技能和能力要求高的工作 require lots of tech skill and ability).**  V.S.  When we refer to an ongoing **state** rather than an ongoing **action**, we don't use the -ing form of the verb aka the ‘present participle 现在分词’).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **I've been** here for three months. |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **I've known** Eric for a while now. | . | |

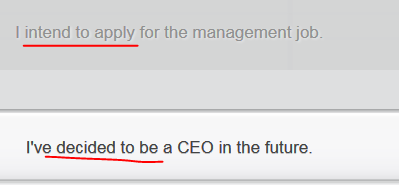
## Catch-up meeting with your manager to update your project status

Your manager has asked for **a catch-up meeting**. Answer his questions about your work

\* Javier: So Tracy, how’s everything going?

\* Tracy: Great! The work, I mean Ansible and InfluxDB test, is challenging and **a wee bit** **demanding 对技术和能力要求高的.** I mean it required a **skill set技能组;** but it’s pretty **engaging and interesting** (very pleasant and interesting). //a little bit = a wee bit, in wee hrs

# Part 2) Future plans (long-haul V.S. short-term plans)

* **Where do you see yourself** in five years? => **I’d like to see myself** in PM position in 3 years; then **I dream of** starting my own business in next 3 years.
* **Where do you wanna be** in 3 years, let’s say? 🡺 I **plan on** sth
* really want to do   
  e.g. She really wants to **make a difference** in the world.  
  e.g. I want to get a job and support myself  
  e.g. I want to change my lifestyle by **doing an exercise routine**.  
  e.g. I've always wanted to **open my own business**.  
  e.g. I want to learn more about management.
* hope to do sth  
  e.g. He hopes to get a job recycling plastic.  
  e.g. She hopes to earn a lot of money after college and **bootstrap herself out of** poverty. 靠自己/自力更生，冲出贫穷
* dream of doing sth  
  e.g. Mary dreams of building her own home
* love to do sth
* Intend to do; My intention is to do sth  
  e.g. I intend to work as a lawyer at a big **law firm 律师所**.  
  
* I've **decided to study** law.  
  

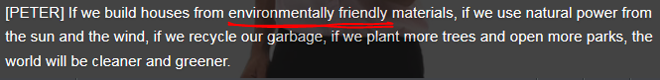
## Talk about your hopes, dreams, and plans/intentions

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| 3R, **environmentally friendly**   * Reduce garbage, trash, **landfill** * Reuse:  e.g. plastic bottles for water, => water the plant;  e.g. card boxes for storing socks or underwear in **wardrobe ['wɔːdrəʊb]** e.g. glass bottle for vinegar, cooking wine * Recycle: cardboard, glass, aluminum [əˈlumənəm], **scrap metal 废铁** |

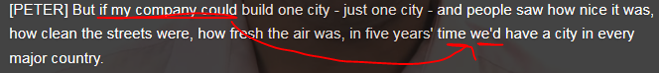
 I want to build green cities.







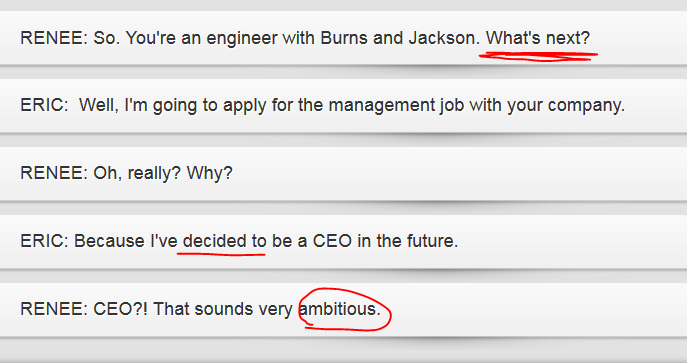
It won’t be easy.



//subjunctive mood: [s**ə**b'dʒʌŋktɪv] 虚拟语气

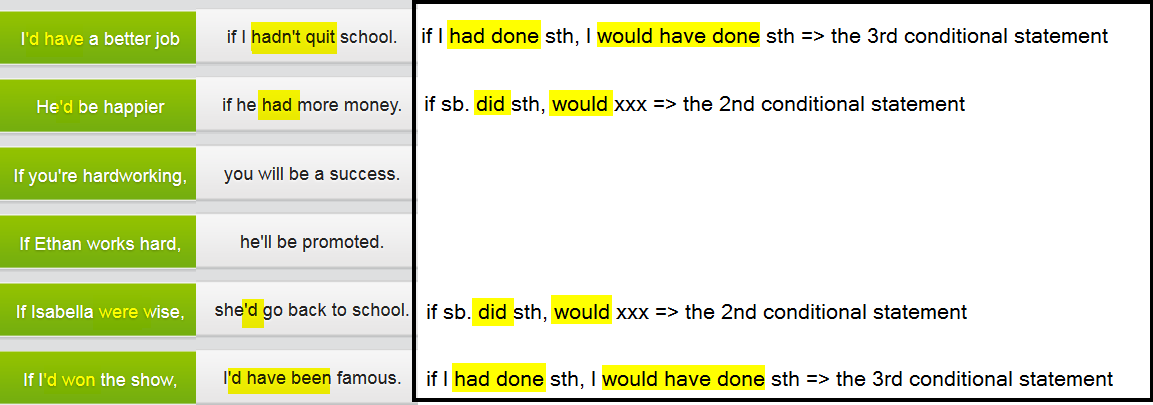
 

e.g.



## Grammar: first and second conditional statement

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| * First conditional statement:  Use a first conditional statement **to express a realistic possibility**. Use `if + present tense` in the if clause, and a modal like `will` or `can` in the result clause. e.g. If we recycle, reduce trash, and reuse the green products, the city will be greener and more environmentally friendly. * Second conditional statement – if sb **did** sth, xxx **would** xxx.  Use a second conditional statement **for something less likely, or even impossible**. Use `if + past tense` in the if clause, and `would` in the result clause. e.g. If everyone plant**ed** trees, the air **would** be cleaner and the world **would** be more **environmentally friendly**. e.g. If I work**ed** less, I **would** travel more. * Third conditional statement: If sb **had done xxx**, xxx **would have done** xxx (subjunctive mood: [s**ə**b'dʒʌŋktɪv] 虚拟语气) Use a third conditional statement to communicate the **potential result of an event that did NOT actually happen.** Use if + had done (**past perfect 过去完成时)** in the **if** clause, and **would have done (`present perfect` 现在完成时)** in the result clause. e.g. If Terry **had gotten rich (//past perfect)**, he **would have stopped working**. => which means Terry didn’t get rich actually e.g. If I **had got** my masters in SMU, Halifax, I **would have moved** to Canada 🡺 which means I didn’t get the master’s degree |



## First conditional statement

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| Use a first conditional statement to express a realistic possibility. Use **if +** present tense in the **if** clause, and a modal like **will** or **can** in the result clause. | | |
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|  | If we **recycle, reduce trash, and reuse the green products**, the city **will be** greener and more **environmentally friendly.** |
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|  | If you **build** **green/environmentally friendly** cities, you **can make a difference/change** in the world. |  |

## Second conditional statement – if sb did sth, xxx would xxx

Use a second conditional statement for something less likely, or even impossible. Use `if + past tense` in the if clause, and `would` in the result clause.

If everyone plant**ed** trees, the air **would** be cleaner and the world **would** be more **environmentally friendly**.

If I work**ed** less, I **would** travel more.

Life **would** be easier if I earn**ed** more money



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| --- | --- | --- |
| Note: **Remember that `were` is the correct form of the verb `be` in the second conditional statement, that is in the subjunctive [səb] mood.** | | |
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|  | If this city **were** green, the world **would** be a better place. |  |
| However, in informal speech, you will often hear **was**. | | |
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|  | If I **was** more careful with my garbage, I **could** recycle more. |  |
| The two clauses can be swapped around. When this happens, no comma is necessary. | | |
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|  | We'll have more trees **if** we open more parks. | We'll have more trees if we open more parks. |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Life would be easier **if** I earned more money. | Life would be easier if I earned more money. |

OLIVIA: I've always wanted to **open my own business**.  
JAMES: That's very **ambitious**. If you open**ed** your own business, what **would** you do ?  
OLIVIA: Something that **makes a difference** in the world. Like working with elderly people.  
JAMES: You want to take care of the elderly?  
OLIVIA: Yeah. Actually, I want to open a home for the elderly. It's been a dream of mine since my grandmother died.  
JAMES: Wow. If you **did** that, it **would** be very a meaningful and **rewarding activity 有意义的值得去做的活动**. It **would** change people's lives. There are so many elderly people who need help.  
OLIVIA: I know. I really want to do it, but it won't be easy. If I do open a home, it'll be difficult to support myself. I won't have much money.  
JAMES: Well, I think you should do it. Maybe I could help.  
OLIVIA: Really? Thanks! It will be easier if you help.

## Third conditional statement: If sb had done xxx, xxx would have done xxx (subjunctive mood: [səb'dʒʌŋktɪv] 虚拟语气)

Use a third conditional statement to communicate the **potential result of an event that didn NOT actually happen.**

In a third conditional statement, use **if +** had done (**past perfect 过去完成时)** in the **if** clause, and **would have done (`present perfect` 现在完成时)** in the result clause.

If Terry **had gotten rich (//past perfect)**, he **would have stopped working**. => which means Terry didn’t get rich actually

If she **had been** more ambitious, they **would have promoted** her. 🡺 which means that she was not ambitious that time.

If I **had quit** school, I **wouldn't have been** so successful. 🡺 which means that I didn’t quit school.

I **would have moved** to Canada **if** I had got my masters in SMU, Halifax 🡺 which means I didn’t get the master’s degree

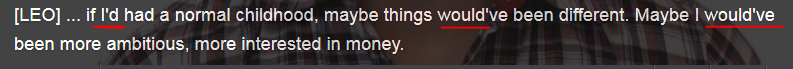
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If my sister **hadn't seen** (**past perfect 过去完成时**) the advertisement, I **wouldn't have applied** for the position.  
If we**'d had** one more month, we **would have scheduled** the report for October.  
If we**'d had** more time, we **would have built** a project website, too.  
It **would have been** simple to manage the deadlines if we**'d created (past perfect 过去完成时)** a website.

# Part 3) Discuss careers

See U2\_HopesDreams.docx C:\Tracy\TW related\English\EF\2 EF oral topics - Script based on Level\EF L7-Intemediate\U2\_HopesDreams





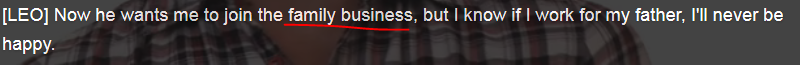






But is he happy? Hmmm, no, he got married five times.

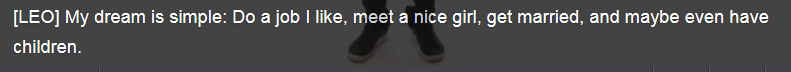














## **Adjectives for careers**

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| There are many adjectives you can use to describe careers. One way to learn them is with words that have opposite meanings, or antonyms.  **simple - complicated** | | |
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|  | My job is so **simple** that I'm always bored. | My job is so simple that I'm always bored. |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Being an accountant must be **complicated**. | Being an accountant must be complicated. |
| **rich - poor** | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | I want to get really **rich** before I retire. | I want to get really rich before I retire. |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Amanda is tired of being **poor**. | Amanda is tired of being poor. |
| **wise - foolish** | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | My father is a very **wise** man. | My father is a very wise man. |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | He was **foolish** to drop out of high school. | He was foolish to drop out of high school. |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **critical - unimportant** | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | It's **critical** to get a good education. | It's critical to get a good education. |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Don't worry about it. The cost is **unimportant**. | Don't worry about it. The cost is unimportant. |
| **normal - odd** | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | It's **normal** to worry about getting a good job. | It's normal to worry about getting a good job. |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | She's a very **odd** person. | She's a very odd person. |
| **talented - untalented** | | |
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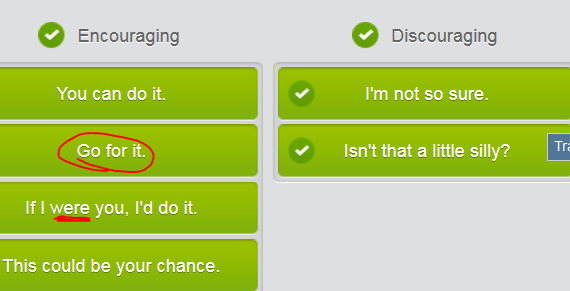
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | He's a **talented** salesperson. | He's a talented salesperson. |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | She's great at chemistry, but **untalented** in accounting. | She's great at chemistry, but untalented in accounting. |

She's so **talented** . She knows how to write a fascinating story.  
How smart! Renting the computers was a wise decision.  
The most **critical** thing for us to do is pay the employees. Then we can buy computers.  
It's **critical** to finish the project before Friday.  
He's rich . He made a lot of money online.  
My job is pretty normal . I'm a server at a hamburger restaurant.  
He's slightly **odd**, but he's very good at his job.  
You shouldn't quit school to travel. That would be a foolish thing to do.

Rick's very talented. He's got the skills to be CEO. You know, that’s **a highly demanding job 对技能和能力要很高的工作.**

## Encouraging and discouraging



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Encourage** | **Discourage** |
| This could be the chance you'**ve been waiting** for. //**present perfect continuous** | Seriously? Aren't you being a little foolish/**silly**? (rhetorical question  * + [N](javascript:;)a question to which no answer is required: used esp for dramatic effect. An example is Who knows? (with the implication Nobody knows) 不必回答, 只为加强语气及效果的反问) |
| **Go for it**; you can make it 放手去干吧  Of course, you can do it. **Go for it!** | I'm not so sure you should do it.  I’m not sure whether it’s **a wise decision 明智的决定.** |
| If I **were** you, I'**d** do it. |  |

# Part 4) Job and industry terms

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| To avoid repetition in a personal statement, you can use these synonyms for the word **job**. | |
|  |  |
| I am looking for a **role** in sales. |  |
| We have a **post** open in management.  They have a **post** open in accounting. |  |
| I am interested in a **position** in accounts. |  |
|  |  |
| **Goals** | |
|  |  |
| When describing your goals, you can talk about them **in terms of their time frame.** | |
|  |  |
| My **long-term/long-haul** goal is to move into management. |  |
| My **short-term** goal is to gain more experience. |  |

 e.g.

**Where do you see yourself in 3 years, let’s say?**

**Where do you wanan be in 5 years?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Industries** | |
|  |  |
| You might want to talk about the **industry** (industry) you're in or want to be in. | |
|  |  |
| I find working in the **science industry** really **engaging** (interesting and pleasant). |  |
| The **green (environmentally friendly) sector/industry** is really growing, and that's **where I want to be.** What is more, working for environmentally friendly **sector/industry** is **stimulating and rewarding 有意义的/值得去做的(职业，工作，活动） //a rewarding job/career/activity.** |  |
| The financial **sector/industry** is doing very well. |  |
| **Skills** | |
|  |  |
| And you can use words like these to describe what you can do or want to improve. | |
|  |  |
| I want to improve my **proficiency in English**. |  |
| I have a large **skill set技能组合**in many different **disciplines**.  I excel at English writing and editing, esp in the IT industry.  **(停止沸腾) 开始走下坡路，（成绩，表现）开始下滑 go off the boil: gradually become less good at sth that you used to excel at/in (//excel at/in sth: = be good at).** |  |

## What `skill sets` are important in that industry?

Different industries, from technology to education, require different **skill set技能组合**. But if you're good at **a skill set** of computing, presentations, communication and management, you'll be able to find work in many **disciplines/fields/realm/subjects**. For example, sales, operations and marketing departments are often very happy to give **posts/roles/positions** to people who show high levels of **proficiency** in the areas mentioned above.

Of course, if your **long-term goal** is to move up (promote with increased rank) in your company, then you'll need to gain experience in the industry and build knowledge of the **sector/industry** you're working in.

## Future verbs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verbs + infinitives** | | |
|  |  | |
| Many verbs that refer to the future use this pattern: verb + infinitive.  Some examples you may know are **plan**, **intend**, **want**, **hope**, **expect**, **look**, **aim** and **would like**. | | |
|  |  | |
| I **aim to move up** (get promoted) in the industry.  He aims to **move up in the company**. | |  | |
| I **expect to spend** five years in this post. | |  | |
| I **hope to move into** senior management. | |  | |
| **I would like to gain** more experience in this discipline. | |  | |
| I **am looking to increase** my proficiency in this area. | |  | |
| I **am planning to start my own business**. | |  | |

## Personal statement (PS) / Your career profile

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Writing your personal statement** | |
|  |  |
| When writing a personal statement, it's a good idea to start with your job title, or by describing the job you do. | |
|  |  |
| ***I am currently employed as*** *a laboratory technician.* |  |
|  |  |
| State your goals clearly. Start with your short-term goals, then outline your longer-term ones. | |
|  |  |
| ***Short term, I am aiming to*** *work at a large, multinational company.* |  |
| ***My long-term career goal is to*** *become an executive.* |  |
|  |  |
| **Timelines** | |
|  |  |
| If you want to set expectations about how long you will need to achieve your goals, do it in a separate paragraph, starting with the earliest goal. | |
|  |  |
| ***I am looking to spend the next five years*** *developing my product-design skill set.* |  |
| ***I expect to achieve*** *a senior management post* ***within 10 years****.* |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Improvements** | |
|  |  |
| You can also include some information about what skills you are going to improve, or  what you expect to do on the way to achieving your goal. | |
|  |  |
| ***I aim to*** *increase my proficiency with design software.* |  |

|  |
| --- |
| e.g.  I am currently employed as a devOps engineer, and my **short-term career goals** are to **move into project management in 3 years** and then **move up** in the DevOps Cloud Computing industry. I am aiming to become a manager within a large company ~~or start my own business in the publishing~~ **~~sector/industry~~**.  I am looking to spend the next five years developing my ~~product design~~ professional **skill set**, as well as increase my **proficiency** in different **disciplines/fields/subjects**, including testing, programming, and marketing. For **my long-term goal**, I expect to achieve a senior management **post/role/position** within 10 years. |
| e.g.  I am an experienced retail manager **aiming to** get a role/position at a multinational company in the supermarket **sector** in the short term. My **long-term career goals** are to run a large electronics store and to become a national manager.    Within the next two years, I **am looking** to develop my **skill set** and competence in logistics, retail management and negotiations. I expect to achieve a post/role/position at a large supermarket chain within three years. |

## Post a profile/a career personal statement

Write a personal statement for a careers website. Give your job title and describe your long- and short-term career goals. State your time frame for your career goals and development plans.