

## **Jobless young people - a big problem**

A new report says the number of young people without a job is still very high in many countries. There are currently 73 million people around the world aged 15-24 who want to work but cannot find a job. The International Labour Organization (ILO) said that although youth unemployment is coming down in rich countries, it is rising in most of Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and Brazil. The youth unemployment rate in China increased from 9.3 per cent in 2010 to 10.6 per cent last year. Economists say it will be 11.1 per cent in 2016. In Brazil, the figure for youth unemployment was 14 per cent at the beginning of this year, but is now almost 16 per cent. The ILO warns that youth employment worldwide is about to rise.

The ILO said it is difficult for many young people who are looking for work. It said: "It's still not easy to be young and starting out in today's labour market." It is particularly bad for many young women. The highest rate of youth unemployment around the world is for women in the Middle East and North Africa. This figure is around 45 per cent. There are many reasons for the gloomy figures for youth unemployment. One major factor is the global financial collapse of 2008. Many countries have still not recovered from that. The ILO says youth unemployment is not just important for a country's economy. It also affects health, social unrest and levels of people's happiness.



**Ex.1 Find in the text words that mean:**

1. raport
2. bogaty
3. ekonomista
4. rynek
5. finansowy
6. gospodarka

**Ex.2 Use the words from the previous exercise in these sentences:**

1. Polish \_\_\_\_\_ is strong despite global slowdown.
2. What's the name of the main \_\_\_\_\_ of your bank?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ institutions in Poland will have to pay an extra tax.
4. How big is your \_\_\_\_\_ share at the moment?
5. As one of my duties I have to write a \_\_\_\_\_ every week.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ people should pay higher taxes – that's what some politicians think.

**Ex.3 Complete the sentences with words "job" and "work" respectively:**

1. I'm looking for a \_\_\_\_\_. Have you heard anything?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for people to feel happy.
3. He has a good \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank and earns a nice salary.
4. - What's your \_\_\_\_\_? - I'm an analyst.
5. She has been out of \_\_\_\_\_ for many months and is getting depressed now.
6. \_\_\_\_\_-life balance is very important for people's general health.

***I know English idioms!***

*When talking about unemployment, we need to mention the “unemployment benefit” (zasilek dla bezrobotnych). In more idiomatic language it is called a “dole”, like in this sentence:*

- He has been on a dole quite a long time now and has serious financial problems.

***Phrasals, phrasals...***

*Here’s a fragment of the reading text: “(...) youth unemployment is coming down in rich countries...”, which means that it is lower and lower. Study these other examples with the phrasal verb “to come down”:*

- House prices have come down recently.
- Market analysts say that inflation will be coming down in the third quarter.

***Grammar corner***

*This lesson’s topic concerned the problem of unemployment, so being without a job or without work. The grammatical difference between these words is that “job” is countable, so can be made plural (“jobs”) and can take article “a”, “work” doesn’t do any of these.*

***Try and decide which of these words are countable [C], which uncountable [U]:***

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. report ____      | 6. hour ____     |
| 2. reservation ____ | 7. document ____ |
| 3. money ____       | 8. share ____    |
| 4. banknote ____    | 9. problem ____  |
| 5. time ____        | 10. advice ____  |

<b>GLOSSARY</b>	
<b>tax</b>	podatek
<b>to consider</b>	uważać
<b>newly approved</b>	nowo przyjęty
<b>assets</b>	aktywa
<b>financial institution</b>	instytucja finansowa
<b>to cut</b>	obniżyć
<b>profit</b>	zysk
<b>billion</b>	miliard
<b>annualized</b>	annualizowany
<b>net</b>	netto
<b>at the level of</b>	na poziomie
<b>to record</b>	odnotować
<b>loss</b>	strata
<b>in the area of</b>	w rejonie (= około)
<b>likely</b>	przypuszczalnie
<b>to limit</b>	ograniczyć
<b>lending activity</b>	pożyczanie pieniędzy
<b>due to</b>	z powodu
<b>hindered</b>	utrudniony
<b>ability</b>	zdolność
<b>to create</b>	tworzyć
<b>to increase</b>	zwiększyć
<b>vulnerability</b>	podatność
<b>shock</b>	szok, wstrząs
<b>combined with</b>	w połączeniu z
<b>threat</b>	groźba
<b>conversion</b>	zamiana, tu: przewalutowanie
<b>mortgage</b>	kredyt hipoteczny
<b>to threaten</b>	zagrozić
<b>stability</b>	stabilność
<b>analyst</b>	analityk
<b>at issue</b>	najważniejsza kwestia
<b>ca. (= circa)</b>	około
<b>annually</b>	rocznie
<b>ex (= excluding)</b>	wyłączając
<b>T (= treasury) bonds</b>	obligacje skarbowe
<b>bill</b>	ustawa
<b>to sign</b>	podpisać
<b>payment</b>	płatność

## ANSWER KEY

### Ex.1

1. report
2. rich
3. economist
4. market
5. financial
6. economy

### Ex.2

1. economy
2. economist
3. financial
4. market
5. report
6. rich

### Ex. 3

1. job
2. work
3. job
4. job
5. work
6. work

### Grammar corner

1. report C
2. reservation C
3. money U
4. banknote C
5. time U
6. hour C
7. document C
8. share C
9. problem C
10. advice U