

Why Don't They Just Get A Job

Daniel Seavey

2017, they released their fifth EP, A Why Don't We Christmas, which included two tracks co-written by Seavey. In 2018, in support of Invitation, they embarked

Daniel James Seavey (born April 2, 1999) is an American singer, songwriter, and record producer. He first gained national attention as a contestant on the 14th season of American Idol in 2015, where he placed in the Top 9. He later rose to prominence as a founding member of the boy band Why Don't We. The band released five extended plays and two albums, both of which reached the top 10 on the Billboard 200 chart, before going on hiatus in 2022.

Following the group's hiatus, Seavey released his debut single "Can't We Pretend That We're Good" in November 2022. In 2023, he embarked on his first headlining tour Introducing Daniel Seavey and released his debut EP, Dancing In The Dark.

In 2024, Seavey released "The Older You Get", the first single from his forthcoming debut album, Second Wind. He also supported fellow American Idol alum Benson Boone on the European leg of Boone's The Fireworks & Rollerblades World Tour in June 2024 as well as Dean Lewis on Lewis' The Epilogue World Tour in October 2024.

Dylan Minnette

Feel Like Just a Job. Vanity Fair. Retrieved August 9, 2024. Thomas, Carly (May 27, 2024). "13 Reasons Why Star Dylan Minnette Reveals Why He Quit Acting:

Dylan Christopher Minnette (born December 29, 1996) is an American actor and musician. He began his career as a child actor and received recognition for his role as a younger version of the character Michael Scofield on the drama series Prison Break (2005–2006). He had recurring roles in several television series and a main role in the TNT drama series Saving Grace (2007–2010). Minnette had supporting roles in the films Let Me In (2010), Prisoners (2013) and Alexander and the Terrible, Horrible, No Good, Very Bad Day (2014).

Minnette had a starring role in the horror comedy Goosebumps (2015) and gained wider recognition for portraying Clay Jensen in the Netflix drama series 13 Reasons Why (2017–2020). He has also starred in the horror films Don't Breathe (2016), The Open House (2018) and Scream (2022). He is also the co-lead singer and rhythm guitarist for the alternative rock band Wallows.

Why Women Kill

time, but it's hard to get there, intellectually, when none of the three leads feels like a semblance of a real person. Instead, Why Women Kill comes off

Why Women Kill is an American dark comedy anthology series created by Marc Cherry, which depicts the events leading to deaths caused by women.

The first season, which premiered on August 15, 2019, on CBS All Access, consists of 10 episodes and is set in multiple periods. The second season, containing 10 episodes, premiered on June 3, 2021, on Paramount+ and focuses on a single time period. In December 2021, the series was renewed for a third season, but in July 2022 the third season was scrapped before production could begin.

Rodney Dangerfield

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Jack Roy (born Jacob Cohen; November 22, 1921 – October 5, 2004), better known by the stage name Rodney Dangerfield, was an American stand-up comedian, actor, screenwriter, and producer. He was known for his self-deprecating one-liner humor, his catchphrase "I don't get no respect!" and his monologues on that theme.

Dangerfield began his career working as a stand-up comic at the Fantasy Lounge in New York City. His act grew in popularity as he became a mainstay on late-night talk shows throughout the 1960s and 1970s, eventually developing into a headlining act on the Las Vegas casino circuit. His breakout film role came as a boorish nouveau riche golfer in the ensemble sports comedy *Caddyshack* (1980). He subsequently starred in a string of comedy films such as *Easy Money* (1983), *Back to School* (1986), *Rover Dangerfield* (1991), *Ladybugs* (1992), and *Meet Wally Sparks* (1997). He took a rare dramatic role as an abusive father in Oliver Stone's satirical crime film *Natural Born Killers* (1994).

Over his career he released seven comedy albums including his album *No Respect* (1980) which won the Grammy Award for Best Comedy Album. He received a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame in 2002. Health troubles curtailed his output through the early 2000s before his death in 2004, following a month in a coma due to complications from heart valve surgery.

They Shoot Horses, Don't They? (film)

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They Shoot Horses, Don't They? is a 1969 American psychological tragedy film directed by Sydney Pollack, from a screenplay written by Robert E. Thompson and James Poe, based on Horace McCoy's 1935 novel. It stars Jane Fonda, Michael Sarrazin, Susannah York, Gig Young, Bonnie Bedelia, and Red Buttons. It focuses on a disparate group of individuals desperate to win a Depression-era dance marathon and an opportunistic emcee who urges them on.

The film was released theatrically in the United States on December 10, 1969, and also premiered at the 1970 Cannes Film Festival. Reviewers praised its direction, screenplay, depiction of the Depression era, and performances (especially of Fonda, York, and Young). It received nine nominations at the 42nd Academy Awards including: Best Director, Best Actress (for Fonda), Best Supporting Actress (for York), Best Adapted Screenplay, with Young winning for Best Supporting Actor. As of 2025, it holds the record for obtaining the most Oscar nominations without receiving one for Best Picture.

Target school

it's just not going to work. I mean you never know, but from our experience we just don't have the resources. We don't give that person as much of a chance

Target school or target university is a term used in banking and finance, consulting, and law firms that refers to a university from which those firms and institutions actively recruit new talent. These universities are often prestigious and send significant numbers of their graduates into those firms each year and have broad alumni networks in the industry. A school is also often considered a target when a large number of City or Wall Street firms conduct an on-campus recruiting ("OCR"). A school's status as a target may vary slightly from industry to industry, firm to firm, and region to region, but in general is divided into target, semi-target, and non-target schools.

Lazy girl job

participate in the 'lazy girl jobs' trend and brag about their lax work days so they don't unintentionally out themselves and get fired". Insider. Retrieved

A lazy girl job is an easy, usually white-collar, job with good pay where an employee can quiet quit. The term was coined in 2023 by Gabrielle Judge, also known by screen name "antiworkgirlboss" on Instagram, in response to hustle culture, the Great Resignation, and worker exploitation. Although the trend is centered around women, she says men can have lazy girl jobs too. Judge explained the term was a marketing gimmick in order to raise awareness about "toxic workplace expectations" and is not about celebrating laziness.

Steve Jobs

impression of Jobs was that "he was totally straightforward and lovely, just a normal and sweet guy". Simpson and Jobs then went for a long walk to get to know

Steven Paul Jobs (February 24, 1955 – October 5, 2011) was an American businessman, inventor, and investor best known for co-founding the technology company Apple Inc. Jobs was also the founder of NeXT and chairman and majority shareholder of Pixar. He was a pioneer of the personal computer revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, along with his early business partner and fellow Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak.

Jobs was born in San Francisco in 1955 and adopted shortly afterwards. He attended Reed College in 1972 before withdrawing that same year. In 1974, he traveled through India, seeking enlightenment before later studying Zen Buddhism. He and Wozniak co-founded Apple in 1976 to further develop and sell Wozniak's Apple I personal computer. Together, the duo gained fame and wealth a year later with production and sale of the Apple II, one of the first highly successful mass-produced microcomputers.

Jobs saw the commercial potential of the Xerox Alto in 1979, which was mouse-driven and had a graphical user interface (GUI). This led to the development of the largely unsuccessful Apple Lisa in 1983, followed by the breakthrough Macintosh in 1984, the first mass-produced computer with a GUI. The Macintosh launched the desktop publishing industry in 1985 (for example, the Aldus Pagemaker) with the addition of the Apple LaserWriter, the first laser printer to feature vector graphics and PostScript.

In 1985, Jobs departed Apple after a long power struggle with the company's board and its then-CEO, John Sculley. That same year, Jobs took some Apple employees with him to found NeXT, a computer platform development company that specialized in computers for higher-education and business markets, serving as its CEO. In 1986, he bought the computer graphics division of Lucasfilm, which was spun off independently as Pixar. Pixar produced the first computer-animated feature film, Toy Story (1995), and became a leading animation studio, producing dozens of commercially successful and critically acclaimed films.

In 1997, Jobs returned to Apple as CEO after the company's acquisition of NeXT. He was largely responsible for reviving Apple, which was on the verge of bankruptcy. He worked closely with British designer Jony Ive to develop a line of products and services that had larger cultural ramifications, beginning with the "Think different" advertising campaign, and leading to the iMac, iTunes, Mac OS X, Apple Store, iPod, iTunes Store, iPhone, App Store, and iPad. Jobs was also a board member at Gap Inc. from 1999 to 2002. In 2003, Jobs was diagnosed with a pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor. He died of tumor-related respiratory arrest in 2011; in 2022, he was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Since his death, he has won 141 patents; Jobs holds over 450 patents in total.

Americana (The Offspring album)

hit singles "Pretty Fly (for a White Guy)", "Why Don't You Get a Job?", and "The Kids Aren't Alright", and was promoted with a worldwide tour that included

Americana is the fifth studio album by American rock band The Offspring, released on November 17, 1998, by Columbia Records. Following a worldwide tour in support of *Ixnay on the Hombre* (1997), the band commenced work on a new album in July 1998, with the recording sessions lasting for about two months. It was The Offspring's second and last album to be produced by Dave Jerden.

Americana was a major success, debuting at number two on the US Billboard 200 (the highest chart position of any Offspring album), and selling over 198,000 copies in its first week. It is the band's second best-selling album after their 1994 breakout, *Smash*, and has sold over ten million copies worldwide. Americana spawned the hit singles "Pretty Fly (for a White Guy)", "Why Don't You Get a Job?" and "The Kids Aren't Alright", and was promoted with a worldwide tour that included an appearance at the Woodstock '99 festival.

Door problem

@Jessejames34 worked a long time to get it right. :-)" (Tweet) – via Twitter. Farokhmanesh, Megan (2021-03-12). "Why game developers can't get a handle on doors"

In video game development, the door problem is an analogy about game design that summarizes the contrast between the perceived simplicity of implementing a trivial feature and the actual difficult nature of the task that becomes more apparent in a development process. The term was coined in 2014 by Liz England, a game designer, while she was working for Insomniac Games.

The door problem originally models the difficulty of game development, but its core principle can be applied to many disciplines and areas of work.

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