

## Listen and talk -8

### Part 2 Lecture: Changes in the U.S. Job Market

#### Before You Listen

In the following lecture, a job counselor is speaking to a group of students about changes in the U.S. job market and future job possibilities.



1 **Prelisting Discussion** Study the table and answer the questions that follow.

Fastest Growing Occupations, 2002–2012

Job	Percent Change	Salary Rank <sup>1</sup>	Training Needed Post-High School <sup>2</sup>
1. Medical assistants	59%	3	On the job
2. Network systems and data communications analysts	57%	1	B.A.
3. Physician's assistants	49%	1	B.A.
4. Home health aides	48%	4	On the job
5. Computer software engineers, applications	46%	1	B.A.
6. Computer software engineers, systems software	45%	1	B.A.
7. Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors	44%	3	Vocational
8. Database administrators	44%	1	B.A.
9. Veterinary technologists and technicians	44%	3	Associate degree
10. Hazardous materials removal workers	43%	2	On the job
11. Dental hygienists	43%	1	Associate degree
12. Personal and home care aides	40%	4	On the job
13. Computer systems analysts	39%	1	B.A.
14. Environmental engineers	38%	1	B.A.
15. Postsecondary teachers	38%	1	M.A. or Ph.D.

<sup>1</sup> Jobs are divided into four groups according to salary. Number 1 means a salary in the top 25 percent, and so on.

<sup>2</sup> Associate degree means a diploma from a two-year community college. On the job means no previous training or education is needed. Vocational refers to schools that offer training in nonacademic fields.

هنا قائمة للأعمال التي تحتاج لاحتراافية –الخانة الثانية توضح النسبة المئوية – الخانة الثالثة توضح الرتبة التي على أساسها يحدد الراتب – الخانة الرابعة توضح الشهادة المطلوبة لكي يكون موظف بهذه الوظيفة

Job	Percent Change	Salary Rank	Training Needed Post-High School
16. Network and computer systems administrators	37%	1	B.A.
17. Preschool teachers, except special education	36%	4	Vocational
18. Computer and information systems managers	36%	1	B.A. or higher
19. Physical therapists	35%	1	M.A.
20. Occupational therapists	35%	1	B.A.

Source: "Fastest Growing Occupations, 2002-2012," U.S. Department of Labor

1. What information is given in this table?
2. What years are covered?
3. The table has four columns. What information is given in each one?
4. What job do you hope to have in the future? Is it on this list?
5. Which jobs require a college education?
6. Which jobs have the highest salaries?



**2 Previewing Vocabulary** Listen to these words and phrases from the lecture. Check (✓) the ones you think you know. Discuss their meanings with a partner. Check the other words and phrases later as you learn them.

**Nouns**

- automation
- bottom line
- category
- competition
- economy
- health care
- illness

**Verb**

- grow by X%

- job market
- labor costs
- manufacturing
- rank
- salary
- service
- trend

What information is given in this table ?

high salary

What years are covered ?

From 2000 to 2012

The table has for columns what information give in each one?

Job-present change –salary –training needed

What job do you hope to have in the fetcher? It is in this list ?

writer

Which job require a college education ?

Most the good one

Which job have the highest salary ?

required training

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ما هي المعلومات في هذا الجدول؟

ارتفاع المرتبات

وتغطي سنوات ماذا؟

حتى 2012 من 2000

الجدول يحتوي على أعمدة المعلومات تكشف ما في كل واحد؟

العمل إلى الوقت الحاضر تغير الراتب التدريب اللازمة

ما العمل هل نأمل أن يكون في شغله ؟ هو في هذه القائمة؟

الكاتب

الوظيفة التي تتطلب تعليما جامعا؟

الأفضل

الوظيفة التي لديها أعلى راتب؟

تستوجب التدريب

## Listen

### Strategy

#### Taking Notes on Causes and Effects

To understand the main points in the lecture, you need to recognize the relationship between causes (reasons) and effects (results). Study the examples below. Notice that sometimes the cause is mentioned first, and other times the effect is first. In some sentences the order can be switched.

Many people use arrows in notes to indicate cause and effect. For example,  $X \rightarrow Y$  means that X causes Y. In other words, X is the cause and Y is the effect.

#### Examples with Cause First

**Because of/due to** robots, the number of factory jobs has decreased.

**Because/since** robots are cheaper than human workers, factories are using more robots.

Human workers cannot work 24 hours a day; **as a result/therefore**, more and more factories are using robots.

Labor costs are cheaper in Asia, **so** many American factories are moving there.

#### Examples with Effect First

The number of factory jobs decreased **because of/due to** robots.

Factories are using more robots **because/since** they are cheaper than human workers.

The (first, second, main, etc.) **cause of/reason for** unemployment is automation.

**3** Taking Notes on Cause-and-Effect Statements Take notes on each sentence from the Strategy Box above. Remember to abbreviate, use symbols, and write key words only. Compare notes with a classmate.

1.  $\downarrow$  factory jobs  $\leftarrow$  robots
2. cheap robots  $\rightarrow$  factories use  $\uparrow$  robots
- 3  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4. \text{ low labor costs/Asia} \rightarrow \text{Am. factories move} \rightarrow \text{Asia} \\ 5. \text{ human work 24 hrs} \downarrow \text{/day} \rightarrow \text{factories use} \uparrow \text{ robots} \end{array} \right.$
5. factory jobs  $\downarrow$   $\leftarrow$  robots
6.  $\uparrow$  robots/factories  $\leftarrow$  robots/cheap  $\sim$  human wrkr.
7.  $\leftarrow$  1 cause/unemployment = automation

بعض الاستراتيجيات لأخذ ورقة وكتابة أهم النقاط ... أفهم السبب والمسبب مثلا

Factory jobs=robot

Words	Abbreviations
economy	econ.
manufacturing	m-fctry
service	serv.
technology	techn.
approximately	approx (ca.)
number	#
million	mill.
medical	med.
computer	comp
percent	%
Bachelor of Arts	BA



**5 Listening and Taking Notes on Causes and Effects** Listen to cause-and-effect statements from the lecture and take notes. You will hear each statement twice.

**Example**

You hear: "In many cases, automation causes unemployment."

You write: automation → unemp.

1. techn. → machines humans - m-fctr. gds.
2. → 1,000's jobs
3. ↑ med. serv. → longer lives
4. develope/med. tech → serious ill/live lgr.
5. huge grth ← women work



**6 Taking Notes on Statistics** Review "Taking Notes on Statistics" on page 38. Listen to sentences from the lecture and take notes. You will hear each sentence twice.

1. ↓ 2.5 mill/mfctr jobs ← 2001
2. serv. jobs ↑ 20 mill. next 10 yrs.
3. 1/2 jobs ← health care
4. (US Dept. Labor) → health care jobs ↑ 3 mill next 10 yrs.
5. jobs/computer indust ↑ 30.2 next 10 yrs.

Exchange notes with a partner. Try to repeat the sentences by using your partner's notes.

في الجدول اختصارات لمجموعه من الكلمات... والدكتور يفضل الاختصارات لأنها تحفظ الوقت

التدريب الثاني تمرين على اخذ ورقة وكتابة السبب والنتيجة

التدريب الثالث ايضا تمرين على اخذ ورقة وكتابة السبب والنتيجة



**7 Taking Notes** Listen to the lecture and take notes in the best way you can. Use your own paper. Listen specifically for the following information:

**Part 1**

- How has the U.S. job market changed?
- Why?

**Part 2**

- What are three categories of fast-growing occupations between 2002 and 2012?
- What should people do in order to get high-paying jobs?



**8 Outlining the Lecture** Complete the outline with the information from Activities 3 through 7. Listen again if necessary.

The Changing US Job Market

Part 1

I. 2 questions this lec. will answer.

- A what = best jobs
- B how prepare for them

II. History Last 100 yrs. change in US labor market: from manufact. to service economy

A. Definitions

1. manufact = make things  
eg: Cars, furniture, clothes
2. service = do things  
eg: cut hair, fix shoes, sell cptrs

III. Reasons for ↓ in manuf. jobs

- A automation - use machines
- B foreign competition
1. stat. 2.5 mill. manufact jobs gone since 2001
2. trend ↑ — in 21st century

IV. Reasons for ↑ in service jobs

- A Stat. prob ↑ 20 mill. next 10 yrs  
jobs

هذا تمرين على اخذ ورقة وكتابة تفاصيل محددة من النص المسموع

Part 2

V. Fastest growing service jobs

A. Health Care

1. eg. med. assts, physic. assts, physic. therap. aides

2. Reasons

- people live longer
- serious people live on

B. Computer

1. eg. designer, engineers, operators

2. Stat. ↑ 30% cptr jobs / next 10 yrs

C. Personal Care

1. eg. catering, home health, day care

2. Reason: women work away from home

VI. Educ. requirement for good jobs. at least BA

**After You Listen**



**9 Discussing the Lecture** Use your notes and experience to discuss the following questions.

1. What is the difference between a service economy and a manufacturing economy? Give examples of jobs in each category.
2. How has the American job market changed? What are two reasons for this change?
3. Why will there be more health care jobs in the future?
4. How much will the computer industry grow in the next ten years? What kind of jobs will there be?
5. What are examples of jobs in the category of personal care services? Why is the number of these jobs increasing?
7. Look at the list of Fastest Growing Occupations, 2002-2012 on pages 82-83. Which of these jobs would you like to have? What do you need to do to prepare yourself for this job?

what is the different between a service economy and manufacturing economy ?

service doing things many factory making things...teaching

How has the American job market changed ? what are tow reasons for this change ?

Repeat yourself from man a factory and service economy .....  
automation and foreign competition

Why will there be more health care jobs in the future ?

we live longer

How much will the computer industry grow in the next ten years ?  
what kind of jobs will there be?

30% -computers -designer- operating

What are example of jobs in the category of personal care services  
?why is the number of these jobs increasing ?

Day care sinter-

Look at the list of fastest growing occupations 2002-2012 on pages 82-  
83 which of these job would you like to have ? what do you need to  
proper your shelf in this job?

It is up to you

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ما هو الفرق بين اقتصاد الخدمات والاقتصاد ؟  
خدمة تفعل أشياء كثيرة -مصنع تصنع الأشياء ...التدريس  
كيف سوق العمل الأمريكية تغير؟ ما هي أسباب سحب لهذا التغيير؟  
تكرار نفسك من رجل مصنع واقتصاد الخدمات .....المنافسة الأجنبية  
لماذا سوف يكون هناك المزيد من فرص العمل والرعاية الصحية في المستقبل؟  
نحن نعيش لفترة أطول  
كم صناعة الكمبيوتر النمو في السنوات العشر القادمة؟ ما هو نوع الوظائف تكون هناك؟  
30٪، أجهزة الكمبيوتر، مصمم التشغيل  
ما هي الوظائف سبيل المثال في فئة خدمات الرعاية الشخصية؟ لماذا عدد هذه الوظائف  
زيادة؟  
مركز الرعاية اليومية-  
إلقاء نظرة على قائمة أسرع المهن نموا 2002-2012 على صفحات 82-83 أي من هذه  
الوظائف كنت ترغب في الحصول على؟ ماذا تحتاج إلى الرف الخاص المناسب في هذا  
المنصب؟  
الأمر متروك لك



**10 Reviewing Vocabulary** Use vocabulary from the box to complete the summary of the lecture.

automation  
bottom line  
categories  
competition

economy  
health care  
labor costs  
manufacturing

salary  
service  
trend

One hundred years ago, the United States had a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> economy. This meant that most people made things by hand or machine. In contrast, today the United States has a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> economy, in which workers provide services instead of making products. The United States has lost a lot of manufacturing jobs, and it is certain that this \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> will continue in the future.

There are several reasons for this important change in the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>. The first is \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup>. It is cheaper to use machines than human workers in factories. Another reason is \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> from foreign countries where \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> are lower than in the United States. Therefore, many products that used to be manufactured in the United States are now made overseas.

What will the good jobs of the future be? Over the next ten years, the fastest growing occupations will be in three \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup>, computers, and personal care and services. Many of these jobs will not pay very well, however. If you want to get a good job with a high \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup>, the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> is this: Get a good education.

أكمل الفراغ بما يناسبه من الكلمات



## On the Spot!

**IT** What Would You Do? Read the situation and follow the instructions.

### Situation

A new supermarket is opening in your neighborhood. The company needs to hire four people for job openings immediately. The jobs are: manager, checker,<sup>1</sup> stock clerk,<sup>2</sup> and butcher.<sup>3</sup> You are going to role-play job interviews for these people.

1. Choose four people to be interviewers. Each interviewer will interview the applicants for one of the jobs available.
2. All other students will play the role of job applicants. The teacher will tell you which position you are applying for.
3. Go to page 260 to find the information you need for your role. Learn it well so that you don't have to read it during your interview. You can add information during your interview if you want to.
4. Your teacher will divide the class into four groups. Each group will consist of an interviewer and all the interviewees for that job. The interviewers will interview each interviewee for five minutes. The four groups should have their interviews at the same time. (You can listen to other groups while you wait to be interviewed. Don't listen to your own group's interviews.)
5. After all the interviews are finished, the interviewers will report to the class. They will tell which applicant they picked for the job and why they chose that person.



▲ A checker and shoppers at a supermarket

<sup>1</sup> A checker is the same thing as a cashier or a checkout clerk.

<sup>2</sup> Stock clerks put new merchandise on the shelves of a supermarket. They often work at night.

<sup>3</sup> A butcher cuts and prepares meat.

معلومات عن العمل في المصانع

## Part 3

## Strategies for Better Listening and Speaking

### Getting Meaning from Context



**1 Prelistening Questions** Look at the pictures on page 90 and the list of occupations in the Focus on Testing box below. For each job, answer these questions:

1. What does this person do?
2. What education or training is needed for this job?
3. Would you enjoy doing this job? Why or why not?

### Focus on Testing

**Using Context Clues** Many tests such as the TOEFL® iBT measure your academic listening and speaking abilities. This activity, and others in the book, will develop your social and academic conversation skills, and provide a foundation for success on a variety of standardized tests. The following conversations take place at work.

1. Listen to the first part of each conversation.
2. After each conversation, stop the recording. Write the letter of each speaker's job in the blank.
3. In the **Clues** column, write the words that helped you choose your answer.
4. Listen to the next part of the conversation to hear the correct answer.

#### Occupation

- |                        |                    |                 |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| a. architect           | d. restaurant host | g. receptionist |
| b. computer programmer | e. dentist         | h. tailor       |
| c. accountant          | f. police officer  | i. electrician  |

#### Questions

- C 1. What's the speaker's job?
- G 2. What's the speaker's job?
- D 3. What's the speaker's job?
- C 4. What's the speaker's job?
- N 5. What's the speaker's job?

#### Clues

real high school diploma license  
 computer software  
 receptionist  
 takes and stacks work  
 short, wide, long

**2 Game: Twenty Questions** In this game, one person thinks of a job but does not tell the class what it is. The class tries to guess by asking a maximum of 20 Yes or No questions.

#### Examples

- "Can you do this job outdoors?"
- "Is a college education necessary for this job?"
- "Is this job normally well-paid?"

The student who correctly guesses the occupation wins. If no one guesses after 20 questions, the same person leads another round.

اجب على ما يلي من الأسئلة من خلال ما سمعته في المقطع الصوتي .... خمن عمل المتحدث

## Focused Listening



### UNDERSTANDING THE INTONATION OF TAG QUESTIONS

When people need information or don't know something, they normally ask a question. For example, "Are you from China?" However, when English speakers *think* they know the answer to a question, but they aren't sure, they often form tag questions with *rising intonation*:

You're from China, aren't you?

You speak Chinese, don't you?

The rising intonation means that the person is asking for information.

In contrast, it is also possible to form tag questions with *falling intonation*, like this:

It's nice weather, today, isn't it?

That test was hard, wasn't it?

Tag questions with falling intonation are not real questions. When people ask these kinds of questions, they expect agreement. The tag is a way of making conversation or small talk.



**3 Recognizing the Intonation of Tag Questions** Listen to these ten tag questions. Decide if they are real questions (if the speaker is really asking for information) or if the speaker is just looking for agreement. Put a check (✓) in the correct column.

Question	Real Question	Expecting Agreement
1.	✓	
2.		✓
3.	✓	
4.		✓
5.		✓
6.		✓
7.	✓	
8.		✓
9.	✓	
10.	✓	

من المقطع الصوتي ميز بين السؤال الحقيقي والسؤال المبني على التوقع أو الذي تأخذ به رأي الآخرين

## Using Language Functions

### ANSWERING NEGATIVE TAG QUESTIONS

In Activity 3, the main verb in each sentence was affirmative, and the verb in the tag question was negative.\* Here is the proper way to answer such questions:

**Tag with rising intonation:**

A: You're from China, aren't you?

B: Yes, I am.

A: We have homework tonight, don't we?

B: No, we don't.

**Tag with falling intonation:**

A: It's really cold today, isn't it?

B: Yes, and I don't have a jacket.

**Meaning of answer:**

Speaker A is correct. Speaker B is from China.

Speaker A is mistaken, so Speaker B corrects him.

**Meaning of answer:**

Speaker B agrees with Speaker A.

\* You will practice tag questions with affirmative verbs ("You're not a student, are you?") in Chapter 10.



**4 Asking and Answering Negative Tag Questions** Work in pairs. Student A should look at page 248. Student B should look at page 256. Complete the statements in your box and add negative tag questions. Decide if the intonation should rise or fall. Then, ask your partner the questions and listen for your partner's answers.

**Example**

A: This is your cell phone, isn't it? [rising intonation]

B: No, it's Kathy's.

## Part 4

### Real-World Task: A Homemaker's Typical Day

#### Before You Listen



**1 Prelisting Discussion** Answer the questions with a small group.

1. Do you think managing a house and children is a job? Why or why not?
2. It is estimated that homemakers work as many as 60 hours a week. Is (or was) your mother or father a full-time homemaker? How many hours does/did she or he work each week?
3. Make a list of skills that a homemaker needs to have, such as cooking and financial planning.



**2 Previewing Vocabulary** Listen to these idioms related to work in the home. Discuss their meanings. Write the meaning of each item. (The words *make* and *do* are often used in these kinds of idioms.)

Idiom	Meaning
to make (breakfast, lunch, dinner)	to get the food ready
to do the dishes	to <u>wash</u> the dishes
to make the beds	to arrange the liners of the bed
to balance the family budget	to compare income and expenses
to do the laundry	to wash clothes
to water the lawn (garden)	to provide water
to shop for groceries	to go and buy



**3 Predicting** The pictures in Activity 4 on page 95 show a typical day in the life of an American family. The pictures are not in the correct order. With a partner, look at each picture and use the vocabulary from Activity 2 to describe what is happening. Then try to predict the order of the pictures.

في الجدول توضيح لطبيعة عمل كل شخص

## Listen



**4 Sequencing Events** Listen to the man describe his day. Write numbers under the pictures to show the order in which each activity occurred. If two things happened at the same time, give them the same number. Pay attention to time words (*before, after, during, etc.*) and verb tenses. (Note: Only *some* of the activities are shown in the pictures.) Then compare answers with a partner.



2



6



4



1



6



3



5



2



7

هنا صور للأعمال اليومية التي نقوم بها .. استمع للمقطع الصوتي ثم رتب الصور بالشكل الصحيح



