**Police officers**

Police officers play a central role in the law enforcement system. They monitor criminal activity, take part in community patrols, respond to emergency calls, issue tickets, make arrests, investigate crimes and testify in court as needed. While you normally need only a high school diploma to qualify for police academy training, many police officers have two- or four-year degrees in criminal justice. The median annual pay for police and detectives in 2010 was $55,010, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Serve and Protect

A police officer's first order of business is to serve and protect. In fact, the phrase "serve and protect" is common in the credo of many law enforcement agencies. Police officers serve their communities by helping citizens in times of crisis and emergency, such as when a natural disaster hits. To protect citizens on the road, they issue tickets to dangerous and careless drivers. To protect them in their communities, they make arrests that deter illegal and dangerous behavior.

Investigate Crimes

Police officers and detectives routinely investigate crimes. When someone calls the police department after a crime is committed, officers in the area respond to the call. They take statements from parties involved in the incident as well as any witnesses to get additional information and statements. Officers also gather up any evidence immediately accessible and help section off areas where the crime occurred so forensic scientists can come and do more thorough evidence searches.

Community Involvement

The community involvement facet of a police officer's duties often gets overlooked. However, many officers are active in service projects and activities. Their public service roles include speaking at schools and businesses, where officers educate people on how to avoid dangerous situations and handle emergency situations. Other forms of community involvement include drug prevention and education and driver safety programs. These duties help create a better rapport between law enforcement and citizens.

Call Response and Emergencies

When on duty, police officers are on alert for radio calls from precincts. While some calls involve major crimes, many involve minor incidents such as noise complaints or traffic incidents. Police officers are also trained in CPR and emergency response systems and show up to aid injured people.

**Layers**

Corporate lawyers spend their careers focusing on the legal issues businesses face. Typically, corporate lawyers spend little time in the courtroom and instead turn their energies toward transactions. Like other lawyers, corporate lawyers may work at a law firm, but they could work in-house as part of a company's private legal team. Whether in a firm or working in-house, Corporate lawyers may assist in the negotiation of contracts or acquisitions. Whatever the case, the client's business and legal interests are always at the forefront of the corporate lawyer's mind.

## Education

Before attending law school, corporate lawyers complete an undergraduate degree. The field is competitive, and aspiring corporate lawyers often attend top undergraduate programs. Following college, future corporate lawyers take the LSAT -- an exam designed to predict law school performance. Many corporate lawyers hold degrees from the country's top law schools. Also, it is not unusual for a corporate lawyer to have a business degree or other advanced degree.

## Skill Set

Corporate lawyers must have a varied skill set, including business and financial acumen. It is crucial for corporate lawyers to understand the business effect of any legal decisions they make. All lawyers must be proficient in legal research to ensure that their clients are in compliance with the most recent rules and regulations. Corporate lawyers must also be excellent writers to communicate with clients and, if a client becomes embroiled in litigation, the court. Finally, corporate lawyers must be skilled negotiators because they need to bargain on behalf of their clients.

## Primary Responsibilities

Corporate lawyers' primary responsibility is to ensure that their clients' business transactions are in compliance with the law. The corporate lawyer must research the law implicated by that transaction and advise his client of any negative effects it might create. In addition to their regular duties, corporate attorneys ensure that their clients' legal decisions translate to a strong bottom line. For example, a corporate attorney may consult with a company's marketing department to understand whether settling a dispute will affect the market's perspective of the company and hurt sales that quarter.

## Secondary Duties

## Corporate lawyers also act as deal makers. For this reason, some corporate lawyers worked in business before heading to law school. While in law school, aspiring corporate lawyers should focus on commercial and transactional courses, including secured transactions, negotiations, bankruptcy, and courses focused on the Uniform Commercial Code. If a corporate lawyer does not have a business degree, he'll need to take classes, such as accounting and financial statement statement analysis, that give him business knowledge.

**Nurse**

**Nursing** is a profession within the [health care](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health_care) sector focused on the care of individuals, families, and communities so they may attain, maintain, or recover optimal health and [quality of life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quality_of_life_(healthcare)). Nurses may be differentiated from other [health care providers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health_care_providers) by their [approach to patient care](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nursing_theory), [training](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nurse_education), and [scope of practice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scope_of_practice). Nurses practice in [many specialties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_nursing_specialties) with differing levels of [prescription authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_prescription). Many nurses provide care within the ordering scope of [physicians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physician), and this traditional role has shaped the public image of nurses as care providers. However, nurses are permitted by most jurisdictions to practice independently in a variety of settings depending on training level. In the [postwar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-war) period, nurse education has undergone a process of diversification towards [advanced and specialized credentials](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nursing_credentials_and_certifications), and many of the traditional regulations and provider roles are changing. Nurses develop a plan of care, working collaboratively with physicians, therapists, the patient, the patient's family and other team members, that focuses on treating illness to improve quality of life. In the United States and the United Kingdom, advanced practice nurses, such as clinical nurse specialists and nurse practitioners, diagnose health problems and prescribe medications and other therapies, depending on individual state regulations. Nurses may help coordinate the patient care performed by other members of a multidisciplinary health care team such as therapists, medical practitioners and dietitians. Nurses provide care both interdependently, for example, with physicians, and independently as nursing professionals.

Pilots  
As an airline pilot, you'll fly passengers or cargo on long or short-haul flights for leisure, business or commercial purposes.

The aircraft is typically operated by two pilots; one will be the captain who is the pilot in command, while the other will be the supporting first officer. Pilots usually take turns to fly the plane to avoid fatigue, with one operating the controls, while the other speaks to air traffic control and completes the paperwork.In some instances, such as long-haul flights, there may be three or four pilots on board so that each can take the necessary breaks from flying.The captain has overall responsibility for the safe and efficient operation of the aircraft and the safety of crew and passengers.

You will face heavy responsibility and personal commitment. You have to pass stringent training courses, followed by recurrent training every six months in order to maintain the relevant licence required for the job.

Responsibilities

You'll need to:

* make sure all information on the route, weather, passengers and aircraft is received
* use that information to create a flight plan, which details the altitude for the flight, route to be taken and amount of fuel required
* ensure the fuel levels balance safety with economy and supervise the loading and fuelling of the aircraft
* make sure all safety systems are working properly
* brief the cabin crew before the flight and maintain regular contact throughout the flight
* carry out pre-flight checks on the navigation and operating systems
* communicate with air traffic control before take-off and during flight and landing
* ensure noise regulations are followed during take-off and landing
* understand and interpret data from instruments and controls
* make regular checks on the aircraft's technical performance and position, on weather conditions and air traffic during flight
* communicate with passengers using the public address system
* react quickly and appropriately to environmental changes and emergencies
* update the aircraft logbook and write a report at the end of the flight noting any incidents or problems with the aircraft.

Salary

Salaries depend on the employing airline, the type of aircraft you are flying and your experience.

* Starting salaries for newly qualified first officers, working for a small operation, may be around £24,000. Starting salaries in larger companies can reach £28,000.
* Salaries for more experienced pilots can range from £36,000 to £48,000 in a first officer role.
* The starting salary for a captain with a medium-sized airline may range from £57,000 to £78,000. Those employed by major operators can earn £97,000 to more than £140,000.

Some companies run apprenticeship schemes for fully-trained pilots looking for their first job, where salaries may be lower but further training will be paid for by the company. In other companies, starting salaries may be higher, but you will be required to fund the additional training yourself.

A pilot's salary is often incremental, rising with each year of service with the company. Benefits usually include a pension scheme, various allowances and discounted travel.

Income figures are intended as a guide only.

Working hours

Expect to work unusual hours as being a pilot is not a 9am to 5pm job. The length of a working day varies depending on the company and route, but can range from three to twelve hours. Start times will often differ depending on the route, sometimes beginning in the early morning and sometimes late at night.

What to expect

* You'll often be on standby duty so you'll need to live near the airport where you are based to get there at relatively short notice.
* If you work for short-haul airlines you'll generally receive your shifts a month or two in advance. This results in a more stable work/life balance.
* If you are a long-haul airline pilot you'll spend greater periods of time away from home, flying long distances. You'll need to be able to adjust to different time zones and may regularly stay overnight at your destinations.
* Pilots are restricted to 900 flying hours per year. On scheduled airlines, the workload is spread evenly throughout the year; on charter airlines, the summer months are busier than the winter months.
* The majority of commercial airline pilots are men, but more women are now entering the profession.
* Most of your time is spent sitting in the cockpit of the aircraft, and the majority of cockpits are designed with comfort in mind. If you are a long-haul pilot, you may suffer tiredness, particularly if you are flying either eastwards or westwards through different time zones. On long-haul flights, there are often bunks on the aircraft where you can take a short nap.
* The role requires a lot of work and dedication as you are required to pass certain tests every six months, and so must carry out the necessary study. You also have to pass a medical every year.