Additional reading (BViU):

Unit 15: Striving for perfection

Find appropriate terms for the following definitions:

SY	a system that aims to improve production processes so
	that almost all products are of perfect quality
B	finding the best performance inside the company
K	a standard, usually of quality or performance, that other
	things can be compared to
B	finding the best performance of a function by looking at
	non-competitors (other industries)
B	finding the best performance or process outside the
	company, in the same industry
G	finding the best performance or process and use this as
	a standard to improve performance or processes in a
	company
В	the best way of doing a particular task or activity, often
	recorded by companies or organizations in formal
	documents
R	examining another company's product in detail to find
	out how it is made

τ	7	,
- 1	ransl	ate
-	IUIIII	vvv.

<u>ranslate:</u>
pětné inženýrství (RE) je označení pro proces, jehož cílem je odkrýt princip fungování zkoumaného předmětu
např. mechanického zařízení nebo počítačového programu), většinou za účelem sestrojení ekvivalentního předmětu,
terý ale není kopií originálu (zejména neporušuje autorské právo).

KEY available below (page 5)

MARKET LEADER -REVIEW MOCK TEST: skip the listening part and try to complete the other parts

A) Listening

Part 1: Ed Coombes explains what Cambridge Capital Partners do. Answer the questions below.

- 1. What is the market opportunity that has opened up for investors?
- 2. Why are pension funds now investing in such companies?
- 3. How do corporate finance teams get paid?

Part 2: Ed Coombes talks about business plans. Complete the contents page of a typical business plan.

Contents

Executive Summary

Chapter 1: What the company is going to do

Chapter 3: Strategy: how we will *deploy the investment

Chapter 4:

Chapter 5:

Chapter 6:

Chapter 7: Chapter 8: *to use st effectively Part 3: Listen to the third part of the interview and answer the questions: 1. Which parts of the business plan are investors most interested in? What do investors need to know about competitors? What do investors need to know about revenue? What kind of managers do investors prefer to see in start-up companies? 5. Why are non-executive directors important to a company? 6. What criticisms does Ed Coombes say can often be made of entrepreneurs? **B)** Prepositions 1. We need to pay monthly interest _____ the loan. They delivered the project _____ time and ___ 2. ___budget. 3. We are phasing _____ this obsolete equipment. His freelance work brings him _____ about \$20 000 a year. 4. We need to take _____ some staff as we are severely understaffed. 5. 6. They cannot afford to run _____ schedule. I could not accept intrusion of work _____ my private life. 7. 8. Do they plan to go _____ partnership with a rival company? We are going to take _____the project in June. 9. They went _____business in 2005. 10. Innovation subjects monopolies _____ "creative destruction". 11. With Dave unemployed, we haven't got much money coming _____ at the 12. moment. We do business _____ the Internet. 13. I cannot imagine parting _____ the cash I have won recently in lottery. 14. They have intentionally held ______ specification of their new tactics. 15. Wages are failing to keep _____ inflation. 16. 17. These students fall _____ three categories. My part-time job doesn't bring _____ much, but I enjoy it. 18. Land reform brought _____ a great change in the lives of the common people. 19. That new song is beginning to catch _____. 20. C) Synonyms = turnover ______ = to depreciate = to become obsolete _____ = to deduct / take away = receivables = debtors _____ = payables = creditors _____ = shareholder's funds = fierce (competition) _____ = to give away (a concession)

= waste disposal (system)

D) Translations

nadřazené statky // veřejné statky překročení nákladů odepsat (účetně) hodnotu zařízení hmotný investiční majetek – cenné papíry, zásoby, pohledávky – oběžná pasiva/krátkodobé závazky studie proveditelnosti/uskutečnitelnosti – povolený kontokorent/přečerpání účtu – /frázové sloveso/ ukončit činnost firmy/likvidovat podnik – vyhlásit (podat oficiální návrh na) konkurz firma zaznamenala propad akcií – oživit/podpořit místní ekonomiku – splatný úrok – daň ze zisků společnosti finanční výkazy jako rozvaha a výsledovka způsobit, přivodit dluhy – neverbální sdělení počáteční nedostatky – výhradní zástupce rychloobrátkové spotřební zboží vyvodit závěry – vnitropodnikové školení – veřejné služby jako dodávka plynu a elektřiny – podnik se společnou majetkovou účastí daňové zatížení roztříštěná odvětví zvýšit úvěrové hodnocení – usnadnit vstup na trh domáhat se náhrady škody – odhad celkových ztrát – v souladu s bezpečnostními normami – odstupné opatření přispívající k – restrukturalizace dluhu cenově nedostupné produkty – snaha/úsilí udržet si zaměstnance –

E) Definitions

1	= a written commitment to pay by a buyer's (importer's) bank to the
seller's (exporter's bank).	The document guarantees payment of a specified amount of money in
a specified currency if the	seller meets precisely-defined conditions (i.e. timely submission of
commercial invoice, bill of	Elading, etc.)
2	_ = a person who is chosen by a court to manage the financial affairs of
a company that is bankrup	t to sell its assets in order to pay its debts and close it.
3.	_= written guidelines issued by an official body or a professional
association to its members	to help them comply with its ethical standards.
4	_ = written declaration of a firm's core purpose and focus which
normally remain unchange	ed
5	_ = debt-equity ratio; the relationship between the amount of money
that a company owes (deb	t) and the value of its shares (equity)

7.	nning sth = the particular method you use to achieve sth; means by which a
	y is carried out
8.	y is carried out = Accounting: (1) Combining assets, equity, liabilities and operating
	ats of a parent firm and its subsidiaries into one financial statement. (2) Combining two or
	Tirms through purchase, merger, or ownership transfer to form a new firm.
9.	= a business that uses the Internet as well as physical shops/stores,
	= a business that uses the internet as well as physical shops/ stores, sell products
10.	= open, organized online marketplace where buyers and sellers
	ate prices
11.	= the business of selling goods to the public on the Internet
12.	= money that is invested in a new company to help it develop or
	l, which may involve a lot of risk but can also bring good profits
13.	= a company that is formed to develop and use the results of research
	t a university or college; or synonym of spin-off: the act of forming a new, independent
	ny from part of an existing one; a company formed in this way
14.	= a Cabinet department of the United States government concerned
	romoting economic growth
15.	= a group of business people in a particular town or area who work
	er to help their trade and provide information and training in business
16.	= employee training system under which a senior or more
	enced individual is assigned to act as an advisor, counsellor, or guide to a junior or trainee
17.	= a person or group that is involved in and can be affected by a
	alar organization, project, system, etc., for example directors, employees, shareholders and
custon	
18.	= a person who has the desire and the ability to be very successful in
their jo	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
19.	= the process of introducing a recruit to a new job, skill, organization
etc.	the process of introducing a rectal to a new job, okin, organization
20.	
Z.U	= a group of experts who provide advice and ideas on political social
	= a group of experts who provide advice and ideas on political, social
	= a group of experts who provide advice and ideas on political, socia
or eco	nomic issues
or ecor <u>F) Wo</u>	nomic issues ord formation
or econ F) Wo 1.	nomic issues ord formation A good negotiator must be able to grant(concede).
or econ F) Wo 1.	nomic issues ord formation
or econ F) Wo 1. 2.	nomic issues Ord formation Concede
or econ F) Wo 1. 2.	nomic issues Ord formation Concede
or econ F) Wo 1. 2.	nomic issues Ord formation Concede
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F) Wo 1. 2. 3. 4.	A good negotiator must be able to grant
F) Wo 1. 2. 3. 4.	nomic issues ord formation
F) Wo 1. 2. 3. 4. G) Ver 1.	nomic issues ord formation
F) Wo 1. 2. 3. 4. G) Ver 1. 2. The	nomic issues Index
F) Wo 1. 2. 3. 4. G) Ver 1. 2. The 3. Why	nomic issues Index
F) Wo 1. 2. 3. 4. G) Ver 1. 2. The 3. Why 4. It is	nomic issues Index
F) Wo 1. 2. 3. 4. G) Ver 1. 2. The 3. Why 4. It is	nomic issues Index

I	·
3. They promised me a payrise. I was satisfied. I was satisfied because I	
4. We didn't release the latest figures yet" they admitted. They admitted	

KEY

Unit 15: Striving for perfection

Find appropriate terms for the following definitions:

six sigma quality	a system that aims to improve production processes so
	that almost all products are of perfect quality
internal benchmarking	finding the best performance inside the company
benchmark	a standard, usually of quality or performance, that other
	things can be compared to
functional benchmarking	finding the best performance of a function by looking at
_	non-competitors (other industries)
competitive benchmarking	finding the best performance or process outside the
	company, in the same industry
benchmarking	finding the best performance or process and use this as
	a standard to improve performance or processes in a
	company
best practice	the best way of doing a particular task or activity, often
	recorded by companies or organizations in formal
	documents
reverse engineering	examining another company's product in detail to find
	out how it is made

<u>Translate:</u>

Zpětné inženýrství (RE) je označení pro proces, jehož cílem je odkrýt princip fungování zkoumaného předmětu (např. mechanického zařízení nebo počítačového programu), většinou za účelem sestrojení ekvivalentního předmětu, který ale není kopií originálu (zejména neporušuje autorské právo).

Reverse engineering is referred to as a process which shows the principle on which an object under investigation (e.g. a mechanical device or computer program) operates/works generally in order to design/construct an equivalent object that is not, however, a copy/imitation of the original (particularly as it does not infringe/breach copyright).

/Reverse engineering is referred to as a process of discovering the principle of operation/workings of an object under investigation (e.g. a mechanical device or computer program) .../