**THE WORLD OF WORK**

**INTRODUCTION**

Since our childhood we are getting prepared for the reality that one day we will have to choose profession, which will feed us. These preparations for the future world of work start in the moment when we get into school. Suddenly, we are placed in positions where we get to know our personalities and ourselves. We begin to overcome obstacles and pitfalls of life. We start to uncover our strenghts, weaknesses and our interests.

This whole process of preparations for the future brings us findings about ourselves and this process should help us to choose the perfect profession. But how can we recognise that this one profession is the right one? How can we make ourselves sure that our future work will fill us and make us happy for the rest of our lives? Can we be sure that our job will not be suffering for us when there are so many job opportunities in today's world of work?

**SCHOOL TIME**

It all starts at the very first day of school. Every child goes to the school with some imagination of its dream profession. Some children want to be pilots, dancers, singers, actors, astronauts or topmodels. And some of them want to become princesses, MissWorld winners, superstars, knights or queens. Each kid has different ambitions and imaginations about future, but usually are these imaginations very unrealistic. Like in my case I wanted to be a princess for a very long time. These presuppositions about our future job change many times while we are growing up.

Through our school years we are placed in positions in which we can find out a lot of things about ourselves and our personalities. We start to discover our strenghts and weaknesses. How good can we bear the stress and pressure coming from uncomfortable situations. If we are able to speak in front of people. Whether we can work in a group of people or we need to work alone. Do we have the power to lead the group of people or we need to be led? In the school we usually start to do some extra-curricural activities and we spend time with things or activities that we care about. These skills and interests are clues to things we want to do later in life.

But many children are influenced by parents, teachers, relatives, celebrities and they want to go in their footstep, or they are forced to do something they don’t want quite to do. They are forced to do activities that they don’t enjoy and parents put too much pressure on them. This can cause more negative consequences than the good ones.

As we are getting older, we start to look for some brigade and in this way we collect experiences for future life. This can also lead us to decision if we want to study for higher education or if we want to find a job right after we graduate.

**LOOKING FOR A JOB**

Every person in the world needs to have money which is spent on expenses for living. The usual way to earn money is to have a job. There are many various professions and some are for men, women, young or older people. And nowadays can be problem to find a job in our field. If we can’t find a job, we have to go and register at the job centre and for a very small monthly allowance we have to wait till a suitable job appears for us. That’s why we should always try to be really good in our specialization to get a good job without any problems.

In the world of modern technologies people can find a job mostly on the Internet where they see an interesting advertisement. Other way to look for a job is to listen to the radio or watch TV. Some job offers we can get from other people or our friends.

But before we decide to get a job, we should think about our values. Some people want to have full-time job (8 hours per day) and some only part-time job. Someone would like to have fixed hours (start and finish every day at the same time) and someone are flexibel hours (it’s up to person when he/she want to work). Another important point is a salary. Everyone wants to afford things that he/she likes. But salary is assessed according to our qualifications, experience and work of course. Women usualy have lower salary and in our country we receive salary in a month, but there is also pay in a week that is called wage and it is common for Britain and the USA.

The very first step to get a jo bis to have a good CV. CV is a written description of our qualifications, strengths and work experience that we use to apply for jobs. It tells the story of who we are, and what we can do - and it's our chance to sell yourself as someone worth employing. Paired with a cover letter packed full of personality, it could help us secure the job that we want.

When the CV engage our potencial employer, we are invited for an interview. There are some tips and advices for the interview:

* Listen carefully to the questions. Make sure your answer tells them what they need to know.
* Be honest. Never lie in a job interview. It’s too easy to get caught out.
* Ask questions. This lets you find out about anything you're unsure of. It also shows that you’re interested in the job.
* Look over your CV. Interviews put you under pressure and can make you forget important things. Be ready to talk about your experience, achievements and qualifications.
* Be punctual. Write down the address and work out how you’ll get there. If you can, do a practice run. Aim to arrive 15 minutes before the interview.
* The first impression always counts
* For a job interview you should wear suit and a tie/formal dress
* it’s good to look neutral and never be eccentric, you never know about your future employer’s choices
* You should look confident and not be nervous, you should smile and look into the eyes
* Some professions require university diploma in certain specialization (doctors, lawyers, vets) and other jobs practical training and experiences are more important (waiters, shop-assistants, plumbers)

**STARTING A NEW JOB, BEING AN EMPLOEE**

After we sign the contract we have an employment. Employment is a contract between two parties, one being the employer and the other being the employee, employer is a person who hires employees.

The first week in a new job is an important time. It’s a whirlwind of new places, introductions, tasks to master and meetings. Feeling nervous or apprehensive is natural – especially if it’s our first proper job. But there are things we can do to make it easier and make a good first impression. We can be prepared for the tasks of the very first day, arrive on time and when we get unsure about something or we need some help, we can always ask.

**PHYSICAL/MANUAL x MENTAL/INTELLECTUAL JOBS**

In manual jobs people do manual work. They need physical power, energy and stamina. The education for them is shorter than preparation for intellectual jobs. Young people are trained for them for two or three years.

* Manual jobs: mason, cooks, electricians, mechanics, hairdresser, miners, beautician

For intellectual jobs people need to pass the school leaving examination and study university. The higher education you have, the better salary you get.

* Intellectual jobs can be divided into:
	+ Economics jobs - accountants, bankers, economists, managers
	+ Humanistic jobs - historians, judges, lawyers, teachers, philosophers
	+ Technical jobs - architects, machine engineers, electrical engineers, IT professional
	+ Natural science jobs - doctors, nurses, veterinarians, biologists
	+ Art jobs - painters, actors, writers, musicians

To work belongs also the retirement. That is time when people are old enough to chill and don’t have to work anymore after large number of worked-off years (work till 65).

**WORKING ABROAD**

Working abroad is popular for students or after school when you don’t want to go to the university. It’s also good for borderland especially here, where can unskilled manual worker twice oralmost three times more than in Czech companies. Big pro about working abroad is that you learn new language, new things about culture and meet new people.

**WHITE COLLARS x BLUE COLLARS**

It is typical for UK and USA.

* White-collar employees work in a office, usually behind a desk and PC, it comes from the fact that many of these workers wear a white shirt with a tie, they earn salary = intellectual work
* Blue-collar workers typically perform manual labor and earn an hourly wage, it comes from the traditionally considered to be women’s work = manual work
* In the past – pink-collar worker – who is employed in a job that is traditionally considered tobe women’s work
* Blue collar jobs involves more laborious work in contrast to white collar jobs. But still theblue collar workers are paid less than white collar workers.

**STUDIUM x WORK**

Studium and work are very important parts of our lives. Both of these things are obligatory and each has some pros and cons.

Studium is sometimes not targetd on things we will need in our profession, so we have to learn things that are useless for us. Studium is also paid in some contries. But we still need to study to get a degree and have a well paid job.

Work is targeted on some kinds of tasks, so we are not doing things that are not common to us. We get salary for work and that is a big pro. But work can still be suffering, if we choose the wrong one, so we should choose sensibly.

**VOCABULARY**

* full time jobs – you usually work 8 hours a day
* part-time jobs – work 3 hours a day or only during weekend, students, retired people, handicapped people
* fixed hours – you start and finish every day at the same time (teacher)
* flexible hours – it’s up to you when you want to work (writer, actor, singer)
* salary – money you get for your work
* retirement – the time when people are old enough to chill and don’t have to work anymoreafter large number of worked-off years
* employee – a [person](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/person) who is [paid](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/paid) to [work](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/work) for someone [else](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/else)
* employer – person who hires people for job