

**CULTURE
LET'S GET TO WORK**

Elementary

Job

A job can mean "some work that has to be done", for example: there are jobs to be done in the house: washing up, mending things that are broken, etc.

A job can also mean: work that a person does to earn money. The word "job" may be used when a person works for someone else "an employer" who pays them for the work. For example, a teacher's job is to teach children or adults. A taxi driver's job is to drive people in a taxi. A firefighter rescues people from burning buildings and puts out fires. A dermatologist's job is to diagnose and treat skin diseases.

Source: <http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Job>

Money

Money is what people use to buy things and "services" (that is, to have things done for them) - and what they take for selling their own things or services (what they do for others). There are many kinds of money in the world. Most countries have their own kind of money, such as the United States dollar or the British pound.

Money is also called many other names, like currency or cash. Most of the time a state or a government prints paper money and makes coins at a special place called a mint.

Kinds of money

Many types of money have been used at different times in history. These are:

- * Commodity money
- * Convertible paper money
- * Inconvertible money
- * Bank deposits
- * Electronic money

Commodity money can be used for other purposes besides serving as a medium of exchange. We say it possesses intrinsic value, because it is useful or valuable by itself. Some examples of commodity money are cattle, silk, gold and silver. Convertible paper money is money that is convertible into gold and silver. Gold and Silver certificates are convertible paper money as they can be fully convertible into gold and silver.

Inconvertible money is money that cannot be converted into gold and silver. Notes and coins are inconvertible money. They are inconvertible and are declared by the government money. They are also a country's legal tender. Today, notes and coins are the currencies used in the money used is bank deposits.

Types of bank deposits:

- * Demand deposits
- * Savings deposits
- * Time deposits
- * [[Negotiable certificates

Source: <http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Money>



Intermediate

Part-time

A part-time job is a form of employment that carries fewer hours per week than a full-time job. Workers are considered to be part-time if they commonly work fewer than 30 or 35 hours per week. According to the International Labour Organization, the number of part-time workers has increased from one-fourth to a half in the past 20 years in most developed countries, excluding the United States. There are many reasons for working part-time, including the desire to do so, having one's hours cut back by an employer and being unable to find a full-time job.

"Part-time" can also be used in reference to a student (usually in higher education) who takes only a few courses, rather than a full load of coursework each semester.

In Australia

Part-time employment in Australia involves a comprehensive framework. Part-time employee's work less hours than their full-time counterparts within a specific industry, this can vary but is generally less than 35-40 hours per week.

Part-time employee's within Australia are legally entitled to paid annual leave, sick leave, maternity leave etc. except it is covered on a 'pro-rata' (percentage) basis depending on the hours worked each week.

Furthermore, as a part-time employee is guaranteed a regular roster within a workplace, they are given an annual salary paid each week, fortnight or month. Employers within Australia are obliged to provide minimum notice requirements for termination, redundancy and change of rostered hours in relation to part-time workers

As of January 2010, the number of part-time workers within Australia is approximately 3.3 million out of the 10.9 million individuals within the Australian workforce.

[edit] In Canada

In Canada, part-time workers are those who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job. In 2007, just over 1 in every 10 employees aged 25 to 54 worked part-time. A person who has a part-time placement is often contracted to a company or business in which they have a set of terms they agree with.

In the United States

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, working part-time is defined as working between 1 and 35 hours per week. In 2007, 32.4 million Americans worked part-time, approximately two-thirds of whom were women. Less than one fifth of part-time workers were forced to do so for economic reasons.

Typically, part-time employees in the United States are not entitled to employee benefits, such as health insurance.

In Asia

Arubaito or Arubaitu is a common term used in East Asia to refer to a part-time job. The word is a rendering of the German noun "Arbeit" (work).

External links to statistics on part-time employment

Worldwide

* The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has Full-Time/Part-Time Employment Statistics and Incidence Rates for select nations, based on national definitions.

Europe

* Eurostat has data on part-time employment by sex, age group, economic activity, occupation as well as information on the reason for taking up part-time work, and whether or not it is voluntary for its member states.

Canada

Monthly situation

* Labour force survey estimates (LFS), part-time employment by reason for part-time work, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality

Annual situation

* Labour force survey estimates (LFS), part-time employment by reason for part-time work, sex and age group

* Part-time employment rates

* Reason for working part-time

United States

Monthly situation

* Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

* Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status, seasonally adjusted

Annual situation

* Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

* Persons at work 1 to 34 hours in all and in nonagricultural industries by reason for working less than 35 hours and usual full- or part-time status

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Student_job

Advanced

Full-time

Full-time employment is employment in which the employee works the full number of hours defined as such by his/her employer. Full-time employment often comes with benefits that are not typically offered to part-time, temporary, or flexible workers, such as annual leave, sickleave, and health insurance. Full-time jobs are often considered careers. They sometimes pay more than jobs, and usually carry more hours per week.

Full-time varies between companies, and is often based on the shift the employee must work during each workweek. The "standard" workweek consists of five eight-hour days, totaling 40 hours. While a four-day week generally consists of four ten-hour days, it may also consist of as



little as nine hours, or ten hours including a half-hour lunch (full-time being 40, 36, or 38 hours respectively). Twelve-hour shifts are three days per week, thus 36 hours is always full-time, compensating slightly for the greatly increased fatigue which a person experiences on such long shifts. Shifts can also be very irregular, as in retail stores, but are still full-time if the required number of hours is reached. A person who needs full-time work but is dropped to part-time is underemployed, which is sometimes a form of constructive dismissal to avoid paying unemployment benefits to a laid-off worker.

Definitions by country

The most common full-time workweek in the U.S. is between 32–40 hours. In France it is a government-mandated 35 hours per week. In Germany it is between 35–40 hours per week, and in Denmark it is 37 hours per week. In Australia it is around 38-40 hours per week, and in the U.K., whilst there is no formal definition, it is generally considered to be 35 hours a week or more. A person working more than full-time is working overtime, and is entitled to extra per-hour wages (but not salary).

Academic usage

“Full-time” can also be used in reference to a student (usually in higher education) who takes a full load of course work each academic term, commonly 12 credit hours or more. This translates to 12 "hours" (often of 50 minutes instead of 60 minutes each) in class per week. "Lab hours" often count only as one-half or one-third of a credit hour. In the U.S., international students must maintain full-time status for student visas. Often, full-time students pay tuition only for their first 12 hours of class, no matter how many they take beyond that. Adult students (typically up to age 22 or 23) may also fall under their parents' health insurance (and possibly car insurance and other services) if they are full-time, except for one term per year (usually summer). Students may also be eligible for elected office in student government or other student organizations only if they are full-time.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Full_time_job