

Week 7

Job Interview part 2

- As per our conversation of last Tuesday, I would like to confirm that your interview with our CEO Mr Hajduo is going to take place next Monday on August 13 in our headquarters in Miami. We would like you to prepare a summary of your architectural projects and bring the models that you have built in your studio. On the day of your interview you are going to meet with each one of our 5 architects for 10 minutes and they are going to ask you a few questions to establish if you have the necessary knowledge and experience to work in our establishment. After approximately 50 minutes, you will meet Mr Hajduo who is going to take about 10 minutes or so to get to know you. We will inform you of our decision by mail towards the end of the week. If you haven't received our answer by Friday, please call us.
- What is the purpose of the text? **Informing a candidate about his approaching interview**
- How many people will the candidate meet? **6**
- Where are the company's headquarters? **Miami**
- What are they asking the candidate to prepare? **A summary of his projects**
- What kind of firm is recruiting? **architectural**
- How long will each question session take? **10 minutes**
- What day will the interview take place? **Monday**
- When was the candidate last in touch with the firm? **Tuesday**
- Who is the last person that the candidate is going to meet? **The CEO**
- **CEO (chief executive officer) *président-directeur général*PDG**



- Say whether the following statements are right or wrong.
- The case presented by the woman is an actual case.
Right/ Wrong
- The situation has to do with employees cheating.
Right/ Wrong
- According to the woman the denouncing employee is telling the truth.
Right/ Wrong
- The employee's reason is valid according to the candidate.
Right/ Wrong
- The employee will not have to make up the time lost.
Right/ Wrong

- [...] we would like to ask you a few questions
_____ **pertaining to** _____ to the [...]



Relatives à

- [...] he has seen one of his colleagues ___ **punching in** ___
for another colleague [...]

Pointer comme dans une usine

- Sometimes colleagues will **fabricate** ___ stories just to
get ahead [...]
- I would simply ask the employee to **make up** ___ the lost
time and plan [...]
- **rattraper**
- Thank you very much Mr Carter, we will be ___ **in**
touch ___ with you within the next [...] **en contact**

Oral comprehension



Who is in charge of the salary issues?

Mr. Clement b) Mr Ryan

c) **Mrs Brown** d) No one

Who is in charge of hiring employees?

Mr. Clement b) Mr Ryan

c) Mrs Brown d) **the speaker**

What is Mr Ryan's new policy concerned with?

past behavior b) future promotions

present benefits d) salary increase

What department did the woman work for in her previous position?

assembly b) design

c) **research** d) distribution

What was the woman's regular deadline?

7 days of order b) 14 days of order

c) 21 days of order d) 31 days of order

What is not a synonym for enthralling?

gripping b) fascinating

c) thrilling d) **tedious**

What kind of position is the woman applying for?

personnel director b) human resources director

c) **team leader** d) secretary

Pour exprimer une situation hypothétique dans le présent où le futur, on utilisera une proposition subordonnée introduite par *if* et une proposition principale avec un conditionnel.
If we went to their factory, we would see their quality process.

b. Find in the first text two sentences with this pattern

Woman: Mr Carter we would like to ask you a few questions pertaining to the following hypothetical situation.

Man: All right.

Woman: Someone on your team reveals that he has seen one of his colleagues punching in for another colleague who systematically comes late to work. As team manager, how would you deal with the situation?

Man: Well it is a question of “my word against yours.” I think I would question the accuser and the accused to find out if there isn’t any hostility between them. Sometimes colleagues will fabricate stories just to get ahead in the company.

Woman: What would you do if indeed the situation turned out to be real?

Man: If that were the case I would call the two employees into my office and ask them why the second employee was regularly late.

Woman: The employee tells you that he’s late because his child has diabetes and has to get his insulin shots at the doctor’s office.

Man: In that case, as far as I’m concerned it is a justifiable reason and I would simply ask the employee to make up the lost time and plan a meeting with the head of human resources to find a way to readjust his schedule to accommodate to his needs. Nevertheless I would reprimand him for not coming to me to discuss the problem so that we could find a solution together.

Woman: Thank you very much Mr. Carter, we will be in touch with you within the next few days.

Une situation possible/ condition susceptible d'être remplie	If + simple present If I work,	Will +BV I will pass my exams.
Une situation hypothétique/ supposition	If + simple past If I worked,	Would + BV I would pass my exams.
Une situation non réalisée/ irréel du passé	If + past perfect had +pp If I had worked,	Would+have+BV I would have passed my exams.

If I had written my resume more carefully, I **would have got/ gotten** an interview.

If they hire a new employee, they (have) **will have** a tax reduction.

If you (to write) **write** a cover letter, you will type it.

If I knew someone in that firm it (to be)**would be** easier to get a job.

2. Subordonnée circonstancielle de...

a. Give the function of underlined words:

I would reprimand him for not coming

Thank you for coming in to meet us

Exprimer la cause : Conjonctions et Prépositions

Conjonctions de subordination :

N.B. Les conjonctions de subordination introduisent des propositions subordonnées conjonctives. Cela signifie que le groupe de mots introduit **doit impérativement contenir un verbe conjugué**.

- *Parce que* :: Il n'a pas acheté de sandwich parce qu'il n'avait pas d'argent. (on se demandait pourquoi il ne l'avait pas fait)
- *Puisque* : Il n'a pas acheté de sandwich, puisqu'il n'avait pas d'argent. (on veut établir le fait qu'il n'a pas acheté de sandwich. La preuve est apportée par le fait que c'était impossible, il n'avait pas d'argent).
- *Comme* :
- *C'est que* : "c'est que" exprime toujours une insistance, une mise en valeur.
- *du fait que / vu que / étant donné que* :
- *sous prétexte que* :
- *non que / ce n'est pas que* :

Conjonction de coordination :

- *car* : Introduit une affirmation. La cause énoncée ne vise pas à expliquer le fait principal, mais à énoncer une affirmation.

Exemple : Il ne travaille pas à l'école car il est fainéant. (on cherche surtout ici à affirmer le fait que cette personne est fainéante, plus qu'à expliquer).

Prépositions :

Elles peuvent être **suivies de noms, de pronoms ou d'infinitifs**.

- *à / de / par / pour* : Introduisent simplement la cause. Ils n'apportent aucune nuance particulière.

Exemples :

A jouer à des jeux violents, on se blesse toujours.

De fierté, il n'a pas voulu le faire.

Par sa faute, nous ne partons pas en vacances cette année.

Pour avoir défié les Dieux, il a été condamné à une peine éternelle.

- *à cause de* : Introduit une cause négative. On émet un reproche quant à l'aspect négatif de la cause.

Exemple : Le projet n'a pas pu aboutir à cause de l'incompétence de ses dirigeants.

- *grâce à* : Introduit une cause positive. On fait l'éloge de l'aspect positif de la cause.

Exemple : Grâce à ton courage, nous avons réussi à sortir de cette épreuve.

- *en raison de*

- *du fait de / vu / étant donné* :

- *faute de* :

- *sous prétexte de* :

Expression de la cause

Pour exprimer la cause, on peut employer une conjonction ou une préposition.

► 1. Emploi d'une conjonction

On peut employer les conjonctions suivantes introduisant une subordonnée :

as comme **since** puisque **for** car

As he'd already been to Australia, I asked his advice about flights.

Comme il était déjà allé en Australie, je lui ai demandé conseil pour les voyages en avion.

Since you speak Spanish, could you call this hotel for me?

Puisque tu parles espagnol, tu pourrais appeler cet hôtel pour moi ?

He got a standing ovation, for it was a great performance.

On lui a fait une ovation, car ce fut une interprétation magnifique.

► 2. Emploi d'une préposition

On peut employer les prépositions suivantes introduisant un groupe nominal :

because of	à cause de	owing to	} en raison de, à cause de
for	pour	due to	
		on account of	

The match was cancelled because of the bad weather.

Le match a été annulé à cause du mauvais temps.

He's been sentenced to life imprisonment, for killing several people.

Il a été condamné à perpétuité pour le meurtre de plusieurs personnes.

Owing to a technical fault, the ferry is delayed.

En raison d'un ennui technique, le ferry est retardé.

They arrived late due to the storm. Ils sont arrivés tard en raison de l'orage.

On account of his being late, we lost the contract.

En raison de son retard, nous avons perdu le contrat.

Les prépositions **owing to**, **due to** et **on account of** relèvent d'un emploi formel.

On account of his being late, we lost the contract

- Préposition = verbe conjugué impossible → on utilise donc le gérondif précédé d'un adjectif possessif (la forme verbale la plus proche du nom) lorsque le sujet est une personne.
- Adjectifs possessifs
 - My
 - your
 - His
 - Her
 - Our
 - Your
 - Their

Si le sujet du gérondif est une chose, on utilise le pronom personnel pour décrire le sujet du gérondif

exemple quand le sujet est une chose

She insisted on it being red.

- I would reprimand him for not coming to me to discuss the problem
- I would reprimand him due to **préposition**
- They thank him for coming in to meet them.
- They thank him as **conjonction**
- I apologise for punching in for another colleague.
- I apologise because **conjonction**
- I fired him for being late too often.
- I fired him owing to **préposition**

- I would reprimand him for not coming to me to discuss the problem
 - I would reprimand him due to his not coming to me to discuss the problem.
-
- They thank him for coming in to meet them.
 - They thank him as he came in to meet them.
-
- I apologise for punching in for another colleague.
 - I apologise because I punched in for another colleague.
-
- I fired him for being late too often.
 - I fired him owing to his being late too often.

La concession

- La concession fait coexister deux faits qui sont logiquement « incompatibles ». La présence de l'un doit habituellement empêcher l'existence de l'autre
 - *Quoi qu' il ait beaucoup travaillé, il a échoué à l'examen.*
 - *Bien qu' elle n'ait pas du tout travaillé, elle a été reçue à l'examen.*

La concession

Avec une conjonction:

Although ou though = bien que quoique

Although the restaurant had a good reputation, we were disappointed by the food.

Bien que le restaurant ait eu une bonne réputation, nous avons été déçus par la nourriture.

Even though = bien que

I'd prefer to fly, even though it's more expensive.

Je préférerais prendre l'avion bien que ce soit plus cher.

Avec un adverbe ou une tournure adverbiale

However : cependant, toutefois

Visibility was bad. However, they decided to continue.

La visibilité était mauvaise, cependant, ils décidèrent de continuer.

Nevertheless : néanmoins

It was bad news. Nevertheless, we mustn't give up hope.

Ce fut une mauvaise nouvelle. Nous ne devons néanmoins pas perdre espoir

Avec une préposition

In spite of, despite : en dépit de, malgré

They are not happy, in spite of their fortune.

Ils ne sont pas heureux, malgré leur fortune.

Interview 1

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Woman: Thank you very much Mr. Carter, we will be in touch with you within the next few days.

Interview 2

Man: Thank you Ms Johnston for coming in to meet with us. On our panel is Mrs Brown our finance director; Mr Clement our human resources manager, and myself, and as you know I am the recruiting director. Our CEO Mr Ryan has initiated a new recruitment policy that requires a candidate to tell us about a previous experience in a former job. Mr Ryan considers that an employee's behavior in a past similar situation will manifest itself in the future once again. So we would like you to tell us about your experience working on a team during your previous employment.

Woman: I see. Well I wasn't the team leader, but I had an important role on the team **nevertheless**. I was responsible for gathering all of the preliminary research for our project and then I had to collate the data into a cohesive report that was distributed to the other members of the team.

Man: Did you have any time frames or deadlines to consider?

Woman: Yes I had to come up with a report within a week of the original order for a project.

Man: Did you enjoy working under the gun like that?

Woman: Very much so, as I have indicated in my cover letter, I am very motivated when faced with a challenge. It is enthralling to know that if I don't come through with my end of the job the project cannot be completed. And once again, **although** I wasn't the team leader, I knew that without the report nothing could be accomplished so in essence I was the fulcrum of everything we did.

Man: Well, I can clearly understand why you're applying for the position as team leader with our company

Build sentences to express concession

- I wasn't the team leader / I knew nothing could be accomplished (although)
- Although I wasn't team leader, I knew nothing could be accomplished
- There were lots of applicants / I was hired (nevertheless)
- There were lots of applicants, nevertheless I was hired.
- He would understand his motivations / he would reprimand him (however)
- He would understand his motivations, however, he would reprimand him.
- He wasn't the team leader / he has an important position (in spite of)
- In spite of his not being the team leader, he has an important position.