WORK RELATED SKILLS

VPC 3&4

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Work Related Skills: VPC 3&4 (ISBN 978-1-925172-97-3 for printed coursebook)

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AT3 Workplace Behaviour and Equal Opportunity76
AT4 Investigative Report - Rights and Responsibilities 96-7
AT5 Workplace Health and Safety
Unit 4
AT1 Planning a Pathway
AT3 My Résumé
AT4 Job Application
AT5 Job Interview

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AT5 Workplace Health and Safety
Unit 4
AT1 Planning a Pathway
AT3 My Résumé
AT4 Job Application
AT5 Job Interview

7.01 Introduction - Unit 4: Module 1

Unit 4: Module 1 - Explore and plan for potential pathways

Module 1 requires you to investigate future potential pathways options and develop a Pathways Plan.

In Section 7: Planning a Pathway you will:

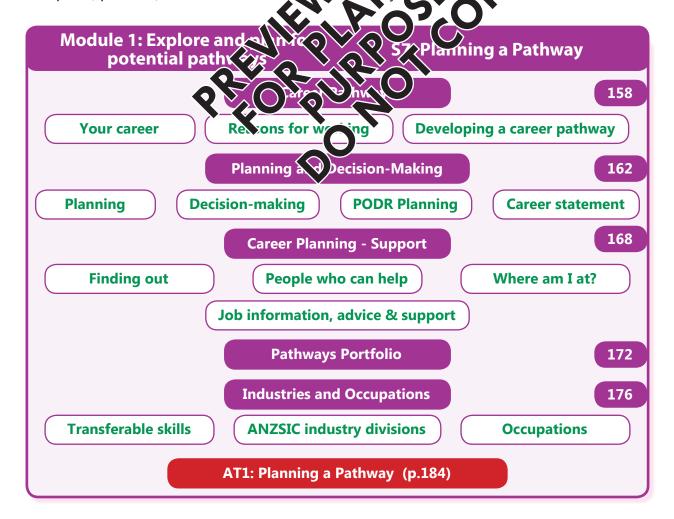
- investigate career pathways planning and decision-making
- ⇒ understand common examples of career planning support
- explore the components of a Pathways Portfolio
- ⇒ revisit the notion of transferable skills for industries and occupations.

At the end of this section, you will complete a graduated assessment (AT1) to create a Pathways Plan, including hard copy and digital portfolio inclusions, and evidence of achievements.

In Section 8: Further Training and Courses you will explore potential courses and training options including Australian Apprenticeships TAFE and private training providers.

You will fully investigate the TAFE application process, an prentify and explore potentially suitable TAFE courses, including fees to other costs, and undertake a pre-application plan.

At the end of this section, you will complete a now gass, mer ask (AT2) to complete, present, discuss and refine values and values and values and values and values are the complete.



Introduction - Unit 4: Module 1 7.02



Your teacher will discuss your unit comments for **Module 1** with the class. List the important information, and man diary notes and reminders where relevant.

Requirement	Activities/ Resources/ Applied	Assessment

7.03 Career Pathways

Your career

Welcome to your future, what will you make of it?

As a post-compulsory student undertaking study or training beyond the official school leaving age, the main reason why you are still here is to develop a **career pathway** for yourself.

You already know that in order to enjoy a fulfilling and satisfying life you need to do more than just find a job; you need to develop a career.

Even at this point in time, some of you might already be employed and have jobs. Being employed as a productive member of society enables you to:

- ⇒ earn an income,
- gain experience and develop work-related skills and workplace competencies, and
- ⇒ build and grow self-esteem and **responsibility**.

So how many of you are currently working? And if some you planning to build your career based on your casual or part-time way. Or (it) you be looking to undertake further study or training for a totally where to be of industry or occupation?

What is a career?

When we refer to a career we are to wind a strictly core and it is important that you develop a rain say that best natches your own reasons.

Often a young employe inght (ay "No continuorking in a call-centre to earn money. This is, st a job. Swant is build a career as an actress."

Sometimes a middle-aged worker mights ly, "You know, I never wanted to be an accountant. I always saw myself forging a career as a musician."

And we can even hear a retiring employee say, "You know, I spent 45 years as an engineer, but I always wanted to be a firefighter!" Each of these people, for various reasons, has not been able to match their chosen employment with their preferred career.

It's sad that in each of these cases their **employment** has left these people unfulfilled.

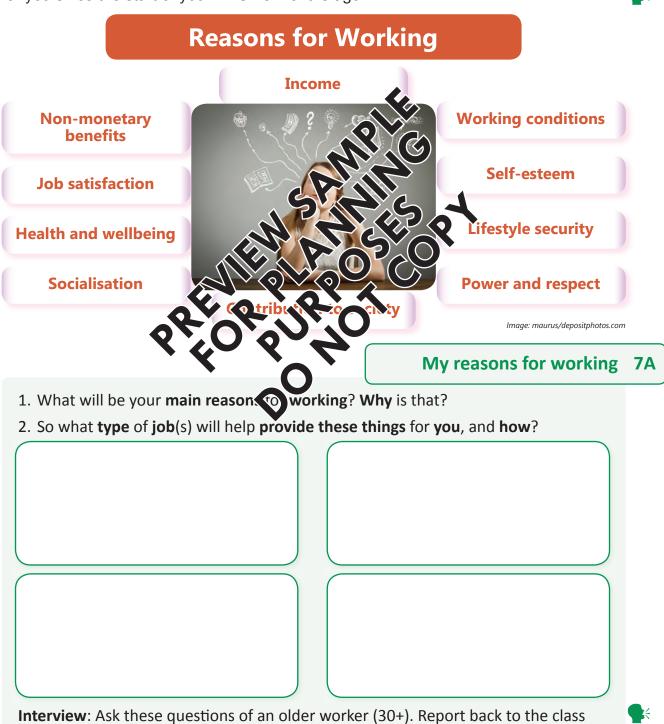
So we can say that a career describes the employment that a person undertakes in order to satisfy their personal values. **Personal values** are those things that we, as workers, wish to obtain from working.



Why work?

There are many different reasons why people work and you have explored these throughout your entire vocational program. You may expect to get various **benefits** from working and these **expectations** as an employee will influence your **choice** of work and career.

People are more likely to seek and undertake work that satisfies their **values**. Choosing a suitable occupation may help your expectations of work be fulfilled. So what do you want or expect to gain from working? And have some of these changed for you since the start of your VPC 18 months ago?



Developing a Career Pathway

Career development

- One of the most important ways to live a happy and healthy life is to match your personal values with your career.
- Many people develop career pathways in areas that don't suit their interests and their values, and end up experiencing an unfulfilling work life.
- □ It is important that you choose work that will best lead to the fulfilment of your personal goals.
- You need to build a pathway in the type of work that you enjoy doing, and which helps motivate you and gives you job satisfaction.

Combining career & personal life

- ⇒ An average person will spend about 40+ years of their adult life working.
- ⇒ The demands of working life will dictate how much family, personal and leisure time is available.
- You must strike a work/life balance between career demands and your personal life.
- At different stages of your life, your personal and family responsibilities will in an acceptance your ability to career.
- □ values will change
 □ values will change
 □ value on your stage of life.
 □ value of uence the expectations
 □ value of work.

Image: sommersby/depositphotos.com

Multiple career pathways

- These days, very few people experience a linear career pathway. Instead people develop multiple career pathways.
- Most modern pathways branch off in different directions supported by lifelong learning.
- □ These changes reflect changes in personal values associated with the stage of one's life.
- Sometimes a sideways or even a backward step can advance a person along their career pathway.

Lifelong learning

- ⇒ If you think that when you're finished with school you're finished with learning, then think again!
- ⇒ A successful career pathway relies on lifelong learning.
- ⇒ Lifelong learning refers to all the different types of study, training and learning you might participate in throughout your career.
- ⇒ You need specific qualifications to enter certain occupations.
- ⇒ You also need to maintain and upgrade your qualifications as your career evolves. This might involve TAFE, Uni, professional development, industry courses, etc...

Career life cycle

- ⇒ You will develop your career pathway over the course of your life. This will see you move from school and into further study and training leading to entry-level employment.
- ⇒ Your career life cycle will force you to consider new options that complement the values that are most important to you at that particular stage of your life.
- ⇒ A career life cycle commonly involves these 4 phases that keep cycling and recycling throughout one's career (of 40-50 years).
 - » Entry: Learner starting out in first job, first career job or a new job.
 - » Growth: Developer building skills, experience and networks, looking for advancement.
 - » Consolidation: Practitioner has established expertise, so where can I go from here?
 - » **Change**: Can happen at any time, and is increased by happening in mid-career to people as they seek to re-align their evolving vives and interests.

eloping a career pathway

1. Create word chains for these key temp lets and creek a career pathway.

Career development	EN PLOSOP
Combining career & personal life	at RIROI
Multiple career pathways	6,50,6040
Lifelong learning	0
Career life cycle	

2. **Interview** people who have been **working** for **more** than **5 years**. Ask them about what each of these **terms means to them**.

Career development	Who:
Combining career & personal life	Who:
Multiple career pathways	Who:
Lifelong learning	Who:
Career life cycle	Who:

7.07 Planning and Decision-Making

Planning

When it comes to achieving your major **ambitions** and **goals**, things don't just happen by accident. Sure, sometimes a few lucky people might 'be in the right place at the right time'. But the reality of life is that we all have to **plan**, set **objectives**, make **decisions** and take **action** to achieve our goals.

Effective planning takes place over different **timeframes**. The length of time associated with each 'plan' varies according to the type of goal or objective being aimed for.

For example, many large businesses set strategic goals over 3-5 years. However, for you, a strategic goal might have a timeframe of 12 months; perhaps the length of time needed to achieve a longer-term vocational goal, such as finding an Australian Apprenticeship.

All goals have clear definable timeframes that vary depending on the overall length of the goal. However, as each overall timeframe gets show, the decisions and tasks involved move from planning, to organising, to actus a constant. These timeframes are:

⇒ **short-term planning** (i.e. for you, the next 2-4 weeks)

⇒ mid-term planning (i.e. for you, the ne. 2-3 months)

⇒ long-term planning. (i.e. for you have 12-18 months).

So what different career path toys goals and objectives might you have a amnate these three different planning views as



Planning an ecision-Making

Image: AndrewLozovyi/ depositphotos.com Achievement **Ambitions Options Objectives Decisions** Goals **Proactive Timeframes Actions Short-term** Responsibility Mid-term **Risk** Long-term Sacrifices **Locus of control**

Decision-making

Believe it or not, one of the most difficult things to do in life is to make the right decisions. Essentially, life is just a never-ending series of decision after decision after decision. From the mundane, "What shall I have on my toast this morning?" To the profound, "How can I be a better person?"

Every decision we make involves an element of **risk**, as well as the need to **sacrifice** something else. For example: "Should I apply for the job - I risk being rejected. To do my application - properly - I'll have to give up 20 hours of my time. That means no weekend for me! I'll give it a miss then!"

Some people struggle to make positive and **proactive** decisions. They **procrastinate** and often miss out on opportunities. They often **blame** others for their misfortune.

Other people jump too quickly at every opportunity and don't weigh up the **pros** and **cons** of their decisions. They often find themselves doing things they don't really want to do.

Career decision-making is hard, because many copie are afraid of making the wrong decisions. They often end up making no case afraid of making the

It is important that at this stage of your care south as development that you understand, that ultimately, it is you who so reconstitute for the decisions you make. However, for some of you, you parer to spik clients of sail have responsibility for a lot of your decisions.

The decisions you make are pin a ven locus of or tro. And for actions outside of your control, you still have in decision-making willity to govern how you respond - positively or negatively to vitue as a control that you refine your skills of decision-making.

Decisions, decisions 7C

1. What **types** of **decisions** do you will need to **make** this **semester** about your future **career pathway**?

2. Within what timeframe will these need to be made and why?

I will have to decide...

by...

because...

I will have to decide...

I will have to decide...

by...

by...

by...

by...

because...

7.09 Planning and Decision-Making

PODR planning

As you already know, the best way to deal with a significant or long-term goal is to break it down into a series of smaller, achievable, bite-sized objectives. Doing this will make it easier for you to make ongoing and timely decisions.

You have used the **Plan-Organise-Do-Review process** before for PDS and WRS activities and projects. You can also apply this process to help you plan and take steps towards achieving your career pathway goals. The **PODR process** is a natural process that comes easily. This is why it's such a simple and useful tool to use when planning and making decisions. **PODR steps** are:

- 1. Work out and plan just what it is you are trying to do (your pathways goal) and also how to best get it done.
- 2. Organise yourself and resources you need to successfully complete these tasks.
- 3. Complete and do the tasks.
- 4. Monitor and review your efforts, and make changes any adjustments if necessary.

The PODR process is continuous.

Planning leads to organising, which leads to doing, which leads to reviewing, which leads back to planning and so on.

And each of the 4 stages of the Plan-Organise-Do-Review process **cros**. As part of planning you might be recently

- which is doing, and also che wing thing
- which is part of reviewing on so



Image: VadimVasenin/ Depositphotos.com

⇒obk.

1. Plan

- Work out just what it is you are trying to do; i.e. your overall career goal.
- Clarify how you might be able to achieve this.
- ⇒ It is good to be able to write this in one or two short sentences.

O ganise

- Break your overall goal into a series of smaller, achievable, bite-sized objectives.
- Develop an action plan to achieve each of these smaller objectives on a task-by-task hasis
- Organise yourself, other people, and any resources you need, to successfully complete each task.

3. Do

- Undertake the day-today activities needed to actually perform each task
- ⇒ This is where everything comes together, and might even be the shortest (but not easiest) part of the entire process.

4. Review

- ➡ Monitor what you've achieved, evaluate your outcomes for quality, and make any changes and adjustments if necessary.
- ⇒ Each of these 4 stages of Plan-Organise-Do-Review cross over. So you should be reviewing throughout the whole PODR process.

Planning and Decision-Making 7.10

PODR planning 7D

The most effective way to achieve and/or complete an overall activity or task is to **break it down** into a series of smaller, achievable goals (or objectives). Then you can use **PODR** to help make smaller decisions to achieve your overall activity goal.

In your personal life you might do this:

- ⇒ when you are getting ready to go out or getting ready to go to school, or
- ⇒ to plan and organise your weekly timetable when doing a work placement, or
- ⇒ even as you are learning to drive a car.

With each of these activities, as with just about everything else you do in life, it is best to break a large and difficult activity or task into a series of smaller, more manageable goals. Each of these will involve its own decisions.

1. Why is it good to break big activities/ta	asks down in smaller, achievable goals?
	. 6

2. Pick one of the three tasks listed above in b. 2. It down into 5 smaller achievable goals. Identify if the particle are to this result of planning, or organising, or doing, or reviewing. Give time to force the smaller goal. Make sure that the tasks are in the core corder.

Task:	57.6264		
	Smalle Philyph	PODR stage?	Estimated time?
1.	6.50.6040		
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

7.11 Planning and Decision-Making

7E Good advice or not?



- 1. In groups, discuss each of these approaches to planning and decision-making.
- 2. What advice would you give each person? Report back to the class.



"Dude, I just go with the flow. If it's not meant to be, then it's not meant to be."



"I plan everything using a spreadsheet, Gantt chart and goals target. It helps me see the big picture."



"Goals, what's the point? You're just setting yourself up to fail!"



"Mercury is ascending through Jupiter, so I know that this is the time for me achieve."



"You can place you want, it's \lways who you know the gets wo



applicator a job online but P.vv. ver heard back. Lolz the lijust copied my appo



"There's something I learn each time. Each failure puts me one step closer to success."





"I wasn't sure what to do, but I met my Careers teacher, did the course, and I'm now a pool lifeguard."

Images: georgemuresan/Thinkstock

Zed	Yul	Xee
Wuz	Vye	Urn
Tam	Sal	Reg

Career statement

A career statement concisely summarises your **ambitions** and **goals**, usually in one to three sentences. Essentially, this is a short **pitch** that introduces you to your prospective employer or course selection officer. It helps them to assess whether, at first glance, you might be a good fit for the job or for their course.

A good career statement means that the employer or selection officer is more likely to read on, rather than pass you over!

Some applicants let themselves down because they don't **modify** their career statements to match the specific job or course they are applying for.

So, you have to make sure your career statement **matches** the **position** or course that you are applying for.

If you don't, the reader is likely to think that you are just cutting and pasting information, and/or just applying for jobs or courses without any clear thought of your suitability for the specific role or course, or form national and culture of the enterprise

In your career statem 1, you so on what, how and why with involves a pay-off for them. For jobs, always mention further training and development.

Career statement

Step 1: Ignore American advice!

Step 2: Don't use hyperbole. If you are already that good then why do they need to employ you or enrol you?

Step 3: Avoid clichés. Who doesn't say that they are motivated, hard-working, enthusiastic, knowledgeable and skilled, and a good am player?

Step 4: How? Why (them)?

e.g. (1. Sant's went looking for a parttime cast. e.

M 1ath W repking to develop a career in he work on the long-term and the long with the long-term and the long with the long with

are the complete an area complete an area appropriately and to become a more warfor worker to my future employers.

when the massistant at Joe's Juicy Joints I will gain valuable experience, and learn from your staff about how to apply the competencies I am developing in my VET Cooking certificate for your menu.

Career statement

- 1. Quickly now, and without too much thinking, prepare two **3-sentence career statements** for **jobs**. One for your **long-term ambition**, and a second for a **part/time casual role**. Make up a job and organisation, and don't forget the pay-off!
- 2. Partner up. Read **your statements aloud** to your partner taking turns. Ask **them** to write down their **feedback** on what they 'hear'.
- 3. Use the **feedback** and your own **reflection** to **refine** your **statements**.
- **4. Read** the **refined statements** to your partner.
- 5. Get **feedback** and **reflect**. **Redraft** your statements.
- 6. Have **1 more read aloud**. Make any **final adjustments**. Then **present** these to **your teacher** for feedback and **advice**.



7F

7.13 Career Planning - Support

Finding out

Just about everyone of working age has to plan, take action and find out about the world of work. But the most important thing to understand about career planning, is that you are not expected to find out and do everything on your own.

In contemporary times, some people forget that there is a whole world of information and support out there to guide young people towards their future career goals.

The Australian Government has a range of **online resources** to help you navigate the future world of work such as **https://www.jobjumpstart.gov.au** and **https://labourmarketinsights.gov.au**. Businesses also publish careers and **job-seeking** information online.

And then there are all the varied job-seeking portals (such as **www.seek.com.au**) that can help guide you in your career pathways development and match employees with employers. These all have **information** resources.

People

There is a range of **people** that you can go to get (1) se, (3) and **support**. This is especially relevant when you are planning to ach (1) a control of the control of the

These people include career specialists, starting on your precis \dvisor and MIPS Coordinator. They have **expertise**.

Then you should seek out a cares in catter who won since in justry or in an occupation in which you have a piner of they have insight.

Also, don't forget about people by your family, friendship, recreational and off many new risk. They have experience. You would have these people and get advice from them base! on their own experiences - good and not so-good! Developing your network contacts might lead you to opportunities that you might never hear about on your own.

Image: Andrew Johnson/ Photos.com



Career Pathways: People who can help

Careers specialists

Consider:

- ⇒ School Careers Advisor
- ⇒ Vocational Education Coordinator
- ⇒ Vocational Pathways teachers
- ⇒ External careers advisor
- ⇒ Pathways support specialists

Employers

Consider:

- ⇒ Work experience
- ⇒ Work placement
- Contacts from your paid employment
- ⇒ Volunteer work
- ⇒ Community work

Career Planning - Support 7.14

Career mentors

Consider:

- ⇒ Managers and supervisors
- ⇒ Experienced industry person
- Experienced person in/who has done the occupation
- ⇒ Relevant VPC teacher
- ⇒ Relevant community leader

Networks

Consider:

- ⇒ Family support and advice
- ⇒ People currently working
- ⇒ People who have worked in similar roles
- ⇒ Managers and supervisors
- ⇒ Friends who are working

Career planning support 7G

Careers specialist Careers specialist Networks Networks Networks Your teacher will arrange for your Careers Advisor to visit the class. Your WRS teacher might actually be that person. Even better! Form into small groups based on similar vocational goals. Develop at least 3 questions to ask the Careers Advisor about general jobseeking strategies and resources for young people. Develop at least 3 more questions to ask the Careers Advisor about specific	. With career planning, do you have to do it all on your own? Why not?	
Careers specialist Careers specialist Networks Networks Your teacher will arrange for your Careers Advisor to visit the class. Your WRS teacher might actually be that person. Even better! Form into small groups based on similar vocational goals. Develop at least 3 questions to ask the Careers Advisor about general jobseeking strategies and resources for young people. Develop at least 3 more questions to ask the Careers Advisor about specific		
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Networks		areer
 Your teacher will arrange for your Careers Advisor to visit the class. Your WRS teacher might actually be that person. Even better! Form into small groups based on similar vocational goals. Develop at least 3 questions to ask the Careers Advisor about general jobseeking strategies and resources for young people. Develop at least 3 more questions to ask the Careers Advisor about specific 	Careers specialist Foologers	
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seeking strategies and resources for young people. ☐ Develop at least 3 more questions to ask the Careers Advisor about specific	teacher might actually be that person. Even better! Form into small group	
·	·	l job-
Job-seeking strategies and resources for your vocational goals.	•	pecific
	job-seeking strategies and resources for your vocational goals.	

7.15 Career Planning - Support

Where am I at?

Developing your future career is not easy. As you already realise, no-one is going to knock on your door, or send you a DM out of the blue, offering you your dream job. That's a Hollywood thing; or perhaps a Summer Bay thing!

However, as you head towards the end of this module, you will have taken significant steps towards developing your work-related skills as a foundation for future success.

You have also explored careers and pathways planning in Literacy and are applying this knowledge and skill-set to enable you to make better decisions about your future pathways options.

During this year you are likely to have initiated many of the following actions.

1. Undertaken VET training.

Image: Depositphotos.com

- 2. Researched online career information.
- **3.** Investigated job sites and online portals.
- 4. Investigated major labour market trends.
- 5. Met with a Careers Advisor.
- 6. Developed network contacts.
- 7. Got advice from knowledgeable people wur wo
- 8. Made contact with a career mentor
- 9. Clarified some of your career gc 4
- 10. Researched online course information
- 11. Made some preliminary carrier decisions
- 12. Undertaken work and the way rate of the new
- 13. Worked with others in pro cond tea visitua ons.
- 14. Applied Literacy, Numeracy and Personal Development skills to the world of work.



7H What have I done?

Complete this **self-audit** of your progress in developing your career. Add 1 more.

At the moment my:	Good	Moderate	Lacking	Coming soon
1. Progress in VET training is:				
2. Research into online career information is:				
3. Investigation of job sites is:				
4. Understanding of labour market trends is:				
5. Meetings with Career Advisor are:				



Job Information, Advice and Support

Careers Advisor

Myfuture

Careers specialists

Network contacts

Organisation websites

Employment agencies

Unions

Specialist agencies

Industry associations

Labour Market
Insights

Workforce Australia

Job search

Job Access

Job Jumpstart

Youth Central

Online jobseeking portals

	2/2/18				
	At morne (n):	bood	Moderate	Lacking	Coming soon
6.	Development of network contacts is				
7.	Advice from knowledgeable peops:				
8.	Relationship with a career mentor is:				
9.	Clarity of my career goals is:				
10.	Research of online course information is:				
11.	Making of preliminary career decisions is:				
12.	Experience in work and/or community placements is:				
13.	Working in teams with others is:				
14.	Applied use of Literacy, Numeracy and Personal Development skills is:				
15.					

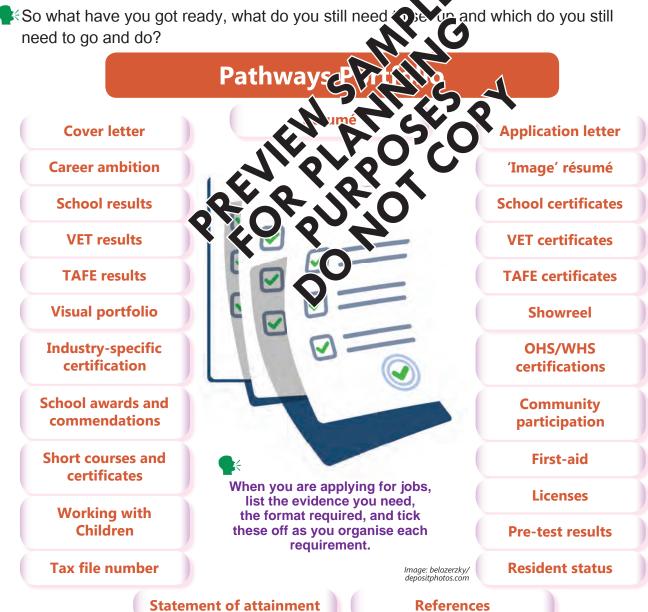
7.17 Pathways Portfolio

Pathways Portfolio

When you are preparing to apply for jobs and courses you need to start assembling your Pathways Portfolio. Your **Pathways Portfolio** will include all the **evidence**, **examples**, **certificates**, **results** and other **documentation** of your work and further study readiness, and your varied achievements. And now that many application processes have gone **digital**, you will also need to create and collate appropriate **digital versions** of all of these 'artefacts'.

Some requirements are **universal** such as a résumé, cover letter, education and training completion evidence and referees. Others will be **minimum entry pre-conditions** such as an RSA for hospitality, a 'White Card' for construction, a Working with Children check for child-care; or course prerequisites such as Year 12.

Some will be **job-specific** such as a manual license, or a performance showreel. Others **add value** to your **employability** such as first-aid community involvement or leadership programs.



Pathways Portfolio 71

Record all the important elements of your **Pathways Portfolio** that you need to prepare and complete. Tick whether a hard copy or e-file (or both) is/are required and then record dates. Add specific information to each section.

Pat	hways Portfolio				
Name:		hard copy	e-file	Due date	Date done
A: My résumé					
-			$) \bigg(\hspace{-1em} \bigg)$		
-					
-					
B: My job-seeking skills		6			
-	MP.	CA			
_	417				
	CPI				
-	1 4	20			
	, p, 2				
C: My work-related expex 4 ces	167				
0,00	<i>'0.</i> 70				
-	,O				
-	•				
-					
D: My network and referees					
-					
-					
-					
E: My supporting documents and visu	al evidence		,		
-					
_					
-					
-					

7.19 Pathways Portfolio

7J Where am I going?

S

Ok. Before you start to finalise your Pathways Plan, it is important to **reflect** on your **goals** and **objectives** as you **move from** this final year of **school** and **into** the big wide **world** of 'work' and/or further **study** and training.

Name:				Date: Age now:		
My career ambition is:						
		•				
Occupation/ industry for me:	Why am I so this occup	uited to What of to do to ation?	do I need o become oyab	What training courses/options are available?		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		empi	Oyale (7)	avallabler		
			0			
		4	1,0			
		, 51,5	3.6	4		
		11/2		•		
	_	C. P.	7.0	•		
		1000				
		2 2	1			
	0/10	12016				
	16	A L				
	•	_O				
		0				
	People	in my job-seeking n	etworks:			
Family	Social	Community	Educationa	al Work		
Potential sources of job opportunities for me:						
Online	Online	Workforce Australia	I			

9:

Your teacher will arrange for your Careers Advisor to talk to your class about your potential employment, course and study options, and other potential opportunities for next year.

Revisit and update your planner based on the advice they give to the class.

Name:			Date Age	e: now:		
My career ambition is:						
Occupation/ industry for me	Why am I su : this occupa	to do to	do I need o become cou ov øle?	What training irses/options are available?		
			.(3)			
		C A N				
		11/1/2	6.61			
		\$\\°0				
	200	3170				
	4.50	6-4				
		0				
	People i	n my job-seeking n	etworks:			
Family	Social	Community	Educational	Work		
Potential sources of job opportunities for me:						
Online	Online	Workforce Australia	Social media	Local		

7.21 Industries and Occupations

Where to?

As you continue to further develop your potential pathway and your Pathways Portfolio, you need to establish whether your career pathways **goals** are centred mainly within one **industry** or **specific occupation**, or if you have **broader** goals.

If you have industry-specific or occupation-specific goals (i.e. a **specialised approach**) you will need to **target** a lot of your planning specifically for the types of industries, occupations and courses that match your career pathways goals.

But many people don't just focus on one particular vocational goal. Instead they create options for themselves. So you will need to **develop**, **refine** and **tailor** elements of your pathways planning to extend beyond one specific industry or job. For example:

- you might be seeking casual or part-time work until you find your ideal vocational role
- you might also be seeking work in a totally different in justry, such as retail or hospitality, to help support you when you are **studying** TAFE or undertaking further **training**
- you might also be working more than one job seciety you are a 1st-year apprentice or trainee being paid at that low seciety you are a 1st-year apprentice or trainee being paid at that low seciety you are a 1st-year apprentice or trainee being paid at that low seciety you are a 1st-year apprentice.

Transferable skills

You also need to remember that there share out the whole only just be useful for your exit from second a second in the control of the control

The whole purpose of your Vocasinal is the activated, and this Work Related Skills subject in particular, base see an given to the constant career pathways development skills and is the constant of a constant of

So, at this stage of pathways development, you need to answer the following questions to guide the type of career party ay development that you should proactively undertake for the remainder of the year.

Am I looking for an **entry-level position** to start me on the pathway to achieving

my longer-term career goals?

Am I looking for an entry-level course to enable me to gain the qualifications I need to take steps towards my longer-term career goals?

- Am I seeking part-time or casual work to complement further study and to build a suite of transferable skills?
- Am I looking for 'any' job (within reason) until I find (or am ready for) my preferred career pathway role?



Image: Rawpixel/Depositphotos.com

ANZSIC Industry Divisions

- A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- **B.** Mining
- C. Manufacturing
- D. Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services
- E. Construction
- F. Wholesale Trade
- **G. Retail Trade**
- H. Accommodation and Food Services
- I. Transport, Postal and Warehousing
- J. Information Media and Telecommunications
- K. Financial and Insurance Services
- L. Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services

- M.Professional, Scientific & Technical Services
- N. Administrative and Support Services
- O. Public Administration and Safety
- P. Education and Training
- Q. Health Care and Social Assistance
- **R. Arts and Recreation Services**

S. Other Services

"I just need to get a start working - so almost any job will de!"

Which industries? 7

Now is the time to clarify the ir and your career pathways goals.

- 1. In the table: List your industry (ie. List in ustr sub-sector(s). Identify other common names us of the sector(s).
- 2. List the occupation (s) you are properties for your career pathways goals.

ANZSIC industry	ANZS sub-division	Wher common names	Occupation(s)
	20		
	V		

3. Now do the same thing for other **supporting industries**, or potential industries that could provide **casual** or **part-time** work.

ANZSIC industry	ANZSIC sub-divisions	Other common names	Occupation(s)

7.23 Industries and Occupations

7L Industries - Drilling down

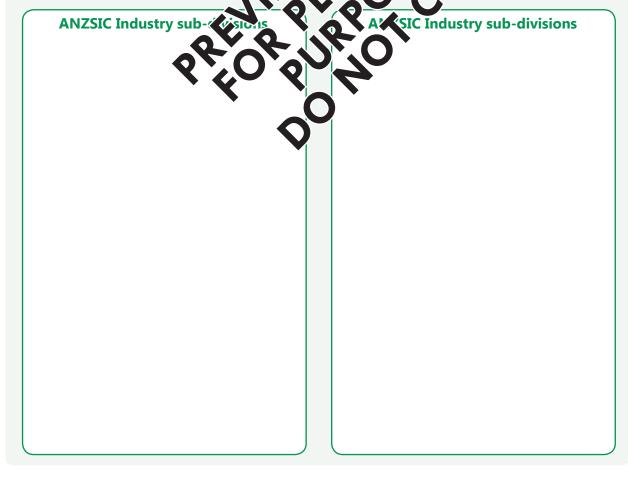
Part A: Choose 3 of the ANZSIC industries.

1. List the most common **informal industry names** that industry stakeholders use for these industries. Give **examples** of enterprises that match these.

ANZSIC Industry	Common other names (or sub-sectors)	Example(s)
	.	
	N. C	
	11.4	
	5/2/6	4

2. Find out the ANZSIC Industry substitution in the state of the state





Part B: Researching labour market information

Use https://myfuture.edu.au or https://www.jobsandskills.gov.au and https://www.jobsandskills.gov.au/data/employment-region-dashboards-and-profiles/industry-profiles to find out the current information about an industry in which you are interested.



	ANZSIC	Cindustry			
ANZSIC industry sub-divisions/sectors					
Informal industry names					
Current employment total (as at when?) Wor are seen share % (when?)					
SAMIS					
Past employment g	rowth (from what?)		nt growth (to when?)		
Regional employment % (when?)	F-V-Le a na bloymou	25 exployment 9 (when?)	Female/male emp. % (when?)		
Education % Degree+ (when?)	Education % C3+ /VET (v. (e. ?)	Education % Other qual (when?)	Education % Low/none (when?)		
Other statistic	Other statistic	Other statistic	Other statistic		
Top occupations (& numbers)		Other potential occupations (skill levels 3-5)			
Other important information					

7.25 Industries and Occupations

Occupations

So what do you want to 'be'?

Butcher, baker, barista or boilermaker?

Nurse or nurseryperson - arborist or zookeeper?

How about a hairdresser or handyperson, tattooist or train driver, dental nurse or disability support worker?

What about a sparky, a chippy, a brickie, a garbo, a muso or a postie?

Did you know that in Australia there are over 1,000 specific occupational classifications according to **ANZSCO**, the <u>Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations</u>?

Now that's a lot of potential career pathways options there. And the world of work is evolving, with new types of occupations emerging all the time.

About 25% of all jobs in Australia are in the 12 15 occupational classifications. And the 12 50 jobs in Australia account for about 30% of all employment opportunities.

Top occupations

In Australia, as at August 2022, the largest occupations were:

	'	
1.	General Sales Assistants	595,400
2.	General Clerks	296,600
3.	Registered Nurses	294,000
4.	Aged and Disabled Carers	274,000
5.	Retail Managers	213,400
6.	Truck Drivers	212,100
7.	Accountants	
8.	Receptionists	191,600
9.	Electricians	
10.	Storepersons	169,800
	Adv, PR & Sales Managers	
12.	Software & App Program's	158,800
13.	Primary School Teachers	157,100
14.	V ♥ ers	151,200
15.	Yita enhands	146,600
0	Compercial Cleaners	142,800
	Sxc w ry School Teachers.	140,700
	? Managers	
	ild-carers	
	Ch chout organiors/Cashiers	
	S. A. S. O)our Force, Deta	
	hal an immission seas	
	o nai Aix Commission seus	onuny

So what are you interested in

21 Brad Cication Categories

Accounting, Banking and Financial Services

Agriculture, Animal and Horticulture

Education and Training

Executive and General Management

Hospitality, Food Services and Tourism

Manufacturing

Sales, Retail, Wholesale and Real Estate

Adminis colon and Huk an Resources

Automotive, Transport and Logistics

Electrical and Electronics

Government, Defence and Protective Services

Information & Communication Technology

Mining and Energy

Science

Advertising, Public Relations, Media & Arts

Construction,
Architecture and Design

Engineers and Engineering Trades

Health and Community Services

Legal and Insurance

Personal Services

Sports and Recreation

Industries and Occupations 7.26

Which occupations? 7M

Occupations in Australia are grouped into 21 broad categories (see p.180).

- 1. What types of occupations might be available in these categories?
- 2. Are these suitable for entry-level employees?

Accounting, Banking and Financial Services	Administration and Human Resources	Advertising, Public Relations, Media & Arts
Agriculture, Animal and Horticulture	Automotive, Transport and Logistics	Construction, Architecture and Design
Education and Training	Electrical and Electronics	Engineers and Engineering Trades
Executive and General Management	Government Seferative Protection Schools	Health and Community Services
Hospitality, Food Services and Tourism	form. Sin & C. S. municatio	Legal and Insurance
Manufacturing	Min' ig and Energy	Personal Services
Sales, Retail, Wholesale and Real Estate	Science	Sports and Recreation

3.	What about you ? What are you interested in? Where do your skills fit in ? Will you need to undertake further study or training to enter this pathway?			
		١		

7.27 Industries and Occupations

7N Occupation investigation



1. Undertake a **skills** investigation to find out the key **requirements** needed by a worker for an **occupation**. Use: **https://labourmarketinsights.gov.au** or **https://www.jobsandskills.gov.au** <u>select an Occupation</u> and navigate down.

Occupation:	
Top 3: % importance	Top 3: Description
•	•
• •	•
•	•
T 2 0/ :	Top 2 Description
Top 3: % importance	Top 3: Description
o pel	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
⊻ •	. "11.0
Top 3: % importance	Top 3: Description
• 9	5.26
Abilities •	. 4.6.0
₹.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Top 3: % importance	Top A: 2 ription.
Hes	6.0K116.
Activities	6.50 6.72
•	
Top 3: % importance	Top 3: Description
<u> •</u>	•
Interests •	•
<u> </u>	•
T 0.0/	
Top 3: % importance	Top 3: Description
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
• •	•
% •	•
Top 3: % importance	Top 3: Description
\$ •	•
Demands	•
•	•

2. Choose an occupation you are interested in pursuing for your career pathway.

Check out these sites and complete this occupational summary
https://labourmarketinsights.gov.au or https://www.jobsandskills.gov.au
or https://myfuture.edu.au



Of metpoly/myratareredatar	Use Labour
Correct Occupation Title (& any alternative names):	Market
⇒	Insights or Jobs and
Summary Description:	Skills to find out this info.
⇒	Total
5 Main Tasks:	Employment
	When? Employment
⇒	Growth (5 yrs)
	T) / # 0
⇒ .N.G	To When?
Specialisations (if applicable):	Rate
⇒	
	Year?
	Weekly Earnings
Personal Requirements:	
	Year?
⇒ 2 -11-0	Projected Job Growth
\$ 650.6070	Growin
	To when?
⇒	% Full-time
Related Occupations:	
⇒ ⇒	
	When?
	Main Industry
Education & Training Required:	
Course Entry Requirements:	When?
⇒	Average Age
Employment Opportunities:	
⇒	
Additional Information:	When? % Male/Female
⇒	/o male/ i emale
Contacts (for your state):	
	When?

7.29 Graduated Assessment

AT1 Planning a Pathway Module 1 - Planning a Pathway

For this assessment task, you are required to:

- a. Investigate the essential elements needed for a Pathways Plan
- b. Use a planning process (such as PODR) to outline the required elements and inclusions for your Pathways Plan
- c. Create a timeline to guide the completion of the key elements of your Pathways Plan
- d. Start collecting and collating hard copy and digital inclusions and evidence of achievements for your pathways portfolio (in your Pathways Plan)
- e. Meet with a teacher and/or career advisor to discuss your own specific requirements for your Pathways Plan
- f. Get advice from another adult mentor about your archised Pathways Plan
- g. Use feedback and advice to refine your Pathway la
- h. Complete other required tasks as directed by the telepholographic telep

Nar	ne(s):	ka) c	m ¹ 25:		UNIT 4 Module 1
Tas	ks - AT1: Planning a Pathway) (E	Due Date	Done	Level
a.	Investigate the essential element of a 7 hours of an.				
b.	Use a planning process of white was require vent	\checkmark			
c.	Create a timeline to gode program.	\bigcirc			
d.	Collect & collate inclusions for your Pathw vs 'ortfolio.	\bigcirc			
e.	Meet with teacher/career advisor to discuss your plan.	\checkmark			
f.	Get advice from another adult mentor.	\checkmark			
g.	Use feedback and advice to refine your Pathways Plan.	\checkmark			
h.	Other:				
	Other:				
	Other:				
\Rightarrow	Applied use of text and explanations.	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	
\Rightarrow	Applied use of other descriptive elements.	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	
\Rightarrow	Prepare and discuss proposed Pathways Plan.	\bigcirc		\bigcirc	
•	Present or report to the class (if required).	0		\bigcirc	

Further Training and Courses

8

8.01 Industry-Specific Skills 186	8.15 Course Applications 200
8.07 Australian Apprenticeships 192	8.19 Course Fees
8.09 Pathways Investigation 194	8.21 Pre-Application 206
8.11 Further Study and Training 196	8.25 Module Assessment Task 210

Activ	ities 8: Further Training and Courses	p.	Due date	Done	Comment
8A	Industry vocational training	188- 189			
8B	Technical and specialist training	190- 191			
8C	Australian Apprenticeships	193			
8D	Education pathways investigation	194- 195			
8E	Further study and training	29			564
8F	Further study - Applying	?	78		
8G	Investigating cc (Pes) 03			
8H	TAFE costs	2			
81	Pre-application	206- 209			
AT2	My Pathways Plan	210- 211			
R8	Review and Reflection	212			

(Comments:

8.01 Industry-Specific Skills

Industry-specific skills

As you already know, when you work, you do so within an industry setting. Many of these industry-specific skills are closely related to **employability skills**.

But the difference is that industry-specific skills require a worker to develop **specialised task knowledge** and **technical skills** for occupations and work tasks directly for their industry of employment.

Industry-specific skills refer to particular skills (or competencies) that an individual must demonstrate for a specific occupation within an industry.

Employability skills

Employability skills are the set of 8 generic or general skills that you develop and apply through work, education and training; and at times through your personal life experiences.

- ⇒ Planning & organising
- **⇒** Teamwork
- **⇒** Self-awareness
- **⇒** Communication
- ⇒ Technological
- **⇒** Problem-solving
- ⇒ Learning
- ⇒ Initative & enterprise skills

In your **Pathways Portfolio**, you need to show how out all develop industry-specific skills, including those to be developed on the job as well as ose that are developed off-the-job through further study, courses and training

Training packages

Training packages are sets of nationally indors which is an qualifications for recognising and assessing people's skills. The competency that are developed by industry stake of the considerable considerable industry. Therefore, training considerable industry-specific skills required of an apprentice, or a trains of on a subject to the considerable vocational learning as part of competency-based training.

A training package sets out the requirements for both **on-the-job** and **off-the-job** structured training.

Training packages include relevant **convetency standards**. These describe the required skills and knowledge needed for a trainee to operate effectively in the workplace. Competency standards in training packages are recognised Australia-wide.

To successfully complete a qualification, a trainee must complete all **units of competency** (**core** and **elective**) in a qualification. This is achieved by:

- ⇒ completing all of the **elements** that make up each unit of competency; and
- ⇒ satisfying each of the **performance criteria** in each element.



Industry-Specific Skills 8.02

For example, in the Construction industry, a bricklayer would need to know how to use **technology**. Specifically, this may include hand and power tools, lifting equipment, levelling and measuring tools and devices, and so on.

In the Accommodation and Food Services industry, a barista would also need to know how to use technology; specifically coffee machines, roasters, tampers, steamers, etc.. These are different **industry-specific technologies** and relevant for that occupation in that industry.

When it comes to planning your **Pathways Portfolio** you should ask yourself, "How do my personal skills, attributes and capabilities match this industry?" Essentially ask yourself: "How do I fit this industry?"

You also should explore the notion of, "How do the industry fit me?"

This is where you might apply your **transferable skills** and **other experiences** to say whether you might be suitable for the incides, job in a course.





Image: photography33/ depositphotos.com

Recearching Industry-Specific Skills

The best site to use to find out about Industry-specific skills (and competencies) is:

https://training.gov.au/home/TGA

It is a huge official information site and does take some getting used to at first.

- \Rightarrow Go to **Keyword search** near the top.
- ⇒ Enter a job name and then Search.
- ⇒ From the results choose **Qualifications**.
- ⇒ Select a suitable course by clicking on the **course code** (current not superseded).
- ⇒ Scroll down to see all the core units and the elective units.

Get familiar with these for your occupation and qualification level.

- ⇒ Scroll back up and choose from the Units of Competency (click on course code).
- ⇒ Scroll down and you can see all the **Elements** required for that unit.

Next to these are all the **Performance Criteria**. These are industry-specific.

⇒ You can scroll down again to see the **Assessment requirements**.

Both the **Knowledge Evidence** and the **Assessment Conditions** give even more insight into industry-specific competencies.

Your teacher may guide the class through this process using a common industry training package, such as **Retail Operations** or **Kitchen Operations**.



8.03 Industry-Specific Skills

8A Industry vocational training

Use https://training.gov.au/home/TGA to research a training package that matches an industry occupation that you are interested in. Title, level & code Training packages that include this qualification Classifications **Entry require**

Electiv	ve units (you may need more space)	
	. 4.	
	18.6	
	DILL.	
	15/17/504	•
	Ch PLZA	
	7/2/2000	
Choose a core unit. Con	ce to task s Tyran vork folios.	
a. What are the Elex ents a	d ne o riorres e Criteria?	
b. What Foundation Skills	re requirer	
	evant Primance Evidence for you.	
d. List some of the most rele	evant Knywledge Evidence for you.	
e. List some of the relevant equipment, tools and ted	Assessment Conditions for you, as we chnology required.	vell as the
	Evaluate your job readiness.	
	What do you need to do next?	

8.05 Industry-Specific Skills

8B Technical and specialist training

1. Revisit the **training package** research you did for Activity 8A, using: https://training.gov.au/home/TGA



Stick with this, or search a different industry occupation.

Focus on your Core Unit findings from tasks 'c' to 'e':

- c. List some of the most relevant **Performance Evidence** for you.
- d. List some of the most relevant **Knowledge Evidence** for you.
- e. List some of the relevant **Assessment Conditions** for you, and the equipment, tools and technology required.

Create short statements that **describe** day-to-day **specialist** and **technical** work **roles** that employees would be expected to perform. Include the **equipment**, **tools** and **technology** that they would use.

N Y CA
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7 7/6204
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7/10/20 6
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•	our personal core sk kills, that you have d octivities.		•	•
	tatements to describ uipment, tools and to e of these?			
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	66.06	SUZC		
		0		
	safety is a vital skill r show you can work			

8.07 Australian Apprenticeships

Australian Apprenticeships

An Australian Apprenticeship is an excellent type of **entry-level training** for many occupations. Australian Apprenticeships involve a combination of on-the-job and off-the-job **competency-based training** (CBT). The apprentice or trainee is exposed to both the practical and theoretical aspects of their occupation as part of their apprenticeship.

Australian Apprenticeships are an ideal way to combine work and study, and complement TAFE studies as a pathways option. More and more students are undertaking VET programs and part-time, school-based apprenticeships and traineeships (**ASbAs**), while still at school, to get a head-start on their careers. Perhaps you or someone in your class or school is interested in, or already doing, a school-based apprenticeship or traineeship?

Trades and services

The more traditional, practical or **trade** types of Austral and pprenticeships normally take about 3.5 to 4 years to fully complete.

These include occupations as diverse as light ve. 1. 9 me. tartic, chef, hairdresser, carpenter, baker, metal engineering tradesper, p. article hardress more. It is interesting

to note that many of these occupations face significant skills shortages.

The more **service-oriented**Australian Apprenticeships to about 12-18 months to co: 9 lend as a traineeship.

Common traineeships include ICT technician, customer service officer, office assistant, dental nurse, trades assistant, retail worker, child-care worker as well as hundreds more.

Many of the service occupations are the first step to further career development as a para-professional.

Many of the **trade** and **technical occupations** might set up a pathway into a full trades-based Australian Apprenticeship.



Apprentices and trainees (March 2023) Highest occupation and/or industries

- ⇒ Construction 69,865 (16% of all apps & trainees)
- Automotive and engineering trades 61,930
- ⇒ Electrotechnology & telecom's trades 53,920
- Community and personal service 48,260
- ⇒ Clerical & admin 37,860 // Sales 21,895
- Other technicians and trades 20,295
- Machinery operators and drivers 17,265
- ⇒ Food trades 14,135

Fewer employed in industries such as:

Mining, Education, Arts and Recreation Services, Finance, etc..

NCVER: Apprentices and trainees 2023: March quarter - Australia (Aug 2023).

Australian Apprenticeships

Australian Apprenticeships are available in more than 500 occupations. The most common industry areas include:

- ✓ Agriculture, Horticulture and Related Industries
- ✓ Automotive
- Building and Construction
- ✓ Business Services
- ✓ Clothing and Textiles
- ✓ Finance Services
- ✓ Food
- ✓ Hairdressing

- ✓ Community Services and Health
- ✓ Information Technology
- ✓ Light Manufacturing
- ✓ Local Government
- Metals and Engineering
- Printing
- ✓ Process Manufacturing

- ✓ Property Services
- ✓ Public Services
- ✓ Retail
- ✓ Seafood
- ✓ Sport and Recreation
- ✓ Telecommunications
- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Transport and Distribution
- ✓ Utilities and Energy

Q

www.australianapprenticeshas yov.au https://www.aapathyay.com/a//

2. What are the most effective ways that a young job-seeker can find an apprenticeship or a traineeship? Where would you 'search? Who would you ask? Get some advice. What advice is given at: https://www.skills.vic.gov.au/s/apprenticeships-and-traineeships

https://w	ww.skills.vic.gov.au/s/app	renticeships-and-traineeships	

8.09 Pathways Investigation

8D Education pathways investigation

For an occupation (or broader industry area) you are interested in, complete an investigation into **Australian Apprenticeships**, **TAFE**, and/or **other** potential **training** and education opportunities.

If you know of a suitable local provider go straight to their website and search.

You might need to explore options using: www.skills.vic.gov.au/s/ and then search by a job title. Other states have their own portals.

|--|

Find out	Australian Apprenticeship	TAFE	Other:
Occupation (or Industry)			
Course(s)		SAMPLE	
Provider(s)/ Location(s) or (GTO)	PREOR		58,
Delivery method(s)		0,	
Duration(s)			
Costs & subsidies			

Pathways Investigation 8.10

Find out	Australian Apprenticeship	TAFE	Other:
Entry requirements			
Core units		•	
Related occupations		SAMPLE	4
Further pathways	PREOR	18000	
Provider contacts		0 `	
Other contacts			
What should I do next?			

8.11 Further Study and Training

Further education

Planning to do a course next year? The TAFE and vocational education sector is often described as the key educational provider that is responsible for 'skilling' Australia. The three key stakeholder groups responsible for delivering vocational education and training in Australia are:

- ✓ TAFEs
- accredited private provider colleges, and
- Registered Training Organisations.

There are thousands of vocational and further learning courses that provide qualifications at graduated levels offered by different **TAFE** institutions and/or **private providers**. Vocational training and education offered through TAFEs is generally more skills-based and provides great entry opportunities into the workforce.

Next year, many of you might be planning to study and tran at TAFE by doing a certificate II, III or IV, or possibly a diploma, as part of translathways development into your preferred career vocation. Some common training study areas for young people include:

- ⇒ child-care
- ⇒ visual arts, design and fashion
- ⇒ computing, ICT and multimedia
- ⇒ hospitality and food and bevered.

administration, office management a accounting

⇒ business, retail and ♠ n. Ser e

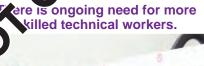
community, health and cal services

- electrical and engineering support
- ⇒ construction and infrastructure
- ⇒ sport and recreation
- ⇒ various trades, and
- ⇒ many very many others.

The most likely ways that you might access and apply for these further education and training opportunities are:

- □ TAFE and further education courses by applying directly to the institutions
- ⇒ TAFE courses using the VTAC application process
- private provider courses using either the VTAC process and/or via direct application
- for vocational training, skills development, licensing and certification courses, and industry-specific opportunities, by applying directly to the training provider.





TAFE

TAFE is the government-funded and operated system that provides vocational training and skills-development in a wide range of industry and occupation areas. Most TAFEs offer nationally accredited courses from **certificates** I to IV, through to **diplomas** and **advanced diplomas**.

Some of the most common areas of training include cooking and hospitality, retail, ICT, technical, engineering and electrical, manual and practical trades including construction, automotive, business and management, child-care, aged-care, community services, health, nursing, art and design, and many other areas.

TAFE courses are delivered at institutes and campuses across metropolitan and regional Australia. In Victoria, training is offered by TAFEs such as Kangan Institute, Box Hill Institute and Federation TAFE, as well as many others. Some courses can be completed partly, or even wholly, online.

Many TAFE courses are government-subsided so the sligible students can pay less for their training. In Victoria, look for these no pade Skills First courses. There is also a large range of courses offered as Free 10 F courses for industries and occupations that the government has recognise the government has recognise that the government has recognise the government has recognise that the government has recognise that the government has recognise the government has recognise

3 Vice	Variativ (3)
TAFE Victoria port.	has / Lafe to un cionapps.vic.gov.au/s/
Bendigo TAI	w.bendigotafe.edu.au/
Box Hill Vitute	tps://www.boxhill.edu.au/
Chieft Strings	ttps://www.chisholm.edu.au/
i) (E GP)	https://www.tafegippsland.edu.au/
The Gordon (Gordon In Situte of Technology and Further Education)	https://www.thegordon.edu.au/
GOTAFE (Goulburn Ovens Institute) Technical and Further Education	https://www.gotafe.vic.edu.au/
Kangan Institute	https://www.kangan.edu.au/
Holmesglen Institute	https://holmesglen.edu.au/
Melbourne Polytechnic	https://www.melbournepolytechnic.edu.au/
South West TAFE (South West Institute of Technical and Further Education)	https://www.swtafe.edu.au/
SuniTAFE (Sunraysia Institute of Technical and Further Education)	https://www.sunitafe.edu.au/
William Angliss Institute (William Angliss Institute of Technical and Further Education)	https://www.angliss.edu.au/
Wodonga TAFE (Wodonga Institute of Technical and Further Education)	https://www.wodongatafe.edu.au/
The 4 Univ	ersity TAFEs
Federation TAFE (Federation University Australia)	https://federation.edu.au/
RMIT University (TAFE)	https://www.rmit.edu.au/
Swinburne University of Technology (TAFE)	https://www.swinburne.edu.au/
Victoria University Polytechnic	https://www.vupolytechnic.edu.au/

8.13 Further Study and Training

Private training providers

The vocational education and training sector also has thousands more private training providers that deliver nationally-recognised qualifications.

Some private provider courses require a VTAC application. But many other courses are available via **direct application** to the private training provider. This means you will have to meet a range of varied **application dates** and **institution-specific** entrance requirements.

There can be a huge difference between TAFE and private provider courses, especially in price. Many **TAFE** courses are **subsidised** by the **government**. Private training providers determine their **own fees** and **charges** for courses and many of these fees are higher than the state-funded TAFE courses. However, some of these providers are accredited by the state government to offer **Skills First** subsidised courses.

So it pays to compare and ask around about the quality of pays agrams, the experience of teachers and trainers, the types of teaching and construction methods, and the ease of accessing online materials. This means the swall be nile shopping around for the location, dates, duration and price that you can affect.

You should always know how much you mother applying with a private training provider.

Most are reputable trainers with sign in the property and a real commitment to work with students to develop (h. h. ara yr Lath (a)).

But be wary, as over the last secale, there were a ny ober of colleges exploiting people by using dubious a high-resource to sign up for courses; and then delive higher (In legal to any opport, leaving students with a large study debt - for little or its pathway), outcome.

Registered Training Organisations

A **Registered Training Organisation** (> O) delivers relevant training for vocational education, including **apprenticeships** and **traineeships**, according to the guidelines set down in a **training package**.

TAFEs, private providers, **group training organisations**, industry associations and many industry training specialists register as RTOs in order to deliver the **off-the-job**

component of training, in conjunction with the employer who delivers the **on-the-job** training component. A **workplace assessor** monitors progress of trainees and 'ticks-off' achievement of **competency standards**.

Some employers and schools register as RTOs in their own right and supply all of the training as part of a **VET in schools** vocational education certificate or **ASbAs**.



Australian Apprenticeships

Australian Apprenticeships are structured **competency-based training** (CBT) that involve a combination of **on-the-job** and **off-the-job** CBT. An apprentice or a trainee is exposed to both the practical and theoretical aspects of their occupation through their training.

Training is offered by a TAFE or a **Registered Training Organisation**. Some employers are accredited and registered as RTOs themselves, as are some schools.

Some training providers are actually **Group Training Organisations** that employ apprentices and trainees and place them with host employers to gain on-job-training. The Group Training Organisation may then organise off-the-job training for the apprentice; or if they are an RTO deliver some of the training themselves.

Apprenticeships are the traditional 'trades' and usually take between 3 1/2 to 4 years to complete depending on the occupation. They are usually awarded at certificate III level.

Many tradespersons also undertake further training (** er their apprenticeship) for specific skills and areas, such as a plumber undertake training in gasfitting.

Traineeships usually require completion of a confidence Australian Apprenticeship (traineeship) lasting approximately 12 to 18 months combining formal on-the-job and off-the-job traineeships are specialised practical occupations that support trades accupations that support trades accurately trades accupations that support trades accurately trades accupation to the support trades accurately trades accurate



Further study and training

Create word chains for these key styr s related to further study and training.

Further education	
TAFE	
Private training providers	
Registered Training Organisations	
Australian Apprenticeships	

8E

8.15 Course Applications

Direct applications

Many of the TAFE courses that you might apply for will require a **direct entry application** to the specific institution(s). So when you lodge your direct entry application, you will need to complete a range of information correctly.

Some information such as biodata, education history, disability status including NDIS, citizenship status, whether you are an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, and other 'identifying' information about you, is common for selection processes across all institutions. However, you might need to respond to **specific course-based** questions (i.e. **selection criteria**) describing;

- ⇒ your interest in the vocational area or industry field
- ⇒ ambitions and goals
- ⇒ industry experience
- industry-specific skills acquired
- transferable skills from other training and experiences, and
- other course selection information that the selection officers, or course co-ordinators will use to assess your suitability for the course.

stry field

Image: terovesalainen/
Depositphotos.com

Send your

apulication now!

So this means you should have down oped su table in sports to be these before you complete the online form.

Ac splic is to pass

Some of you might be provided for consumption of the same of the s

Your teacher and Careers/VTAC Advitor viii give you much more information about this process and whether you should a ply to some courses through the VTAC process. Listed below are the basic steps, but your school will advise and support you to deal with all the specific requirements as part of these VTAC steps.

Unique Student Identifier (USI). You will need to have your USI before you commence applying for tertiary courses through VTAC. (You are likely to already have this for VET.)

- **1.** You will need to create a VTAC account.
- **2.** Research suitable courses, course delivery modes and course fees.
- **3.** Understand course entry requirements and be sure that you meet these.
- **4.** Choose up to 8 courses in preference order.
- **5.** When applying Enter your secondary education information.
- **6.** When applying Enter your post-secondary studies educational history (if relevant).
- **7.** Confirm your information and pay your application fee.

If relevant:

8. Complete and submit a SEAS (Special Entry Access Schemes) application and supporting documentation.

Common information

Common information that you need to complete either will, or is very likely, to include the following.

Biodata: Your name, address, age, contact details, etc..

Demographic data: Information about your nationality, language spoken at home, citizenship, disability status, etc..

Education status: Current study (i.e. Year 12), Victorian Student Number (VSN), Unique Student Identifier (USI), highest completed education level, previous enrolments and completion.

Employment/voluntary work history: Name of employer, work dates, average weekly hours worked and weeks/year, employment status (p/t or f/t).

Course-based work experience: Name of employer, dates, total hours, name of program.

Declaration: Attesting that your work history is true. W correct.

Supporting documents

You'll also need to supply and/or upload photol ppig

- ⇒ proof of identity documents
- ⇒ school completion certificate(s)
- school reports and results
- ⇒ training provider certificates as weeks there is a fairments (or enrolment details)
- ⇒ (external) or pre-select to test results
- written references (\$1.50 mare, rese tro inised and written by your referees well in advance!).

Further study - Applying 8F

1	. Which type of application proces s are you most likely to need to use? Why?	
2	Some of your documents or evidence might need to be submitted as certified copies . What does this mean and who can do this for you?	•

8.17 Course Applications

8G Investigating courses



- 1. Search your **local TAFE** for a **course** related to an occupation you are interested in. Is there **further study/training available** at this TAFE, and if so, what are the **entrance requirements**?
- 2. Search more broadly across other TAFE institutions. Are there courses available that match your career pathways goals? If so, what are the entrance requirements?
- 3. Complete these tables to help you make your **comparisons**.

TAFE:				Location:		
Course ti	tle:			Level:		
Duration of study	Delivery method	Key core subjects	Key elective subjects	Fees 8	Student services	Transport options
				R	•	
			D	11.4		
			,51	4	1	
			CNP	5	9	
			11,01,0	0,0		
Other		.0.	RIP	0		
info:		6,7	0.604			
TAFE:		•	0	Location:		
Course ti	tle:		-	Level:		
Duration of study	Delivery method	Key core subjects	Key elective subjects	Fees & costs	Student services	Transport options
or study	method	subjects	subjects	COSES	services	options

Course Applications 8.18

TAFE:				Location:	Location:		
Course title:							
Duration of study	Delivery method	Key core subjects	Key elective subjects	Fees & costs	Student services	Transport options	
			,			·	
				•			
Other info:			3	NG			
TA 55							
TAFE:			,51	i. reation:	4		
Course ti	tle:		MY		8.		
Duration of study	Delivery method	Key core subject	Key Vervive	Fe 6 & co.	Student services	Transport options	
		QV.	2,16,	~			
		620	.60%				
			0				
			0				
Other info:							
So, what should I do next and who can I contact?							
,							

8.19 Course Fees

Course fees

OK there is no nice way to put this. On average it costs more to study at TAFE and in private courses than it did a few years ago, especially at diploma and advanced diploma level.

But **Skills First** courses are heavily **government-subsided**. And there is an extensive range of **Free TAFE** options, as well as apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship opportunities, which might be suitable for you.

If you make sensible and relevant pathways choices then your study costs are an investment in your future. And remember, training costs for all **apprenticeships**, most **traineeships** and many other certificate I-IV courses are also heavily **subsidised**. There are also **concessional** tuition rates that apply to some students.

All students will need to pay **tuition fees**, **resource fees**, and a **service fee**; and will be expected to purchase other course **support materials** (such as textbooks, equipment, etc.).

Education providers clearly detail these fees on their versity information.

Tuition fees are calculated by: the course for the particular course)

multiplie.

the nominal hours to congress units gottes gottudy

(based on an ave. e stu sin 6 p c'ation

Resource fees are set charges for a derials brown in Justice I stitution) that students access so as to complete their course.

Eligible students (with an elight of corresponding problem) with enrol in state-subsidised certificate I-IV courses may be eligible to a long test on a long test of their tuition fees. There are no considerable for resource fees.



TAFE Payment Options

When enrolling, you can choose from these payment options.

- **1.** Pay the **full amount** of fees and charges **upfront** yourself. You may be able to access a regular payment plan spread out across the year.
- **2.** Elect to have an **employer pay** (if they have agreed of course!) You'll need a signed authority from an employer so that they get invoiced for your fees.
- **3.** Enter into a legally binding agreement to pay your fees using regular **smaller instalments** over a longer timeframe.
- **4.** Defer **payment** by using the Commonwealth Government's **VET Student Loans** (**VSL** or **VETSL**) program (provided that you and the course provider are eligible).
 - ⇒ VSLs only apply for courses above Certificate IV level.
 - The amount of a VSL for a course is **capped**, and this VSL cap may not be enough to cover the tuition fees for a course. You are responsible for paying any **gap** amount.
 - ⇒ VSL loan amounts have no interest compount, not debt amounts are indexed each year.
 - ⇒ Full fee paying/fee for service study the with tur a 20% loan fee on their VSL.
 - ⇒ You are **compulsorily** required to represent our **CLe** this ugh the **taxation system** when your annual in the case ds (COM) (2027/23 tax year).
 - ⇒ You can also make **vol**(a) **researcher** (s) fyr ar **L debt** at any time.

In special circumstances, you highly unify to a francial hardship fee waiver of all or part of your fees, decent this or volves. The solution personal circumstances, family income or other significant factors.

Your teacher, Careers Ad (2), and the counterprovider themselves can help you and give you more information on your eligibility requirements.

TAFE costs 8H

1. If you are undertaking a course , study or training what will be the costs of these? Compare some alternatives.				

Applied: Find out which **Free TAFE** courses are **available** and **suited** to **you**, for when you finish Year 12. **https://www.vic.gov.au/free-tafe**

8.21 Pre-Application

81 TAFE: Pre-application

Researched occupations and/or indust preferences.	nes that match your career pathway
Requirements	Action/Outcome
Identified suitable courses that will giv this occupation.	e you the quaktications needed to ente
Requirements	Aran /Outcome
Explored potential options for which the First, Free TAFE, and pre-	out n the coverant of t-supported Skills
Requirements	Action/Outcome
Considered the course delivery mode time) course length and fees (including	
Requirements	Action/Outcome
■ Satisfied or be able to meet entrance r English and Maths, and for some cours	•
Requirements	Action/Outcome

■ Noted the application dates and the cl	osing dates.
Requirements	Action/Outcome
	ns at which you can undertake the course. angements when completing the course.
Requirements	Action/Outcome
☐ Lodged an enquiry to find out more ab	pout a Rurse
Requirements	Action/Outcome
☐ Visited an information ion a vurth	Qoures.
Requirezan	Action/Outcome
Prepared your Pathways Portfolio mater your application. This includes written	
Requirements	Action/Outcome
☐ Registered to get a Unique Student Ide	entifier (if you haven't already got one).
Requirements	Action/Outcome

8.23 Pre-Application

■ Met with your Careers Advisor or a care application.	eer mentor to get assistance with your
Requirements	Action/Outcome
☐ Identify if you need to apply using the \	VTAC process or via direct entry.
Requirements	Action/Outcome
☐ If through VTAC, found out if an ATAR i criteria (non-ATAR) exist.	s needed or e cry, or if alternative entry
Requirements	Action/Outcome
Research course-specific artry required demonstrations, intervenies of the research course-specific artry required demonstrations, intervenies of the research course-specific artry required demonstrations.	ests including folios, auditions, ours (c) mpletion, industry experiences,
Requirements	Action/Outcome
Understand the basic language, literacy the type of ways that learning institutio and if suggested by your teacher, comp	ns will assess these through pre-testing,
Requirements	Action/Outcome

Pre-Application 8.24

Prepared and made digital copies of yo	ur ID documents.
Requirements	Action/Outcome
Completed a dummy application in clas	ss or with a Careers Advisor.
Requirements	Action/Outcome
Had your application and all other mate	erials charkes.
Requirements	A jon/Outcome
Other?	0'6
Requireme	Action/Outcome
f you can tick all of these boxes, the you will give you full advice on what to do next	
■ What do I do next? By when?	
Requirements	Action/Outcome

8.25 Module Assessment Task

AT2 My Pathways Plan Module 1 - Explore and plan for potential pathways

For this assessment task, you are required to complete, present, discuss and refine you Pathways Plan.

You might also need to have completed **AT1** or a similar task set by your teacher.

Requirements



Your teacher will discuss and outline your specific requirements and the format and dates for completion.

You should strongly consider including text, image-based, diagram and varied media formats to best set-out your information and communicate your Pathways Plan.

Your Pathways Plan is an evolving document an the said will be the following.

- 1. Statement of your career pathways goals.
- 2. Outline of the steps needed to achieve a many new ayes als, including a timeline.
- 3. Outline of further study and tree one opt seed of urses of quired.
- 4. Summary of meetings and across form
 - WRS and other teach
 - Careers Advisor
 - Experienced people is the industry or a supation (i.e. Career Mentor)
 - Family members and other relevant personal support contacts.
- 5. Summary of research into employ. At options, including labour market information.
- 6. Summary of research into course and study options.
- 7. Summary of hard-copy and digital documents and evidence needed as part of a Pathways Portfolio.
- 8. Clarification of application process for further study and training options and courses.
- Clarification of potential costs and fees associated with further study, training and courses.
- **10.** Establishment of an action plan including short-term, mid-term and long-term milestones and timelines for achievement.
- 11. Establishment of a back-up option(s) or a Plan B.
- 12. Final discussion for feedback on your Pathways Plan.
- 13. Use and apply feedback and advice to finalise your Pathways Plan.

Module Assessment Task 8.26

Name:			lates:	UNIT 4 Module 1
Tasl	ks - AT2: My Pathways Plan	Must Do?	Due Date Done	Level
Neg	otiate the format and other requirements with my teacher.	\checkmark		
1.	My career pathways goals.	\checkmark		
2.	My steps needed and timeline.	\checkmark		
3.	My further study, training and course options.	\checkmark		
4.	My meetings with and advice from:			
	- WRS and other teachers	\checkmark		
	- Careers Advisor	\checkmark		
	- Experienced industry/occupation people			
	- Family members and personal support contact			
5.	My research into employment options and data	\checkmark		
6.	My research into course and study optic	√		
7.	My documents and evidence for revenhears. For if rejoc.			
8.	My application process for state, Laircag and courses.			
9.	My potential study costs are wes.	\checkmark		
10.	My action plan and not core in velices.	\checkmark		
11.	My back-up options and Sames).	\checkmark		
12.	My discussion for final feedback and a lyi e.	\checkmark		
13.	My use of feedback and advice.	\checkmark		
⇨	Appropriate research, including digital information.	$\overline{()}$		
⇨	Appropriate use of support, feedback and advice.	$\overline{\Diamond}$		
⇨	Finalise and submit my Pathways Plan.	\bigcirc		
•	Present or report to my teacher or the class.	Ŏ	Ŏ	
	Additional information:			
Sign	ed·		Date:	

8.27 Review and Reflection

Review and Reflection Which work-related skills did I develop during this module?					
→					
How have my work-related skills also helped me to improve in my personal life?					
→					
→					
How have my work-related skills helped implication in the caller prospects?					
- 116. 120. CO.					
- <u>at R. 18</u> 01					
650.6040					
My performance in developing my wo: -i lated skills this module was:					
0 1 2 3 4 5 not shown low reasonable good very good excellent					
What were my strongest areas of performance? What should I work on improving?					
My strongest topics/skills were: But I need to improve my skills in:					
Signed: Date:					

Jobs and Résumés

9

9.01	Introduction - Unit 4: Module 2.214	9.11	Résumés 224
9.03	Sources of Jobs216	9.17	My Résumé 230
9.09	Job-Seeking Steps222	9.20	Graduated Assessment 233

Activ	ties 9: Jobs and Résumés	p.	Due date Done	Comment
9-10	U4 Module 2: My Requirements	215		
9A	Sources of jobs	217		
9В	Online job sites	219		
9C	My networks	220		5-4
9D	Employment information	.21	EOS	
9E	Job-seeking steps	22.	202	
9F	My résumé draft	2 (7		
9.1 <i>7</i> - 9.18	Résumé template	230- 231		
9G	My key information	232		
АТ3	My Résumé	233- 234		
Com	ments:			

9.01 Introduction - Unit 4: Module 2

Unit 4: Module 2 - Employment seeking activities and the application process

Module 2 requires you to develop strategies to explore job opportunities and the job application process, and to prepare usable job-seeking documents including cover letters and a résumé.

In Section 9: Jobs and Résumés you will:

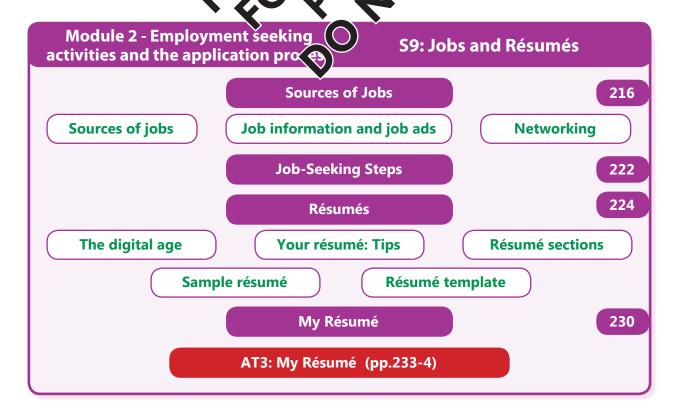
- ⇒ investigate common sources of jobs including networking
- ⇒ evaluate suitable résumé formats
- prepare a suitable current entry-level résumé
- ⇒ understand the need to adapt your résumé for digital application processes.

At the end of this section, you will complete a graduated assessment (**AT3**) whereby you will draft and prepare an entry-level résumé. After completing a series of graduated tasks, you will use appropriate software to create your résumé.

In Section 10: Job Applications you will explore the polication process by:

- understanding the usual requirements of job approximation processes
- ⇒ exploring common selection criteria and how sespon to these
- ⇒ explaining the suitability of different cover a page 1825 ion letters
- developing strategies to adapt your applied tick according for a ferent processes, including digital.

At the end of this section, you will be delete a morale assessment task (AT4) where you will investigate the job application to be a possible of a section and/or an application letter, a flor a DM/cok of always ag script. (You will also need to have finished AT3: My RANGE of a minimal ask (et) y your teacher.)



Introduction - Unit 4: Module 2 9.02



U4 Module 2: My Requirements 9-10

Your teacher will discuss your unit memory ments for **Module 2** with the class. List the important information, and mandlary notes and reminders where relevant.

Requirement	Activities/ Resources/ Applied	Assessment

9.03 Sources of Jobs

Introduction

In these next two sections, you will build a range of skills that will help develop your job-seeking abilities. Some tasks will include:

- ⇒ investigating sources of jobs
- ⇒ identifying and building your job network
- ⇒ preparing a résumé
- ⇒ writing a job application letter.

Your teacher might structure these activities so that together they create a **Pathways Portfolio** that will make you more job ready.



Image: Hamr Mohammed Samir, Photos.com

Successful job-seeking

At this stage of your career pathways development, you probably have two main outcomes in relation to job-seeking.

- 1. Finding a work experience/work placement or plumes opportunity related to your longer-term career goals; and/or
- 2. Finding a casual or part-time job.

These outcomes might be directly related for one caree on thweek.

For example, a casual job as a waiter of our least to a converge arear goal in hospitality. Or a work placement as trades to a converge to the placement as trades to an opportunity for an Australian Apprenticeship. Volume to the first step in a career in retail customer so vice.

ources of obs

Online employment jobsites & portals

Work placements and trials

Local newspapers and/or digital sites

Volunteer work opportunities

Professional and personal networks

Online inployment advertisements



Youth-oriented agencies

Business websites & online applications

Direct approach/cold-calling

Social media call-outs & community pages

Workforce Australia (Aust. Government)

Employment agencies

Sources of jobs 9A

After discussing these sources of jobs as a class, **match** the correct '**source**' from p.216, with the most appropriate **description**. Find an example(s) for each.



Job source	Description	Example
direct approach/ cold-calling	This is when you show initiative and approach potential employers by visiting or calling them. You must have all your information ready.	
	You can register with these organisations such as Drake and Skilled who can match you to jobs and potential employers.	
	You can use your contacts, friends and relatives to help you find employment. It is one of the best ways to find jobs and work placems opportunities.	
	Most jobs are advertised onlike e.g. www.adzuna.com.au www.silikem. www.careerone.com.au www.www.workforceaustra	
	Increasingly, employers loop g to casual lower-level jobs are us to their a constant to the constant of the co	RT
	You can use you in two, contact de elected through his king a lother of reformal experience. This can also to not out use of the life in a lother built wir (re):	
	Mos (arge place) satisfy have the sated online careers page and application possals that enable you to directly apply (or employment.	
	This is when you perform apaid work for a charity, welfare or community service provider. It helps you to build skills and a professional network.	
	This is when you do a placement organised through your school study program. This helps you to become more work-ready.	
	Some specialise in Australian Apprenticeships using group training arrangements (such as MEGT), while others might focus on students at risk of not finishing school.	
	Local papers might still offer some job opportunities for entry-level workers, but increasingly these types of ads are used mainly for professional, higher-level positions.	
	This is the Commonwealth Government's system of employment agencies that try to find jobs for the unemployed. Start with: www.workforceaustralia.gov.au	

Job Information and Job Ads

Online employment websites

These are the key job vacancy sources. Try www.seek.com.au www.adzuna.com.au www.careerone.com.au https://au.jora.com and www.workforceaustralia.gov.au

Organisation websites

Many organisations, especially large ones, advertise directly on the Human Resources, Careers, etc. pages of their websites; and on social media.

They often have video case studies of current workers explaining job roles.

Youth-oriented agencies

Some are Group Training Organisations that specialise in apprenticeships (such as MEGT); while others focu students at risk of not finishing

Indeed career o

This is a global meta-sit. job search functions and lot tools and advice.

https://au.indeed.com

Job Access

Specialist agencies providing information and support for job-seekers with a disability. www.jobaccess.gov.au/home



Australian Apprenticeships

The key government site for information about Australian Apprenticeships, including links to the very informative Australian Apprenticeships Pathways website.

www.australianapprenticeships.gov.au www.aapathways.com.au

Workforce Australia & Jobsearch

Workforce Australia members are contracted by the government to assist unemployed people to access workforce opportunities.

Some providers specialise in remote jobs and disability support. Start with Workforce Australia through:

www.workforceaustralia.gov.au



ob Jumpstart

lian Government portal tips, videos and other areer pathways planning ounger job-seekers. objumapstart.gov.au



vernment site has heaps of os, links to training opportunities ther resources to help plan and uild your career pathway.

ww.youthcentral.vic.gov.au

Employment agencies

Many employers use agencies such as Drake and Skilled. You can register with these agencies who can match you to jobs, often in specific industries.

Networking

Networking uses your contacts, friends and relatives to help you find advice about jobs. Networking is one of the best ways to find out about jobs and work experience opportunities. You really should focus on this method as a key way to find employment.

You also need to focus on developing effective social media networking.

Online job sites 9B

Online site	Job-seeking features to help young people
areerone (News Limited job ad ww.careerone.com.au	ls)
Adzuna (The Age job ads) vww.adzuna.com.au/	
Seek (Employment site) vww.seek.com.au	
Workforce Australia (Commonwe www.workforceaustralia.gov.a	ealth Government)
My Future https://myfuture.edu.au	TEN BOSCOS
Australian Apprenticeship www.australianappr	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
Youth Central (Victorian State Gowww.youthcentral.vic.gov.au	overnme
nttps://au.jora.com	
Vic Tertiary selection or Vic Voca	

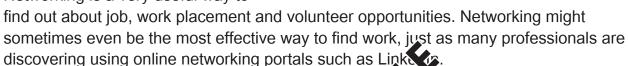
9.07 Sources of Jobs

Networking

When it comes to successful jobseeking we know one thing for sure. Nobody is ever going to come knocking on your door to offer you a job. You have to get out there and actively search for work.

Networking involves using all of your contacts, friends and relatives to help you find employment.

Networking is a very useful way to



There are three main networks that can provide con of two someone at your stage of career development.

- 1. Personal network: Family, friends, social council to others.
- 2. Community network: Neighbours, otherwise Social contacts, sporting, community and religious contacts, cathe trice for the contacts, local traders, your classmates and others.
- 3. Professional network: Employee, business owners, teachers, professionals, managers and experv. ors an atom and others.

9C My networks

List the full name and contact numbers of people who could be a part of your job-seeking network. Consider personal, call unity and professional contacts.

The job-seeking network of...



Employment information 9D

Produce a factsheet, brochure, guide, poster, website or multimedia presentation for young people your age, **summarising** the features of an **online careers** or **jobs information** site. You might complete this activity in pairs.

•

Summarise information about each of the categories below.

Г	Basic details		Who are they?	Features of the site
	site name		Agency/organisation?	Describe these clearly.
	organisation		What do they do?	Who are they targeting?
	web address		What is their mission?	What does the site allow
	email		Are there any fees or	you to achieve?
_ _	phone social handles		costs involved?	What can you do/or find out directly from the site?
	etc.			How does it work?
				How effective are
			SALIT	the searches and natigation?
	Services they provide		it vine recess	Contacts
	What other services do	区	Charres v. er e	Can you speak with
	they offer?		4 9 17 1 0 y	them?
	Can you contact peop' in the 'real' world?		What approach averable?	Do they have an office/ branches?
	Do they work w. another agency?	O	joi valata job vacancies	Do they have one-to-one support services?
	Can they help you face- to-face?	•	cours. he advice	Which people should I contact and how?
		•	career tips	
		•	registration facilities	
		•	some other information?	
	Contacts		Strengths	Weaknesses
	Who should use the site? Age, etc		Summarise the good points and usefulness of	Summarise the not-so- good points and lack of
	When should they use		the site.	usefulness of the site.
	it? Year level and stage of pathway, etc		How easy is the site to use?	How difficult is it to use the site?
	Which features work best?		How much can the site assist young people to	What improvements would you suggest?
	Do you have any quick tips or handy hints about the site?		find work?	. 55

9.09 Job-Seeking Steps

Job-seeking steps

You might have heard that being successful at job-seeking is like having a full-time job. As with any task, you have to put the time in if you want to achieve a positive outcome.

At this stage of your career pathways development you might be exploring work experience/work placement opportunities related to your longer-term career goals, and/or finding a casual or part-time job.

Remember that for some career choices the two goals above might be directly related.

e.g. Casual job as a checkout operator leading to a long-term career in retail management.

There is a series of step-by-step actions that all job-seekers can take to improve their career pathways outcomes. It is important to emphasise that these **7 steps** are **continuous**. They act as a **cycle** you have to **revisit** and **modify** as you build your career pathway and make more informed decisions.





Job-Seek

Step 1:

Investigate realistic career pathways options that match your season.

Develop a seite of seite, experiers qualifications to achieve those goods.

Step

Organise your portfolio including: résumés, application letters, copies of certificates, interview tips, referees, etc..

Step 4:

Find job opportunities that are available in the labour market.

Step 5:

Tailor your Pathways Portfolio to suit the position you are applying for.

Step 6:

Apply for those positions that suit your pathways aims.

Step 7:

Revisit and modify your goals, and/or improve your skills if you are not immediately successful.

Note: At any time you can seek help and support!

Job-seeking steps 9E

List the **7 job-seeking steps**. Describe what **you have done** for each step. Explain what **you still need to do** at each step. What **advice** and **support** can you get?

4
- T- \

Step	I have done:	I still need to:	Advice & support:
1.			
2.		RIE	
3.	EW	ANGE OF	
4.	66 Obj	2801	
5.	O _C		
6.			
7.			

9.11 Résumés

Résumés

A résumé (or CV) is still the most commonly used initial selection tool for job applicants.

A résumé should clearly and concisely describe you, your **skills**, your **training**, your **attributes** and your **experience** to potential employers.

It should sell you and get you an interview!

There are some **common sections** that you should use for your résumé. These are shown opposite and explained more fully on p.226. Your teacher will also discuss these in more applied detail for you when you do your own draft.

There are also some useful résumé templates online. You could try:

⇒ www.myfuture.edu.au



Find one that suits you. However, the internet is filled with merican-style, one-page resumes. Give them a miss!

Your teacher or Careers Advisor might also present out with preferred résumé format they recommend. That's fine, as there's more that the suitable format to use. And some formats certainly do suit different octupation, and industries more than others.

The digital age

One thing to remember is that in the age of colors plications, many application processes require you to entravour résulté d'aix se ction-by-section in predetermined and pre-formation des la color de la color d

This means you will have to cop some information to suit different processes; and you may have to cop some information out.

Therefore, your résumé is not a static decent; instead it is a **dynamic** document.

You will need to **update** it at least every x weeks, especially as you do more training, develop skills and gain experience.

This also means that you may need **more than one** résumé ready to go depending on your different occupation and industry interests and goals.

For example, you might have one CV ready to go for a **casual employment** opportunity in retail, and another for your **longer-term career goals** in a totally different industry.



Image: omgimages/Photos.com

When it comes to preparing a good-looking résumé, a computer, and not a tablet, and definitely not your phone, might just be your 'bestie'!

Your Résumé: Tips



What to do: Formatting...

- ✓ Use a word processing package.
- ✓ Use a 12-point plain font. Times New Roman is ok, Calibri is good, Arial looks good when printed.
- Use one consistent font only; and use no more than 2 font sizes.
- ✓ Use headings and sub-headings.
- Use size, bold and italics to show different information/headings.
- ✓ Insert page numbers at the bottom.
- ✓ Include plenty of white space.
- ✓ Use tabs to indent and line up sections.

What to do: Content...

- ✓ 2-3 well-spaced pages are enough at this stage of your career pathway.
- ✓ Include your name in a header or footer on each page.
- ✓ List from most recent to earliest.
- ✓ Use work-related or employability skills to outline your competencies.
- Explain how you have contributed either in your work, school or volk ger/community settings.
- details of supporting
 - your résumé using a widely program such as Word or a

? / Signe Stions

Current education status

Other qualifications & certificates

Employment/work experience history

Other transferable skills

Other information/ achievements



onal details

Hard copy & digital formats

Image: VitalikRadko/ Depositphotos.com

School and VET subjects and units

Brief career ambition

Employment tasks/work-related competencies

Professional/ technical skills

Referees/ references



Résumé Sections

1. Clear personal details

- ⇒ Make sure your personal details are shown neatly in their own section at the top.
- ⇒ Showing your age can indicate how close you are to driving.
- Use a professional email address that will not offend people.

2. Current education

- There's no need to include specific results under 'Education' unless asked.
- ⇒ Feel free to explain what you are studying by using full sentences.
- ⇒ People may not know of some qualifications, such as the VPC, so clarify these.

4. Other qualifications & certificates

- ⇒ List any extra non-school certificates you have obtained, such as VET.
- ⇒ These might through work, or at TAFE, but they should be listed separately.

3. School and VET subjects and units

- List main subjects that you are studying and also the main units that you are studying as part of VET.
- Pick those that match the job type you are applying for.
- ⇒ Help@ Melp@ Melp@ <a href="mailto:myfutur

5. spinf career ambition

- Career Ambition', but ake it is directly related to the occ is then you are applying for.
- P ⇒ 12 you you need lifferent ones.

6. Employme () work () ari see list (ry

- Your 'Employment History' should work experience, and voluntary work.
- ⇒ Start with your most recognition experi so es first

7. 7 comment tasks, competencies

- ⇒ State clearly what your job position was a when.
- ⇒ List 3-5 main tasks that you did on a day basis. i.e. What did you do?
- Also list 5-8 work-related skills that you eveloped doing this work. State 'ings'; tasks that you can be relied upon to do competently.

8. Your other transferable skills

- ⇒ Include all the other sections under the heading 'Transferable Skills'.
- This way you are telling them that you have developed a lot of other skills and experiences that you can use in different occupations.

10. Other information/achievements

- ➡ Include any 'Achievements' or awards you have received either through study or sport or community participation.
- ⇒ One line is enough for hobbies, your boss might be into these too!

9. Your professional/technical skills

- ⇒ Include all of your other skills under the heading 'Professional Skills'. or
- ⇒ If you are applying for a trade/technical job add a section 'Technical Skills'.
- Include your abilities with computers, software, tools and equipment.

11. Referees

→ You must include 'Referees', but first ask these people if it is OK to use them; and get them to write out their correct contact details. Do not use direct family members!

My résumé draft 9F

- 1. Do you know **everything** that you should **include** in your **résumé** for these 11 **sections**? Briefly outline **what you think** you should **include** on your résumé.
- **9**
- 2. Present this to your teacher or Career Advisor for feedback and advice.

Section	What I think I should include	Feedback and advice
Personal details		
Education		
School and VET subjects & units		3.6
Other qualifications & certificates	N SAL	1504
Brief career ambition	WENT PO	560,
Employment/ work experience history	66060/20	
Employment tasks/competencies	00	
Your other transferable skills		
Your professional/ technical skills		
Other information/ achievements		
Referees		

9.15 Résumés

Résumé: Ignatia Oglethorpe, September 2024

Ignatia Oglethorpe Age: 18 Live: Mayloika M: 0411 0411 0411 ignog@wotmail.com.au

eacher might introduce.

Current Education

2

2024: Springtown College, currently completing Vocational Pathways Certificate (VPC Yr 12) and Certificate II in Hospitality Operations.

VPC subjects include:

3

Literacy

- Numeracy
- Personal Development Skills
- Work Related Skills.

Certificate II in Hospitality Operations modules include:

- · Work with colleagues and customers
- Develop and update hospitality industry knowledge
- Follow health, safety and security procedures
- Follow workplace hygiene procedures
- Provide food and beverage service.

2019-2023: Completed Years 7-11, Springtown Co. age

Qualifications & Training



- Current Responsible Service of Alc
- March 2024: Certificate I in Food 1 22nd
- June 2023: Certificate in Bask 5 st Aik
- Mar 2023: Introduction to Cover Stional & Ser

Career Ambition

I wish to enter the hospital y it wastry and levelop a career, supported by TAFE training, in food and beverage service, eventually moving to rough to management.

Employment History



Employment

⇒ Co-fi Culcha Café, 111 Buzzdoing St, Mayloika

Position: Food and beverage assistant (Casual)

Duration: Apr 2024 - current

Tasks: Serving customers, preparing food and coffee, taking phone, SMS

and digital orders, cleaning and working the POS system.

Competencies: Some of the main competencies I have demonstrated include:

→ Effective communication with customers



- → Working with staff as part of a busy food and beverage team
- → Using electronic point-of-sale equipment and register
- → Processing cash, SMS and online transactions
- → Following hygienic food preparation and service processes
- → Being flexible, working evening and weekend shifts
- → Ensuring the responsible service of alcohol
- → Safely using coffee machines and cooking equipment.

Page 1 of 2



Résumé: Ignatia Oglethorpe, September 2024

Employment History (cont.) 6



Work Experience

⇒ Da's Char Bar and Grill, Bustledon Hwy, Springtown Hills.

Position: Kitchen assistant Duration: June 2023 - 2 weeks Tasks: Preparing food, table service, washing dishes and cleaning. During my work experience my key roles and tasks included: Competencies:



- → Dealing with customers and staff in a professional manner
- → Following verbal instructions in a busy kitchen
- → Using kitchen equipment and utensils safely
- → Making salads and entrées
- → Following food hygiene processes
- → Carrying meals to tables safely and qu

Transferable Skills



Leadership

- 2024: VPC Student Health and Wellbeing Re
- 2023: Coordinated micro social enterprise al Development Skills providing a catered staff lunch for char
- 2023: Peer Support Program for Students and guiding and mentoring them through
- Ongoing kitchen and serv

Professional skills



- Able to use Word, Ex i 365 email program.
- Able to touch-typ
- Current learner's permit, oing for lit
- Can use business and office equipmer (in luding ICT devices and photocopiers.
- Can safely operate most kitchen ex viz nent, including coffee machines.
- Able to sketch, draw and create visual displays.
- Fluent at speaking and reading in Italian.
- Basic Auslan communication.

Achievements



2023: Nominated best Vocational Hospitality student.

2022: School achievement award for best Graphic Design student.

Hobbies/Interests

Cooking inc. online videos, art and design, internet and multimedia, meeting new people.

Referees



Ms. Shay Kyorhead Mr. Bill Dzup Mrs. Ethel Lambchop **Vocational Coordinator** President - Springtown Owner **Community Group** Springtown College Co-fi Culcha Café P: 9999 9999 (BH) P: 92222 3333 (BH) M: 04 1104 1101

Page 2 of 2

9.17 My Résumé



	Résumé:	
Employment Histor	ry (cont.) 6	
Position:	Duration:	
Tasks:		
Competencies: Sc	ome of the main competencies I have demonstrated include:	
Transferable Skills Leadership Professional skills	8 PROPINGEOR	
Achievements		
Hobbies/Interests	10	
Referees	11	
	Ра	ge 2 of 2

9.19 My Résumé

9G My key information

1. Identify **your key information** for each of the 4 **categories**. Try to express each statement in **one concise sentence**. Use this page as a starting point, and then continue your lists in your work folios.

My skills and competencies My attributes and knowledge My training and qu nd transferable experiences

4

2. Present your **drafts** to your **teacher** or **Career Advisor**. **Redraft** your statements based on the **feedback** you get.

My Résumé A

M2 - Employment seeking activities and the application process

Required



For this assessment task, you are required to draft and prepare an entry-level résumé.

After completing a series of graduated tasks, you will use appropriate software to complete your **résumé**.

Part 1: Investigate appropriate résumé formats and inclusions.

- a. Source and evaluate a range of potential résumé formats and inclusions.
- b. Choose and justify a suitable résumé format for you.

Part 2: Prepare your draft résumé.

Get advice and support as needed to community

- a. Personal details
- b. Current education
- c. School and VET subjects & units
- d. Other qualifications & certif.
- e. Brief career ambition
- f. Employment/work ex rience history
- g. Employment tasks approximes you skill
- h. Your other transit ab!
- i. Your professional/technical/practical kills
- j. Other information/achievemen
- k. Referees
- l. other:

Note: These might be organised in a different order, or under different headings, depending on the style and format of your own résumé.

Part 3: Prepare your final résumé

- a. After receiving feedback, complete your 'final' résumé.
- b. Use software to create your final résumé.
- c. Develop strategies for modifying your résumé for online applications.

9.21 Graduated Assessment

Nar	ne:	Key d	lates:	UNIT 4 Module 2
Tas	ks - AT3: My Résumé	Must Do?	Due Date Done	Level
Part	1: Investigate résumés for me.			
a.	Source and evaluate a range of potential résumé formats.	\bigcirc		
	Discuss potential résumé inclusions.	\bigcirc		
b.	Choose and justify a suitable résumé format for me.	\checkmark		
Pari	2: Prepare my draft résumé.			
a.	My personal details.	\bigcirc		
b.	My current education.	\checkmark		
c.	My school and VET subjects & units.			
d.	My other training and qualifications.			
e.	My brief career ambition statement.			
f.	My work and work-related experiences.			
g.	My employment tasks, competencies and kills.			
h.	My other transferable skills.	(1)		
i.	My practical, technical or projectional Cis.			
j.	My other information are schevel.	\checkmark		
k.	My appropriate refere s.	\checkmark		
I.	` 0			
Part	3: Prepare my final résumé.			
a.	Use feedback to complete my 'final' résumé.	\bigcirc		
b.	Use software to create my final résumé.	\checkmark		
c.	Discuss how to modify résumé for online applications.	\checkmark		
⇨	Appropriate use of resources, including ICT.	\bigcirc		
⇨	Create my final résumé.	$\overline{\Diamond}$		
⇨	Finalise and submit my résumé.	\bigcirc		
•	Present or report to my teacher or the class.	Ŏ		
	Additional information:			
Sign	ed:		Date:	

Job Applications

10

10.01 Job Applications236	10.17 Digital Applications 252
10.07 Selection Criteria242	10.21 Module Assessment Task 256
10.11 Application Letters246	

Activ	ities 10: Job Applications	p.	Due date Done	Comment
10A	Job applications	237		
10B	Application requirements	239		
10C	Job application types	241		
10D	Informal selection criteria	243		G
10E	Common selection criteria	245		504
10F	Job application tips	27	Po?	
10G	To the letter	246 2 ?	20	
10H	Job application draft	25′ 2.		
101	Digital applications	253		
10J	Digital action plan	255		
AT4	Job Application	256- 257		
R10	Review and Reflection	258		
Comi	ments:			

10.01 Job Applications

Job applications

The job application process is the way that employers connect with potential employees as part of the **recruitment** and **selection** process. So it is crucial that you start to master this as you emerge from Year 12 and into the wider world of work.

When applying for jobs, some firms will ask you to **email** your application. This means that you, as an applicant, will need to ensure that your documents are in a widely used format, such as a PDF.

Many job application processes utilised by larger enterprises are **automated** using digital recruiting software.

This requires you to input your information into **pre-determined fields**, and/or to **upload** your documents.

These types of fields have **character lengths** which means that your information cannot exceed a certain number of **keystrokes**. You have to carefully pre-planthis as you don't want the most important information about you being cut off!

And often this software is 'smart' software. The software uses AI capabilities to scan applications, concerned accuracy of information. This helps to a torn similar eliminate serial applicants, time-ways and others who may not be suitable.



ob Apolications

Application letter

Cover letter

Social media

Cold-canvassing

Selection criteria

Qualifications

Revitment & selection



Employability skills

Image: georgejmclittle/ Depositphotos.com

Written

Verbal

Online

Digital applications

Field lengths

Experience

Job applications 10A

1. What is a job appli	cation?			
2. What do you think 'right'?	are the most import	t ant parts of getting a	a job application	
3. What experiences	have you had with j	avplications?		
	JEN	SO COS		
Applied Interview some peoply job application process workers.				•
An employer you have worked with.	A small local business owner.	A manager in a large organisation.	An experienced worker in a workplace.	
A teacher who is not from your VPC.	An employed student not doing the VPC.	An older family member	Other:	

Application Requirements

Expression of interest

- Some jobs, especially higherlevel or government roles, ask for applicants to provide an initial expression of interest (EOI).
- Sometimes an EOI will be needed to start the official application process.
- ⇒ An EOI helps filter out uninterested applicants, because only those who have taken the time to write and email their EOI will receive the application materials.
- As an applicant, you are being assessed right at the beginning with your EOI. So make it professional!

Cover letter

- ⇒ A cover letter is a brief introductory letter that summarises:
 - » who you are,
 - » the role you are applying for,
 - » why you are applying; and
 - » a very brief outline of why you may be suitable.
- Covern errors are usually emailed, convern errors into an early form field application.
- Grantiar and accuracy, as well as our secondity, to they should have the v. Oten formally.

Cold-canvas

- ⇒ Sometimes called co. 1-cz is this method involves you being proactive in seeking work.
- ⇒ When cold-canvassing, you take the initiative and approach potential employers by visiting or calling them.
- You must have all your career information, such as your résumé, training evidence and references, ready to go.
- ⇒ In times of labour shortages, coldcalling can extend to checking 'window' vacancies in the shopping precinct or on the main street.
- A lot of businesses are now posting up QR links to application processes onsite, so look for these.

ial media (and PMs or DMs)

- Many smaller businesses prefer to use social media posts on community pages to put a call out for workers.
- You may not see these directly so it is important to have people in your networks keeping an eye out for you.
- ⇒ Your first reply is likely to be a direct message. So you need to develop a 'script' to reply to the employer.
- Once you have a script with clear and concise information, you just need to tailor it to the position, and then to make sure you reply professionally.
- ⇒ But watch out for scammers and dodgy creeps limit what personal info you share.

Application requirements 10B

What is a cover letter? Why is it vital that you prepare a good cover letter? What is cold-canvassing? When might to canvassing be a good job-seeking technique? How is social met a begin seed precess tential workers? What do you need to do you enhance your shances the sight this method?
How is social med a by Seed Precry tential workers? What do you need
How is social med a branched Precros — tential workers? What do you need
\Q
pplied: Prepare a 'script' to help you get ready for potential cold-canvassing or ocial media job opportunities. What Pathways Portfolio documents will you need have ready to go? Start listing ideas below.

10.05 Job Applications

Application types

Different jobs, industries and organisations may prefer to use varied application methods. We want you to be prepared for all possibilities. The three most common types you are likely to experience are:

- i. written applications
- ii. verbal/face-to-face applications
- iii. online/digital applications.

i. Written applications

- ⇒ These should be prepared as a typed, formal business letter.
- ⇒ You must refer specifically to the job or position you are applying for.
- ⇒ You must also refer specifically to the organisation (if known) or industry that you are applying to.
- ⇒ Of course, you must spellcheck, edit and review the le
- ⇒ Keep it to one page and use a simple plain font to the easy to read.
- ⇒ You can develop a type of template or model is not syour Pathways Portfolio.
- Many written application processes now set usive digital methods.
- Docal and smaller employers us vascial validation networks might ask for a short water ? Social value or war email which is more of ∠ had remail approach.



ii. Verbal/Face-to applications

- These are a bit like an application therefore rolled into one. But they can save time.
- ⇒ You might get this opportunity through a network contact, i.e. "Drop in at 4pm and we'll have a talk about your options," or "...call tonight; we'll have a chat."
- ⇒ These might be favoured by small local employers who want to get to know someone personally rather than just read paperwork (that really, anyone could've written, especially AI)!
- Or they might be used for bulk 'cattle-calls' (meaning they really are more of an interview).
- ⇒ Consider verbal applications a pre-test. They might seem more informal, but of course you are being assessed and judged; especially on your interpersonal and communication skills; and your 'attitude'.
- Cold-calling involves verbal applications. So you need to prepare a 'script' of what to say and how to sell yourself confidently.
- ⇒ You might need a different verbal communication approach for face-to-face, or for phone, or for video Zoom/Facetime applications.
- ⇒ Most people struggle when doing verbal applications. It takes practice!

iii. Online/Digital applications

- ⇒ These generally use a template and often have character lengths for fields.
- ⇒ You must complete the application; just like filling out a form.
- ⇒ They will require basic biodata about you.
- ⇒ They will also ask for information, skills, experience etc., related to both you, and to the position.
- ⇒ You will need to complete all sections. There might even be a (timed) test component!
- You should pre-prepare all your answers in a program such as Word and edit, spellcheck and review for character length.
- ⇒ Then when you've had this checked, copy and paste your information into the appropriate sections on the online form.



Image: Eyecandy Images/T

Job application types 10C

- 1. Which types of situations do you think a e man a suitable for each of the 3 application types?
- 2. Explain why you would and/contact the contact that it is a second and the contact that it is a second and the contact that is a s
- 3. Suggest another application to be and om (e) the questions for this as well.

Туре	Situat Situat Situation of the State of the
written application	66.060/70
verbal/ face-to-face application	
online/ digital application	
other	

10.07 Selection Criteria

Selection criteria

Some application processes require you to respond to **selection criteria**. This means that applicants need to provide more information in their **application letters** or **expressions of interest** than what is contained in their résumé.

Applicants are being asked to demonstrate or 'prove' what they are saying on their CVs. The 'responses' help show the likelihood of an applicant's ability to fulfil the requirements of the specific job.

| Image: antimartina/ Depositiphotos.com

You are more likely to encounter **formal selection criteria** for higher-level, career-focused positions.

However, **informal selection criteria** are also being increasingly used due to the switch to online applications. Many e-applicants are applying for jobs that they are not qualified for by simply attaching their CVs as part of the online process.

Selection criteria enable employers to 'cull' prospective applicants quickly and eliminate serial applicants where are not suited to that job.

If an application asks you to address specific criteria (such as a list of questions) then the application agency) is using a formal selection critery process.



Infol no series in a settle n

All positions are filled using pre-determinated experiments to guide the selection of applicants. The pre-determinate the pre-determinated experiments to guide the applicant for the job of interpretation we see criteria for selection might include an applicant's:

- ✓ education level
- ✓ vocational qualifications
- ✓ general experience, including transferable skills
- √ industry-specific experience
- ✓ licenses and industry-specific certifications
- ✓ practical or technical skills
- ✓ safe use of equipment, machinery and work-related technologies
- demonstrated evidence of successful teamwork
- community participation and involvement
- ✓ leadership experience
- ✓ general skills and abilities such

- as punctuality and reliability, communication and numerical skills
- health and fitness (where applicable for the role)
- ✓ age (where applicable for the role)
- understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the job
- understanding of the industry,

and other criteria upon which an applicant might be judged as suitable for the specific role, that workplace and that organisation.



Informal selection criteria 10D

Sometimes we can learn more about unfamiliar processes by helping others. In pairs, develop **responses** for each of these **selection criteria questions**. Add 2 more.



Informal criteria	Me now	What do I need to do?
education level		
vocational qualifications		
general experience & transferable skills		
industry-specific experience		
transferable skills	ó	
licenses & industry- specific certifications	N	20
practical or technical skills	15/4	5 4
safe use of equipment & technologies	EN PLE	
evidence of successful teamwork	71,6,6	
leadership experience	606770	
community participation	, 0,	
punctuality & reliability	Q -	
communication skills		
health and fitness (if relevant)		
age (if relevant)		
understanding the roles of the job		
understanding of the industry		

10.09 Selection Criteria

Common 'selection criteria'

As you can see, it's quite a task to be able to demonstrate and communicate that you 'tick all of the boxes' when it comes to selection criteria.

That's why the labour market is so competitive for young job-seekers.

From here on, we will refer to these informal criteria for selection as



Image: innu_asha84/

'selection criteria' rather than that more formal definition.

This is because you are more likely to experience these examples of selection criteria at this stage of your career pathway.

However, there are **common selection criteria** that seem to pop up time and time again for nearly all job application situations.

You need to be able to provide clear concise statements to the **corove** your **abilities** in each of these areas. Every applicant says they are the interest to positive team member and a good communicator. But in order to be the code at tor the job, you have to prove these statements!

So how can you prove that you are reliche? He with you worked effectively in teams? And with example converge of demonstrate that you are a good communicator?

Your teacher will discuss the exammon selectics critical with you as a class. So have a think of how they apply to on any car six your

Common 'Selection Criteria'

Reliability and punctuality.

Experience working in, or being

part of, a team.

Management or leadership experience.

Ality to communicate effectively.



Skills in the use of workrelated technologies and devices. Ability to work safely and to protect the safety of others.

Demonstrable industry-related experience.

Well-developed customer/client service skills.

Common selection criteria 10E

1. Rephrase the 8 'Common Selection Criteria' on p.244 into **how** they **might** be **asked** in a **job interview** as **questions**. (Your teacher can help if you need it.)



2. How would you respond to each of these questions?

You will need to **relate** some of your answers to a **specific industry** and **job** in which you might be interested.

Question	Answer
1.	
2.	
3.	WILCO
4.	NEESPY
5.	6/6/2/C
6.	8040
7.	
8.	

Applied



- a. Research job opportunities for a position you are interested in now, and/or one that matches your future career pathways goals. Find out and document the selection criteria for these positions.
- b. Explain whether these selection criteria are general (informal), or more specific to the type of occupation and industry.
- c. Do you meet these selection criteria? Why so, or why not?
- d. What might you have to do to skill-up so that you can satisfy selection criteria in the future? Get advice.



10.11 Application Letters

Application letter

As you know, an important part of successful job-seeking is writing a job **application letter**.

Many job advertisements ask you to submit a letter along with a résumé.

The advertisement might sometimes even ask for this letter to be in your own **handwriting**.

You might also have to create an application letter for a **volunteer**, **work placement** or **work experience** position.

When applying for a position electronically or online, you might also have to submit a letter by **email** or as part of the application.

When you apply, the site might also ask you to attach a brief personal **cover letter**.

Application letters are very important. Employers use these letters to test your **interest** in the job, your **suitability**, as well as your ability to use correct **grammar** and **spelling**.

An application letter is your first stage in addressing the key selection criteria.

Your teacher is likely to show you a few Aferen you day ation yover letter formats.

Let me just have a little look at your application letter."

Cover letter

Many jobs will ask that (a) Nan's a tack a very letter is a brief introductory letter that sa charises.

- ✓ who you are,
- ✓ the role/position you are applying or
- ✓ why you are applying; and
- ✓ a very brief outline of why you may be suitable.

Cover letters are usually **emailed**, or entered into an early form field on a digital application.

Cover letters are assessed for grammar and accuracy, as well as your suitability. So they should always be written formally.

Cover letters are a way for you to make a good **first impression**.

It is important to understand, that although a good cover letter won't immediately get you a job (or even an interview), a bad cover letter will pretty quickly **not** get you a job.



Application Letters

Be set out as a formal business letter or email.

Use plain fonts and spacing between paragraphs.

Be typed, unless you are asked to handwrite your letter (rare nowadays).

Include the correct addressing, spelling and titles of anyone named in the advertisement.

Relate specifically to the position and organisation.

Clearly explain how you could be a benefit to the organisation, (i.e. what can you offer that will make you a suitable employee?).

Show how your skills, competencies and experience make you able to do the job (or learn to do the job).

Job application tips 10F

Use the terms to cor	mplete the following pass of ar June	b procession letters.			
□ application□ asset□ competencies□ copy	experience confirmation of the confirmation of	☐ titles ☐ typed ☐ specifically			
An a	_ lettex should be zout as a f	business letter. The			
letter should be t	unless you are asked to h	your letter. The			
letter should use p	fonts and generous s	between paragraphs.			
The letter should include the correct addressing, spelling and t of anyone					
named in the advertisement. The letter should relate s to the position					
and organisation and must not be just a general, generic or form letter. The letter					
should summarise how your main s, c and e					
enable you to do the job; or show how you might I to do the job. The letter					
should clearly explain how you could be an a to the organisation, i.e. what					
can you o that will make you a good employee? Always keep a c of the					
letter for your own re	acords				

Discussion: Do you think that in the digital age any employer would still want you to

handwrite a letter? What jobs might need very good handwriting?

10.13 Application Letters

10G To the letter



In pairs, take a look at these **cover letters**. They're not all bad, but they certainly need a 'bit' of **improving**.

- 1. What **type of job** is each applicant applying for?
- 2. What would the **employer** be **looking for** in an **applicant**?
- 3. Edit and/or re-write these cover letters to make them better.

Dear Fred Kelsokov

I'm applying for the furniture removalist job I spotted online. You'll find my resume and character references attached, just like you asked.

I'm strong and a real hard worker. I'm all about the physical work and soaking up wisdom from old-timers in the industry with experience like yours.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Cheers, Jaxxzon

Dear Irena

I spotted the weekend waitstaff ad in your wink same the QR link. I've uploaded my resume through the link and I call are those you and e.

You can reach me on my mo. Leif you want to har, just woid school hours.

Hoping for a positive resolution of the law esome work you're doing!

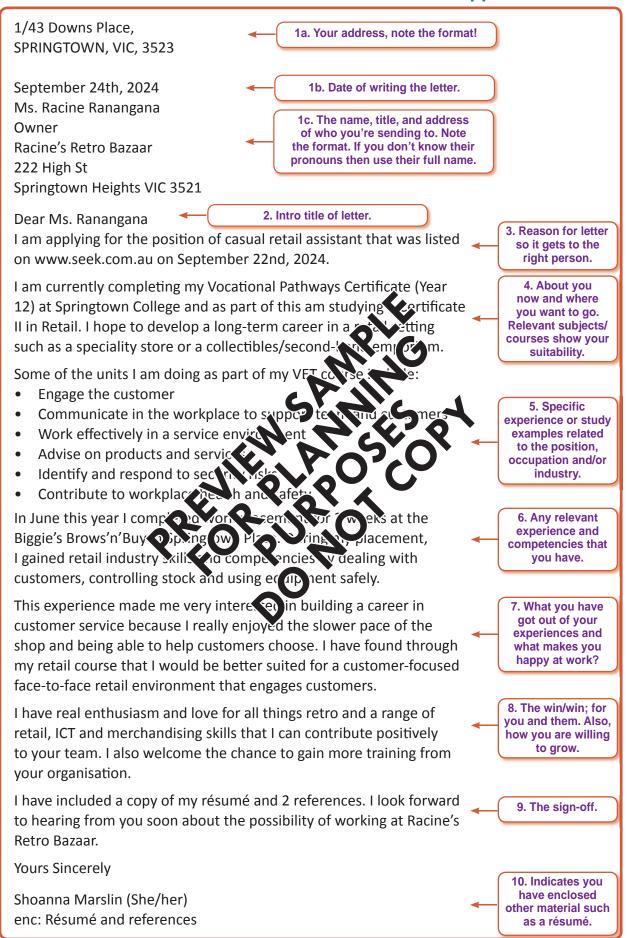
Angie Angopolous

- 4. Have a look at the **sample letter** on 249. It may sound **formal**, but your teacher will read it out to you. Listen for the **key words** and **phrases** and think how you could **adjust** these for your own '**register**'.
- 5. Pair up with another student and **modify this letter** based on each others' **pathways goals** and **experiences**. Read this aloud and then make refinements.

Applied

- Create a typed cover letter to respond to this job advertisement in the window of Freddies Funland and Mini-Golf.
- 2. Assume the employer has asked you to send them a social media **DM** or PM. Change your cover letter to suit a social media message format.
- 3. Would you make any other changes if they asked you to send an **SMS** message? Explain.

Freddies Funland and Mini-Golf
Casual staff wanted.
Send your CV & folio or enquire within!



10.15 Application Letters

10H Job application draft

	ble below to start drafting your relevant information for a job letter . ers match the sample on p.249.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	ANITO
	CN PLACE OF
5.	OF BIRDI
6.	6/20/50/70
	0
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

2. Create a job application letter for a position you are interested in, or a work experience/placement opportunity , or an advertisement your teacher has provided.
When your teacher has checked over this letter, prepare a final copy using a computer. (Tip: You could make a copy of this page and enlarge to A3.)
PREVIEW SAMPLES PROPORTOR OFFICE PROPORT

10.17 Digital Applications

Check your digits

In the contemporary world of work, most people find jobs using digital application processes. This involves a combination or some, or even all, of the following job-seeking requirements.

- 1. Digital job advertisement sites.
- 2. Digital 'company' job application portals.
- 3. Digital networking, as well as direct 'informal' contact, through social media.
- 4. Digital 'bulk' call-outs through social media.
- 5. Digital networking megasites where job-seekers upload and 'advertise' their own profiles.

Additionally, nearly all job applicants are required to submit an 'application' formatted and sent using ICT; i.e. job application letters, application templat résumés, expressions of interest, selection criteria.

Uncommon Knowledge



Digital applications

More than half of all jobs are advertised on formal job-seeking sites, including organisations' own websites.

Almost a quarter of jobs are 'advertised' on social media sites, including bulk call-outs, and smaller employers asking for applicants.

Almost a third of all jobs are filled by word-of-mouth; that is, by networking!

This adds up to more than 100%.

Ais that?

Syyce: Australian Jobs 2021, p.33, Aug Tian Government

So as a class, discuss examples of each of the second it is reeking opportunities that you are, or should, be aware of!



Bruti
"It seems that
most jobs are
dvertised online.
But which sites
are the best to
use?"



Vendham

In y mate told
me to email al
the shops in m
town and say I'
looking for a jo
I don't know i
this would worl



Ang
"If I have to ella job applicatand my résul what digitatormats shouluse?"

Image: monkeybusiness/ Depositphotos.com





Valentine
"I see a lot of teens put job wanted ads on Gumtree and Marketplace with a cool selfie and their personal details.
Is that really what I should be doing too?

And I'm way hotter than them

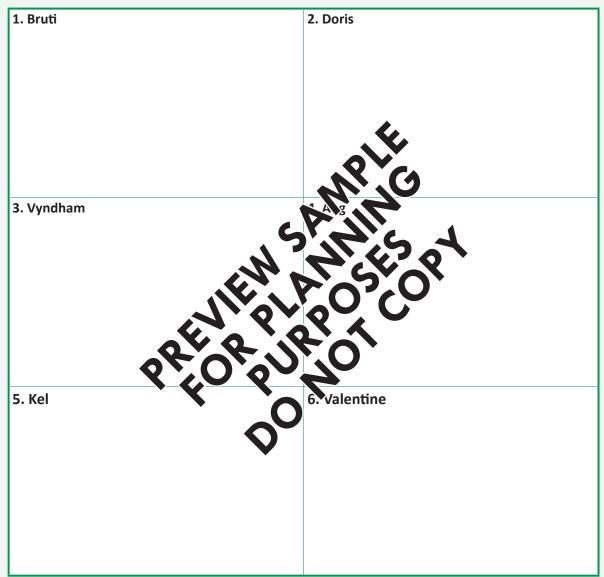
anyway!"

Digital applications 10

Form into **pairs** and **discuss** each of the **digital** job-seeking '**questions**' that these young guys are asking.



- 1. How accurate is what each of these guys are saying? How would you find out?
- 2. What advice would you give each of these teens?
- 3. What would **you do** in each of those situations? Why so?



4. Turn your pairs into **teams of 4**. As a team develop a list of **10 digital job-seeking tips** you would give young people (and **rank** these in importance).



Consider online job sites, signing up and registering, youth agencies and support, push notifications, social media, digital networking, employment application portals, digital CVs, digital applications, privacy, **online safety**, misinformation and JOB SCAMS!

Present your list to the class, and then develop a master list! And of course, follow these tips, don't just be one of the digital millions hoping 'blithely' for a job!

10.19 Digital Applications

Getting it right

You are living in a digital world. A lot of formal, and some informal job-seeking, now take place entirely using **digital processes**. This is especially common for **large enterprises** that use streamlined job application **portals**. And many of these large enterprises are big employers of younger or entry-level workers.

However, one of the pitfalls of digital application processes is that some job-seekers apply for positions for which they are unsuitable, unqualified, or not even really interested in.

In response, automated 'smart' digital application systems are used to automatically eliminate unsuitable applicants. This is done using **keyword analysis** and by getting users to fill in **standardised data fields** as part of the application process.

So this means that you will need to **tailor** your cover letter, résumé, and responses to **selection criteria** to suit the application process that you are forced to use.

And you are likely to have to do some slight, or even symboliajor, tweaks time and time again. So a good strategy is for you to get this solt in the beginning.

You should make use of the methods already out to in the anit to create your standard résumé(s), application letters and release to typical selection criteria. These are your 'templates'.

You also have to develop the skills to be ble to be to be to be to be information so that you can **cut and paste** the to be information application process.

This also means that you mig to need to add since exchange some of the information to suit different application. Three key (g) all application requirements require you to be able to

- ✓ choose and enter the 'correct' information in the relevant field
- ✓ ensure that you address/respond to cook 'questions' in the application process
- ✓ adjust your 'template' info to fit in fie vengths (i.e. number of words/keystrokes).

Digital application process

- ✓ Check dates. Give yourself plenty of time.
- ✓ Check formats for submission; print, online or direct contact.
- ✓ When using an online portal, complete all sections offline in Word or another program. Spellcheck, check grammar, character length, etc.. When you are satisfied, copy and

paste into the e-application.✓ Check name, titles and details of person to whom you're sending.

- ✓ Use your professional email address.
- ✓ Attach expression of interest, cover letter, CV, referee details (inform them), copies of certificates (not originals) etc., as required.



Digital action plan 10J

- 1. Discuss each of these digital job application actions. Add 2 more of your own.

- 2. Why do you need to do these?
- 3. How can you do these what do you specifically need to do?
- 4. Where am I at? Identify what you have done, what you still need to do, and any advice and support that can assist you.

Digital action	Why?	How?	Where am I at?
Sign up and register on appropriate job- seeking sites and portals.			
Turn your job- seeking information into digital copies, such as PDFs.	Č	ANPIG	
Get familiar with online job application portals.	EVIEW		
Modify your job- seeking information to suit and 'fit' digital job application portals.	60,60	10	
Don't disclose or share personal information unless you are sure of the person/enterprise.			

10.21 Module Assessment Task

AT4 Job Application

M2 - Employment seeking activities and the application process

	For this assessment task, you are required to complete a job application process including suitable a cover letter, and/or an application letter, and/or a DM/Cold-canvassing script. Your teacher will advise you if this will be for a:
K	real employment opportunity suited to your career pathways goals at this moment
	potential employment opportunity (as a practise) related to your career pathways goals for when you finish Year 12
	a simulated employment opportunity or set of employment opportunities.
	My requirements: Employment opportunity and application
	Part A: Résumé
	You will need to have completed AT3: My Résun Ver quar task set by your
	teacher.
	Part B: Job-seeking
	Identify a suitable employments, which is a light provide a mock opportunity for the class to work on.
	☐ Summarise the nature and numre Physics the job body advertised.
	Identify the key actions a district, select the and inclusions you need to prepare and submit the art of hap to then
	Part C: Application letter(s)
	Prepare a draft <u>cover letter</u> to 'apply' or :he job opportunity.
	Get feedback to refine and improxy our cover letter .
	Complete your final cover letter using appropriate software.
	Prepare a draft application letter to 'apply' for the job opportunity.
	Get feedback to refine and improve your application letter.
	Complete your final application letter using appropriate software.
	Prepare a draft <u>DM/Cold-canvassing script</u> to 'apply' for the job opportunity.
	Get feedback to refine and improve your DM/Cold-canvassing script.
	Complete your final DM/Cold-canvassing script using appropriate software.
×	Task requirements, dates and other information

Module Assessment Task 10.22

Name:		Key d	lates:	UNIT 4 Module 2
Tasks - AT4: Job Application		Must Do?	Due Date Done	Level
Part	A: Résumé			
⇨	Complete AT3: My Résumé or a similar task.	\bigcirc		
Part	B: Job-seeking			
a.	Identify a suitable employment opportunity.	$\overline{(\mathbf{A})}$		
b.	Summarise nature and requirements of the job.	\bigcirc		
c.	Identify the key actions and steps required.	$\overline{\bigcirc}$		
	Identify the selection criteria and draft your responses.	\bigcirc		
	Identify the inclusions required as part of the application.	\bigcirc		
Part	3: Application letter(s)			
a.	Prepare draft <u>cover letter</u> to 'apply' for the jo			
b.	Get feedback to refine and improve <u>cover</u>			
c.	Complete final cover letter using appropriate Andrew			
	EN PLOSI			
d.	Prepare draft application le. 21 3 5 5 6 70 %. b.	V		
e.	Get feedback to refine a drime, ve apa vein latte	\checkmark		
f.	Complete final ap 1 axon atte Usi was	\bigcirc		
g.	Prepare draft <u>DM/canvassing scri</u> r pply' for the job.			
h.	Get feedback to refine & improve DM/canvassing script.			
i.	Complete final <u>DM/canvassing script</u> using software.			
		\bigcirc		
⇨	Appropriate use of resources, including ICT.	\bigcirc		
⇨	Create my final job application responses.	\bigcirc		
⇨	Finalise and submit my job application responses.	\bigcirc		
•	Present or report to my teacher or the class.	<u>O</u>		
	Additional information:			
Sign	ed:	_	Date:	

10.23 Review and Reflection

Review and Reflection Which work-related skills did I develop during this module?								
→								
→								
→								
→								
How have my work-related skills	·	l me to improv	ve in my persor	nal life?				
→								
→		M	~					
→		3/4/	52					
How have my work-related skills	s helped i	npi wani	ve cul er pro	spects?				
-	7,6	284	<u> </u>					
7	OP	170.						
→								
My performance in developing i	ny wo. (-i lo	ated skills this	module was:					
0 1 not shown low	2 reasonable	3 good	4 very good	5 excellent				
What were my strongest areas	of performar	nce? What sho	ould I work on i	mproving?				
My strongest topics/skills	were:	But I need	to improve my	y skills in:				
Signed:	Signed: Date:							

Job Interviews

11

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11.02 Job Interviews 261	11.13 Module Assessment Task 272
11.05 Job Interview - Types 264	11.15 Unit Review and Reflection 274

Activities 11: Job Interviews	p.	Due date	Done	Comment
11 U4 Module 3: My Requirements	260			
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11B Preparing for interviews	263		3	Ö
11C Interview types	. 6-			5084
11D Common questions	26°	2	5	
11E Answering questions	3			
AT5 Job Interview	272- 273			
R11 Unit Review and Reflection	274			
Comments:				

11.01 Introduction - Unit 4: Module 3

Unit 4: Module 3 - Interview

Module 3 focuses on preparing you for job interviews.

In Section 11: Jobs Interviews you will:

- ⇒ learn how to prepare for job interviews
- ⇒ understand the nature of varied types of job interviews
- explore common and specific job interview questions and develop suitable responses
- prepare for and participate in a real or simulated job interview situation.

At the end of this section, you will complete a module assessment (AT5) whereby you will source an employment opportunity that matches your career pathways goals and thoroughly prepare for and participate in a real or simulated job interview process.



11 U4 Module 3: My Requirements

Your teacher will discuss your unit requirements for **Module 3** with the class. List the important information, and make diary notes and reminders where relevant.

Requirement	Activities/ Resources/ Applied	Assessment

Job interviews

A job interview is a formal **meeting** (although for micro firms it might be more informal) between a **job-seeker** and a potential **employer** to assess the applicant's **qualifications**, **skills**, **experience**, and **suitability** for a specific job position. It is a critical step in the hiring process and serves several important purposes.

Employers use interviews to assess a candidate's **abilities**, **personality**, and fit for the organisation, the **role** and the **workplace culture**.

Job interviews also enable candidates to **learn** more about the job, workplace culture, and expectations, especially by **asking questions** about the role and the organisation.

Image: lisafx/ Depositphotos.com As a **selection** tool, job interviews help employers evaluate and choose the most qualified and suitable candidate for the job. Job interviews are important because they help employers make informed hiring decisions, and they assist jobseekers to gain employment that aligns with their skills and career goals. Job interviews 11A 1. Have **you** ever ha **II** or **not**? Why was that? 2. What do you think makes for a successful job interview? 3. If you had to have a job interview tomorrow at 9am what would you do to prepare? How well do you think you would go? Why?

11.03 Job Interviews

Preparing for interviews

Job applicants will have to undergo some type of job interview as part of the **selection process**. Most organisations only interview a few people for each job, so if you do get an interview then they think that, on paper, you are potentially suitable for the job. However, someone else might be more suitable. So they will interview the best candidates before making their selection.

If you get an interview you are going to have to be confident, but not cocky, and sell yourself. Employers want to see if your personality suits their **workplace culture**. They also want to see if you will be able to work effectively with their other staff.

Given below are five main things that should make your interview experience more successful. But remember, you will only get better at job interviews by having interviews - so practise.

- 1. Preparation
- 2. Presentation
- 3. Personality
- 4. Selling
- 5. Reflection



Preparing Sol

- ⇒ Find out about the organ setton what the a, the products, their history, etc...
- Find out where you need to go to you will take to get there, any parking and public transport such to on. It is not building and so on.
- ⇒ Have extra copies of your esumé, reservence, and other documents as part of your Pathways Portfolio and offer to law a folio of these.

2. Look the part

- ⇒ Dress suitably for the interview. Match your clothes to the professional tone of the position.
- ⇒ You can never be over-dressed for a job interview but you can be underdressed.
- ⇒ Tone down all accessories for the interview. No sunnies, hoodies, hats and no trackies; (except maybe for sporting roles)!
- ⇒ Be clean, fresh, neat, ironed and ready to shine. Borrow clothes if you need to.

3. Be personable

- ⇒ Greet people warmly, look into their eyes (but don't freak them out by staring), use their names, shake hands if culturally appropriate (no knuckle-crunching) and wait to be seated.
- ⇒ Sit upright and lean slightly forward, don't fidget, don't chew and no MOBILES!
- ⇒ You've earned this chance to impress so feel good about yourself.

4. Sell yourself confidently

- Clearly know your strengths, and how what you've done before, suits this job. Have examples ready. You can refer to notes but don't just read stuff out.
- Always talk about positive experiences you have had working in a team.
- Don't be afraid to ask the interviewers to repeat or clarify a question.
- ⇒ Always ask at least one question (e.g. about further training and career growth).

 | Image: Alexandru Chiriac/
 Hemero/Thinkstock



5. Reflect on your experience

- ⇒ Thank your interviewers for their time and shake hands (if appropriate), even if the interview has gone badly.
- ⇒ If you haven't heard anything after 5 weaking days (unless told to wait longer) contact the organisation to fine out the news.
- Even if you're not successful in this wayou want have been ranked second. So imagine if the person beauty to you doesn't take the job, or doesn't stick it out for long!
- ⇒ Each interview you have acts you to the being employed.

reparing for interviews 11B

What would **you do** to he work ucceed a each on these 5 **categories** in an **interview** situation? We shall not vestor the unit examples related to a **potential** interview for a **job** coarse.

i. Preparation	00	
ii. Presentation		
iii. Personality		
iv. Selling		
v. Reflection		

11.05 Job Interview - Types

The interview

If you have been selected for an interview then it's your chance to try and secure a job. Organisations are selective about who they interview and might only interview three to five people. So if you get to the interview stage you are in with a good shot.

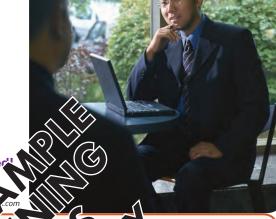
If you are granted an interview, then the employer most likely thinks that you are probably able to do the job. However, there might be someone else who is more

skilled and better suited for the position.

The type of interview and number of interviewers vary depending on the job you are going for.
There are three main types of interviews:

- 1. One-to-one interviews
- 2. Panel interviews
- 3. Group interviews.

"Make no mistake, in an interview you are being judger That's what it's all about!"



1. One-to-one in

This is the most common method the starting out your career, and when in for jobs in small businesses. (Starting or sometimes happen via vide)

- ⇒ You'll most likely hon vivi won to be the person who is accurate amploying you.
- You might be competing against quite a limited field, perhaps just 3applicants.
- ⇒ The successful applicant will most likely be chosen after only one interview session.
- ⇒ If you are called back for a second interview this means that you are in strong consideration.
- ⇒ The second interview might be in front of a panel.
- You must develop good, positive communication with your interviewer.

for the latest way your enthusiasm for the position, because this person plight own the business, or is likely to be your future supervisor.

- your skills in active listening
- because it's just you and them in the interview.
- Make sure that you get their name correct right at the beginning, including any honorifics. Then address them by that name.

Some people are good at going one-on-one.

Are you?



Panel interviews

Many higher-level positions, large organisations and government positions will use an interview panel. (This can also sometimes happen via video so make sure you have a 'clean' backdrop.)

- ⇒ An interview panel would normally consist of three people. For example:
 - ✓ someone from human resources (HR) who is in charge of recruiting,
 - ✓ someone who you are likely to be working with such as your future manager or supervisor, and
 - someone who is either a union, staff or merit and equity representative.
- ⇒ When facing a panel, don't be intimidated.
- ⇒ Panels may even be a better not because you don't have to be concentrate on the concentrate on the time.

- ⇒ When asked a question, address the questioner first, but then make sure that you address each of the panel members by including all of them in your gaze.
- Move your head in a semi-circle to take in the entire panel when talking.
- ⇒ Each panel member is likely to be assessing you on different aspects such as:
 - teck cal skills, job knowledge and potential to do the job
 - Source language and your level
 - The coility to unswer questions
 - people you will be work with.

when introduced use their names to reply.
e.g. "This is Jack from R." "Good morning Jack."





Image: /Wavebreakmedia Ltd Thinkstock

11.07 Job Interview - Types

Group interviews

A group interview situation highlights your ability to work with others.
Group interviews might be used:

- ✓ for certain lower-level jobs focusing on customer service,
- when a new business is just starting out, or
- ✓ for special events, such as an agency employing for a one-off event, or
- ✓ when an organisation is hiring a number of people for similar jobs.
- ⇒ The group interview process might involve sessions with 10-20 other people.
- ⇒ You might even be part of a bulk 'cattle-call', whereby hundreds or even thousands of people turn up, lining up on the street, for the opening of a new 'high profile' business.
- A group interview situation by mig your ability to work with Coers
- be looking for the nest carbon great person, nor the quietest person.
- You need to be well-presented and prepared, confident but not pushy, assertive but not aggressive.

- Remember pushy people cannot hide this trait.
- ➡ It is vital that you take an interest in what other people are saying, and join in any group activities.
- ⇒ You must demonstrate active listening to others, and to your interviewer(s).
- ⇒ You must assume that you are being watched and assessed the entire time you are there; not just when you are being interviewed. This includes:
 - ✓ while ★★ing and standing in line,
 - how deal with other people as 'a prganisers (wranglers),

Mov will you interact with other cards, and whether you are



11C Interview types

1. List an **advantage** and a **disadvantage** of each of these 3 **types** of **interviews** for you. Briefly **explain** your preference for each type.

One-to-one	Panel	Group
Advantage:	Advantage:	Advantage:
Disadvantage:	Disadvantage:	Disadvantage:
My preference:	My preference:	My preference:

2. Remember the Rule of 3's? it's a very useful way to extract, summarise and remember key information.

Outline 3 **important points** of information for **interviewees** for **each** of the three **interview types**.

One-to-one
i.

ii.

iii.

iii.

iii.

iii.

iii.

3. Now create **1 more** final piece of **information** of the **plies** for **all interviews** related directly to **young job-seeker** such as No. Self. Share with the class.

Applied investigation 1

Now you have 10 clear and cor (25 cps 1 > 50 inter liev 6.) ompare these with 2 different class members and (27 cps 1 > 20 bases on their advice and feedback.

Applied investigation 2

There's a lot (and want the mount) of in b interview advice online. Some of this is from reputable sitts are a common and a popular portals such as myfuture and Job Jumpstart. Other information can be froud on the big job-seeking portals such as Seek. Of course all those experts on Total knave a thing (or a 100) to say about this. And there are many short and long from tutorial videos on YouTube.

But the question is - 'How suitable are these for Australian vocational students seeking entry-level employment at school-leaver age?' What do you think?

- a. Pair up. Find at least 5 examples of job interview tips, including text and video.
- b. Identify the source, origin and date of release of the material.
- c. Find out the credentials or expertise of the person or agency.
- d. Summarise each example to extract the main information.
- e. Are they telling you what you already know? Why/why not?
- f. Evaluate the information for relevance and suitability for young job-seekers such as yourself.
- g. Report back to the class. Show the videos to the entire class.
- h. What does your teacher (and/or Career Advisor) say about these examples?
- i. As a class, prepare a top interview tips list based on all of your research.



11.09 Job Interviews - Questions

Under the microscope

Life's tough. In a job interview, you are **competing** against a lot of other good applicants.

- Some may be better qualified than you.
- Some may have more experience than you.
- Some will be better at interviews than you.
- Some may have a better personality than you!
- Some may even look better than you!

So, how are you going to get a job over these well-qualified, experienced and glamorous competitors? Well, you have to **be prepared** for every likely **possible question** that may be asked.

That means **anticipating** the kinds of **questions** that are **commonly** asked in interviews, as well as those that are **specific** to the particle workplace and position that you are applying for.

As part of your preparation you should make a list in out of questions and make notes about possible answer.

And you also need to ensure that you don't street to cliches such as a 'team player', 'enthusiantic and you'de't computers'. You can't just say it. You have to prove it shows prepared examples that demonstrate.

- ✓ when and how you worke? In a carp
- why you are enthusias of the thick the air to ga as thon, and
- what general and specific or upple of worker lated technology and ICT can you apply.

If you've never had an interview before at a hadult, maybe one in the industry you are preparing to enter, your Careers Advisor, for some ideas. Then you need to check that your answers are good ones. You should also do practise interviews.





Common interview questions

Some questions are often asked and you will be expected to be able to answer these well.

- Why do you want this job?
- Why should we employ you in this position?
- **♦** What skills/abilities/qualities/experience can you contribute to our organisation?
- Demonstrate how you have succeeded in a team environment and in dealing with other people.
- Where do you see yourself in 12 months time?

If you can't answer these questions with confidence and certainty, the employer may well consider you as unsuitable! So suit yourself up!

Job Interviews - Questions 11.10

Common questions 11D

Think of your preferred **entry-level job** and **workplace**. Answer the **common interview questions** that might be asked in an **interview for this** job **role**. Add **1 more question** that might be asked and reply to this as well.

Why do you want this job?	Why should we employ you in this position?	What skills/abilities/experience can you contribute to our organisation?
Show how you have succeeded in a team environment dealing with others.	Where do you see yours of a	084

Applied 1: Practise moss en

Pair up. Practise as g and es or o g to the questions for a few different scenarios. Pay attention, . Ke notes and give feedback to one another.

Applied 2: Ask an expert

When it comes to preparing for job Merview questions, you are not on your own. In your network there are so many people who have had successful job interviews that it would be silly not to tap into the wisdom of their experience.

So ask these people for advice about the types of questions and potential responses that might be asked in job interviews. List some names below.

Compile these in your work folios and report back in small groups.

An employer you have worked with.	A small local business owner.	A manager in a large organisation.	An experienced worker in a workplace.
A teacher who is not from your VPC.	A student who is working and not doing the VPC.	An older family member	Other:

11.11 Job Interviews - Questions

Interview questions

In interview situations, you will be asked to answer a series of questions. These questions will be about you, your work-related experiences and suitability, and your likelihood to succeed in the role within that organisation.

| Image: kues/ Depositiphotos.com | Image: kues/ D

Questions about you

Questions about you are likely to focus on your:

- ✓ personal abilities and life experience
- ✓ work-related skills and competencies
- ✓ qualifications and training
- ✓ involvement in community and volunteer activities
- ✓ future career goals;
- ✓ as well as many other potential questions.



Don't be like Reggie here.

Cout me? Uhm. Well, what can
Ltell you? I really like money!"

Questions about your suitability for the job/role

You will also be quizzed on your suitability for the samples for these questions, you really need to have real examples that en the your provide suitable answers.

Questions related to the specific role may 1 2 200

- ✓ generic work-related skills, work-related skills, work-related training
- ✓ specific work-related competencil (2) expert > 2 expert of trail (in)
- ✓ knowledge of the tasks, require materials and positive of the job
- ✓ interest and enthusiasm for the retail
- ✓ understanding of the 🌎 😘 🙀 ₥ 🗘 🐿
- ✓ ability to work as part of art of active to am
- ✓ willingness to undertake further training an I professional growth; and more!

Responding to scenarios

You may even be asked to provide examples that relate to common **general** or **specific** work-related **scenarios** faced by workers in that role. These often involve the demonstration of applied skills in **communication**, **collaboration**, **decision-making**, **problem-solving**, showing **initiative** and accepting **responsibility**.

S(

General scenarios

- ⇒ "Explain an example where you worked effectively as a team, and describe how working as a team was of benefit."
- ⇒ "Explain when you had to deal with a problem in the workplace, and the actions you took to deal with that problem."
- ⇒ "Identify an area in which you think you need improvement, and outline how you think you could achieve this improvement."
- "Outline an example where you demonstrated leadership, and what was the outcome of your actions?"

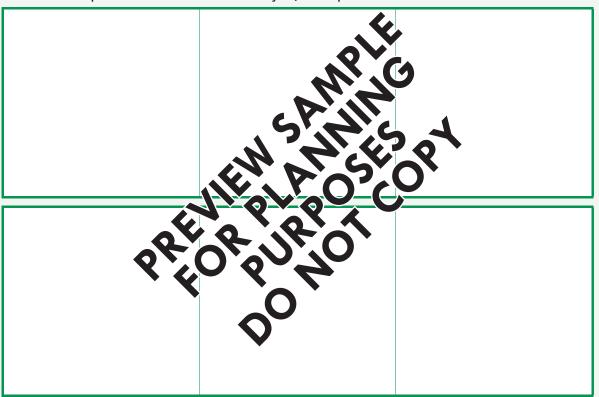
Specific scenarios



- ⇒ "We have to give customers a full explanation of our mobile plans. How would you go about this for a customer who speaks little English?"
- "After training we expect workers to take responsibility for reporting safety issues. What would you do if you are working alone and you encounter a dangerous safety hazard?"
- ⇒ "If a customer comes in to pick up an order, but they don't have a copy of their transaction, what would you do?"

Answering questions 11E

1. Develop **responses** to 3 of the **General scenario questions** and 3 **Specific scenario** questions. You choose the job/workplace.



- 2. Anticipate **5-8 questions** and prepare **responses** for one of these **job ads**. Use your work folios.
- 3. Find **your own advertisement** and develop **questions** and responses for that. Use your work folios.



Trades assistant/labourer - Casual
Landscape gardening and plumbing firm.
Fit, reliable, energetic person required for regular weekend work. Early starts so must have own transport or be close for pick-up. Use of outdoor tools and equipment and OH&S knowledge essential. Good pay for right person.
Sam Stone, Leaf It To Me Gardening,
47 Aphid Way, Greentown 3452.

Australian Apprenticeship: Retail Sales
Enthusiastic trainee required for home
electronics, mobile phone and car sound-system
retailer. Join our national chain and have the
opportunity to grow into a management position.
Specific product knowledge not essential.
Excellent communication skills, knowledge of
computer applications and ability to work a
flexible roster essential. Phone: 909 00900.

11.13 Module Assessment Task

AT5 Job Interview Module 3 - Interviews



Overview:

For this assessment task, you are required to complete the following tasks.

- **1.** Find and analyse a suitable employment opportunity that matches your career pathways goals.
- 2. Prepare job application documents including an application letter, cover letter or direct response as required for this employment opportunity.
- **3.** Participate in a real or simulated job interview process involving:
 - 4. Investigating types and formats of job interviews
 - 5. Clarifying selection criteria
 - **6.** Anticipating potential questions
 - 7. Developing responses to these questions and a lexion criteria
 - 8. Seeking advice and feedback prior to the it wiew
 - 9. Undertaking a job interview including and option ersonal presentation
 - 10. Effectively communicating with the arte view is
 - 11. Using criteria to evaluate your watform in K viller oliw
 - 12. Suggesting steps for an action and to see and make improvements as part of to a Potal ways R

Part A: Application letter



- Identify a suitable **explosion** of **Cortuin** Your teacher might provide a mock opportunity for the class to we con:
- Prepare a draft cover letter, and/r response to 'apply' for the job opp cunity.
- Get **feedback** to refine and **improve** your letters and script.
- ☐ Complete your **final responses** using appropriate **software**.

or

or complete AT4: Job Application, pp.256-7



Part B: Job interview

- Investigate types and formats of job interviews.
- Prepare for a job interview.
- Participate in a real or simulated interview process.
- Discuss the interview and use **feedback** to suggest **improvement strategies**.

(Note: Your teacher/interviewer will have criteria to assess your performances.)

Module Assessment Task 11.14

Name:	Key dates:	UNIT 4 Module 3				
Tasks - AT5: Job Interview	Must Due Date Done	Level				
Part A: Application letter(s)						
1. Find and analyse a suitable employment opportunity						
2. Prepare draft <u>letters</u> or <u>scripts</u> to 'apply' for the job.						
⇒ Get feedback to refine and improve <u>responses</u> .						
or AT4: Job Application, pp.256-7						
Part B: Job interview 🗣						
3. Participate in a real or simulated job interview process.						
4. Investigate types of job interviews.						
5. Clarify selection criteria.						
6. Anticipate potential questions.						
7. Develop responses.						
8. Apply advice and feedback.						
9. Undertake a job interview.						
Demonstrate appropriate personal personation.						
10. Communicate effective with the vire viewer(s).						
Use appropriate non-versel communication.						
11. Evaluate your performance in the inter 😉 .						
12. Action plan to refine responses and oply improvements.						
⇒ Appropriate use of resources, including ICT.						
⇒ Finalise and submit my job application responses.	Ø I I Ŏ					
Participate professionally in interview(s).						
Present or report to my teacher or the class.	Ŏ					
Additional information:						
Signed:	Date:					

11.15 Review and Reflection

Unit Review and Reflection Which work-related skills did I develop during this entire unit?						
→						
-						
-						
→						
How have my we	ork-related sk	cills also helped	d me to improv	ve in my perso	nal life?	
→				&		
→			-46	(G		
→			PU			
How have my wo	ork-related sk	kills helped i	mpi (Calivii)	ve cu√er pro	ospects?	
→		4/6/	10.	ی		
→		V P	60			
→	Q :	(O. 6)	4			
My performance	e in developin	g my woi la	ated skills this	entire unit was	: :	
0 not shown	1 low	2 reasonable	3 good	4 very good	5 excellent	
What were my son improving?	strongest area	as of performa	nce over the e	ntire unit? Wh	at should I work	
	gest topics/ski	lls were:	But I need	l to improve m	y skills in:	
Signed:				Date	:	

accident/incident report 143 affirmative action 40 **ANZSIC** industries 177 **Application Letters 246-51** applications - direct 200 applications - VTAC 200 asking questions 42, 135 attitude 60 **Australian Apprenticeships** 192-3 Australian Apprenticeships 199 Australian Human Rights Commission 64 authority 15 bullying 54 business structure 17 businesses 6-7 career life cycle 161 Career Pathways 158-61 Career Planning - Support 168career statement 167 cold-canvassing 238 common selection criteria 244-5 communication 60 conflict resolution 61 **Course Applications 200-03** Course Fees 204-05 cover letter 238, 246 criminal offences 84, 94 cultural diversity 20 **Dealing with Discrimination** 70-75 **Dealing with Sexual** Harassment 90-95 **Dealing with Workplace Bullying 80-87 Digital Applications 252-5** direct applications 200 discrimination 22, 54, 64-68 discrimination complaints 72 dispute resolution 74-5, 94-5 diversity and inclusion 20, 41 dress/appearance 69 **Emergency Procedures 148-9** employability skills 186 employee responsibilities 53 **Employee Responsibilities 58**employee rights 52 **Equal Opportunity 22-23** equal opportunity 40, 67 **Equal Opportunity 64-69** expression of interest 238 Fair Work Commission 81, 85 formal complaint - sexual harassment 94 **Further Study and Training** 196-9 **Further Training and Courses** 185-212 **Health and Wellbeing 18-21 Healthy Workplace Practices**

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