

Scenario: Your company asks you to attend an international workshop in Ireland on current trends in the world of apprenticeships. The aim of the workshop is to collect ideas so as to make your company ready for future challenges and an attractive employer for job and apprenticeship applicants in general. Part of the workshop will also involve participants briefly presenting the apprenticeship systems in their countries.

<u>Task 1:</u> Listen to the description of the German dual system. How can the dual education system in Germany generally be described? Write down your results in note form.

eigleisig – bbreviation: Abkürzung –

<u>annotations:</u> (to) embark on: mit etw. anfangen – counseling: Beratung - two-tier: zweigleisig – apprenticeship: Ausbildung - vocational school: Berufsschule – certified: geprüft – abbreviation: Abkürzung – skill: Fähigkeit – acquire: erwerben – variety: Vielfalt – (to) advance: befördern – (to) pursue: verfolgen - labour market: Arbeitsmarkt

A look at apprenticeship in the USA

<u>Task 2:</u> Read the following text about apprenticeship in the USA.

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In the USA during the 20th century high schools were generally for everyone, whether their goals were academic or vocational. This meant that formal schooling for twelve years was followed by study at a university or by looking for a job with no experience. In most vocations it was on-the-job training including a wage. There was no certificate, however, to show that a person was qualified in their trade, except for a former employer's letter of recommendation. There were some exceptions, with students spending alternate weeks during grade 12 at school and at a company or business (for example, a bank, an auto repair shop, a carpenter's shop) to find out if the work suited them. They received a nominal wage. It was common for the company to retain these trainees as employees after they completed school. Certain vocations and professions required more training than this, and there were two-year colleges for secretaries - hairdressers, medical technical assistants, etc. This meant, of course, that the training was paid for by the student. Today some states have their own systems of vocational training. New York has begun to prepare students during high school for education in a particular trade, and Pennsylvania has a vocational technical school program in which students may take half-day introductory courses for various trades along with a half day of basic courses at their regular school.

Now that several German companies such as BMW, MTU (diesel engines), and Continental Tire have expanded and built plants in the USA, they have discovered that there is a huge lack of qualified employees there. Therefore, company managers have taken things into their own hands and created apprenticeship programs. MTU America works with five high schools and a career center in South Carolina, where it is located, and follows a curriculum based on the one used at their headquarters in Friedrichshafen. BMW has created the BMW Scholars Program for apprentices in their 20s and 30s and works with two-year technical colleges. In addition to taking a full-time course of study the apprentices work in the factory for 20 hours a week. Since these programs are mostly funded by the employers, they make it possible for students who could otherwise not afford to attend college to earn a degree and find a good job.

<u>annotations:</u> wage: Lohn – trade: Beruf – letter of recommendation: Empehlungsschreiben – nominal: symbolisch – retain: behalten – lack of: Mangel an – fund: finanzieren – afford to do sth.: sich leisten etw. zu tun



- a) Gather the most important facts about apprenticeship in the USA. Write them down in note form.
- **b)** Complete the sentences with information from the article above.
- 1. Formal schooling in the USA lasts years
- 2. Most people in the 20th century learned their trade.....
- 3. Medical technical assistants attended a
- 4. Several German companies have in the USA.
- 5. MTU America is situated in the state of
- 6. The apprentices in the BMW Scholars Program work a week.
- **c)** What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of each training system (Germany/USA)? First compare your results with those of your partner and then present them to the class.

Task 3:

a) Match the English words (1-10) to the German words (a-j).

1 work permit	a) Gehalt
2 accomodation	b) unterschätzen
3 jobseeker	c) anerkennen
4 paperwork	d) Arbeitssuchende/r
5 underestimate	e) Arbeitserlaubnis
6 professional qualification	f) Visum
7 recognize	g) Unterkunft
8 sponsor	h) berufliche Qualifikationen
9 salary	i) Papierkram
10 visa	j) finanzieren

- b) Während des Workshops hören Sie eine Podiumsdiskussion zum Thema "Young people working abroad". Hören Sie sich das Interview an und machen Sie sich zunächst Notizen auf Englisch. Übertragen Sie dann Ihre Notizen ins Deutsche, damit Sie Ihren Vorgesetzten über die Inhalte des Interviews informieren können.
- Firmenname
- Geschäftsfeld der Firma
- Seit wann tätig
- Was bei Auslandeinsatz zu beachten ist (3 Punkte)
- Dokument für Nicht-EU-Arbeitnehmer
- Berufliche Qualifikationen
- Guter Arbeitgeber (2 Punkte)
- Auswahl des Ziellandes (2 Punkte)