
Education for a Job

Unit. Employability in Family and Consumer Science

Problem Area. Gaining Employment

Lesson. Education for a Job

■ **Student Learning Objectives.** Instruction in this lesson should result in students achieving the following objectives:

- 1 Explain the benefits of education.**
- 2 Describe the different levels of formal education.**
- 3 Explain continuing education and its importance.**
- 4 Identify sources of education for a job.**

■ **List of Equipment, Tools, Supplies, and Facilities**

- ✓ Writing surface
- ✓ Overhead or PowerPoint projector
- ✓ Visual(s) from accompanying master(s)
- ✓ Career information from local community colleges, technical schools, or universities
- ✓ Copies of sample test, lab sheet(s), and/or other items designed for duplication



■ **Terms.** The following terms are presented in this lesson (shown in bold italics):

- ▶ abroad internship
- ▶ baccalaureate
- ▶ continuing education
- ▶ education
- ▶ formal education
- ▶ full-time internship
- ▶ graduate degree
- ▶ internship
- ▶ level of education
- ▶ networking
- ▶ paid internship
- ▶ part-time internships
- ▶ post-graduate internship
- ▶ post-secondary
- ▶ unpaid internships

■ **Interest Approach.** Use an interest approach that will prepare the students for the lesson. Teachers often develop approaches for their unique class and student situations. A possible approach is included here.

Have students identify several jobs or careers that interest them. Select three that require varying levels of education. Ask students to describe the levels of education needed for these jobs. Lead the discussion toward how students would obtain the needed education for each job. This would be a good time to hand out information from local community colleges, technical schools, or universities and discuss the local availability of family and consumer science jobs.

SUMMARY OF CONTENT AND TEACHING STRATEGIES

Objective 1: Explain the benefits of education.

Anticipated Problem: What are the benefits of education?

- I. The process of training and developing knowledge is referred to as **education**. Education determines the level at which an individual enters a career. Individuals must view education as a life-long process that produces long-term benefits. Some of the benefits of education include:
 - A. Increased self-esteem—individuals who are educated possess a better image of themselves. They gain confidence as they are exposed to and learn new concepts.
 - B. Ability to accept change—education allows individuals to adapt to the changes that constantly occur around them. Through being exposed to new ideas, they are better prepared to accept the changes created by technology.
 - C. Ability to establish realistic goals—education enables individuals to identify obtainable goals. Educated people are also better prepared to develop the ways and means for obtaining goals.
 - D. Ability to accept new ideas—education exposes students to new ideas and concepts. Learning about new subjects prepares students to accept people of different backgrounds. This is increasingly important in today’s global economy.

Display VM–A to illustrate benefits of education. Use class discussion to review the lesson. Summarize the content using the classroom writing surface.

Objective 2: Describe the different levels of formal education.

Anticipated Problem: What are the five typical levels of formal education?

- II. **Level of education** refers to the number of years and degrees of formal education completed by an individual. Some jobs require individuals with college degrees, while others require no specific level of education. The typical levels of education are:
 - A. Less than high school—this includes individuals who attended high school but did not complete it. These individuals are typically limited to low-level jobs; however, their work is important to many areas within the family and consumer science industry.
 - B. High school—this level includes individuals who have completed high school but have not gone on for additional education. The jobs available for these individuals are usually at lower levels.

- C. **Post-secondary**—this usually involves two years of education beyond high school. Community colleges and technical schools are examples of institutions that provide post-secondary education. The training provided may be specialized so that individuals are able to fill jobs that require considerable responsibility.
- D. **Baccalaureate**—this level typically involves completing four years of college and receiving a baccalaureate degree. Colleges and universities provide this level of education. Jobs that require baccalaureate degrees are on the technical level.
- E. **Graduate degree**—this level requires education beyond a four-year college degree. Jobs that require this level of education are highly technical and involve significant responsibilities.

Display VM–B to illustrate and explain education levels. Use class discussion to review lesson content. Follow with a summary using the classroom writing surface.

Objective 3: Explain continuing education and its importance.

Anticipated Problem: What is continuing education, and why is it important?

- III. **Continuing education** is the education an individual obtains throughout his or her lifetime. Success and advancement on the job are often directly related to the amount of continuing education an employee receives. Continuing education provides benefits to both employees and employers.
 - A. Employee benefits include:
 - 1. Enables workers to stay up-to-date—this is especially important in today’s environment of rapidly changing technology.
 - 2. Allows employees to be cross-trained—cross-training is the ability of workers to carry out jobs outside of their normal responsibilities.
 - B. Employer benefits are:
 - 1. Better trained employees—these individuals are able to handle changes in technology.
 - 2. More productive employees—productivity leads to more efficient business operations.
 - 3. Worker satisfaction—employees who are rewarded by their work efforts are more productive.
 - C. Continuing education sources include:
 - 1. Workshops and seminars provided by trade organizations and community colleges.
 - 2. Local, state, and national meetings presented by professional organizations and associations. Such meetings also provide excellent networking possibilities. **Networking** is the interaction of workers who hold similar jobs but for different organizations.

3. Reading of journals, newsletters, and magazines—these publications often contain the latest information on job-related topics.

Use class discussion to review lesson content. Summarize content using a classroom writing surface.

Objective 4: Identify sources of education for a job.

Anticipated Problem: How and where is education obtained for a career?

- IV. There are a variety of educational sources available for a job in family and consumer sciences.
 - A. **Formal education** is learning in a school setting. This includes education in high schools, community colleges, and universities.
 - B. Continuing education may be offered through a school or another organization. It covers topics that are of use to people doing a specific job.
 - C. **Internship** refers to students or recent graduates undergoing supervised practical training. All internship activities are carried out under adult supervision. There are many types of internships.
 1. **Full-time internship** allows students practical training of approximately 40 hours per week. The amount of hours is usually set by the school. **Part-time internships** allow practical training of less than 40 hours per week. The amount of hours is set by the school.
 2. **Paid internship** involves gaining work experience in the family and consumer science industry. Students work for other people who pay them. **Unpaid internships** involve the same experiences, but students are not paid.
 3. **Post-graduate internship** refers to one that must be completed after receiving a baccalaureate degree. This type of internship has prerequisites that must be achieved before the student is accepted for the internship. Often a student must pay to participate in this type of membership.
 4. **Abroad internship** involves supervised, practical training in another country. Advantages of this type of internship may be to learn a new language, add culture to the educational experience, and form relationships with other countries.

Display VM–C to illustrate the different types of internships. Use class discussion to review content. Summarize the content on the classroom writing surface.

- **Review/Summary.** Use the student learning objectives as the basis for review and summary. Have students explain the content associated with each objective. Use their responses in determining which objectives and concepts need to be retaught. The anticipated problems can be used as student review questions. Ask the school guidance counselor to visit the class. Have the counselor talk about college education, admission requirements, costs, and financial assistance. As a follow-up activity, have students choose either formal education or internship as a research topic. Have them write to appropriate schools, companies, and organizations to request information on the topic. For example, a student might write to a university requesting admission requirements, course catalogs, financial aid information, etc. After receiving the information, have them give a verbal report to the class.

- **Application.** Use the included visual masters to apply the information presented in the lesson.

- **Evaluation.** Evaluation should be based on student comprehension of the learning objectives. This can occur during instruction, review, or later as students apply the information. The sample written test provided can also be used.

- **Answers to Sample Test:**

Part One: Matching

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. e

Part Two: Completion

1. full-time
2. baccalaureate
3. continuing
4. education

Part Three: Short Answer

1. a. increased self-esteem
b. ability to accept change
c. ability to establish realistic goals
d. ability to accept new ideas
2. a. Full-time internship allows students practical training of approximately 40 hours per week. The amount of hours is usually set by the school. Part-time internships allow practical training of less than 40 hours per week. The amount of hours is set by the school.

- b. Paid internship involves gaining work experience in the family and consumer science industry. Students work for other people who pay them. Unpaid internships involve the same experiences, but students are not paid.
 - c. Post-graduate internship refers to one that must be completed after receiving a baccalaureate degree. This type of internship has prerequisites that must be achieved before the student is accepted for the internship. Often a student must pay to participate in this type of internship.
 - d. Abroad internship involves supervised, practical training in another country. Advantages of this type of internship may be to learn a new language, add culture to the educational experience, and form relationships with other countries.
3. Students can list any two of the following answers:
- a. workshops and seminars
 - b. local, state, and national professional meetings
 - c. journals, newsletters, and magazines

Education for a Job

► Part One: Matching

Instructions: Match the term with the correct definition.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. internship | d. networking |
| b. graduate degree | e. formal education |
| c. post-graduate | |

- ____ 1. The interaction of workers holding similar jobs in different organizations.
- ____ 2. The level of education that requires study beyond a four-year college degree.
- ____ 3. The application of class instruction in family and consumer sciences.
- ____ 4. The type of internship that must be completed after receiving a baccalaureate degree.
- ____ 5. Learning in a school setting.

► Part Two: Completion

Instructions: Complete the following statements.

1. A _____ internship allows practical training of approximately 40 hours per week.
2. The _____ level of education involves completing four years of college.
3. Success and job advancement are often related to the amount of _____ education an individual receives.
4. The process of training and developing knowledge is referred to as _____.



Education for a Job

Overview

The student will research the value of education and create a research paper detailing the information gained from the research.

- ◆ Research process—Research question should be clearly worded, contain a clear thesis, utilize more than four sources, and accurately relay information from the source into the paper.
- ◆ Research report—Should consistently use the correct format and should contain a bibliography in the correct format. All supporting paragraphs should reflect the answer to the thesis.

Procedures

Prior Student Learning Opportunities

1. In order to locate, organize, and use information from various sources to answer questions, solve problems, and communicate ideas, provide students with sufficient learning opportunities to develop the following skills:
 - ◆ Develop, collect, and analyze various kinds of information related to a topic.

Student Task

2. Provide each student with a copy of the task sheet and the rubric. Have students review and discuss the task to be completed and how the rubric will be used to evaluate their work.
3. You are to review the following topics, choose one to research, develop a thesis statement, and finally write a report based on your findings.

Evaluation

4. Evaluate each student's performance using the rubric. Add each student's scores to determine the performance level.

Time Requirements

- ◆ Five—45-minute class periods

Resources

- ◆ Education for a Job scoring rubric

Education for a Job

You are to:

1. Review the following topics.
2. Choose one to research.
3. Develop a thesis statement.
4. Write a report based on your findings.

Here are the sample topics from which you are to choose one to research:

- ◆ Explain the benefits of education.
- ◆ Describe the different levels of formal education.
- ◆ Explain continuing education and its importance.
- ◆ Identify sources of education for a job.

You will be evaluated based on the information in the attached rubric. Be sure to study it before you begin your research.



Education for a Job

- ◆ Exceeds standard (15–16 total points)
- ◆ Meets standard (11–14 total points)
- ◆ Approaches standard (7–10 total points)
- ◆ Begins standard or absent (4–6 total points)

	Research Process		Research Report	
	Research Design/ Questions	Research Technique	Documentation Format	Integration of Sources
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central research question is clearly worded; the report thesis clearly and accurately answers the central research question. • Supporting questions stem from topics, and answers relate to central research question. • Outline of body paragraphs clearly and accurately answers the supporting questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student locates four or more sources of information. • Student records all necessary information to properly document each source. • All supporting information is properly paraphrased or quoted directly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All works cited/ bibliography entries consistently contain required information. • Consistently uses correct format. • Parenthetical notation in the report follows the proper format and placement in the text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information is inserted in the report with proper introductions and explanations. • All information supports both the topic sentence of the paragraph and the thesis of the report.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central research question is clearly worded; the thesis can be developed from the question with some minor revision/editing. • Supporting questions stem from OOH topics, and answers relate to central research question. • Outline usually answers the supporting questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student locates three sources of information. • Student usually records necessary information for proper documentation of each source. • Supporting information is usually paraphrased or quoted properly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works cited/ bibliography entries usually contain required information. Some minor information may be missing or inaccurate. • Usually uses correct format. • Parenthetical notation usually follows correct format and placement in the text. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most information is inserted in the report with proper introductions and explanations. • Most information supports both the topic sentence of the paragraph and the thesis of the report.

	Research Process		Research Report	
	Research Design/ Questions	Research Technique	Documentation Format	Integration of Sources
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central research question is not clearly worded; thesis sentence is developed from the question only with considerable revision/editing. Supporting questions stem from OOH topics, and answers relate to central research question. Outline occasionally answers supporting questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student locates two sources of information. Student records some necessary information for proper documentation of the source. Supporting information may be inaccurately paraphrased or quoted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works cited/ bibliography entries occasionally contain required information. Some significant information may be missing or inaccurate. Occasionally uses correct format. Some parenthetical notations in the report contain erroneous information or cite the wrong source. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some information is inserted in the report with proper introductions and explanations. Some information does not support the topic sentence of the paragraph or the thesis of the report.
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central research question is vaguely worded or absent. Supporting questions stem from topics, and answers relate to central research question. OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting questions absent. Outline does not answer supporting questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student locates one or no source of information. Student records little or no necessary information for proper documentation of the source. Supporting information is recorded inaccurately. OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting information is absent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works cited/ bibliography entries contain little or no required information. Seldom or never uses correct format. Parenthetical notations in the report are misplaced, contain information errors, or are absent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little or no information is inserted in the report with proper introductions and explanations. OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information is absent. Little or no information supports the topic sentence of the paragraph or the thesis of the report. OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support is unclear or missing.
Score				

BENEFITS OF EDUCATION

- ◆ Increased self-esteem
- ◆ Ability to accept change
- ◆ Ability to establish realistic goals
- ◆ Ability to accept new ideas



TYPICAL LEVELS OF EDUCATION

- ◆ Less than high school
- ◆ High school
- ◆ Post-secondary
- ◆ Baccalaureate
- ◆ Graduate degree



TYPES OF FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCE INTERNSHIPS

- ◆ **Full-time internship** allows the student practical training of approximately 40 hours per week. The number of hours is usually set by the school.
- ◆ **Part-time internship** allows the student practical training of less than 40 hours per week. The number of hours is usually set by the school.
- ◆ **Paid internship** involves gaining work experience in the family and consumer science industry. The student works for someone who pays wages.
- ◆ **Unpaid internship** involves the same experiences as paid internship, but the student is not paid.
- ◆ **Post-graduate internship** refers to one that must be completed after receiving a baccalaureate degree. This type of internship has prerequisites that must be achieved before the student is accepted for the internship.
- ◆ **Abroad internship** involves supervised, practical training in another country.

