Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.фл_ДСИ_учр(4)

	Her English is very poor. She study very hard
2	There is only one thing to do we want to get home today.
3	I am afraid there is else I can do.
4	Now all of you ready.
5	nothing more I can tell you.
6	Push the car you can.
7	They sat back in seats and waited.
8	I could recognise you.
9	That is not very good
10	She wanted to be an actress.
11	If you speak slowly I understand you.
12	He got than I expected.
13	He didn't hear what
14	Before you don't forget to shut the window.
15	I am sorry I see you yesterday.
16	It snowed a lot last winter but it so far this winter.
17	This apartment is too small. I need something
(18)	We couldn't repair the car ourselves, so we take it to the garage





- 19 The young girl ... by his rudeness.
- $\stackrel{ ext{20}}{ ext{0}}$.If you park your car in the right place you ... receive a ticket.
- (21) How ... is Mary?
- (22) What ... I do for you, sir?
- (23) You haven't ... a single mistake.
- $\binom{24}{}$ The teacher was ... tired that she couldn't stand.
- (25) He ... his English lessons himself.
- (26) He died ... the age of sixty.
- (27) Here I have spent ... my life.
- (28) Her father was ... her marriage.
- (29) She ... her exam yesterday.
- $\stackrel{\text{\scriptsize (30)}}{}$ He left ... doing the work.
- (31) Uncle Nick was... son in the family.
- By the time I got to the station my train
- (33) He saw no reason why he ... smoke.
- $\binom{34}{}$ Big Ben is one of the first sights you'll see when you ... London.
- This district is changing all the time. Many old buildings ... down.
- $\binom{36}{}$ Let me speak to him. I know him ... you do.
- (37) You are very ill. You ... go out.
- $\stackrel{\textstyle \bigcirc}{}$ She watched the young man remembering the first time she ... him.
- $\stackrel{\textstyle (39)}{}$ When he arrived at Tom's flat he











- He is still sick but he ... better slowly.
- Many employees experience tension or worry at work as a result of overwork, problems with managers, etc. What do we call this?
- A lot of office equipment (for example, chairs, keyboards, etc) is 42 designed to be more comfortable to use and so helps to prevent repetitive strain injuries. What is the adjective we use to describe objects like this?
- In some places of work, employees are often ill because of problems in 43) the building itself (for example, blocked air-conditioning ducts, poor lighting, poor ventilation, etc). What is the name of this problem?
- Before a company has to do a dangerous job, it needs to consider how dangerous the job is, and what precautions it can take. What is this called?
- Safety officers inspect some places of work to make sure that they are 45) safe, but in most cases companies have to make sure that health and safety procedures are being followed in the workplace. What is this called?
- Employees have to follow company instructions on how to behave in the 46 workplace, especially when they are working with dangerous equipment or substances. What are these rules called?
- What do we call an accident which takes place at work?
- A safety officer might decide that a workplace is too dangerous, and 48 orders everyone to stop working. What is the name of this order
- What is the name of an employees' organisation which represents its 49 members in discussions with employers about wages and conditions of employment?
- What do we call a company which you can only join if you are a member 50 of a particular trade union?













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Telegram





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	a new member of staff, it usually advertises the post. It does this
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	employers in the USA), which means that they will employ people
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	people regardless of their sex, skin colour, religion,,
_	people regardless of their sex, skill colour, religion,,
67	Makala ka washa sawash sallasaki wa
	Match to make correct collocations
68	
	Match to make correct collocations
(69)	Match to make correct collocations
(70)	Match to make correct collocations
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$\binom{13}{2}$	Match to make correct collocations









74	Match to make correct collocations
75	Match to make correct collocations
76	Match to make correct collocations
77	Match to make correct collocations
78	Match the term and its Russian translation
79	Match the term and its Russian translation
80	Match the term and its Russian translation
81	Match the term and its Russian translation
82	Match the term and its Russian translation
83	Match the term and its Russian translation
84	Match the term and its Russian translation
85	Match the term and its Russian translation
86	She's very: everybody likes her, and enjoys working with her.
87	She isn't very good at making decisions. She's not very
88	He works well with everyone: he has excellent with his colleagues.
89	He always arrives on time. He's very
90	He's always to cover for others when they need to take time off.
91	If you ask her to do something, you know she will do it because she's so
92	She's always pointing out people's faults. She's so
93	He quite, and gets upset when people point out his faults.









94	She's verythey have problem	to the needs of others, and will always.	s help people if
	She deals with prob	plams well and makes good decisions	and in that

She deals with problems well and makes good decisions, and in that respect she's very _____.



Telegram







Read the text It makes sense to interview no more than six candidates because of the cost and time involved. After the short-listing process of reviewing CVs or application forms against the job description and person specifications, preparation for the interviews can be started. The aim of the interview is to collect information about the suitability of the candidate for a particular post, not to find out if the candidate is likeable. Individual interviews can be useful, but panel interviews can help protect against individual bias, though they are more expensive. Too many people on the panel can be intimidating: three seems to be a good number, with one chairperson. The interviewers should review the job description, person specification and applications, and be familiar with the requirements of the job. They should make notes of the key areas and discuss these with their colleagues. It should be clear before the interviews start who will ask which questions, because a free-for-all can be confusing for the candidate. The interview should have a clear structure and this should be explained to the candidate at the very start. The chairperson should link between the phases of the interview and between the panelists. This is especially true for telephone interviews. There are five phases to the interview. An introduction to the interviewers helps to settle the candidate. Then the structure of the interview should be explained. The main phase is the questioning of the candidate to obtain the information necessary to make a good decision. Questions should focus on the past, not the future and the panel should avoid hypothetical questions. General questions should lead to more focused questions which are looking for evidence of what the candidate did in certain situations. You will use the CV or application form as the basis for this stage. You are looking for concrete answers which highlight learning experiences and achievements. You should also explore the candidate's background, expertise, knowledge and skills as well as what they think of as their strengths and weaknesses. You are also checking to see if there are any inconsistencies between what the application and the candidate says. After this, the longest phase, the candidate should be invited to ask any questions they have about the job, the company, or anything else they might want clarified. Remember that the interview is not just about whether you feel the candidate is right for the job: it is also the time for the candidate to decide if the job and the company are suitable for them, and the opportunity for the candidate to question you is essential for them to be able to make this decision. At the conclusion of the interview the chairperson should make it clear when the candidate will hear the results of the interview. An interview should be relaxed and friendly, but the interviewers should remain in control and be able to draw out nervous or shy candidates and to manage over-confident ones. Making a recruitment error can be very expensive and difficult to correct and interviewing should be seen as a moment of truth in the selection process. Choose the only correct answer In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that six people should be interviewed because













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