

UNIT FOUR – THE REAL TIME ECONOMY

COURSEBOOK, p. 35; READING

TASK 1 Find in the text the words which mean the same:

1. to say sb has done sth wrong, is guilty of sth or has broken the law =
2. a state of mind being constantly filled with fixed ideas =
3. an act of seeking, search or pursuit =
4. to observe, record or test sth =
5. to come or be between, happen in such a way as to hinder or prevent sth from being done or happening, or to change the result =
6. to make sb aware of sth; to watch for danger and be ready to act =
7. strong effect or impression on sth/sb =
8. action taken to resolve a difficulty; power or right to take action =

TASK 2 Answer the following questions using the information from the text:

1. When asked a question, Gary Reiner gives a long answer with many digressions. T/F
2. What does it mean verbose?
3. How does the article characterize America's GE?
4. What initiative does Mr Reiner head?
5. What does the dashboard referred to in the article show?
6. How does Mr Reiner know sth is going wrong in the system and how does he react to solve the problem?
7. What other information does the dashboard provide him with?
8. Why do all the managers have dashboards now?
9. How important was digitalisation from the financial point of view?
10. Is the digitalisation "business" the first innovative business move of the company?
11. Will digitalisation be the trend for other companies as well?
12. What is real time enterprise?
13. How is the entire economy becoming real time?
14. Do all the companies now know exactly where they are and where they are going in the area of real time enterprise?
15. What are the real benefits of the Real-time technology for the companies?
16. What is the new software capable of doing which the previous type of software was not able to do?
17. Does this great advancement of IT mean the death of big firms?

18. How will real-time technology change the quality of economies?

19. Does the usage of real time technology pose a threat to business today?

20. What would be the function of the circuit breakers mentioned at the very end of the article and how are they related to question n. 19?

COURSEBOOK, p. 34; LISTENING

Complete the following extracts with the words you hear:

1. Intranet can **a.** _____ everybody within the company, **b.** _____ large the company is.
2. How **a.** _____ regularly use the intranet?
3. From the number of **a.** _____ we can **b.** _____ that at least 50 per cent of the company use it all the time.
4. The biggest **a.** _____ is trying to keep the information **b.** _____ and trying not to **c.** _____ the site with too much information. As our intranet has **d.** _____ from all over the different areas of the company, we don't want people to **e.** _____ information, so we have to keep **f.** _____, so that we can continually **g.** _____ anything that's unnecessary.
5. What are the main **a.** _____ issues for the intranet?
6. However, there is always the possibility of people **a.** _____ information and emailing it to people.....
7. Also we don't put photographs of people there **a.** _____ they give us permission as there is a **b.** _____ of someone actually **c.** _____ a photograph and using it for some purpose. These are very, very **d.** _____ risks but we need to take them into **e.** _____.
8. For our intranet site, we have **a.** _____ everyone within the company. We just have to **b.** _____ it like we would a newspaper and try to keep certain things, come certain **c.** _____, **d.** _____.
9. People can go **a.** _____ the intranet.

COURSEBOOK, p. 38; LISTENING

Complete the following extracts with the words you hear:

1. Business intelligence is the collection of information through any **a.** _____ **(1 word)** or "open" source. So that could be through trade publications, business magazines, specialist data sources or even just through **b.** _____ **(2 words)**.
2. On the other hand, industrial espionage is all about **a.** _____ **(2 words)** by illegal methods. This can be done by **b.** _____ **(2 words)**, by stealing **c.** **(1 word)** information and, of course, by recruiting human agents from **d.** _____ **(1 word)** a business operation.
3. How should businesses go **a.** _____ **(1 word)** protecting their information?
4. There are two critical areas where businesses are particularly **a.** _____ **(1 word)** [critical files have been **b.** _____ **(2 words)** or have **c.** _____ **(2 words)**.]
5. On the human side, there are other dangers. People are not always honest and they may be prepared to communicate confidential information **a.** _____ **(3 words)** something they want.

6. There are quite a lot of good reasons for companies to install software and systems to **a. (4 words)** their employees. These days information is too **b. (1 word)**.
8. So intelligence or security **a. (1 word)** can be very helpful because it's always easier for people to protect themselves **b. (1 word)** something they know.
9. I can only answer the question **a. (3 words)**.
10. These were mostly quite sophisticated electronic devices which **a. (1 word)** telephone conversations and **b. (1 word)** meetings and then **c. (1 word)** that information to outsiders.
11. The first part of the job was to conduct a **a. (3 words)**.

WORKBOOK, p. 19; READING

1. Characterize a blogger.
2. The two roles of Mr Scoble are not related to each other. T/F
3. Describe tablet pcs – laptop computers.
4. What is Mr Scoble extremely good at?
5. What are his attitudes towards Microsoft technology?
6. In what context is Jonathan Schwartz mentioned?

COURSEBOOK, p. 40; D+D, SPYING ON STAFF

Find in the text the translation of the following:

- 1 činit něco závazným pro někoho = _____
- 2 mít podezření na finanční machinace = _____
- 3 dokument nastiňující navrhovanou horkou linku = _____
- 4 sdělit citlivé informace = _____
- 5 vyhradit si právo = _____
- 6 svolat mimořádnou schůzi = _____
- 7 vést k dalšímu zhoršení image společnosti v národním tisku = _____

While listening to the exercise try to find the translation for the following:

- 1 čelit dilema = _____
- 2 nemoci si dovolit ignorovat zákon = _____
- 3 uvalit zákon na = _____
- 4 být v přímém rozporu (2 words) s národním pracovním právem = _____
- 5 vznášet obtížné otázky = _____
- 6 mít nárok / právo (1 word) vědět vše = _____
- 7 systém dohledu nad zaměstnanci = _____
- 8 setkat se s vážným odporem = _____