

I. LOOKING FOR A JOB

1. BRAINSTORMING

A. First on your own, then in groups, write down the words you associate with the people in this photograph.

B. Describe the characters and imagine what they are doing.

2. INTERACT WITH THE VISUAL DOCUMENT

Have you ever experienced a job interview yourself?

If so, describe how you felt.

If not, imagine a scenario and tell your partners why you think you would feel self-confident or anxious.

GRAMMAR : LE PRESENT EN *BE + V-ing*

Lors de la description de la photo, vous avez utilisé le présent en *BE + V-ing*.
En effet, on utilise ce temps lorsque l'évènement dont on est en train de parler est en train de se dérouler.

Par exemple, vous êtes en train de lire cette règle donc : *You are reading.*

Ce temps est formé de l'auxiliaire *BE*, que l'on accorde avec le sujet, et du verbe auquel on ajoute la terminaison *-ing*. C'est une des valeurs de la forme *BE + V-ing*, qui peut aussi exprimer l'intention.

3. BEFORE YOU READ

A. Using the word cloud below, try to imagine what the text is about:



B. Read the title and look at the picture. Now try to answer the questions:

1. What could “student interns” mean? You can circle several answers.
 - a) Students who sleep at school
 - b) Students who intern in companies during their studies
 - c) Students who do work placements during their studies
2. What can you see on the picture?
 - a) Students
 - b) Interns
 - c) Directors
3. What could “three times more likely to get a job” mean?
 - a) Internships increase the chances of students getting a good job.
 - b) Student interns have three jobs.
 - c) Work placements are three times harder for students.

4. READ THE TEXT

A. Match the words with their definitions.

(to) graduate ■	■ (to) request something, formally and in writing
an undergraduate ■	■ a verbal or written request, for example for a job
(to) apply for ■	■ (to) successfully complete a degree or diploma
dramatic ■	■ spectacular
an application ■	■ a university student who has not passed a degree yet

B. Match the words with their synonyms. Give the line number (from text).

an internship ■	■ (to) hope to + V
a surge ■	■ a sudden increase
a survey ■	■ a work placement
(to) expect to + V ■	■ an opinion poll

C. Say what these numbers correspond to:

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 36% ■ | ■ Number of students surveyed out of the total number of students. |
| 11% ■ | ■ Students who did an internship and can get a good job after university. |
| 1/5 ■ | ■ Students who got a job offer even if they did no internship during their studies. |
| 11% ■ | ■ Students who intend to take time off after graduating and before joining the job market. |

D. Say whether these statements are true or false. Justify by quoting the text.

1. More than a third of students who had completed a work placement had obtained a job offer.
2. Experts believe work experience is not very important for students to prepare for the job market.
3. Almost half of the students of the survey wanted to start working after graduating from university.

5. INTERACT WITH THE TEXT

Explain in your own words, explain why students should complete a work placement during their studies. Use arguments found in the text as well as from your own experience.

YOUR TASK

Your manager wants you to send a written account of the article (a write up) of the article in French to all the trainees of the company. Follow the format: introduction – development – conclusion (180 words maximum)

(Voir fiche Méthode de Compte Rendu)

HELP

an asset = an advantage

career = a job or profession

to be beneficial to = to produce favourable effects

compulsory : *obligatoire*

optional : *facultatif*

Student interns “three times more likely to get top jobs”

Students taking internships are three times more likely to win good jobs amid a dramatic surge in competition for top positions, it emerged today.



Final year students are three times more likely to get a good job. Research shows that some 36 per cent of students completing a work experience placement had received at least one definite job offer by the Easter of their final year compared with just 11 per cent of other undergraduates.

Experts warned that work experience was “no longer an option extra” for universities

and had increasingly become an essential element of preparing for the employment market.

Martin Birchall, managing director of High Fliers Research, said: “Work experience is no longer an optional extra for university students, it’s an essential part of preparing for the graduate job market. Students who just focus on their degree studies without spending time in the workplace are unlikely to develop the skills and interests that graduate employers are looking for.”

The study was based on a survey of 18,252 final year students from 30 universities – a fifth of the total number of undergraduates in the year group.

It emerged that 44 per cent of finalists were expecting to join the jobs market straight from university – up from 36 per cent in 2009 and 2010.

Just 11 per cent of students said they would take a break after graduating – usually to go travelling –, the lowest proportion on record. Students were more likely to apply for jobs early, with four-in-10 making applications by the September or October of the final year – up from just a quarter a decade ago.

The study added: “Thirty-six per cent of applicants who had done an internship or other vacation work with a graduate employer had received at least one definite job offer by March 2013, compared with just 11 per cent of applicants who’d had no careers-related work experience whilst at university.”

By Graeme Paton, *The Telegraph*, June 13th 2013.