## МІЖРЕГІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ УПРАВЛІННЯ ПЕРСОНАЛОМ



## НАВЧАЛЬНА ПРОГРАМА дисципліни

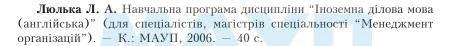
## "ІНОЗЕМНА ДІЛОВА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)"

(для спеціалістів, магістрів спеціальності "Менеджмент організацій") Підготовлено доктором філософії в галузі соціології, доцентом  $\mathcal{A}.$   $\mathcal{A}.$   $\mathcal{A}.$  Дюдькою

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри теорії та практики перекладу (протокол № 4 від 26.11.04)

Перезатверджено на засіданні кафедри іноземних мов (протокол № 10 від 26.04.06)

Схвалено Вченою радою Міжрегіональної Академії управління персоналом



Навчальна програма містить пояснювальну записку, навчальнотематичний план, програмний матеріал до вивчення дисципліни "Іноземна ділова мова (англійська)", вказівки до самостійної роботи студентів, форми поточного та підсумкового контролю, вимоги до іспитів, питання для самоконтролю, вказівки до виконання контрольного завдання, контрольні завдання, а також список літератури.

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#### ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Знання іноземних мов є вимогою сьогодення. Відкритість сучасного українського суспільства, академічна мобільність студентів і школярів, наукові контакти та обміни, яскраво виявлена професійна спрямованість вивчення іноземних мов визначають високий соціальний престиж лінгвістичної освіти. Зокрема, образ сучасного спеціаліста в будь-якій сфері знань та діяльності неможливий без знання хоча б однієї іноземної мови. Нагальною потребою є також підвищення комунікативної компетентності.

Особливо важливим є усвідомлення суспільством того факту, що вивчення іноземних мов і культур сприяє не тільки розвитку окремої особистості у світі, що динамічно змінюється, а й гармонійному розвиткові всього суспільства, виховує повагу до рідної культури, готовність до діалогу, толерантність до інших мов і культур, здатність до міжкультурної взаємодії.

Україна як незалежна держава здійснює важливі заходи для того, щоб увійти у світову спільноту. Економічні та політичні реформи спричинили як інтернаціоналізацію університетів, так і зростання мобільності викладачів і студентів. Суспільство потребує більше спеціалістів, які можуть працювати на міжнародному рівні.

У цьому контексті значення англійської ділової мови як засобу ділового спілкування набуло надзвичайної ваги у сфері освіти в нашій країні.

Мета вивчення курсу "Іноземна ділова мова (англійська)" — практичне опанування студентами системи англійської мови та нормативної бази її функціонування в комунікативно-мовленнєвих ситуаціях у сфері їхньої майбутньої професійної діяльності, якісна підготовка до іншомовного спілкування у професійній сфері на основі світового досвіду та рекомендацій Ради Європи.

В основу курсу покладено принципи системності, комунікативної та професійної спрямованості навчання, інтерактивності, інтеграції та мовленнєво-розумової активності.

Засвоєння структури мови відбувається в типових комунікативних контекстах і основних видах мовленнєвої діяльності (аудіюванні, говорінні, читанні, письмі).

Передбачено формування у студентів навичок самостійної роботи, постійне набуття навичок читання та розуміння англійської спеціалізованої літератури в контексті сучасного життя і певної сфери трудової діяльності.

Дисципліна "Іноземна ділова мова (англійська)" є наступною для вивчення студентами напряму "Менеджмент організацій" після вивчення дисципліни "Іноземна мова (англійська)". Таким чином, курс іноземної ділової мови передбачає використання набутих під час вивчення попередньої навчальної дисципліни знань, умінь і навичок для їх подальшого удосконалення та розвитку.

Основні завдання дисципліни:

- навчити майбутнього фахівця вільно орієнтуватися в сучасному інформаційному потоці з метою вдосконалення умінь і навичок;
- удосконалити комунікативні уміння й навички володіння англійською мовою;
- сформувати у студентів сучасні уявлення про реалії життя в іншомовних країнах;
- навчити адекватно поводитися в різних життєвих ситуаціях ділового спілкування;
- підготувати майбутнього фахівця до наукової діяльності, продовження освіти.

Наприкінці курсу студенти повинні уміти:

- вести бесіду-діалог проблемного характеру відповідно до програмної тематики;
- робити самостійні усні монологічні повідомлення англійською мовою за тематикою курсу;
- реферувати (усно та письмово) оригінальні різностильові тексти;
- здійснювати адекватний переклад з англійської мови на українську та навпаки текстів, що відповідають тематиці та рівню складності курсу.

## НАВЧАЛЬНО-ТЕМАТИЧНИЙ ПЛАН вивчення дисципліни

## "ІНОЗЕМНА ДІЛОВА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)"

№ пор.	Назва теми
1	Стратегія підприємницької діяльності (Business Strategy)
2	Культурні відмінності (Cultural Issues)
3	Відбір навчання та удосконалення менеджерів (Managers' Selection,
	Training and Development)
4	Менеджер — це (The Manager)
5	Менеджмент організацій (Organisations' Management)
6	Продуктивний менеджмент (Value-Added Management)
7	Перспективи розвитку менеджменту (Management Development in
	Perspective)

## **ПРОГРАМНИЙ МАТЕРІАЛ** до вивчення дисципліни

## "ІНОЗЕМНА ДІЛОВА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)"

## Tema 1. Стратегія підприємницької діяльності (Business Strategy)

- а. Структура компанії (Company Structure).
- b. Всесвітньо відомі компанії (Global Company).
- с. Всесвітньо відома продукція (Global Product).
- d. Вихід на світовий ринок (Entering a foreign market).
- e. Міжнародні злиття (International Mergers).
- f. Бізнес у XX столітті (Business in the 21st century).

Література: а) основна [1; 3; 4; 10–12; 14; 15; 17; 18; 20; 21]; 6) додаткова [2; 5–9; 13; 16; 19]

## Тема 2. Культурні відмінності (Cultural Issues)

- a. Норми поведінки, прийняті у компанії (Corporate Culture).
- b. Глобальні кар'єри (Global Careers).
- с. Менеджмент (Management).

Література: а) основна [1; 3; 4; 10–12; 14; 15; 17; 18; 20; 21]; 6) додаткова [2; 5–9; 13; 16; 19]

# Teмa 3. Відбір, навчання та удосконалення менеджерів (Managers' Selection, Training and Development)

- а. Магістерські програми ділового адміністрування (МВА).
- b. Підбір персоналу (Recruiting).
- с. Відбір менеджерів (Selecting Managers).
- d. Навчання менеджерів (Training Managers).
- e. Удосконалення менеджерів (Management development).

Література: а) основна [1; 3; 4; 10–12; 14; 15; 17; 18; 20; 21]; 6) додаткова [2; 5–9; 13; 16; 19]

## Tема 4. Mенеджер — yе... (The Manager)

- а. Думати глобально, діяти локально (Thinking global, acting local).
- b. Шлях до топ-менеджменту (Routes to Top Management).
- с. Робота за кордоном (Overseas Postings).
- d. Робота в своїй країні після навчання (практики) за кордоном (Returning Home).

Література: а) основна [1; 3; 4; 10–12; 14; 15; 17; 18; 20; 21]; 6) додаткова [2; 5–9; 13; 16; 19]

## Tema 5. Менеджмент організацій (Management of Organisations)

a. Основні риси "глобального" менеджера (Characteristics of a Global Manager).

- b. Результативний менеджмент (Result-focused Management Development).
- с. Менеджери та удосконалення людських ресурсів (Managers' Roles in Human Resource Development).
- d. Працівники та менеджери (Employees and Management).
- e. Менеджери та адміністрація (Management and Administration).

Література: а) основна [1; 3; 4; 10–12; 14; 15; 17; 18; 20; 21]; 6) додаткова [2; 5–9; 13; 16; 19]

## Tema 6. Продуктивний менеджмент (Value-Added Management)

- а. Що таке продуктивний менеджмент? (What is Value-Added Management?).
- b. Комплексне керування якістю (Total Quality Management).
- с. Управління проектами (Project-Based Management).
- d. Новаторство (Courage to Innovate).
- е. Філософія бізнесу (Business Philosophies).

Література: а) основна [1; 3; 4; 10–12; 14; 15; 17; 18; 20; 21]; 6) додаткова [2; 5–9; 13; 16; 19]

## Teмa 7. Перспективи розвитку менеджменту (Management Development in Perspective)

- a. Чи необхідно менеджерам удосконалюватись? (Іѕ Management Development Relevant?).
- b. Нові вимоги до умінь менеджера (New Requirements for Management Skills).
- с. Особливості управління інформаційним суспільством (Management of Information Society).
- d. Компетентність менеджерів майбутнього (Future Required Competences of Managers).

Література: а) основна [1; 3; 4; 10–12; 14; 15; 17; 18; 20; 21]; 6) додаткова [2; 5–9; 13; 16; 19]

## САМОСТІЙНА РОБОТА СТУДЕНТІВ

Розвиток у студентів навичок самостійної роботи передбачає виконання домашніх завдань (читання, переклад і переказ тексту, лексико-граматичні вправи, письмовий переклад, підготовка повідомлень тощо), виконання контрольних робіт, прослуховування аудіокасет, перегляд відеоматеріалів.

Особливо багато уваги під час самостійної роботи студентів приділяється підготовці усних повідомлень, діалогів і монологів англійською мовою, самостійному вивченню окремих питань тем курсу, огляду рекомендованої літератури англійською мовою, перекладу з англійської мови на українську та з української мови на англійську.

### ФОРМИ ПОТОЧНОГО ТА ПІДСУМКОВОГО КОНТРОЛЮ

Поточний контроль знань студентів здійснюється шляхом усного опитування за вивченими темами курсу, усного та письмового перекладу з англійської мови на українську та навпаки.

Підсумковий контроль знань здійснюється наприкінці семестру за наявності позитивних оцінок поточного контролю шляхом усного заліку/іспиту.

Екзаменаційна картка складається з одного теоретичного питання і двох практичних завдань:

- читання, переклад і переказ тексту відповідного напряму;
- бесіда на запропоновану тему курсу;
- переклад речень з української мови на англійську.

## вимоги до іспитів

- 1. Прочитати, перекласти на українську мову та переказати оригінальний текст обсягом 2000—2500 друкованих знаків.
- 2. Зробити усне повідомлення обсягом 10–15 речень за однією з тем, вивчених впродовж семестру. Монологічне висловлювання обов'язково повинне включати лексико-

- граматичний матеріал, засвоєний протягом семестру, відповідати мовним нормам, бути логічним і послідовним.
- 3. Усно перекласти 5 речень з української мови на англійську (за тематикою, визначеною для кожного етапу навчання). На підготовку відводиться 30 хвилин.

## ПИТАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОКОНТРОЛЮ

- 1. Структура компанії (Company Structure).
- 2. Всесвітньо відомі компанії (Global Company).
- 3. Всесвітньо відома продукція (Global Product).
- 4. Вихід на світовий ринок (Entering a foreign market).
- 5. Міжнародні злиття (International Mergers).
- 6. Бізнес у XXI столітті (Business in the 21st century).
- 7. Норми поведінки, прийняті у компанії (Corporate Culture).
- 8. Глобальні кар'єри (Global Careers).
- 9. Менеджмент (Management).
- 10. Магістерські програми ділового адміністрування (МВА).
- 11. Підбір персоналу (Recruiting).
- 12. Відбір менеджерів (Selecting Managers).
- 13. Навчання менеджерів (Training Managers).
- 14. Удосконалення менеджерів (Management development).
- 15. Думати глобально, діяти локально (Thinking global, acting local).
- 16. Шлях до топ-менеджменту (Routes to Top Management).
- 17. Робота за кордоном (Overseas Postings).
- 18. Робота у своїй країні після навчання (практики) за кордоном (Returning Home).
- 19. Основні риси "глобального" менеджера (Characteristics of a Global Manager).
- 20. Результативний менеджмент (Result-focused Management Development).
- 21. Менеджери та удосконалення людських ресурсів (Managers' Roles in Human Resource Development).
- 22. Менеджери та адміністрація (Management and Administration).

- 23. Що таке продуктивний менеджмент? (What is Value-Added Management?).
- 24. Комплексне керування якістю (Total Quality Management).
- 25. Управління проектами (Project-Based Management).
- 26. Новаторство (Courage to Innovate).
- 27. Філософія бізнесу (Business Philosophies).
- 28. Нові вимоги до умінь менеджера (New Requirements for Management Skills).
- 29. Особливості управління інформаційним суспільством (Management of Information Society).
- 30. Компетентність менеджерів майбутнього (Future Required Competences of Managers).

## ВКАЗІВКИ ДО ВИКОНАННЯ КОНТРОЛЬНОГО ЗАВДАННЯ

Студенти заочної та дистанційної форм навчання виконують контрольні завдання в окремому зошиті, зазначивши своє прізвище, ім'я та по батькові, індекс групи та варіант контрольного завдання. Варіант контрольного завдання студент визначає за останньою цифрою номера своєї залікової книжки.

Роботу слід виконати своєчасно, чітким почерком або у друкованому вигляді, залишаючи поля для зауважень і методичних вказівок викладача, який перевірятиме роботу. Студент має подати роботу для перевірки у встановлений викладачем термін.

Одержавши перевірену роботу, студент повинен проаналізувати помилки і врахувати зауваження та рекомендації. Слід опрацювати повторно матеріал, в якому було допущено помилки, і виправлений варіант подати на перевірку.

Перевірена контрольна робота є навчальним документом і має зберігатися до закінчення терміну навчання.

#### КОНТРОЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ

## Варіант 1

1. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську і дайте відповіді на запитання.

## WHAT HAS REALLY BEEN GOING ON AT ITALY'S FAILING COMPANY

To understand the cause of the crisis now engulfing Fiat, once the pride of the elegant Gianni Agnelli and his family, hop into a taxi in Turin, the cars-to-insurance group's hometown. The driver explains that he no longer drives a Fiat. He prefers an Opel, made by an arm of America's General Motors (GM), because he got fed up with visiting the repair shop on his days off.

Once Fiat had a lock-hold in Italy on such customers. These days its market share has collapsed. A consequence is that Fiat Auto, its car-making business, is ruined, trading only on the back of support from the group's other operations. Now those businesses cannot produce enough profit to plug the hole. Indeed, cash has been draining from Fiat at an alarming rate, while an embattled management struggles with a cost base that some analysts reckon is twice as big as Fiat needs for its level of car production.

On October 9th Fiat announced a big restructuring of the car business. The 8, 100 proposed joblosses led to strikes and protests, giving the crisis an instant political dimension. Silvio Berlusconi, Italy's prime-minister, met Fiat's top two managers on October 13th and is said to have told them, none too politely, to step aside and let the state take over solving the problem. Members of his governing right-wing coalition are angered by the consequences of Fiat's jobcuts, especially those that will affect the economically weak south of the country. The unions called for a general strike on October 18th.

The government may be tempted to respond by stepping in, for the sake of electoral popularity. Insiders have floated the idea of "ItalAuto", a state-owned car-maker that would salvage Fiat Auto. However, the government cannot simply move in on Fiat. Three obstacles stand in its way: Brussels, bankers and the company's deal with America's GM. Certainly Brussels is unlikely to look kindly on too blatant an intervention. Nor are Fiat's lead bankers, who were summoned to meet Giulio Tremonti, Italy's finance minister, in Rome on October 16th. Their discussions, expected to extend over several sessions, have thrown up a clash of views. The banks believe that only a market-friendly rescue of Fiat makes sense. The government, under electoral pressure, wants more direct action.

## Too many cars

The decline of Fiat's car business has been relentless. Fiat began the 1990s with 14% of the European market; by 2000 it was slipping into single figures. This year its share is hovering over 8%; but the trend is still down, with a figure of just over 7% in September. Paolo Cantarella, Fiat's group managing director until he was pushed out in May, obstinately insisted that the company's problem was inefficient distribution. However, the European car market has long had 30% overcapacity. Ford and GM have closed European factories, following Renault's dramatic closure of a big Belgian plant in 1997. But rising productivity in the remaining factories means that overcapacity persists.

This week Antonio Fazio, governor of the Bank of Italy, suggested that there were deficiencies in Fiat's book-keeping that blinded management to looming financial problems. Cesare Romiti, who ran Fiat from 1976 until he retired four years ago, said he simply could not understand speed of the group's decline.

But the real source of the problem is less sinister. Fiat thought a wave of new models would revive it in 1995. In the event, only its sleek new Alfa Romeos were a success. Its medium-sized saloons, in the sectors that account for most of the sales and profits in Europe, were flops. They would surge to around 5% of the market segment, only to fade fast. That was supposed to change with the medium-sized Stilo, launched last year. It did not. Meanwhile Fiat's competitors, such as PSA Peugeot Citronn and Renault in France and Volkswagen in Germany, had learned how to ride the product cycle better.

Were it not for the historical baggage of the 2000 deal and the political consequences, a quick, easy exit for Fiat group (and one that would make most industrial sense) would be an instant marriage of Fiat Auto and GM'S Opel subsidiary. GM is facing losses in Europe this year of over \$500m, down some \$300m on last year, and about half what Fiat Auto will lose. But, as this week's protests and political wrangling have shown, closing surplus capacity in Italy is not easy. The same is true for Opel in Germany. Clearly, even a merged company will face a tough future. At the moment, however, Fiat Auto will be lucky to have any future at all. The sooner Italians face up to that, the better.

Agree or disagree.

- 1. These days Fiat's market share has collapsed.
- 2. Fiat didn't announce a big restructuring of the car business.
- 3. The banks believe that only a market-friendly rescue of Fiat makes sense.
- 2. Перекладіть з української мови на англійську.
- 1. Управління діяльністю людських колективів здійснюється в системі "суб'єкт об'єкт".
- 2. Другий вид управління здійснюється в системах "людина— машина", "людина—природа".
- 3. Поділ управління відбувається і за сферами суспільного життя: управління матеріальним виробництвом, управління духовним виробництвом, управління споживанням.
- 4. Управління споживанням— це складна система маркетингового забезпечення реалізації продукції, система матеріального і морального заохочення працівників, соціальне забезпечення тих, хто не працює.
- 5. Окремо відбувається управління так званими невиробничими видами діяльності: військовою справою, політичною діяльністю, медициною та діяльністю, що має функціональне призначення, (міліція, суд, прокуратура) тощо.

### Варіант 2

1. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську і дайте відповіді на запитання.

#### FIAT MONEY

In fact, Fiat's future is constrained far more than most Italians realise by the terms of a rescue agreement reached with its banks in May. In effect, the banks, concerned by the sudden deterioration in Fiat's finances, struck a hard bargain with management. In return for the promise of a €3 billion (\$2.9 billion) rights issue three years hence, Fiat has either to sell or to fix its auto business. If it elects to stay in car-making, it must sell other assets to reduce its €5 billion of net debt to a manageable level. In the meantime, no new loans will be forthcoming.

This contract has been tightly drawn and leaves Fiat with little room for manoeuvre. A series of financial deadlines will force the pace of its efforts both to fix its car business and to sell assets to stabilise its balance sheet. According to bankers, it might have to sell even such jewels as Toro, its successful insurance business. If Fiat slips from the timetable, it will lose the promised rights issue, at which point the group will, in effect, be bust.

The banks were able to drive such a hard bargain because, behind the scenes, Fiat was fighting off an audacious break-up bid by Mediobanca, a Milanese investment bank that hungers to return to the days when it controlled big chunks of Italian industry. Mediobanca had formulated a plan to push Fiat into bankruptcy, forcing its banks to accept a debt-for-equity swap combined with a long-term work-out (to be conducted largely by Mediobanca itself) of the group's extensive assets. The Agnelli family that controls Fiat turned to its creditors for a less scary deal.

Besides Brussels and bankers, there is a third dimension to Fiat's future. In Detroit on October 15<sup>th</sup> GM announced a third-quarter loss of \$804m. It blamed a write-down of the value of its 20% stake in Fiat Auto, from \$2.4 billion to \$220m. This, said GM, meant that it valued the car company at a modest \$1.1 billion. Fiat bosses in Turin shot back within hours, saying that this book-keeping move "substantially under states the fair economic value of Fiat Auto, based on its long-term prospects, market positions and portfolio of brands".

Despite the arguing, there seems little doubt that Fiat will, one way or another, end up in GM'S arms. Paolo Fresco, Fiat's

chairman, knows that the two sides will either agree on a price for the exercise of Fiat's put option to sell the remaining 80% to the Americans, or find other ways of collaborating. Already they have a joint company making engines and gearboxes for Europe and South America, as well as a joint venture for purchasing. The more they work together, the more inevitable their destiny seems.

If Fiat fails to staunch the bleeding at the car division, it will have no choice but to exercise the put option — its banks will see to that. But, even if Fiat Auto recovers, it will probably be exercised anyway. The Agnellis and other shareholders might well prefer to hold shares in GM. A slim med-down Fiat group without Fiat Auto would also be a far more stable entity.

Fiat looks as though it has the world's biggest industrial company in a painful arm-lock, obliging GM to buy even though Fiat Auto looks a lot less attractive than at the time the deal was done. The Italians can sell the shares to GM after 2004 when it suits them, without the Americans having the corresponding right to buy when it suits GM'S interest. The reason for this favourable deal was that, after a plan to merge Fiat with BMW fell through in 1999, Daimler-Benz wanted to buy Fiat. GM, fearing the effect of such a combination on its ailing European operations, signed the Fiat deal as a defensive measure.

But GM has some power. The put option lapses if there is any change in control of Fiat SPA, the group holding company, according to John Devine, GM'S chief financial officer. And filings to the American Securities and Exchange Commission indicate that, even at the level of Fiat Auto, GM has a veto over "certain significant corporate actions". Any deals involving banks or the government, perhaps acting through some state-owned entity, taking a greater stake in Fiat Auto, would seem to need the Americans' approval.

In addition, the price of the remaining 80% share of Fiat Auto has to be decided by independent investment banks, if the two parties cannot agree. This week's exchanges appear to suggest that agreement may be hard to reach. But it seems likely that Fiat's management will make whatever compromises are needed, first to protect and then to exercise the put — and that its banks will go along in order to protect their loans.

Think and answer.

- 1. What is Fiat's future constrained by?
- 2. What plan had Mediobanca formulated?
- 3. What will happen if Fiat Auto recovers?
- 2. Перекладіть з української мови на англійську.
- 1. Види управління створили можливість управлінського аналізу.
- 2. До структури аналізу належать анатомія управління, морфологія управління, управлінський діагноз, управлінський синтез, управлінська оцінка, управлінська ефективність, управлінські витрати, управлінська економія тощо.
- 3. В умовах ринкової організації особливої ваги набуває потенціал управління як вид виробничої і продуктивної діяльності, як продукт, який має свою ринкову ціну, собівартість і вартість.
- 4. Основними функціями управління є прогнозування, програмування, планування, регулювання, координація і контроль.
- 5. Програмування це визначення магістральних шляхів і завдань розвитку об'єкта, що виникають на їх основі, в часі і просторі.

## Варіант 3

1. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську і дайте відповіді на запитання.

### EUROPEAN TELECOMS. TEXTING THE TELEVISION

There was a time when any self-respecting television show, particularly one aimed at a young audience, had to have an email address. But on Europe's TV screens, such addresses are increasingly being pushed aside in favour of telephone numbers to which viewers can send text messages from their mobile phones. And no wonder: according to research about to be published by Gartner, a consultancy, text messaging has recently overtaken Internet use in Europe. One of the fastest-growing uses of text

messaging, moreover, is interacting with television. Gartner's figures show that 20% of teenagers in France, 11% in Britain and 9% in Germany have sent messages in response to TV shows.

This has much to do with the boom in "reality TV" shows, such as "Big Brother", in which viewers' votes decide the outcome. Most reality shows now allow text-message voting, and in some cases, such as the most recent series of "Big Brother" in Norway, the majority of votes are cast in this way. But there is more to Tv-texting than voting. News shows encourage viewers to send in comments; games shows allow viewers to compete; music shows take requests by text message; and broadcasters operate on-screen chatrooms. People tend to have their mobiles with them on the sofa, so "it's a very natural form of interaction", says Adam Daum of Gartner.

It can also be very lucrative, since mobile operators charge premium rates for messages to particular numbers. The most recent British series of "Big Brother", for example, generated 5.4m textmessage votes and £1.35m (\$2.lm) in revenue. According to a report from Van Dusseldorp & Partners, a consultancy based in Amsterdam, the German edition of MTV'S "Video-clash", which invites viewers to vote for one of two rival videos, generates up to 40,000 messages an hour, each costing  $\epsilon$ 0.30 (\$0.29). A text contest alongside the Belgian quiz show "1 Against 100" attracted 110,000 players in a month, each of whom paid  $\epsilon$ 0.50 per question in an eight-round contest. In Spain, a cryptic-cross word clue is displayed before the evening news broadcast; viewers are invited to text in their answers at a cost of  $\epsilon$ 1, for a chance to win a  $\epsilon$ 300 prize. On a typical day, 6,000 people take part.

TV-related text messaging now accounts for an appreciable share of mobile operators' data revenues. In July, a British operator, mmO2, reported better-than-expected financial results, thanks to the flood of messages caused by "Big Brother". Operators typically take 40-50% of the revenue from each message, with the rest divided between the broadcaster, the programme maker and the firm providing the message-processing system. Text-message revenues are already a vital element of the business model for many shows. Inevitably, there is grumbling that the operators take

too much of the pie. Endemol, the Netherlands-based production company behind "Big Brother" and many other reality TV shows has started building its own database of mobile-phone users. The next step will be to establish direct billing relationships with them, and bypass the operators.

Why has the union of television and text message suddenly proved so successful? One important factor is the availability of special four-, five- or six-digit numbers, called "shortcodes". Each operator controls its own shortcodes, and only relatively recently have operators realised that it makes sense to cooperate and offer shortcodes that work across all networks. The availability of such common short codes was a breakthrough, says Lars Becker of Flytxt, a mobile-marketing firm, since shortcodes are far easier to remember when flashed up on the screen.

The operators' decision to co-operate in order to expand the market is part of a broader trend, observes Katrina Bond of Analysys, a consultancy. Faced with a choice between protecting their margins and allowing a new medium to emerge, operators have always chosen the first. WAP, a technology for reading cutdown webpages on mobile phones, failed because operators were reluctant to share revenue with content providers. Having learnt their lesson, operators are changing their tune. In France, one operator, Orange, has even gone so far as to publish a rate card for text-message revenue-sharing, a degree of transparency that would once have been unthinkable.

At a recent conference organised by Van Dusseldorp & Partners, Han Weegink of CMG, a firm that provides text-message infrastructure, noted that all this is subtly changing the nature of television. Rather than presenting content to viewers, an increasing number of programmes involve content that reacts to the viewer's input.

That was always the promise of interactive TV, of course. Interactive TV was supposed to revolve around fancy set-top boxes that plug directly into the television. But that approach has a number of draw backs, says Mr Daum. It is expensive to develop and test software for multiple and incompatible types of set-top box, and the market penetration, at 40% or less, is

lower than that for mobile phones, which are now owned by around 85% of Europeans. Also, mobile-phone applications can be quickly developed and setup. "You can get to market faster, and with fewer grasping intermediaries", says Mr Daum. Providers of set-top box technology are adding text-messaging capabilities to their products.

The success of TV-related texting is a reminder of how easily an elaborate technology can be unexpectedly overtaken by a simpler, lower-tech approach. It does not mean that the traditional approach to interactive TV is doomed: indeed, it demonstrates that there is strong demand for interactive services. People, it seems, really do want to do more than just stare at the screen. If nothing else, couch potatoes like to exercise their thumbs.

Think and answer.

- 1. Prove that text messaging has recently overtaken Internet use in Europe.
- 2. How is the revenue from each message distributed?
- 3. Why has the union of television and text message suddenly proved so successful?
- 2. Перекладіть з української мови на англійську.
- 1. Прогнозування це встановлення потенціалу об'єкта, його розрахунок у часі і просторі.
- 2. Планування це розрахунок реалізації основних шляхів і завдань розвитку об'єкта, підведення під них розрахованих гарантій реалізації (матеріальних, духовних, організаційних).
- 3. Координація це приведення у відповідність діяльності різних об'єктів для реалізації єдиної мети, але безпосередньо не пов'язаних між собою.
- 4. Контроль це спостереження за процесом діяльності, а також встановлення реальних витрат і результатів управлінської діяльності, а також її всебічної ефективності.
- 5. Функція прогнозування є визначальною, такою, що повинна створити гарантії певної ефективності управлінського рішення.

## Варіант 4

1. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську і дайте відповіді на запитання.

#### TRADING HOT AIR

## A new approach to global warming

When it comes to the environment, big American companies like to appear green. America puts out about a quarter of all the greenhouse-gas emissions that may cause global warming. Now a bunch of big businesses is deciding to make voluntary commitments to reduce the gases that their operations emit. They will then trade credits, which they can earn by surpassing their commitments on emissions reductions or by selling emissions "offsets" earned through projects such as reforestation or renewable energy initiatives, on the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX), when it opens in early 2003.

The cuts they will pledge are likely to be modest CCX's overall goal is a 2% reduction from 1999 levels this year, and another 1% annually thereafter. But they take corporate America into territory the government has shunned, for it has refused to ratify the Kyoto Protocol on climate change first agreed in 1997.

The CCX project has been developed by 28 large companies, including Ford, Du Pont and BP America, with the cities of Chicago and Mexico City, a group that emits 700m tonnes of carbon dioxide each year, more than Britain does. Now is the time to move from the design stage to firm commitments on reductions. The companies most interested seem to be those with experience of other pollution exchanges, either abroad — Denmark and Britain both have markets in greenhouse-gas emissions and Canada is piloting one — or in the market to trade allowances for sulphur-dioxide emissions, which was set up in America ten years ago in the wake of an act to reduce emissions that cause acid rain.

The project is the brainchild of Richard Sandor, a former economist with the Chicago Board of Trade, best known for founding the international market in interest-rate derivatives. Mr Sandor helped design the sulphur-dioxide emissions exchange. But what makes CCX unique is the lack of any government

involvement. Other established exchanges for greenhouse gases were all formed by governments that had signed up to the Kyoto Protocol.

Corporate involvement in CCX has been driven partly by the expectation of some future, government-imposed emissions-reduction programme in America. Some companies, such as AEP, a large utility, want the government to promise that it will take voluntary reductions into account in any future compulsory programme. "It would have been a lot easier with active government involvement", sighs Rob Routliffe, manager of green-house-gas emissions trading at DuPont. In Britain, where DuPont participates in a voluntary emissions-trading programme, the government has, in effect, paid companies to accept reduction targets, he says.

Deciding how to participate is tricky. Issues such as how to calculate companies' baseline emissions levels and how offset projects can generate emissions credits caused tension when CCX was being designed. "There are a lot of complexities we hadn't thought about", says Martin Zimmerman, Ford's vice-president of governmental affairs, who is lobbying his colleagues to support binding commitments. The National Association of Securities Dealers is devising compliance procedures to give CCX some bite. Companies that fail to meet their commitments will be judged by their peers, and may face penalties.

Mr Sandor is robust. "We're the biggest emitter in the world by far, so even a small percentage change becomes significant", he says. Hot stuff.

Think and answer.

- 1. How much greenhouse-gas emissions does America put out?
- 2. What makes CCX unique?
- 3. How can government be involved?
- 2. Перекладіть з української мови на англійську.
- 1. До примусових методів належать методи управління економічним, політичним і духовним життям суспільства.
- 2. Примусові методи мають правове забезпечення: починаючи з конституції країни і закінчуючи управлінськими

- рішеннями місцевого рівня, включаючи і рішення управлінців трудовими колективами.
- 3. До методів переконання належать теоретичні викладки, соціологічні аналізи, різні науково-практичні концепції, якими можуть керуватися об'єкти управління.
- 4. До методів переконання також належать методи морального заохочення.
- 5. Будь-яке управлінське рішення враховує існуючі у суспільстві моральні норми.

### Варіант 5

1. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську і дайте відповіді на запитання.

#### E-MAIL SPAM, MAKE E-MAIL POLLUTERS PAY

Vice-president of ideas, idealab: did any jobtitle better catch the Zeitgeist of Silicon Valley at its bubbliest? Surely the holder of that position is now cleaning tables in some Palo Alto diner? Actually, no. Scott Banister, the ideas-man in question, is proof that there is life after dotcom death.

After idealab, a pioneering Internet "incubator", abandoned plans for an initial public offering that was once expected to raise \$10 billion or more, Mr Banister and a colleague, Scott Weiss, started IronPort, a firm dedicated to improving the efficiency of e-mail delivery. Despite a drought of venture capital, they have already raised \$20m, and next week they roll out what they hope will be a killer app: a novel solution to spam, the dark side of e-mail.

Every user of the Internet knows the frustration of an inbox clogged with unwanted correspondence from vendors of porn, cheap loans and anatomical enlargements. More recently, there has been a new frustration: anti-spamming filters that rebuff genuine correspondence. According to Mr Banister, "false positives" can account for up to 30% of the "spam" identified by some filters.

This can be more than annoying — valuable correspondence may never be delivered. The growing ingenuity of spam senders has made life hard for conventional filters. Obscenities are easy to scan for — but as the acceptability threshold of a filter is raised, to include words frequently but not exclusively used in spam (cheap loan, or enlargement, perhaps?), legitimate e-mail is increasingly misidentified.

The IronPort entrepreneurs think they can solve the problem. Their track record suggests they know how to deliver a successful Internet product. Mr Weiss was a founder of the free Hotmail service, and made a fortune when it was sold to Microsoft. Mr Banister came up with an e-mail list-hosting service while in college (he is still only 26). It is now Microsoft's listbuilder. He also claims some credit for Goto.com (now Overture), an Internet search engine that lists sites according to how much the site pays to appear when a specific keyword is entered.

Overture is one of the few unsung triumphs of web content, with a market capitalisation of \$1.7 billion — down from its \$6 billion peak, but still significant. And it is profitable. Mr Banister reckons that the key to its success was that it took economics seriously: buyers will not pay for a high listing if searchers do not value it, and thus reward it, when they find it. Its new antispam system also uses economic intuition, by requiring senders of e-mail to state clearly whether they are sending spam, and to back that statement with their own money in the form of a bond that will be forfeited if it turns out that they are lying. The idea, simply, is that, if the price of sending spam rises, less of it will be sent.

Servers fitted with IronPort's spam-recognition system will be able to identify "bonded senders" by their web addresses, and can block senders that are not bonded. Next week, it expects to announce that many of the best-known senders of nonspam bulk e-mail have signed up, along with the big Internet service providers, to its bonded-sender programme. The size of the bond will change over time, but is likely to be around \$100,000 initially. The number of complaints made by recipients of e-mail from the sender will determine whether the bond is forfeited, in full or part. According to Mr Banister, "the first complaint will not cost you much, a 3-4 digit number will cause pain to the bonded sender and 10,000 or more will result in the most severe punishment". Here's hoping it works.

#### Think and answer.

- 1. What was IronPort dedicated to?
- 2. What was and is Mr Weiss?
- 3. How will a new antispam system work?
- 2. Перекладіть з української мови на англійську.
- 1. Управлінська діяльність полягає в умінні пов'язувати кожне рішення з дійсним рухом суспільства, з його прогресивними тенденціями.
- 2. Управлінська система має здобувати безперервну інформацію про майбутній розвиток суспільства (об'єкта) як єдиного цілого, а також його підсистем.
- 3. Важливим системним принципом управління є вміння визначити головну ланку серед управлінських завдань.
- 4. Управління економікою в умовах ринку потребує мінімум адміністративних санкцій.
- 5. Цей мінімум повинен слугувати економічній ефективності ринкового виробництва, і не лише економічній, а й політичній і духовній.

## Варіант 6

1. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську і дайте відповіді на запитання.

#### DEUTSCHE BANK'S SHOPPING SPREE

BUILDING a global investment bank is a famously tricky business. Buy other firms and you risk losing many of the people that you paid a fortune for. Develop your own business slowly, and you might never make it to the top. Deutsche Bank is doing things rather differently. Since it bought Morgan Grenfell, a British merchant bank, in 1989, it has avoided another purchase, despite the fact that its rivals have been fighting to snap up tempting firms. But Deutsche has not been content with slow internal growth, either. It has been fishing in other people's ponds.

Since October 1994, when the bank announced a full merger of all its investment-banking operations, renamed Deutsche Morgan Grenfell (DMG) last July, it has plundered over 200 bankers from other firms, including many senior managers. Some hires have been truly spectacular. Indeed, the firm can justifiably boast that it has reeled in some of the best investment-banking talent in London and New York. Nor has the poaching stopped. In March Hilmar Kopper, Deutsche Bank's chairman, said he wanted 200 more.

But at what cost? Managers at three rival firms, each the victim of a DMG raid, tell a similar tale. The German bank, they say, is using ridiculously expensive bait to attract new staff. It doubles their salaries and guarantees this figure as a minimum payment for their services for two years. For its part, DMG vigorously denies that any such compensation policy exists. It admits that, on occasion, it has offered guaranteed bonuses to those joining the firm, but points out that this practice is fairly widespread in the industry. And it claims to be paying no more than the market rate for its hires.

Michael Dobson, DMG's chief executive, who is about to join the management board of Deutsche Bank, reckons this approach is the most cost-effective. Buying an investment bank would mean paying a premium to its book value (the historical value of a bank's assets). Because this "good will" must be written off over time, it can make a dent in earnings for years to come.

Moreover, instead of buying a bagful of activities, Mr Dobson can also afford to be more selective in his shopping. The old Morgan Grenfell was strong in giving companies advice on mergers and acquisitions, and had fashioned a flourishing business trading emerging-market debt. But there were gaping holes. Deutsche's own foreign-exchange and bond-dealing operations were in a mess. The firm had racked up some painful losses gambling in the bond markets in 1994. Sources at DMG say the combined bond and foreign-exchange operations lost DM300m (\$185m) that year. It was also weak in equities and—like many European investment banks—in America.

To plug the gaps, last year DMG hooked four important recruits. From Britain's S. G. Warburg came Maurice Thompson and Michael Cohrs, who together had built a highly respected international equities business at the bank. From America's Merrill Lynch, DMG hired Edson Mitchell, the firm's head of fixed-income

business. In his 15 years at the firm, he had built Merrill's bond operation into a world-beater. And from Morgan Stanley, another American bank, came Carter McClelland, the company's former chief strategist. Mr McClelland now heads up DMG'S North American business.

The bank has allowed these new recruits to go on their own hiring sprees. Mr Thompson, who is now head of investment banking at DMG, has lured around 50 analysts, traders, salesmen and others from his former firm. Mr Mitchell has been just as busy, poaching almost 50 of his favoured cronies from Merrill. Mr McClelland has just got started. In January, he hired Jonathan Wendell, Morgan Stanley's former head of strategic planning. And in April, he lured away an entire team of bankers specialising in high technology. (Its boss is said to have been offered a guaranteed package worth \$20m over three years.)

Think and answer.

- 1. What happened in October 1994?
- 2. What approach is the most cost-effective?
- 3. Why has the bank allowed new recruits?
- 2. Перекладіть з української мови на англійську.
- 1. Основних стадій управлінського циклу чотири: збирання та аналіз інформації про об'єкт управління, його минуле, сучасне і можливе майбутнє, підготовка й прийняття управлінського рішення, оцінка результатів управлінських дій у процедурі звіту про виконання управлінського рішення, контроль за всіма цими діями.
- 2. Перша стадія управлінського циклу забезпечена спеціальною наукою інформатикою.
- 3. Друга стадія також забезпечена спеціальним науковим знанням— теорією рішень, яка включає і кібернетику як найбільш загальну науку управління.
- 4. Третя стадія також має своє знання загальну організаційну науку тектологію, родоначальником якої є О.О.Богданов.
- 5. Четверта стадія забезпечена теорією зворотного зв'язку та її складовою контролем, на якому відбувається розрахований управлінський цикл.

## Варіант 7

1. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську і дайте відповіді на запитання.

#### **BASHING BOEING**

Their local newspaper of October 15th made painful reading for Boeing's senior executives. The Seattle Times headline above a story about Europe's biggest low-cost airline, easyJet, ordering aircraft from Airbus was: "Boeing is slipping to N 2". As the paper rightly pointed out, the easyJet order for 120 Airbus A319 jets ensures that the European company's deliveries next year will, for the first time, outstrip those of Boeing, which has dominated the jetliner market for nearly 50 years.

In the view of Martin Koehler, an aviation consultant at the Boston Consulting Group, this tips the balance in favour of Airbus more generally. The low-cost airlines, he points out, "were Boeing's last redoubt". Over the past seven years Airbus has steadily caught up with the American manufacturer in every other part of the market. The Seattle firm crowed that all but two of the world's low-cost carriers followed the example of the original nofrills airline, America's Southwest, by buying nothing but Boeing's narrow-body 737 jet — the world's best-selling aircraft.

The reverse comes at a bad time for Alan Mulally, chief executive of Boeing's commercial-airplane group. The market for airliners has shrunk by half as mainstream carriers have plunged into losses: both Delta Air Lines and American Airlines this week reported rising losses for the latest quarter. The slump has had the inevitable impact on Boeing: its net profit fell to \$372m in the third quarter, 43% down on a year earlier.

The competition from Airbus is likely to get tougher. The European manufacturer has broken Boeing's monopoly on jumbo-sized aircraft with its A380 double-decker, which it launched two years ago with an already fat order book. Meanwhile, Boeing's Sonic Cruiser (a futuristic aircraft designed to fly at almost the speed of sound) has not been well received by airlines. The current slump means they are more interested in economy than speed.

There is no doubt that Airbus slashed its price heavily to break into the European low-cost-carrier market; but equally, there is no doubt that Boeing offered a big discount in an effort to shut the Europeans out. Since low-cost carriers are the only airlines prospering enough to place big orders, this was a keenly fought contest. Expect similar battles ahead as the low-cost carriers expand further.

Mr Koehler forecasts that carriers such as easyJet and its archrival, Ryanair, will increase their share of the European shorthaul and medium-haul market from 11% today to 28% in 2010. In Britain, he calculates that their share will be about 60%. Even in Germany, which is Europe's biggest aviation market but where the phenomenon has been slow to catch on, the low-cost airlines should capture about 25% of passengers.

The unstoppable ascent of the new carriers may, however, hurt the big flag-carriers less than might be expected. In Ryanair's case, Mr Koehler foresees 70% of its extra passengers coming from new demand created by rock-bottom prices. Ryanair makes a great fuss about tackling Lufthansa head-on, but its blustery boss, Michael O'Leary, perhaps exaggerates this to grab headlines in German newspapers.

EasyJet is taking a different route. Unlike Ryanair, it operates increasingly from mainstream airports alongside the flag carriers. Not surprisingly, half its growth will probably be "stolen" from the big carriers. Easy Jet's strategy is riskier than Ryanair's. It is overtaking its rival in size by buying two low-cost airlines from British Airways: one was known as "go", the other as Deutsche BA. Meanwhile Ryanair is concentrating on steady expansion of its own routes. Merging airlines is notoriously difficult, so easyJet may have digestion problems. Simultaneously merging two different types of aircraft in one fleet could leave it seriously short of oxygen.

Think and answer.

- 1. Why is Boeing slipping to  $N_{2}$ ?
- 2. How has Boeing's Sonic Cruiser (a futuristic aircraft designed to fly at almost the speed of sound) been received by airlines?
- 3. How does Easy Jet operate?

- 2. Перекладіть з української мови на англійську.
- 1. Головним управлінським інститутом є держава, навіть якщо систему управління очолює монарх.
- 2. Вищим управлінським державним актом є конституція країни.
- 3. Соціальні аспекти управлінської ефективності будьякої організаційної структури є певним виміром впливу управлінських рішень на соціальні об'єкти.
- 4. Високоефективну організацію виробничих відносин слід вважати найскладнішим завданням початкового етапу будівництва українського суспільства.
- 5. Опанувати науку управління можна двома шляхами: з власного чи запозиченого досвіду.

## Варіант 8

1. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську і дайте відповіді на запитання.

#### THE WORLD'S FASTEST TELECOMS RESTRUCTURING

Exactly five years ago, in the thick of the Asian crisis, a telecoms company from the mainland called China Telecom came to Hong Kong for a successful initial public offering (IPO) of shares. Since then, the company — renamed China Mobile — has become the world's largest mobile-phone operator and a blue chip on Hong Kong's stock exchange.

This week, another mainland telecoms company called China Telecom (CT) came to Hong Kong, hoping to repeat this performance. Market conditions are now much tougher: telecoms shares are out of favour everywhere. Nonetheless, CT'S executives and bankers began wooing investors with the ambition of raising \$3.7 billion, which would make this one of the three largest IPOs in the world this year.

That this is even plausible is a tribute to an impressive effort by China's government to turn its telecoms industry from a centrally planned fiasco into something more like an efficient and market-driven service industry. When Wu Jichuan, China's telecoms minister,

bragged earlier this year that China has accomplished in five years what took European countries a decade, he was almost justified.

China Mobile and China Telecom both descend from the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, which operated all telephone services in China until the mid-1990s as, in effect, a personal fief of Mr Wu's. Then — initially against his wishes — Beijing's top leaders decided to introduce competition, in stages. In 1994, they licensed a second mobile operator, China Unicom, under a rival ministry. In the late 1990s, they turned Mr Wu's ministry into a regulator and split the operations into four companies — one each for fixed-line, mobile, paging and satellite services.

So far these reforms have had their biggest impact in the mobile market. It has soared from nothing a decade ago to 145 subscribers last year, making it the world's largest. The duopolists, China Mobile and China Unicom, are both listed in Hong Kong, are transparent at least by Chinese standards, and have been competing fiercely for customers.

This year, the government is tackling the fixed-line market. In May, it yet again split what remained of Mr Wu's old empire, this time geographically. One company, China Netcom, inherited the telephone networks in ten northern and western provinces. The other got the other 21 provinces, including the wealthiest in the south and east, and retained the China Telecom name.

The idea is that these two — and eventually more — should now invade each other's turf, giving consumers real options. This is not yet quite the "orderly competition" that the government says it wants. Bizarre tales are emerging of the opponents sawing cables, smashing equipment, and beating up their rival's staff. But the essential framework is in place.

For investors, however, this enforced competition makes China Telecom rather less attractive. For the two mobile operators, revenues per user have been falling for years. About 11% of the population now own mobile phones — in other words, all Chinese who can afford one already have one — so signing up new customers means dropping prices by a lot. The fixed-line market, where penetration is higher, at 180m, or 14% of the population, may yet suffer a similar erosion in profitability.

Ironically, it may be some comfort that China's government remains the ultimate owner of all telecoms companies. Only 20% of CT'S shares, for instance, are on offer to the public. And the government, by its own admission, has at heart not only the interests of consumers. It would also like to see strong and profitable operators — the sort that can please foreign investors and keep out foreign competitors once, in the distant future, these are genuinely allowed to join in.

Think and answer.

- 1. What is China Mobile?
- 2. What happened in 1994?
- 3. What comfort is in the situation that China's government remains the ultimate owner of all telecoms companies?
- 2. Перекладіть з української мови на англійську.
- 1. Структура економічних методів управління, як правило, представлена трьома групами: методи безпосереднього матеріального стимулювання, методи організації трудового процесу і методи співучасті у прибутках.
- 2. Система управління допомагає розпоряджатися власним багатством, підвищує відповідальність за ефективність його використання, забезпечує участь виробників в управлінні приватновласницькою економікою, є реальним шляхом утвердження і приватновласницького управління.
- 3. Матеріальне стимулювання має мінімально гарантований і ситуативний зміст, який є чинником підвищення продуктивності праці.
- 4. Методи організаційного змісту хронометрування, вивчення рухів, нормування, технологічне удосконалення, що призводить до зниження собівартості продукції, підвищення продуктивності праці та економії потенціалу працівника.
- 5. Методи співучасті у прибутках це залучення працівників у ті сфери діяльності, зокрема економічну, які дають їм можливість отримувати винагороду не лише за вироблений продукт, а й за внесок у виробництво, який вони здійснили у будь-якій формі.

## Варіант 9

1. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську і дайте відповіді на запитання.

#### KEEPING CUSTOMERS SATISFIED

These days, Tom Siebel, chief executive of the eponymous software firm that he founded in 1993, treats even journalists with politeness. He no longer puts his feet disdainfully on the table, as in the heyday of the tech boom. However, this new charm at the top may not be enough.

Siebel Systems, a firm that could do no wrong even in the first year of the tech downturn, now seems increasingly out of tune with the new-found pragmatism of IT buyers. Even if its quarterly results, due on October 17th, exceed analysts' expectations, Siebel's problems go deep.

In the second half of the 1990s, Mr Siebel appeared to have created the perfect enterprise-software company. He focused on a class of software he had pioneered: specialised programs for customer-relationship management (CRM). He modelled his company on a salesforce, with all incentives geared towards customer happiness. And he entered partnerships with other IT firms, instead of competing with them. The corporate culture was more Germanic than Silicon Valley: no dogs in the office, food at the desk or art on the walls, and, of course, no T-shirts or jeans.

Even friends call Mr Siebel a micro- manager. To his critics he is a control freak. He has the tools to stay on top. For instance, with a few mouse clicks he can see how employees are doing against their objectives. That matters a lot at Siebel, which makes a habit of firing the worst performing 5% of its workforce every six months.

Throughout the late 1990s, the results were impressive. Siebel's revenues doubled every year. Customers seemed to love its products. Their loyalty scores, routinely over 98%, resembled Iraqi election results. Yet this success now looks some what tarnished.

Take those customer-loyalty scores. Siebel has a small stake in Satmetrix, the research firm that does the surveys. The question behind Siebel's published loyalty scores asks, "Based on your

experience with Siebel and its products, are you most likely to continue purchasing or using their products?" As Siebel customers are in effect locked into using its software, most can give only one answer.

It may be unfair to call the survey's results tainted. But more independent studies suggest that firms are just as happy or unhappy with Siebel's products as they are with most such packages. Nucleus, an IT research firm, recently asked 23 Siebel reference customers about their experiences. More than 60% said they had yet to make a positive return on their investment in Siebel software.

More important, analysts have begun asking questions about the quality of Siebel's revenues. They worry that some "concurrent revenues", deals struck with suppliers that have also sold goods and services to Siebel within six months of the transaction, are just swaps that do not reflect real demand. Such deals reached 18% of licence revenues in the second quarter of this year (up from 7% in 2001).

Some also wonder whether Siebel's numerous partnerships serve much purpose. They wonder, in particular, about the Universal Application Network (UAN), an initiative launched in April. This coalition of IT services and software firms is intended to develop ways of making it easier for companies to integrate their computer systems. But some UAN members imply that they have been asked to buy extra Siebel software in exchange for a good place at the table.

Perhaps most worrying for Siebel, the CRM market is maturing. The firm has made much of its money by selling CRM software in million-dollar chunks to telecoms and financial-services companies with huge call-centres. But most other firms can do with less, and IT budgets are tight. This has created an opening for newcomers, in particular Salesforce. com, which offers a web-based CRM service.

In addition, the CRM products of traditional enterprise-software vendors such as PeopleSoft, Oracle and SAP now seem good enough to compete with Siebel's. Compared with these rivals, Siebel increasingly looks like a one-trick pony, since it spends relatively little on R&D and did not use its shares, when their value was high, to diversify.

Unsurprisingly, Mr Siebel scoffs at all this. Satmetrix's surveys, he says, are solidly based; he uses them internally to improve products. By contrast, Nucleus's research is statistically insignificant, given Siebel's 3,500 customers worldwide, and may even be propaganda financed by competitors. As for the partnerships, most members of the UAN were Siebel customers before the coalition was created. And if competitors are succeeding, that has yet to show up in the market-share data.

Siebel is now pushing into new markets, mainly software to manage relationships with employees, which Mr Siebel says will one day be a bigger market than CRM. The UAN, too, is a defensive measure to keep customers from defecting to traditional vendors.

All this may prove too little, too late, however. If ITspending does not soon recover significantly, the firm will probably have to merge — or at least co-operate closely — with another software company, to avoid being marginalised.

That may happen quite quickly. Insiders say that, on October 21st, at Siebel's user conference in Los Angeles, Mr Siebel and Bill Gates of Microsoft will announce a big alliance. Siebel will probably declare its support for. NET, Microsoft's new software platform, which needs a boost from a big enterprise-software vendor.

If this happens, people will ask what Siebel got in return for its support: perhaps a pledge that Microsoft will enter the CRM market less aggressively than it originally planned. And they will wonder, if both firms grow closer still, what kind of relationship management will allow Mr Siebel and Mr Gates — two of the biggest egos in software — to get along.

Think and answer.

- 1. What happened in the second half of the 1990s?
- 2. How has the firm made much of its money?
- 3. If IT spending does not soon recover significantly, what will the firm do?
- 2. Перекладіть з української мови на англійську.
- 1. Правові методи управління матеріальним виробництвом, їх ефективність визначається як загальною економічною і правовою кон'юнктурою у країні, характером втручання

- держави у господарську діяльність, так і станом правового (юридичного) забезпечення виробництва, його ефективністю.
- 2. Ефективними соціологічними методами управління є прогнозування, програмування, опитування, аналіз документів, спостереження, експеримент, анкетування, самофотографування та ін.
- 3. Психологічні методи управління включають знання процесів формування виробничого колективу з урахуванням психологічного фактора, психологічних властивостей і організаційних здібностей управлінця.
- 4. Складання документів в управлінні має вирішальне значення, оскільки саме рішення, які документи і як оформлені справляють основний вплив на об'єкт управління.
- 5. Управлінець повинен володіти знанням специфіки мови службових документів і озброювати ним працівників відповідних виробничих служб.

## Варіант 10

1. Перекладіть текст з англійської мови на українську та дайте відповіді на запитання.

How following the latest management trends can, sometimes, turn into a sure-fire way to make money.

In 1984 Belmiro de Azevedo almost gave up business to become one of Portugal's first management professors. Instead he stayed at Sonae, then a small family firm making laminates and other bits of joinery. Since then, Sonae's turnover has increased 25-fold, to 357 billion escudos (\$2.5 billion) and its net profits 40-fold to 12.9 billion escudos, making it the second-largest quoted firm in Portugal. Yet Mr de Azevedo sometimes still has second thoughts.

Although it is hard to imagine Mr de Azevedo, an engineer with an autocratic manner, staying in an ivory tower for long, his fondness for management theory is not a pose. Few bosses would admit that their success came from others' ideas. However, ever since he bought a teach-yourself book on cost-accounting in the

1960s, Mr de Azevedo has steered Sonae by studying new foreign ideas and applying them at home. He makes a point of surrounding himself with cohorts of thrusting young MBAS (most of his top managers are in their early 30s). As he says, with a faint smile, "It is as if I were the dean of a business school".

Sonae's success comes from being just a bit more modern than the rest of corporate Portugal. Take, for instance, its biggest business, retailing, which accounted for over three-quarters of its sales in 1994. In the mid-1980s Mr de Azevedo, then mainly a woodchip merchant, sought out Promodüs, a French hypermarket chain. Advised by the French firm, Sonae opened its first hypermarket in 1986. Now it is Portugal's biggest retailer, with 10% of the market; and Mr de Azevedo is developing a Portuguese version of America's "speciality stores" — small chains offering goods such as menswear, designed for shopping malls.

Another division of Sonae, Pargeste, looks at first sight to be a ragbag: it includes a construction company and a firm that freezes vegetables. Many of these businesses have some synergy with Sonae's retailing arm (a supermarket chain sells lots of frozen vegetables). However, the real point of Pargeste is to use foreign know-how to chisel a way into new markets. Most of the Pargeste companies are joint-ventures with foreign partners, operating in markets where other Portuguese firms are small and old-fashioned.

Acting as a sort of cultural arbitrager sounds easy. But Mr de Azevedo claims that it requires detailed study. He imports ideas only after he has sat through enough case-studies to crease an American MBA student's chinos. For other business people events such as the World Economic Forum in Davos are an occasional refreshing break; for Mr Azevedo they are an annual necessity. Most years he spends a few weeks at an American business school; his most recent outing was a course on global strategy at the University of California in Los Angeles.

Mr de Azevedo insists that his managers take the same interest. He moves them around the different parts of Sonae as if they were switching classes at a business school. Most are expected to brush up on organisational theory at a real college too. Each year Mr de Azevedo names business books that managers are expected to read:

one recent example was "Competing For the Future", by Gary Hamel and C. K. Prahalad (Harvard Business School Press, 1994).

The notion of coming home from a hard day being bossed around by Mr de Azevedo to an evening snuggled up with Messrs Hamel and Prahalad would surely strike even talented managers as hell. So why do Sonae's "students" put up with it? One reason is that, although their teacher tells them to study such new ideas, he does not insist that they follow them: "We never take more than 10-20% of any new fashion", says Mr de Azevedo, "but we always take something". Another is that it seems to work. Any system that has turned a carpenter's son into Portugal's most powerful business man must have something going for it.

Management theory: a license to print money?

Now Mr de Azevedo's system faces two challenges. First, Portugal is looking less of a special situation. As the economy opens up, more foreign firms (led by managers who have read the same books as Mr de Azevedo) are arriving. Within a couple of years, Portugal will be well stocked with hypermarkets; within four there will be enough shopping malls. Second, having outgrown its domestic market, Sonae is pushing abroad. Its wood division, which Sonae has partly floated on the Portuguese balsa (stock exchange), is now based in Madrid. It has also pushed into retailing and wood-products in Brazil.

In Brazil, where there is a growing middle class, Sonae's hypermarkets may once again seem new. Mr de Azevedo talks of turnover there doubling to \$1 billion by 1998. But Brazil's bureaucrats are a notoriously awkward bunch, and Sonae will not have the market to itself: France's Carrefour and America's Wal-Mart, two of the world's biggest retailers, are competitors.

Yet Sonae has shown a few signs that it can come up with ideas of its own. It was a pioneer in introducing store credit cards, which give shoppers a special discount and in developing a smaller hypermarket format. However, the group still looks too much like one of those old-style diversified conglomerates loathed by the management gurus who worship "core competences". Sonae may go part of the way in their direction by selling its wood business. But the real-life exam for Mr de Azevedo's students is just starting.

#### Think and answer.

- 1. How did Sonae become the second-largest quoted firm in Portugal?
- 2. What does Sonae's success come from?
- 3. How can Management theory be a licence to print money?
- 2. Перекладіть з української мови на англійську.
- 1. Менеджер-управлінець, спеціаліст з управління, у сучасних умовах є автономним працівником, який створює особливий вид продукції рішення, режим праці, що мають свої критерії ефективності, ціну, місце у прибутках виробництва.
- 2. Крім управління суспільством наука управління має у своєму арсеналі набір положень, які дають можливість, спираючись на них, управляти й процесом формування особи.
- 3. Основним критерієм ефективності управлінської праці є результат і витрати.
- 4. Управлінський персонал повинен підвищувати свою кваліфікацію не у зв'язку з негативними наслідками своєї діяльності, а як вияв постійної потреби об'єкта управління враховувати нові умови власного функціонування.
- 5. Слід зосередити управління в руках тих сил, які думають поновому, знайти такі форми управління, які б максимально впливали на соціально-економічний розвиток країни і відображали найбільш суттєві зміни у суспільному житті.

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#### **3MICT**

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Зам. № ВКЦ-2718

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