



# Borinya Career News

Term 1, 2026

DON'T THINK ABOUT  
WHAT CAN HAPPEN  
IN A MONTH.  
DON'T THINK ABOUT  
WHAT CAN HAPPEN  
IN A YEAR.  
FOCUS ON THE 24 HOURS  
IN FRONT OF YOU  
& DO WHAT YOU CAN  
TO GET CLOSER  
TO WHERE YOU  
WANT TO BE.

TERM 1

a BIG warm welcome  
to 2026!



RESILIENT



INCLUSIVE



COURAGEOUS



CURIOUS

# 2026.....What are you waiting for?

**SBAT's:** School Based Apprenticeship Traineeship gives a student paid on-the-job training while they complete secondary school, they combine part-time employment with training toward a nationally recognised vocational education and training (VET) qualification. Students can receive credit for their SBAT towards the Victorian Pathways Certificate. SBAT's are across most industries.

**Part time work:** SIX notable benefits of having a part-time job as a student are Time Management Skills, Financial Literacy, Career Exploration, Increased Confidence & Stronger Patience and Communication and most important is **YOUR OWN MONEY!**

**Work Experience or Volunteering:** Means spending time with an employer in a real workplace. You may watch others perform a role, get hands-on experience yourself, or both. Work experience and volunteering are great ways to improve your workplace skills and experience, boost your resume, find out about new jobs and industries, and increase your chances of getting a job.

**See Leanne  
to find out  
more!**



**You're off to  
great places,  
today is your  
day! Your  
mountain is  
waiting, so get  
on your way!"  
- Dr. Seuss**

# 14 JOBS THAT DON'T EXIST ANYMORE

Humans are constantly inventing and innovating, so it makes sense that the way we live and the world around us is also constantly changing. Change or progress can sometimes mean that jobs that existed in the past don't exist anymore. Either we just don't require that function any more, or we've developed alternatives.

## **Carriage Makers**

These skilled craftsmen used to design and create the carriages towed by horses. Their work involved intricate woodworking, metalworking, and upholstery skills. With the invention of automobiles and trains, the demand for horse-drawn vehicles disappeared, making this trade obsolete.

## **Slubber Doffers**

Often children, these workers had the tedious job of removing empty bobbins from spinning frames in textile mills. The work was physically demanding, repetitive, and hazardous, as it required quick hands near heavy machinery. The advent of automated textile machinery rendered this role unnecessary.

## **Pin Setters**

Before the advent of automated bowling alleys in the 1950s, young teens, often referred to as "pin boys," were tasked with resetting the bowling pins after each turn. It was a physically demanding role requiring speed and coordination, as they worked in busy lanes while dodging stray bowling balls.

## **Knocker-Uppers**

Also known as human alarm clocks, these workers were around from 400BC until after the industrial revolution. Their job was to head out each morning and knock on their paying customers' doors or window using a baton or long stick to get the occupants up in time for work each day.

## **Video Store Employee**

Up until about 20 years ago, VHS videos and DVDs were how most people enjoyed watching a movie outside of the cinema. With the onset of digital on-demand and streaming services, the good old video store that used to be in every suburb is no longer.

## **Resurrectionists or "Body Snatchers"**

Had the grisly job of illegally exhuming freshly buried corpses to sell to anatomists and medical schools for research. Though morally and legally questionable, their work significantly contributed to the development of modern medical practices.

## **Projectionists**

Were the people responsible for operating film projectors in cinemas, including changing the film reels when they saw cues on screen. Modern day projectors are digital and operators just need to press play or set a timer.

## **Dunny Men**

Would collect "nightsoil" from the old-fashioned outhouse dunnies which have now been (thankfully) replaced by modern sewerage and septic systems.

## **Switchboard Operators**

Were pivotal in connecting telephone calls in the early days of telecommunications. They worked at large boards, plugging and unplugging cords to route calls, often in fast-paced environments. By the 1960s, technological advancements automated this process, making the job redundant.



## **Lectors**

Would read aloud to factory workers during long shifts, keeping them entertained with news, literature, and political commentary. This unique role boosted morale and even inspired debate among workers. As radios became affordable, the need for lectors vanished.

## **Lift Operators**

Up until the 1970s you'd often be met in a lift by an operator who might have to manually open and close the doors, control the speed of the lift, and announce what or who was located on each floor as the car approached it.

## **Signalmen**

Worked on the railways before automated systems were created. They did a variety of jobs that ensured that trains ran on time without having accidents. Camera Film Developers Before the digital camera, most cameras contained film that needed developing before you could see the images. Some film developers are still around today, but most photographers who use camera film process their images themselves in darkrooms.

## **Lamp Lighters**

Before electricity was invented and commonly available, they were needed to go around and light the street lamps by hand every single day.

## **Milkmen**

Used to collect the milk from local dairy farmers and deliver it to the doors of their customers.

# Apprenticeships vs Traineeships: What's the difference?

## APPRENTICESHIP

**Apprenticeships:** Are formal training arrangements that combine on-the-job training with classroom learning. They typically lead to a nationally recognised qualification in a chosen trade or industry. The main aim of an apprenticeship is to become qualified to work in specific job or role.

**Duration:** These are generally longer-term commitments, often lasting 3-4 years. This extended period allows for in-depth learning and skill development in complex trades.

**Industry:** These are most common in traditional trades like plumbing, electrical work, carpentry, and automotive mechanics. They're ideal if you're interested in becoming a skilled tradesperson and love hands-on work.

**Qualification:** These usually lead to higher-level vocational qualifications. Some apprenticeships may even lead to advanced vocational diplomas or degrees.

**Learning:** These typically involve a more structured approach to learning, with time spent in formal training at a registered training provider or other educational institution balanced with practical, on-the-job learning.

**Career:** After completing an apprenticeship, you'll be a fully qualified tradesperson. Many apprentices go on to start their own businesses or progress to supervisory and management roles within their trade.

## OR TRAINEESHIP

**Traineeships:** These are also formal training arrangements, but they're usually shorter and can cover a wider range of industries and qualifications. Traineeships are more commonly used as stepping stones towards more experienced roles or further study.

**Duration:** These are typically shorter, usually lasting from 6 months to 2 years. This makes them a great option if you're looking to get qualified and enter the workforce more quickly.

**Industry:** These cover a much broader range of industries and occupations. You might find traineeships in areas like business, retail, hospitality, healthcare, and information technology. They're great if you're interested in more service-oriented or office-based roles.

**Qualification:** While the exact level can vary, traineeships typically result in entry-level to intermediate vocational qualifications. These are often designed to provide a foundation of skills and knowledge in a particular field, which can be built upon with further education or on-the-job experience.

**Learning:** While traineeships also combine on- and off-the-job training, they often have a greater emphasis on workplace-based learning. The formal educational component is usually (but not always) less intensive than in apprenticeships.

**Career:** Completing a traineeship can be a great stepping stone to higher-level positions within an organisation or industry. Many trainees use their qualification as a foundation for further study or to move into different roles within their chosen field.



# A PATHWAY SPOTLIGHT

AS A BRICKLAYER YOU MAY WORK AT HEIGHTS AND WILL GENERALLY WORK OUTDOORS. ON OCCASION YOU MAY HAVE CONTACT WITH THE PUBLIC AND MORE OFTEN THAN NOT, YOU'LL BE WORKING AS PART OF A TEAM. YOU COULD BE EMPLOYED BY BRICKLAYING SUBCONTRACTORS AND BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES; OR YOU MIGHT DECIDE TO BE YOUR OWN BOSS, AND BECOME A SELF-EMPLOYED TRADESPERSON. A QUALIFICATION IN BRICKLAYING IS ONE OF ONLY TWO CONSTRUCTION TRADES THAT CAN GO ON TO BECOME A REGISTERED BUILDER.

## Bricklayer Skills

If you're thinking all a bricklayer does is lay brick after brick - then think again! There's more to being a bricklayer than meets the eye. In fact, a single bricklaying project calls upon a variety of skills. These include:

- Reading and working from plans and specifications
- Sealing foundations with damp-resistant materials
- Spreading layers of mortar to serve as a base and binder for bricks in rows, designs or shapes; and spreading mortar between joints
- Repairing and maintaining clay bricks, cement blocks / bricks and related structures
- Operating brick-cutting machines
- Erecting scaffolding

## Enjoy practical work

A bricklayer is constantly engaged in work with their hands and is able to see and touch, what they create. As an activity, bricklaying is tangible, satisfying and a highly practical form of work.

If you like being outside in the open air, then being a bricklayer is sure to appeal to you, because the majority of the time is spent outdoors. Some projects do require you to work at varying heights too - so if you don't mind being 'a bit off the ground' now and then, you should have no problem either.

## Technical aptitude

Bricklaying isn't all just about bricks and mortar. Before you begin building something you'll need to know what you're building and the best way to go about it. This requires the ability to read off plans and having a technical aptitude to understand a project, and correctly follow it through to completion.

## Team player yet independent too

Being part of a team and working with them to achieve a satisfying result is a great aspect of working in a bricklaying gang - or as part of a building and construction project. As a bricklayer, you should have the ability to work with others and work alone should the need arise.

## Physically fit

You work in a very hands-on practical role outdoors, so as a bricklayer it's important to be physically fit. The added bonus is that doing bricklaying should make you even fitter! So if you love engaging in physical activity and working up a bit of a sweat now and then - bricklaying could be just the career for you.

## Attitude and attendance

You can have all the other things mentioned - but at the end of the day it comes down to two important things: attitude and attendance. If you turn up to work on time with ambition and dedication, you'll find what's possible as a bricklayer - and beyond. Which means not just having a good job and a great working lifestyle but the potential to further yourself as a professional builder - or as a boss in the building and construction industry!

HAVE A LOOK!



Brick & Block  
Careers  
EST. 2005

<https://www.brickandblockcareers.org.au/apprenticeships/>



# Get the most out of work experience

## Make a good first impression

- Turn up on time and dress neatly and professionally.
- Be enthusiastic, reliable and conscientious and more opportunities may come your way.
- Listen carefully to any instructions. If in doubt, always ask.
- Ask for feedback as you go, rather than waiting until the end. This will give you a chance to improve your skills along the way.

## Get involved and offer to help

- The more you put in, the more you'll get out of the experience.
- Show initiative. Offer to help or get involved where you can, without being asked.
- Come up with new ideas, for example, ways to improve something or how to meet sales targets, and discuss them with co-workers.

## Add it to your résumé

- Add relevant periods of work experience to your résumé. It doesn't matter whether you were paid or not. It counts as experience.
- Ask your supervisor whether they are happy to be your referee, when you've finished your placement.

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# COURAGEOUS

Dare to learn, learn to change.

Be safe.

Our Term One  
expected  
behavior is  
**COURAGEOUS**

Be your best self.

Avoid being a bystander.

Speak up or speak out.

Consider your impact.

Only post  
what you would say  
face-to-face.

Work independently.

Have a go.

Make a change.

Ignore distractions.



**courageous**

/kə'reɪdʒəs/

adjective

adjective: **courageous**

not deterred by danger or pain; brave.

"her courageous human rights work"

Similar:

brave

plucky

fearless

valiant

valorous

intrepid

heroic