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1

Choosing your own path

Objectives

Section 1

Episode 1

Analyzing yourself

- to do a self-analysis and come up with potential career options
- to examine approaches to career planning
- to review test results

Episode 2

Achieving your career goal

- to write about your career goal
- to consider global industry trends in career planning

Project

- to write your career plan

Section 2

Text A

Career choices:

The importance of chance

- to define key concepts or terms in a text
- to explore implications
- to write an essay reflecting on career planning in Chinese culture

Text B

The courage to change careers

- to evaluate traditional values that influence career choices





① What are your expectations about your future career? Rank the following factors that may influence your career choice. You can also add your own ideas.

Job security

Salary

Training opportunities

Social status

Sense of achievement

Freedom

② Work in pairs. Compare your results and discuss why you have such career expectations.

A: I think I would prefer a job with high security and a reasonable salary. I like the idea of feeling secure.

B: Yes, that's important. But for me, I think a sense of achievement is more important, even if the salary is low.

A: Maybe, but ...

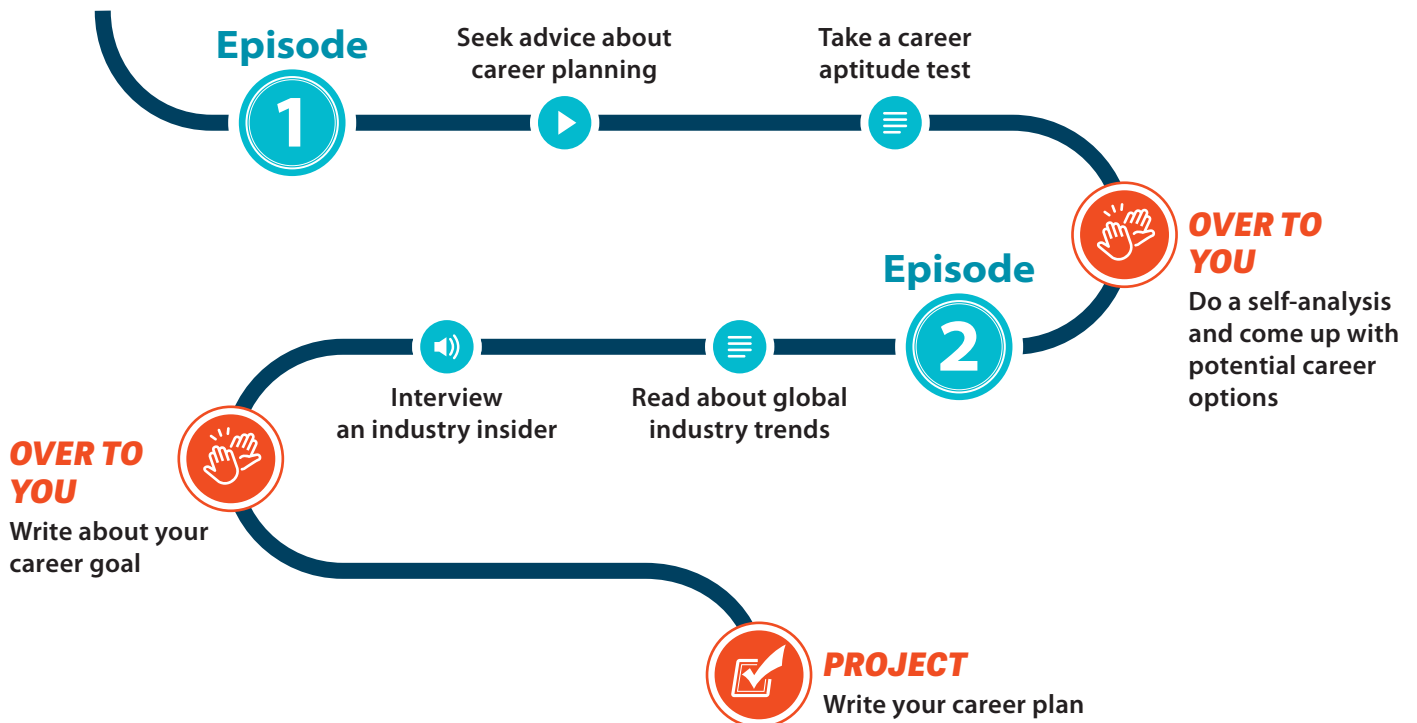
1 Section 1



A large proportion of your life may be spent trying to achieve your career goals, so it is very important to make sure that enough planning is done earlier in your life. The friends realize the importance of career planning, and they are about to make their own career plans.



STARTING POINT



Episode 1

Analyzing yourself

To find out how to do career planning, Tom and Yi Fei ask for advice from Mr. Clay, counselor at the Career Services Center of the university.



Video

- 1 ▶ Watch the video of Tom and Yi Fei's discussion with Mr. Clay. Then fill in the information about career planning.

Career planning

The purpose is to map out how you want to 1) _____.

1. Self-analysis

- Reflect on your personal 2) _____.
- Think about what knowledge, skills, experiences, and 3) _____ you have.
- Carefully consider your 4) _____ and the workplace preferences.


2. Three steps after self-analysis

- Identify 5) _____ that you think suit you based on your self-analysis.
- Do research to learn about your 6) _____.
- Write your 7) _____ as a guide to reaching your ultimate career goal.

New words

admirable /'ædm(ə)rəbl/ *a.* 令人赞赏的
brutally /'bru:tli/ *ad.* 直截了当地
arrogance /'ærəgəns/ *n.* 傲慢; 自大
narrow /'nærəʊ/ *a.* 有限的; 受限制的
unexpected /,ɪnɪk'spektɪd/ *a.* 想不到的; 意外的
occupation /,ɒkju'peɪʃn/ *n.* 职业
long-term *a.* 长期的
short-term *a.* 短期的



- 2  Watch the video again and check (✓) the advice that Mr. Clay gives about career planning.
- 1. You can consult others about your personalities.
 - 2. You should narrow down your career options at the beginning.
 - 3. It's a good idea to interview people who do the job you are interested in.
 - 4. You don't need to consider jobs that don't appeal to you.
 - 5. You should focus mainly on short-term goals.
- 3 Read the **Career skill** below. Then work in pairs and discuss which approach to career planning you prefer and why.
- A: I'm not sure what kind of career I want, so I think doing a self-analysis and then determining suitable jobs based on that would best suit me.*
- B: That makes sense. But for me, I want to be a designer, so I'd like to work out what the job involves first and then ...*

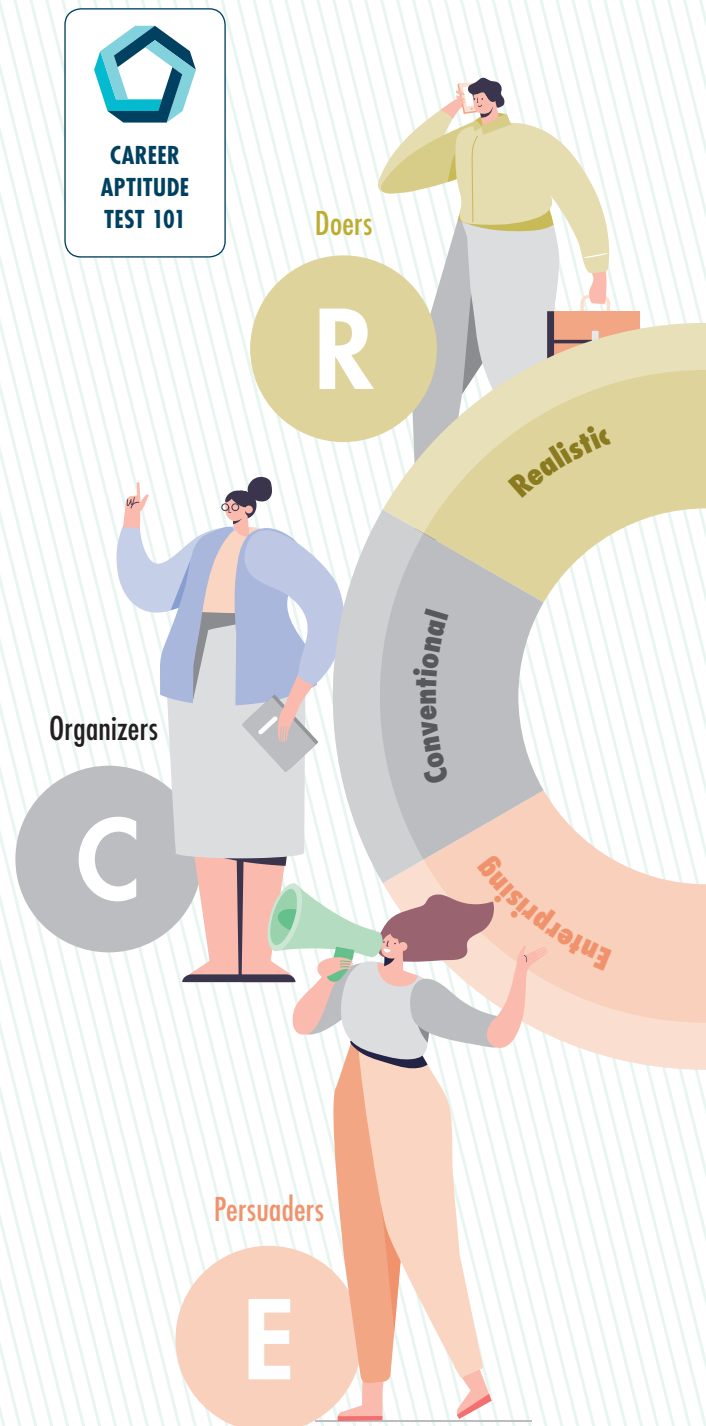
Career skill

Examining approaches to career planning

There are two common approaches to career planning. One is the approach introduced in the video, which begins with a self-analysis and then, based on this, we can determine the best career options for us.

An alternative strategy is to start by identifying our dream career, and then carry out research to find out what the job involves. This can include what necessary knowledge, skills, and experience are needed and what personal characteristics are often required. Once we have all the information, we can write a career plan outlining the steps we need to take to achieve our career goals.

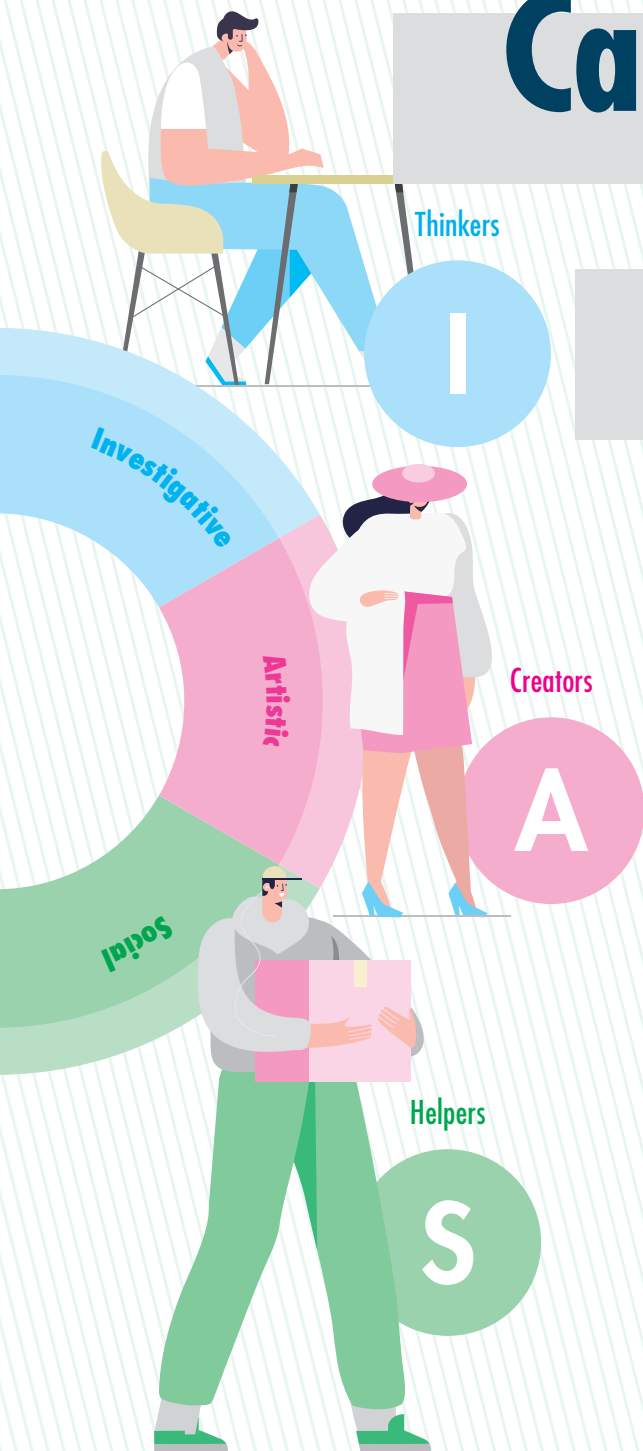
Following Mr. Clay's advice, the four friends decide to take a career aptitude test.



4 Read and complete the career aptitude test.

Career Aptitude

Test 101



The Holland Codes is a well-known model used for career tests, developed by American psychologist John L. Holland. It classifies people into six personality types according to their interests so that they can be matched with careers they are suited for. These are: Realistic (Doers), Investigative (Thinkers), Artistic (Creators), Social (Helpers), Enterprising (Persuaders), and Conventional (Organizers), creating the acronym: **RIASEC**.

A career aptitude test based on the Holland Codes poses numerous questions, asking you to describe how often you like to do certain activities. The results can help you find out your personality type and give you an indication of the best job options for that type.

Read the statements on the next page and choose the best answers for yourself. Imagine that all jobs have equal pay and prestige to avoid unconscious bias.



CAREER
APTITUDE
TEST 101

Name: _____

Date: _____

I like to ...

			Often	Sometimes	Never
R	1	fix or build things.			
	2	work with my hands.			
	3	do practical things.			
	4	work outdoors.			
	5	do things on a computer.			
I	6	do puzzles.			
	7	do experiments.			
	8	carry out research.			
	9	analyze problems and situations.			
	10	work with numbers.			
A	11	listen to music.			
	12	visit photo exhibitions.			
	13	play a musical instrument or sing.			
	14	attend plays or operas at the theater.			
	15	work independently.			
S	16	help other people.			
	17	work as part of a team.			
	18	learn about other cultures.			
	19	give talks and speeches.			
	20	discuss different issues.			
E	21	take on responsibility.			
	22	set goals for myself.			
	23	influence or persuade other people.			
	24	sell things.			
	25	make sure things get done.			
C	26	have clear instructions to follow.			
	27	work systematically.			
	28	be methodical.			
	29	pay attention to details.			
	30	keep accurate records.			

Once you have completed the test, add up your score in each section (R, I, A, S, E, and C). For every “Often” answer score 2 points, for “Sometimes” 1 and “Never” 0. Then identify the section for which you have the highest score.

	R
	I
	A
	S
	E
	C

- 5 Check the test results on Page 198. Then work in pairs and discuss the questions.
1. What are your test results?
 2. What kind of jobs do your test results suggest?

6 Reflect on your test results and the jobs suggested. Then work in pairs and discuss the questions. You can refer to the **Critical thinking skill** below.

1. How accurately do you think the test results reflect your personality?
2. Do you think the recommended jobs match your personality type?
3. Which of the jobs recommended do you like the most?

A: I think the test is mostly accurate about my personality, although I don't agree with all of the job recommendations.

B: Oh, I like all of my job recommendations. Which ones are you unsure about?

A: I actually think “personal assistant” is more of a social role than a conventional one ...

Critical thinking skill



Reviewing test results

When we review the results of an aptitude test, it is important to think critically. There are two main aspects to consider.

The first aspect is how the results could have been affected by our honesty in answering the questions: Were we absolutely honest, or were we answering based on what results we wanted to get?

The other thing to consider is that we should not expect an aptitude test to give us a definitive final answer. While it may give us ideas of possible options or suggestions, we should review them carefully and come to our own decisions.

OVER TO YOU

Tom lists his potential career options based on his test result and self-analysis.

- ✔ Do your self-analysis and come up with some potential career options. You can refer to Tom's sample on the right.

Step 1 Write down your strengths and weaknesses. Remember to include skills and work experience. Then list the potential career options based on your self-analysis and career aptitude test results.

Strengths

Weaknesses

Potential career options

Step 2 Work in pairs and share your self-analysis and career options. Discuss whether the job recommendations match your self-analysis.

A: *According to my test results, my main career options are realistic, like engineer or mechanic.*

B: *I see. What are your main strengths and weaknesses?*

A: *My main strength is being practical, and my main weakness is ...*



Tom

Strengths

- Interactive
- Ambitious and confident
- Open to new experiences
- Good communication skills
- Educational background in marketing

Weaknesses

- A bit annoying sometimes
- Easily distracted
- Not always systematic
- Limited work experience

Potential career options

- Teacher
- Travel agent
- Marketer

Language in focus

Words and expressions

1 Answer the questions about the italicized words and expressions.

1. If something is *admirable*, (a) does it have qualities worthy of respect, or (b) is it not worth doing?
2. If someone has an *occupation*, does it mean (a) they are very busy, or (b) they have a job?
3. If you say someone often shows *arrogance*, do they generally behave (a) in a polite way, or (b) in an impolite way?
4. When you *map something out*, do you (a) show the position of something on the map, or (b) plan what you are going to do?
5. When a test *throws up* interesting results, are the results (a) expected, or (b) a bit of a surprise?

2 Complete the conversation with the correct form of the words and expressions below.

accurate bias numerous
add up carry out

Yi Fei: So, did you complete your aptitude test?

Tom: Yes, I did, but I don't think it's very
1) _____!

Yi Fei: Why not? What happened when you
2) _____ your scores?

Tom: The results indicated that I should consider a social job like being a teacher or a travel agent!

Yi Fei: What's wrong with that? You love being around people.

Tom: Sure, but there are 3) _____ jobs that involve interacting with people.

Yi Fei: You need to 4) _____ more research into the jobs before you dismiss them.

Tom: Oh, come on! Can you imagine me as a teacher?

Yi Fei: I just think you're being 5) _____.

You need to think more deeply about the results of the test.

Collocations

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of suitable collocations.

ask for ignore give | advice
progress plan abandon | career

1. Even if you disagree at first, you should never completely _____ given to you by an expert.
2. You need to develop some strategies to help _____ your _____ once you've started.
3. When you have a problem and are not sure what to do about it, it's good to _____.
4. It's important to take time to _____ your _____ early on so you know what you have to do.
5. A career counselor's job is to _____ to people about how to choose the right career.
6. Despite his parents' strong disapproval, he _____ his _____ to pursue his dream.

Translation

4 Translate the paragraph into English.

大学生应如何选定自己的职业道路? 关键在于尽早确定职业目标。俗话说:“凡事预则立, 不预则废。”无论选择什么职业, 都要确立目标并制定相应的长期规划。有些学生可能会在实施计划的过程中感到迷惘或被他人的意见左右。我们要谨记: 真正掌握我们命运的是我们自己, 实现职业目标离不开坚定的决心和勇于进取的精神。(decide on; set a goal; map out; long-term; carry out; enterprising)

Episode 2

Achieving your career goal

After analyzing themselves, the four friends find industry trend reports online to learn about their preferred careers.

Video streaming

This year the global video streaming market was valued at \$50.11 billion and is projected to grow by over 20 percent in the next 8 years. Technological advances including cloud-based solutions have helped to improve video streaming quality, which in turn has promoted market growth. The most popular form of video streaming is live streaming, which accounts for around 61 percent of the market. Much of this is due to the fact that many customers prefer to watch content on their smartphones and tablets which are portable and easy to use.

In the coming years, live streaming will continue to be popular. In addition, we will see many large studios not sharing their productions with third-party platforms and even launching their own video streaming services. What's more, the amount of on-demand movies and TV shows is likely to soar because of the intense competition. Countries to watch include China, India, Mexico, and Brazil as their spending powers increase.



<https://www.marketreports.com/artificial-intelligence>

Artificial intelligence (AI)

This year the global market size for AI was valued at just under \$40 billion, with an estimated growth rate of around 42 percent in the next few years. This is partly because of increased automation in industries such as retailing, manufacturing, and health care.

Currently, advertising and media account for over 20 percent of the global revenue from AI. However, in the coming years a shift is anticipated with the health-care sector gaining the leading position by 2027.

Robot-assisted surgery, automated image diagnosis, and virtual nursing assistants will all contribute to this.

Another sector likely to benefit from increased use of AI is finance. While at first this might appear strange, AI is already helping in areas such as financial analysis, risk assessment, and investment management. Payment and account security is also to improve with AI technology in the future.



Health care



Global health-care spending reached over \$8.3 trillion this year and is expected to rise by over 5 percent next year. However, with the aging populations of many countries such as Japan, many predict that this growth will accelerate. Other contributing factors include higher overall levels of income, and new diseases and epidemics.

With this increasing demand for high-quality health care, the sector is in need of a new smart health system. The system should be based on advanced digital technologies including cloud computing, 5G, AI, and Internet of Medical Things. This will improve interactions between patients and their care systems, while also enabling early diagnosis and personalized treatment in hospitals.

As a result, there is an increased need for staff training, especially within two critical medical professions: doctors and nurses.



1 Read the reports and complete the table.

	Market information	Current trend	Future trend
Video streaming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valued at \$50.11 billion this year Expected growth rate of over 1) _____ in the next eight years 	Around 61 percent of the market is 2) _____.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Live streaming will still be popular. Large studios will launch their own video streaming services. The amount of on-demand 3) _____ will probably increase.
Artificial intelligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valued at nearly 4) _____ this year Expected growth rate of around 42 percent in the next few years 	Advertising and media make up over 5) _____ of the global revenue from AI.	Two sectors likely to benefit from AI are 6) _____.
Health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spending reaching more than 7) _____ this year Expected growth of over 5 percent next year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth of health-care spending is likely to accelerate. The sector needs a new 8) _____. 	The use of digital technologies will improve interactions between patients and the care systems, as well as enabling 9) _____ and personalized treatment.

② Check (✓) the true statements according to the reports.

- 1. The quality of video streaming won't affect the share of the market.
- 2. Live streaming is popular because people like to watch content on portable devices.
- 3. Industries such as retailing, manufacturing, and health care helped increase the market size of AI.
- 4. The health-care sector is likely to gain the leading position in terms of AI revenue in the near future.
- 5. AI hasn't played a role in the financial sector yet.
- 6. Spending on health care will increase, partly because of new diseases and epidemics.
- 7. Training of nurses and doctors won't increase, because advanced digital technologies will be used.

③ Work in pairs and discuss the questions. You can refer to the **Intercultural skill**.

1. Are you surprised by any of the information in the reports? Why or why not?
2. Do you think the global trends mentioned in the reports are reflected in China? Why or why not?
3. Are there any other global industry trends you can observe in China?

A: I'm quite surprised by the fact that live streaming has such a large share of the online video market.

B: I'm not surprised at all – it's very popular in many countries. I often watch video game live streaming.

A: Oh really? Maybe it's just because I prefer watching movies and TV shows, so I don't see it as often ...

Intercultural skill



Being globally-minded in career planning

When we are considering a career, it is important not only to focus on jobs and trends in our own country, but to take a broader perspective.

In today's world, we live in a global economy where many aspects are interconnected. For example, increased access to education in many countries facilitates professional services. Therefore, it's important to pay attention to global trends for any industry you are interested in.

Additionally, different countries and cultures often have different major industries. For example, Germany is known for its car industry, India for its large number of call centers, and Thailand for tourism. We should remember that we are not restricted to our own country when considering our ideal career.



To seek more advice about career planning, Alice has an interview with a notable alumnus, Mr. Li, about how he got to where he is now.



Audio

- 4 Listen to Alice's interview with Mr. Li. Then check (✓) the skills that are crucial to Mr. Li's career development and the advice he gives.

Skills

- Management skills
- Organizational skills
- Communication skills
- Customer relations skills

Advice

- Aiming high
- Being curious
- Being persistent
- Keeping learning
- Being cooperative

- 5 Listen to the interview again and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

1. What was Mr. Li's career plan after he graduated from university?
 - A. To join an online travel company.
 - B. To become an expert in the travel industry.
 - C. To set up his own travel company within 15 years.
 - D. To become the CEO of a popular travel company within 15 years.
2. How did Mr. Li get started?
 - A. He worked out what he was lacking.
 - B. He joined a successful travel company.
 - C. He enrolled on an online MBA program.
 - D. He did some research into the travel industry.

3. What benefit did Mr. Li get from joining a successful company?
 - A. It helped him deal with crises.
 - B. It helped him build a network.
 - C. It helped him learn what problems to avoid.
 - D. It helped him save money to start his own company.
4. What can we learn about Mr. Li while he was working for the company?
 - A. He faced a lot of crises.
 - B. He continued with his studies.
 - C. He got stranded because of a typhoon.
 - D. He took charge of some famous projects.

- 6 **Work in pairs. Discuss what skills and qualities you may need to help pursue your career goal. You can refer to the results from OTY 1 on Page 10.**

A: My career goal is to work as a freelance journalist.

B: Oh, that sounds great! Are there any skills or qualities you need in order to reach that goal?

A: Well, I think self-motivation is very important for freelancers, so I'll have to work on that ...

New words

in-house *a.* (公司或组织)内部的
 inclined /ɪn'klaɪnd/ *a.* 有...意向的
 notable /'nəʊtəbl/ *a.* 显著的
 strand /strænd/ *vt.* 使滞留
 typhoon /'taɪ'fu:n/ *n.* 台风
 MBA *n.* 工商管理硕士
 cooperate /kəʊ'ɒpə'reɪt/ *vi.* 合作

OVER TO YOU



Tom writes down his career goal and the reasons for his choice based on his understanding of the industry trends and his personal qualities.

- Write about your own career goal and the reasons for your choice. You can refer to Tom's sample on the right.

Step 1 Look back at your test results from OTY 1 and narrow down your options. You can think about the industry trends and your personal qualities.

Career choice	Reasons

Step 2 Write down your career goal and any concerns you have about your ability to achieve it.

Career goal	Concerns

Step 3 Work in pairs and share your ideas.

- A: The results of my aptitude test suggested a career in engineering.*
- B: That's interesting. So when you narrowed it down, what did you decide on?*
- A: I'd like a career in mechanical engineering, because I like to build and fix things ...*

Career choice

Teacher
 Travel agent
 ✱ Marketer



Tom

Reasons

- The marketing industry is good at following new trends, and will not get left behind by technological changes, like many other industries.
- It suits my educational background in marketing, and my main strengths of communication and creative thinking.



Career goal

To become a CMO in a tech company

Concerns

- I should work on being more systematic and building my leadership skills, but without losing my creativity.
- I am also concerned with job opportunities in the tech industry, and I need to build a network of contacts.

Language in focus

Words and expressions

- ① Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the words and expressions below.

accelerate anticipate intense
soar in turn

Today, many businesses face 1) _____ global competition. To compete and remain in business, one strategy is offshoring (离岸外包). For example, 2) _____ costs in the U.S. forced its companies to look to locations where labor and energy were cheaper. However, many governments failed to 3) _____ this trend and adapt their policies. This 4) _____ led to many losing out on taxes and revenues. While the number of companies relocating was quite small in the beginning, over the years the practice has 5) _____.

- ② Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the words and expressions below.

inclined notable come across
go far wait out

- As a journalist, my sister has an opportunity to interview a well-known businessman.
- While doing research on the Internet, we found an interesting report about global trends.
- Everyone agrees that Yi Fei is likely to be very successful in her future career.
- Commentators think that it's going to be difficult to get to the end of the economic crisis without some sort of intervention.
- She has always been prone to favor tasks that involve collecting and analyzing data.

Collocations

- ③ Complete the sentences by choosing suitable words that can collocate with the word “competition”.

- Every year they _____ (consider / hold) a *competition* to find the best business idea.
- Hopefully, we'll _____ (succeed / win) the *competition*, but if we don't, at least we have tried.
- I think it would be a really good idea to _____ (begin / enter) the *competition* this year. We might win.
- It's a really _____ (strong / tough) *competition* to win, but if you do, it opens up lots of opportunities.
- I'm sorry, but I don't think it was a very _____ (fair / light) *competition*.

Structure

the fact that ...

Much of this is due to the fact that many customers prefer to watch content ...

Here, the “that” clause is an appositive clause (同位语从句). It usually sits next to a noun (“fact”, “news”, etc.) to explain or describe it.

- ④ Complete the sentences by translating the Chinese into English, using the structure “the fact / news, etc. that ...”.

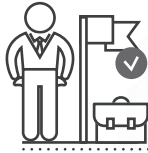
- _____ (她姐姐获得奖学金的消息) came as no surprise.
- _____ (每个人都能从事自己喜欢的职业这一想法) is just unrealistic.
- They put forth _____ (废除这项税收的要求).
- I heard of _____ (王浩得到了晋升这件事).

PROJECT

Write a career plan outlining how to reach your career goal.

Step 1 Read Tom's career plan and see how he plans to achieve his goal.

Career plan



Goal

To become a CMO in a tech company



Areas to develop

- Expertise / professional knowledge
- Data analysis skills
- Management skills
- Network of contacts
- Working systematically and staying focused and "on task"



Short-term action plan

- Find a marketing intern job in a tech company
- Take a course focused on data analysis and management skills
- Obtain a bachelor's degree in marketing



Long-term action plan

- Get 10 years of well-rounded marketing development experience in a leadership role
- Identify a specific area like AI and keep up-to-date with the trends to develop expertise
- Obtain an MBA or advanced degree in marketing

Step 2 Map out your own career plan and write your ideas for each section.

Career plan



Goal



Areas to develop



Short-term action plan



Long-term action plan

Step 3 Work in groups. Share your career plans and invite comments and advice.

Text A

Preview task

- ① “Happenstance” means “luck” or “coincidence”. How do you understand the term “planned happenstance”? What role do you think it might play in finding a job?
- ② Read the text and find out more about the planned happenstance theory.



CAREER CHOICES: THE IMPORTANCE OF

CHANCE

- 1 “What do you want to be when you grow up?”
- 2 You probably remember being asked that question when you were a child. If you answered, “I don’t know”, then the adult who asked the question would most likely respond by listing a series of occupations and asking you to consider them.
- 3 “What are you going to major in?” This question will be heard many, many times during a **freshman’s** first week of college.
- 4 In American culture, we are expected to be **decisive** about the direction of our careers, and it is generally unacceptable to be unsure about what we want to do with our lives, even in our **adolescence**. The importance we place on being “decided” in our society can make those who are uncertain about their future career feel as if something is wrong with them. However, an undecided person who is actively exploring all of the **abundant** career opportunities open to them may very well find themselves following an unexpected, but fulfilling, career.
- 5 Typical career-planning techniques – such as matching interests, skills, and abilities to a particular job or laying out a plan of one’s life for the next 10, 20, or 30 years – are often very helpful in planning and deciding upon a career. But sometimes, if we are too **wrapped** up in making the *one* right decision about our careers, we may forget the importance of chance.
- 6 According to John Krumboltz, a leading psychologist, chance or unplanned events have a **definite** place in the career-planning process.

Krumboltz has put forth a relatively new approach to career **counseling** called “planned **happenstance**”. It is an **oxymoron** – you cannot plan chance events, but you can develop and take advantage of unexpected opportunities throughout your career.

- 7 Here’s one example from my own life. Believe it or not, I never planned to write a career **column** for *Next Wave*; but I took a risk and attended a *Next Wave* gathering a number of years ago, and this little adventure **sparked** a series of events that led to my writing this column. I was curious and felt **hopeful** that it might be fun; little did I know where it would lead.
- 8 Most of us plan our careers because we feel the need to have the security of an income so we can put a roof over our heads and food on the table. I want to be clear that planned happenstance theory does not say you shouldn’t plan and you should just leave your career to chance. But chance encounters that positively affect your career do happen, and you can increase their **frequency**.
- 9 In order for unexpected events to impact your career, you must place yourself in positions in which chance events can happen. Planned happenstance theory suggests that five qualities help individuals create chance events. These are: **curiosity**, persistence, **optimism**, flexibility, and risk-taking.
- 10 **Curiosity**: Sometimes when we are stuck in the routine of our daily lives, we forget to be curious about the world around us. Curious people explore their world and are open to new learning opportunities. To express your curiosity, you can take a course to develop new skills or **generate** new interests, reconnect with members of your network, or surf the Web to learn about other occupations.
- 11 **Persistence**: When you seek new learning opportunities, some of your efforts may backfire or lead you nowhere. When feeling discouraged, be persistent. Persistence is also a useful skill for those of you who have not yet completed your **undergraduate** degree!
- 12 **Optimism**: By maintaining a positive attitude, you believe that new opportunities are out there for you and that those opportunities are **attainable**. This attitude can help you remain persistent, even when you experience **setbacks**.
- 13 **Flexibility**: If you remain open-minded enough to change your attitude or beliefs in response to **fluctuating** circumstances, you are more likely to be able to take advantage of a chance event when one does occur.
- 14 **Risk-taking**: Not everything about an opportunity will be **foreseeable** before you decide to take action and pursue it. Each of us has a level of risk tolerance. If you find yourself not taking action to explore new opportunities or passing over opportunities because you are being too **cautious**, it may be time to re-examine your risk-taking tolerance level.
- 15 So, as you start the new semester, I encourage you to think about your own career. If you are undecided about your future, remember that this is **commonplace** and that even those who have **clear-cut** career goals often find that those goals change over time. If you have stated career goals and are **striving** to reach them, continue to do your best, and be open to chance events. Constantly seek to feed your curiosity by exploring new opportunities, and who knows what you’ll end up doing! (791 words)

Comprehension

1 Read the text and match the paragraphs with the writing purposes a–e.

a Explaining the qualities that help create chance events

Paras. 1–3

b Explaining the importance of chance

Paras. 4–5

Paras. 6–8

c Introducing the planned happenstance theory

Paras. 9–14

d Introducing the topic of setting career goals

Para. 15

e Calling on young people to explore new career opportunities

2 Decide whether the statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) according to the text.

- 1. Young people in America are expected to know what they want to do early on in life.
- 2. Matching interests to jobs proves not helpful in career planning.
- 3. Chance doesn't have any effect on career planning.
- 4. It's important to take advantage of unexpected opportunities that you might come across in your career.
- 5. The routine of daily life sometimes prevents us from being curious about the world around us.
- 6. Most people have a low tolerance level when it comes to setbacks.

3 Work in pairs and try to define the term “planned happenstance”. You can refer to the Reading skill below.

Reading skill



Defining key concepts or terms in a text

Often while reading, we may come across concepts or terms that we do not understand. In these situations, we should seek to understand them by looking for clues from the text. The ability to do this is vital for reading comprehension.

Generally speaking, the meaning of a key concept or term which the text centers around will be repeated in the text and can be developed in various ways:

- A common way to define a concept or term is to explain its meaning, features, etc. For example, the text puts forward the term “planned happenstance”, and then defines it.
- A concept or term can be developed by examples, like in the text, the author uses his own example to further illustrate the term “planned happenstance”.
- A concept or term can also be developed through comparison or contrast, or with explanation of the background information, causes, or effects.

Critical thinking

4 Think-Pair-Share

Step 1 THINK

Think about the following statements from the text and interpret the implications.

1. But sometimes, if we are too wrapped up in making the *one* right decision about our careers, we may forget the importance of chance. (Para. 5)

2. Sometimes when we are stuck in the routine of our daily lives, we forget to be curious about the world around us. (Para. 10)

3. Not everything about an opportunity will be foreseeable before you decide to take action and pursue it. (Para. 14)

Step 2 PAIR

Work in pairs and share your ideas about each statement.

A: I think the first statement implies that people are often focused on one thing.

B: I agree ...

Step 3 SHARE

Summarize your ideas and reasons, and then present them to the class.

Critical thinking skill



Exploring implications

When we read or listen, it is important to think about the implications of a text. Implications reveal more about the author's or speaker's attitudes than what they express explicitly, thus helping us gain a deeper understanding. For example, the text mentions that people need to be optimistic about finding new opportunities. This implies that opportunities are frequently missed due to problems with people's attitudes.

Remember not to accept an argument just because it seems correct or it matches your point of view. Instead, think about the implications of the argument. Here are some questions we can ask ourselves to find the implications of a text:

- What does it mean to accept this argument?
- What are the beliefs or assumptions behind what they are saying?

Intercultural writing

- 5 The text mentions that career planning is valued in American culture, and young Americans are expected to be sure about their future careers even in their adolescence. Is this the case in China? Write a short essay reflecting on career planning in Chinese culture. You may consider the following aspects:

- Do young Chinese people plan their career in their adolescence?
- What do you think they should consider when making career choices?

Language in focus

Words and expressions

- ① Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words below.

abundant attainable cautious
commonplace counseling definite
generate spark strive

- When he was 16, Mr. Green went on vacation to Thailand with his parents. That was the _____ that led to him setting up his own travel company.
- Let's brainstorm together. I find that's the best way of _____ lots of ideas about a project.
- The girl is too _____: She never takes any risks and is frightened of making mistakes.
- I know you are _____ to do your best, but to be more efficient, you really need to stay focused.
- It is becoming increasingly _____ for young people to have a year off during college to gain some work experience.
- The best thing about working in my company is that there are _____ opportunities for career development.
- The main problem I have with working as a freelancer is that I do not have a(n) _____ income from month to month.
- A good professor is able to _____ students as to how to make good career decisions related to their majors.
- China's success in poverty reduction has demonstrated to the global community that the goal of "No Poverty" is _____.

- ② Complete the paragraph with the correct form of the expressions below.

be wrapped up in in response to lay out
over time pass over take action

Sometimes I 1) _____ my work so that I don't notice things going on around me. Luckily for me, my husband has got used to this happening 2) _____. However, in the past this wasn't the case. I remember one time 3) _____ my behavior he became so angry that he 4) _____ a choice for me to make: Either I changed or he would leave me! Actually I felt worried, thinking that if I worked less hard I would risk 5) _____ opportunities in my job. So, I 6) _____ and we talked it through. After that, he changed his mind and we're still together.

Collocations

- ③ Complete the sentences by choosing suitable words that can collocate with the word "opportunity".

- It was such an _____ (unexpected / unnatural) *opportunity* that I never thought I'd be offered it.
- Our mission is to help students in financial hardship view college education as a(n) _____ (attainable / manageable) *opportunity* rather than a financial obstacle!
- Wang Hao decided to _____ (explore / search) every *opportunity* he got.
- Tom is _____ (searching / seeking) an *opportunity* where he can use his creativity.
- As soon as the *opportunity* was there, she was determined to _____ (follow / take) it.

Banked cloze

4 Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Ⓐ accurate | Ⓑ admirable |
| Ⓒ generate | Ⓓ artistic |
| Ⓔ strive | Ⓕ decisive |
| Ⓖ definitely | Ⓗ aptitude |
| Ⓘ indication | Ⓙ intensely |
| Ⓚ numerous | Ⓛ freshman |
| Ⓜ occupation | Ⓝ unacceptable |
| Ⓞ undergraduate | |

While I was growing up, people kept asking me what job I'd want as an adult. Over the years I gave 1) _____ answers, from cowboy to police officer, but to be absolutely honest, I had no real idea what 2) _____ or career I would end up in. I was often confused why I kept on being asked, when it was obvious I hadn't got a clue.

Now as a(n) 3) _____, the day I actually have to make a choice is fast approaching. I've taken a number of career 4) _____ tests designed to give me a clear 5) _____ of what might suit me, but the results seem not 6) _____ to me. According to the majority of the tests, I am 7) _____ and a career in the arts would be perfect for me. However, I just don't agree as I've never been able to paint or draw! And as for acting, I'm 8) _____ shy, so any job where I have to perform for other people is simply 9) _____.

The problem is that I don't have a lot of time left before I have to make a decision. One thing I'm sure you've noticed from reading this is that I'm not the kind of 10) _____ person either. So, maybe I'll look back at the list of jobs I told people about when I was younger. You never know, I might end up being a cowboy after all!

Translation

5 Translate the paragraph into English.

粤港澳大湾区 (Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area) 在国家发展蓝图中被列为重点战略规划, 因此它对人才的需求是可以预见的。为建设成为具有全球影响力的国际科技创新中心 (hub), 大湾区 (GBA) 致力于加强国际合作和扶持科技创新。这将催生新的行业, 并将创造大量的就业机会。大湾区的发展为青年人提供了一个新的平台。青年人要抓住机会, 勇于探索, 共担时代使命。(foreseeable; generate; abundant)

Text B

Before you read

For many people, staying in the same job or career for their whole life used to be typical, but not anymore. With this in mind, think about the questions:

1. Would you prefer to do the same job for your whole life or have a change now and then?
2. What factors would you need to consider if you decide to change your job or career?

Now read the author's story about changing his career when he was 40.

The courage



1 They say “life begins at 40” – well, that was certainly true for me. That’s when I took the **plunge** to do what I’d always wanted to do, at least when it came to my work life. When I first announced my plans, some of my friends and family were **wary**, and assumed I was having a mid-life crisis! But nothing could have been further from the truth. I’d just reached the stage in my life when I had enough courage and determination to **seize** opportunities when they presented themselves. My choice to make a radical career shift wasn’t a **spur-of-the-moment** decision; it was one that had been in the making for a long time.

2 Like many people, my early choices were heavily influenced by my parents. When I was 18, my biggest **obsession** was photography. I would spend hours each day reading books and watching videos, trying to learn all I could about how to take great photos, and everything that **entailed**. I even set up a small **darkroom** in my closet to develop my own photos! The whole time, I was dreaming that one day it would be my career. However, when I expressed this dream

to my father, he just told me, “That isn’t a proper job. You need a job that will pay the bills.” These **harsh** words left an impression on me and I now realize what a great impact it had on the rest of my life. During that time, I remember **stumbling** around for days, often close to tears. But there was no way I was going to cry in front of my dad since I could hear the words he’d say: “Men don’t cry.” In the end I went to university and took a business degree that my family approved of. My cameras and photography books just gathered **dust** on my bedroom shelf. After I graduated, I did a course in accounting and then began my role as an **accountant** in my uncle’s firm.

3 Twenty years went by, and I can’t say I had a bad life. I got married, had two children, and enjoyed the benefits of a comfortable job in a company I liked ... but I constantly had a **nagging** sense that there could be something else for me beyond the choices I made in my 20s. Whenever I felt I was **treading** water, I’d always **daydream** about

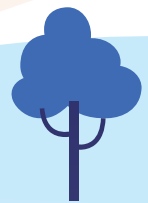
getting back into photography, and once I even entered a local competition. However, I never felt that I really had the time and courage to dedicate myself fully to my true passion.

4 Then, one evening I was watching TV with my wife and there was a program about people who had turned their hobbies into careers. I must have been staring **longingly** at the screen without realizing it myself, because **halfway** through, my wife turned to me and said, “You should do that.” I looked at her, **puzzled**. My wife then explained to me that I should take the chance to become a photographer. She said she knew that photography was my true **calling** in life, and it was time I started doing

underwater! The job is everything I could ever have hoped for. I feel **energetic** and really alive. Whenever my friends or family see me, they comment on how healthy and happy I look. Of course, there is inevitably a downside: The pay is nowhere near as good as my old salary, and I do miss my family when I’m away on a shoot. However, whenever I’m at home, that’s all made up for by the fact that I’m more content and relaxed than I had been for years.

6 Now my eldest child is fascinated by old civilizations and wants to study **archeology** at university. I think it’s a brilliant idea. Of course, it’s true that the passion you have when you’re 18 may not be your passion forever, but that’s OK.

change careers



things for myself, and my own **well-being**. I sat there staring at her in shock for a whole minute without saying anything. At the same time I could feel excitement – something I had not felt for a long time – rising inside me. I knew at that moment that she was right. I had to be more **courageous** and take control of my own life.

5 That evening, my wife and I made a plan for my career change. We had plenty of money in **savings**, and the **salary** from her job could keep us going if my career change didn’t take off. I started submitting my photography to magazines and websites around the world, and now, to cut a long story short, I’ve been traveling around the world working as a wildlife **cameraman** for the last three years. I’ve been up mountains and **volcanoes**, into the deepest **jungles**, and even

If there’s one thing I know now, it’s that even though switching careers later in life might seem **daunting**, with a little **bravery** and self-belief, anything is possible. (829 words)

Critical thinking

In the text, the author says that when he told his father he wanted to become a professional photographer, his father’s response was: “That isn’t a proper job. You need a job that will pay the bills.” Suppose you were the son, how would you convince your father to accept your choice?



Self-reflection



• Check (✓) whether you can do the following tasks.

- E1** I can do a self-analysis and come up with potential career options.
- E2** I can write about my career goal.
- P** I can write my career plan.
- TA** I can write an essay reflecting on career planning in Chinese culture.

• Indicate the degree to which you have learned the following skills.

Section 1		very poor	poor	average	good	very good
Career skill	Examining approaches to career planning					
Critical thinking skill	Reviewing test results					
Intercultural skill	Being globally-minded in career planning					
Section 2						
Reading skill	Defining key concepts or terms in a text					
Critical thinking skill	Exploring implications					
	Evaluating traditional values that influence career choices					
Intercultural skill	Reflecting on career planning in Chinese culture					

• Answer the following reflection questions.

1. What are the three most useful things you have learned in this unit?
2. What do you still need to improve? How do you think you can improve it?

* E1 = Episode 1; E2 = Episode 2; P = Project; TA = Text A

Wisdom of China

Mass entrepreneurship and innovation

(大众创业、万众创新)

In 2014, China launched its mass entrepreneurship and innovation initiative in order to promote technological innovation, encourage industrial growth, and boost employment. Understanding that innovation is the primary driving force of development and a major part of the modern economic system, the Chinese government

places high importance on entrepreneurship and innovation, making constant efforts to improve services for business start-ups and innovation across the board, and creating more opportunities for entrepreneurship-driven employment. With this, a large number of outstanding entrepreneurial teams have come to the fore, and an expanding group of innovation-driven companies have achieved fast growth. This national policy has created excellent opportunities for the younger generation to dream big, work hard, and shape their own future.

Section 1

Episode 1

New words

★ **admirable** /'ædm(ə)rəbl/ *a.* deserving to be admired or respected 令人赞赏的; 令人钦佩的

★ **brutally** /'bru:tli/ *ad.* in a way that is likely to hurt sb.'s feelings or offend people 直截了当地; 不顾及他人感受地

arrogance /'ærəgəns/ *n.* [U] behavior that shows that you think you are better or more important than other people 傲慢; 自大

★ **narrow** /'nærəʊ/ *a.*

1 limited in range or variety (在范围或种类上) 有限的, 受限制的

2 small in width, esp. when compared to how high or long sth. is 狭窄的; 狭长的; 狭小的

unexpected /,ʌnɪk'spektɪd/ *a.* surprising because of not being expected 想不到的; 意外的; 突然的

★ **occupation** /,ɒkjʊ'peɪʃn/ *n.* [C] a job or profession 工作; 职业

long-term *a.* (*usu. before noun*) continuing to exist, be relevant, or have an effect for a long time in the future 长期的; 长期生效的

short-term *a.* (*usu. before noun*) lasting for a short period of time 短期的; 暂时的

★ **psychologist** /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* [C] sb. who studies how people's minds work and how this affects their behavior 心理学家

doer /'du:ə/ *n.* [C] sb. who is active and achieves things 实干家

★ **investigative** /ɪn'vestɪgətɪv/ *a.* intended to discover new details and facts about sth. 调查性的; 探究性的

★ **artistic** /ɑ:'tɪstɪk/ *a.*

1 relating to any form of art, including painting, music, literature, acting, and dancing 艺术的; 与艺术有关的

2 sensitive to art and beauty, and able to enjoy it 对艺术和美敏感的; 有艺术鉴赏力的

★ **creator** /kri'eɪtə/ *n.* [C] sb. who has created sth. 创造者; 创作者

★ **enterprising** /'entə,praɪzɪŋ/ *a.* willing to try or think of new ideas or methods 有事业心的; 有创新精神的; 有胆识的

acronym /'ækrənɪm/ *n.* [C] an abbreviation consisting of the first letters of each word in the name of sth., pronounced as a word 首字母缩略词; 首字母组合词

★ **numerous** /'nju:mərəs/ *a.* existing in large numbers 许多的; 大量的

★ **indication** /,ɪndr'keɪʃn/ *n.* [C, U] a sign that sth. will happen, is true, or exists 象征; 迹象; 标示

prestige /pre'sti:ʒ/ *n.* [U] the high reputation and respect that sb. or sth. has earned, based on their impressive achievements, quality, etc. 声望; 名望; 威信

★ **bias** /'baɪəs/

n. [sing., U] an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad that influences how you deal with it 偏见; 成见

vt. to unfairly influence attitudes, choices, or decisions 使有偏见; 使倾向一方

★ **puzzle** /'pʌzl/ *n.* [C]

1 a game consisting of many pieces that you have to fit together correctly 游戏

2 [usu. sing.] sb. or sth. that you cannot understand 难题; 谜

★ **accurate** /'ækjʊrət/ *a.* correct or true in every detail 准确的; 正确无误的

Phrases and expressions

map out to plan in detail how sth. will happen 详细计划

not by any means / by no means not at all 绝不; 一点儿不

throw up to produce sth. new or unexpected 产生; 引发

decide on / upon to choose sb. or sth. from a number of possible choices 选定; 决定

break down to divide sth. such as a total amount into separate parts 对...分类; 把...分成不同部分

carry out to do a particular piece of work, research, etc. 承担

set a goal to decide what you or sb. else should try to achieve 确定目标

add up to calculate the total of several numbers or amounts (把…)加起来

Proper names

the Holland /'hɒlənd/ **Codes** 霍兰德代码

John L. Holland 约翰·霍兰德 (1919–2008, 美国心理学家)

Episode 2

New words

- ★ **tablet** /'tæblət/ *n.* [C]
 - 1 a small, flat computer that is controlled by touching the screen or by using a special pen 掌上电脑
 - 2 a small hard round piece of medicine that you swallow 药片
- ★ **portable** /'pɔ:təbl/ *a.* able to be carried or moved easily 手提式的; 便携式的
- third-party** *a.* relating to a person or organization that is not one of the two main people or organizations involved in a legal agreement or case 第三当事人的; 第三方的
- on-demand** *a.* available when a customer wants or asks for sth. 应顾客要求即可提供的; 随选的
- ★ **soar** /sɔ:/ *vi.* to quickly increase to a high level 猛增; 剧增
- ★ **intense** /ɪn'tens/ *a.* very great or extreme 强烈的; 剧烈的; 极度的
- ★ **partly** /'pɑ:tli/ *ad.* to some degree, but not completely 部分地; 不完全地
- ★ **retailing** /'ri:teɪlɪŋ/ *n.* [U] the business of selling goods directly to the public for their own use 零售业
- ★ **anticipate** /æn'tɪsɪpeɪt/ *vt.* to think that sth. will probably happen 预期; 预料; 预计
- ★ **surgery** /'sɜ:dʒəri/ *n.* [C, U] medical treatment in which a doctor cuts open sb.'s body 外科手术
- ★ **automated** /'ɔ:təmeɪtɪd/ *a.* using machines or done by machines, instead of people 自动化的
- ★ **diagnosis** /,daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ *n.* [C, U] a statement about what disease sb. has, based on examining them 诊断 (结论)
- ★ **finance** /faɪ'næns/ *n.* [U] the management of money, esp. money controlled by a government, company, or large organization 财政; 金融
- ★ **assessment** /ə'sesmənt/ *n.* [C, U] a process in which you make a judgment about a person or situation 评价; 评估
- ★ **management** /'mænɪdʒmənt/ *n.* [U] the control and organization of sth. 管理; 经营
- trillion** /'trɪljən/ *num.* 万亿
- ★ **accelerate** /ək'selə'reɪt/ *v.* to happen or make sth. happen at a faster rate (使)加快; 促进
- epidemic** /epɪ'demɪk/ *n.* [C] a large number of cases of a particular infectious disease happening at the same time 流行病; 传染病
- cloud computing** *n.* [U] the use of services, computer programs, etc. that are on the Internet rather than ones that you buy and put on your computer 云服务; 云端服务
- in-house** *a.* done, working, or happening inside a company or organization (公司或组织)内部的
- ★ **inclined** /ɪn'klaɪnd/ *a.* (*never before noun*) feeling that you want to do sth. 有…意向的; 想要…的
- ★ **notable** /'nəʊtəbl/ *a.* unusual or interesting enough to be mentioned or noticed 显著的; 值得注意的
- strand** /strænd/ *vt.* (*usu. passive*) to put sb. in a place or situation from which they need help to leave 使滞留; 使处于困境; 使搁浅
- typhoon** /,taɪ'fu:n/ *n.* [C] a tropical storm with strong winds that move in circles 台风
- MBA** *n.* [C] (Master of Business Administration) 工商管理硕士
- ★ **cooperate** /kəʊ'ɒpə'reɪt/ *vi.* to work with other people to achieve a result that is good for everyone involved 合作; 协作

Phrases and expressions

in turn as a result of sth. that is part of a connected series of events 结果; 后来; 转而; 反过来

in need of sth. needing sth. 需要某事物

take the initiative to be in a position to control a situation and decide what to do next 掌握主动权

come across to meet sb. or find sth. by chance 偶然遇见; 碰上; 偶然发现

wait out to stay where you are until sth. ends, usu. sth. bad 等到 (通常指坏事) 结束

go far to be successful in what you try to do 成功

Proper names

Internet of Medical Things (IoMT) 医疗物联网

Section 2

Text A

New words

* **freshman** /'freʃmən/ *n.* [C] (*BrE fresher*) a student in their first year at university 大学一年级学生; 大学新生

* **decisive** /dɪ'saɪsɪv/ *a.*

- 1 able to make choices or decide what to do quickly and confidently 果断的; 坚决的
- 2 making the final result of a situation completely certain 决定性的

adolescence /,ædə'lesns/ *n.* [U] the period of your life when you change from being a child to being a young adult 青春期

* **abundant** /ə'bʌndənt/ *a.* (*fml.*) existing or available in large quantities 大量的; 丰富的; 充裕的

* **wrap** /ræp/ *vt.* (*also ~ up*) to cover sth. by putting sth. such as paper or cloth around it (用纸、布等) 包, 裹

* **definite** /'def(ə)nət/ *a.*

- 1 certain 肯定的; 一定的
- 2 clearly decided and specific 明确的; 确切的

* **counseling** /'kaʊns(ə)lɪŋ/ *n.* [U] (*BrE counselling*) advice and help that you give sb. with their problems, esp. as your job (尤指作为职业的) 辅导, 咨询服务

happenstance /'hæpən,stæns/ *n.* [U] (*literary*) the fact that sth. happens by chance, usu. sth. good 偶然情况 (通常指好事)

oxymoron /,ɒksɪ'mɔːrɒn/ *n.* [C] a combination of two words that seem to mean the opposite of each other 矛盾修辞法; 逆喻

* **column** /'kɒləm/ *n.* [C] a regular newspaper or magazine article on a particular subject, or by a particular journalist (报纸或杂志的) 专栏 (文章)

* **spark** /spɑ:k/

- vt.* to cause sth. to start or develop, esp. suddenly 引起; 触发
- n.* [sing.] sth. that starts a series of events or a process (一系列事件或某个过程的) 诱因, 导火线

* **hopeful** /'həʊpfl/ *a.* believing that sth. will happen the way you want it to 抱有希望的; 充满希望的

* **frequency** /'fri:kwənsi/ *n.* [U] the number of times that sth. happens during a period of time (某事发生的) 频率

* **curiosity** /,kjʊəri'ɒsəti/ *n.* [sing., U] a strong feeling of wanting to find out about sth. 好奇心

* **optimism** /'ɒptɪ,mɪzəm/ *n.* [U] a tendency to be hopeful and to expect that good things will probably happen 乐观; 乐观主义

* **generate** /'dʒenə'reɪt/ *vt.* to produce or cause sth. 产生; 创造

* **undergraduate** /,ʌndə'grædʒʊət/ *n.* [C] a student who is studying for their first degree at a college or university 大学本科

* **attainable** /ə'teɪnəbl/ *a.* possible to achieve, reach, or get 可以达到的; 可以获得的

* **setback** /'set,bæk/ *n.* [C] a problem that delays or stops progress or makes a situation worse 挫折; 障碍

* **fluctuate** /'flʌktʃʊ,eɪt/ *vi.* to change frequently 波动; 起伏; 涨落

* **foreseeable** /fɔ:'si:əbl/ *a.* foreseeable difficulties, events, etc. are ones that you know will happen in the future (困难、事件等) 可预见到的

* **cautious** /'kɔːʃəs/ *a.* careful to avoid problems or danger 小心的; 谨慎的

* **commonplace** /'kɒmən,pleɪs/ *a.* not unusual 普通的; 平凡的

clear-cut *a.* definite and easy to understand, recognize, or make a decision about 明确的; 清楚的

* **strive** /straɪv/ *vi.* (**strove**, **striven**) to make a lot of effort to achieve sth. 努力; 奋斗; 力求

Phrases and expressions

lay out to present a plan, an argument, etc. clearly and carefully 清晰谨慎地提出, 策划 (计划、论点等)

be wrapped up in sth. to spend so much time doing sth. or thinking about it that you do not notice anything else 全神贯注于某事; 埋头于某事

put forth (*infml.*) to state or suggest an idea, opinion, plan, etc. 提出; 建议

believe it or not (*spoken*) used for emphasizing that sth. is very surprising but true 信不信由你

take a risk to do sth. although you know that sth. unpleasant or dangerous could happen 冒险

a roof over your head a place to live 栖身之所; 住处

surf the Web / Net to use a computer to look through information on the Internet for anything that interests you 在互联网上冲浪; 上网浏览信息

out there in a place that could be anywhere except here 可能在这里之外的任何地方

take action to begin to do sth. to solve a particular problem 采取行动

pass over to ignore or not mention a statement or subject 不理睬; 忽略; 不提及

over time gradually 逐渐地; 慢慢地

Proper names

John Krumboltz /'krʌmbɒlts/ 约翰·克朗伯兹 (1928–2019, 曾任美国斯坦福大学教育和心理学教授)

Text B

New words

- * **plunge** /plʌndʒ/ *n.* [C] a quick fall from a high position 突然下跌; 坠落
vi. to fall quickly from a high position 迅速落下; 跌落
- * **wary** /'weəri/ *a.* careful or nervous about sb. or sth. because you think they might cause a problem 谨慎的; 小心翼翼的
- * **seize** /si:z/ *vt.* to take firm hold of sb. or sth. suddenly and violently (突然大力地) 抓到, 抓住, 抓取
- spur-of-the-moment** *a.* sudden and not planned 心血来潮的; 出于一时冲动的
- obsession** /əb'seʃn/ *n.* [C, U] sth. or sb. that you think about all the time 念念不忘的事 / 人; 困扰; 无法摆脱的念头
- entail** /ɪn'teɪl/ *vt.* (*fml.*) to make sth. necessary, or to involve sth. 使必要; 牵涉
- darkroom** /'dɑ:kru:m/ *n.* [C] (用于冲洗照片的) 暗室
- * **harsh** /hɑ:ʃ/ *a.* unpleasant, unkind, cruel, or more severe than is necessary 令人不快的; 严酷的; (无端地) 严厉的

stumble /'stʌmbəl/ *vi.* to walk in an unsteady way and often almost fall 蹒跚而行; 踉跄

- * **dust** /dʌst/ *n.* [U] very small pieces of dirt that cover surfaces inside buildings like a powder 灰尘
- * **accountant** /ə'kaʊntənt/ *n.* [C] sb. whose job is to prepare financial records for a company or person 会计人员; 会计师

nagging /'nægɪŋ/ *a.* (*only before noun*) affecting you in an unpleasant way for a long time and difficult to get rid of 恼人的; 不断烦扰的

tread /tred/ *v.* (**trod, trodden**) to walk or step on sth. 踩; 踏

daydream /'deɪdri:m/

vi. to spend time thinking about sth. pleasant, esp. when you should be doing sth. more serious 空想; 做白日梦
n. [C] thoughts about sth. pleasant that you have when you should be doing sth. more serious 空想; 白日梦

longingly /'lɒŋɪŋli/ *ad.* in a way that shows you want sth. very much 渴望地

- * **halfway** /'hɑ:f'weɪ/ *ad.* in the middle of a period of time 到一半
- * **puzzled** /'pʌzld/ *a.* confused because you cannot understand sth. 疑惑的; 困惑的; 迷惑的
- * **calling** /'kɔ:lɪŋ/ *n.* [C] (*fml.*) a job or profession, esp. one that you consider important (尤指自认为重要的) 职业, 行业
- well-being** *n.* [U] the state of feeling healthy and happy 幸福; 安康
- * **courageous** /kə'reɪdʒəs/ *a.* very brave and determined 勇敢的; 坚定的
- * **saving** /'seɪvɪŋ/ *n.* (~s) [pl.] money that you have saved in a bank or invested so that you can use it later 储蓄金; 积蓄; 存款
- * **salary** /'sæləri/ *n.* [C] a fixed amount of money that you earn each month or year from your job 薪金; 薪水
- cameraman** /'kæm(ə)rə,mæn/ *n.* [C] sb. who operates a camera for making films or television programs (电影、电视的) 摄影师
- * **volcano** /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ *n.* [C] 火山
- * **jungle** /'dʒʌŋgl/ *n.* [C, U] a thick tropical forest (热带) 丛林

* **energetic** /ˌenəˈdʒetɪk/ *a.* very active because you have a lot of energy 充满活力的；精力充沛的

archeology /ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒi/ *n.* [U] (*BrE* **archaeology**) the study of ancient societies by examining what remains of their buildings, graves, tools, etc. 考古学

daunting /ˈdɔːntɪŋ/ *a.* frightening in a way that makes you feel less confident 使人气馁的

* **bravery** /ˈbreɪvəri/ *n.* [U] brave behavior 勇敢；勇敢的行为

Phrases and expressions

take the plunge to finally do sth. important, difficult, or dangerous after thinking about it (思考之后) 最终决定奋力一搏，决定冒险一试

nothing could be further from the truth used to say that sth. is definitely not true 那绝对不是事实

seize an opportunity / chance / moment to act quickly in order to use an opportunity that may not be available later 抓住机会

present itself if sth. such as an opportunity, idea, or problem presents itself, it suddenly happens (机遇、主意或问题) 突然出现，突然冒出来

in the making in the process of being created or produced 在酝酿中；在生产过程中

close to tears almost crying 快要哭出来

go by if time goes by, it passes (时间) 流逝

tread water

1 to not make progress, esp. because you have to wait for sth. else to happen first 毫无进展；停滞不前

2 to stay upright in deep water by moving your legs and arms so that your head stays out of the water (游泳时) 踩水

take a chance (*also take my / your / any, etc. chances*) to do sth. that involves risk 冒险

keep sb. going to give sb. the necessary hope or energy they need to continue living or doing sth. 让某人坚持下去；支撑着某人

to cut a long story short (*spoken*) used for saying that you are not going to give all the details 长话短说；简而言之

nowhere near

1 not at all 远没有；远不及

2 a long way from a particular place 离(某地方)很远

make up for

1 to provide sth. good, so that sth. bad seems less important 补足；补偿

2 to take the place of sth. that has been lost or damaged 补偿；弥补