



Simple form, and which – the Future Perfect Continuous form?
5. How are the forms made?

- b)  Read the rules on page 301 and check your answers.
- c)  Write your answer to the question: *How long will have you been learning English by the end of this year?*
5. a) Think of the job you would like to have. Get ready to describe the job in details, including the job requirements, work conditions and benefits. Go round the classroom and tell your classmates about your dream job. Listen to them. Vote for the best of the best job.
- b) Work in pairs. Answer the question: *If you were to choose one of these jobs, which would you choose and why?*
- c) Vote for the most popular job.

LESSON 6. More of a calling than a career

Communicative area: describing the advantages and disadvantages of a job

Receptive grammar: expressing wishes about the past (regrets)

Active vocabulary: role model, to be an influence, rewarding, challenging, reward, commitment, competitive, load, calling, nurse

1. Read the job profile. Fill in the words from the box. Guess the job.

assess • requirements • hazard • relevant •
salary • strengths

... : ...ing patients, writing care plans, physical examinations, administering treatment.

...: £18,114 – £50,000 a year

Working hours: 37.5 hours per week, shift work. Working nights can be hard but you get used to it as time goes on.

Qualifications: degree or diploma. Minimum age to start training in England is 17.5.

... : good communicator, calm under pressure, practical, flexible.

Career progression: with experience and further training, there are good opportunities for promotion and specialisation. You may apply for leadership roles with wider responsibility. There may be opportunities to work overseas. You could also progress to become a doctor but it involves a lot of study as you still have to pass the ... medical exams.

... : injuries, allergies, chemical and biological hazards, work overload, longer working hours, stress-related health problems, physical or emotional abuse from patients.

2. a) Look through the comments American nurses have made about their job. Are all of them happy with their job?

A. Caroline W.: I've had the best nursing **role model** you could ask for – my mum, who is a cardiac care nurse. Listening to her and watching her make a difference in people's lives all these years **has been the greatest influence** in helping me to decide to become a nurse. Nursing isn't just academically **challenging**. We also develop our personal and communications skills, which are important when working with patients. In nursing, I'll never stop learning.

B. Brenda M.: I have been a nurse for 6 years. During this time I have learnt I love patient care and working with families and helping them in making hard decisions. What do I dislike? Nurses get no respect from their peers, managers, or administration. Families treat the hospital like it is supposed to be a 5-star hotel. Nurses need to complete a lot of paperwork. Patient **load** is huge. If I had it to do all over again, knowing what I know now, I would have chosen another profession.

C. Kimberley C.: I was introduced to nursing by my father. I remember being fascinated by learning new things about how human bodies work. In high school, I also came in contact with medical missionaries who worked in far away lands. These two experiences in my life helped me realise my **calling** to be a nurse.

D. Dan L.: I have been a nurse for over 20 years now and I've never **regretted** choosing the job. For me, nursing has always been more of a calling than a career. It is challenging and very **rewarding** to be able to help patients and family through one of the toughest times in their lives. I also believe that the profession of nursing is in great need of more men.

E. Katherine B.: I decided I wanted to be a nurse when I was 8 years old. Visiting my Mum in hospital, I began to notice the nurses and how they took care not only of patients but also of the patients' families. The most challenging part of nursing is critical thinking. We have to put together all the pieces of the patient's symptoms and help them recover. I never know what to expect in my job, but I know that I am never alone. We work as a team.

F. Sandra B.: Nursing is different from what I expected. My grandmother was a nurse, my aunts and several cousins are also nurses so I thought I had a pretty good understanding of what the profession was all about, but it turns out that I didn't. Nursing is more than I ever imagined. As a nurse, I really get involved in patients' lives. I make a real difference in people's health and they remember me. It is immensely rewarding to know that you can touch someone's life in such a wonderful way. As a nurse, I am a well-respected member of the team. Doctors really listen to my opinions. I know that I can work anywhere because nurses are always needed. Coming out of college nurses have good **employment prospects** and very **competitive** starting salaries. Nursing is hard and you have to have it in your heart if you want to choose this career, but the **rewards** are worth it.

G. Rebeca T.: I am proud to be a nurse, a profession of great challenges and great rewards for those who are ready to use their hearts and minds to help people when they need it most. I fell in love with the job when I saw nurses in action. It seemed to me that they were real heroes at the heart of the action. I still get a rush of adrenaline when we bring a patient back from the brink of death.

H. Delmar I.: Being a nurse is one of the few careers where you are able to make a difference daily in someone else's life. Time passes quickly, but it requires skill, talent, and **commitment**.

I. Stella M.: I haven't been a nurse long but every day I just hate it! My job makes me work more than 50 hours a week and I have personally worked a shift where I didn't sleep, eat, or go to the bathroom in over 40 hours! I have started to feel like a patient's personal slave! I do care about people, but I also care about myself. **I wish I hadn't found the job!**

b) Read the definitions of the words in bold. Then, read the comments in ex. 2a and answer the questions below.

Role model – a person whom someone admires and whose behaviour they try to copy.

To be an influence – to have the power to have an effect on people or things.

Challenging – needing great mental or physical effort in order to be done successfully, testing a person's ability.

Load – the amount of work to be done by a person.

Calling – a job, such as medicine, in which you help others.

To regret – to be sorry about something you have done.

Rewarding – giving a lot of satisfaction, but possibly not much money.

Employment prospects – the chances of getting a paid job.

Competitive – as high as in other good jobs.

Reward – something given in exchange for good behaviour or good work.

Commitment – being ready to spend all your time doing your job.



1. Is nursing more of a calling than a career? 2. How big is the work load? 3. Who have been the nurses' role models? 4. What has been a great influence on them? 5. Have any of the nurses regretted choosing the job? Why? 6. What skills are needed in nursing? 7. Why do nurses need commitment to their job? 8. Why is their job challenging? 9. Is a competitive salary the only reward? 10. What are the employment prospects? 11. How can a nurse make a difference in people's lives? 12. Do you think nursing is rewarding?

- 3. a)**  Read the highlighted sentence from the last comment. Answer the questions below.

I wish I hadn't found the job!

1. Did the person find a job? 2. Is the sentence above closer in meaning to “I didn’t want to find a job” or “I regret finding the job”? 3. Is it a real or an unreal situation? 4. Does the speaker wish about the past or about the present? 5. What grammar is used after “I wish”? 6. What grammar do you use after “Ах, если бы...” in your language? Is the grammar of this structure different in English? 7. What word do you have to add to a similar structure in your language to show the time you are speaking about? Do you need this word in English? Why?

Read the rules on page 300. Check your answers.


- b)** Read what people say and match their words with the jobs.

film director • firefighter • archaeologist •
teacher • detective

1. I wish I had caught him earlier. 2. I wish they hadn’t made so many mistakes. 3. I wish the building hadn’t caught fire so quickly. 4. I wish I had invited Julia Roberts for the leading role. 5. I wish the tomb hadn’t been ransacked earlier.

- c)** Are the statements true or false?

1. The detective didn’t catch the criminal. 2. The students didn’t make many mistakes. 3. The building caught fire very quickly. 4. The film director invited Julia Roberts for the leading role. 5. The tomb was ransacked earlier.

- d)**  Think of a regret which a nurse might make. Write down a sentence beginning with *I wish...*

- 4.** Would you like to be a nurse? Why (not)? Write a paragraph to answer these questions.

Например, условие (придаточное предложение) относится к прошлому времени, а следствие (главное предложение) – к настоящему или будущему.

If + Past Perfect, would + Simple Infinitive

If we **hadn't missed** the train, we **would be** at home now. – Если бы мы не опоздали на поезд, мы были бы сейчас дома.

If + Past Simple, would + Perfect Infinitive

If she **weren't / wasn't** so hard-working, she **wouldn't have passed** the exams. – Если бы она не была такой трудолюбивой, она бы не сдала эти экзамены.

6. Wishes and regrets. Много общего имеют со сложноподчиненными предложениями с придаточными условия грамматические структуры, выражающие пожелания и сожаления (wishes and regrets). Если необходимо выразить сожаление по поводу настоящего (о том, что что-либо в настоящем совсем не такое, как нам хотелось бы) или желание изменить настоящее, то после фраз **I wish** и **If only** используется **Past Simple**. Чтобы выразить сожаление по поводу способностей, используется **could**. Если необходимо выразить сожаление по поводу прошлого (сожаление, что мы что-то не сделали в прошлом или сделали не так), то после **I wish** и **If only** (более эмоционально окрашено, чем **I wish**) используется **Past Perfect**.

I wish / If only + Past Simple

I wish / If only + Past Perfect

Reality: I'm **not** as tall as I would like to be. I **can't** play in the school basketball team. – Я не настолько высокий, как хотелось бы. Я не могу играть в баскетбольной команде нашей школы.

Unreal wish/regret: I wish I were taller. (I could do basketball in the school team.) Хотел бы я быть повыше. (Я бы смог играть в баскетбольной команде нашей школы.)

Reality: I can't speak English very well yet, so I'm not ready for the competition. – Я пока еще не очень хорошо говорю по-английски, поэтому я не готов к конкурсу.

Unreal wish/regret: If only I could speak English better. (Then I would be able to take part in the English-Speaking Union competition.) Хотелось бы, чтобы я говорил по-английски лучше. (Тогда я бы смог принять участие в конкурсе Англоязычного союза.)

Reality: I told him the truth and it made him upset. – Я рассказал ему правду, и это очень его расстроило.

Unreal wish / regret: If only I hadn't told him the truth. (He wouldn't have become so upset.) Если бы только я не сказал ему правду. (Он бы так не расстроился.)

Reality: He didn't work hard and, as a result, failed his exam. – Он не трудился и в результате провалил экзамен.

Unreal wish/regret: I wish he had worked harder. (He wouldn't have failed his exam then.) Хотел бы я, чтобы он работал усерднее. (Он бы тогда не провалил экзамен.)

При выражении пожеланий и сожалений срабатывает правило backshift «сдвиг назад во времени». Если в реальности речь идет о настоящем и используется Present Simple, то в предложениях с wishes / regrets используется Past Simple. Если в реальности речь идет о прошлом и используется Past Simple, то в предложениях с wishes / regrets используется Past Perfect. Таким образом выражается нереальность сожалений / пожеланий. Кроме того, пожелания / сожаления должны быть противоположны действительности (см. примеры).

Оба типа wishes / regrets могут с легкостью трансформироваться в сложноподчиненные предложения с придаточными условия (см. примеры).

UNIT 2

Future Perfect (Simple) – Будущее совершенное время

Время **Future Perfect** – еще одно английское время, которое конкретизирует будущее действие. Как и все времена