

# Hiring for the future 



## Keynotes

Human resources departments are responsible for recruiting new personnel. Candidates are initially asked to provide a curriculum vitae (CV) or resumé (AmE) which gives information about their qualifications, experience and skills. The recruiter then screens the applications and selects candidates for interview. Successful applicants are hired and put on the payroll.

## Preview The application process

When did you last apply for a job? What steps were involved in your application? Did you attend an interview? What sort of questions were you asked?

Listening 1 O. Kevin Quinlan, a Human Resources consultant, talks about three different types of job interview. Listen and complete the table.

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Type of interview la
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$

``` 3 a
``` \(\qquad\)
```

Type of questions b

``` \(\qquad\)
``` b.
``` \(\qquad\)
``` anecdotal
Information gained - qualifications - ability to analyse
b
``` \(\qquad\)
```

c

- formulate questions
- ability to handle relationships

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Speaking Imagine you were given responsibility for hiring several thousand employees for a new hotel in a short period of time. How would you organise the recruitment process?

\section*{Reading Speed hiring}

1 Read the jumbled text on the opposite page and arrange the extracts in the correct order.

2 Match the subheadings with paragraphs A-E.
1 Speed interviewing
2 Click to file
3 Checking in and checking out
4 Empower your managers
5 Making yourself redundant \(\qquad\)

3 What do the following numbers refer to in the text?
\begin{tabular}{lll}
1 & 24 weeks & the time available for recruitina new staff \\
2 & 740 & - \\
3 & 20 per cent & \\
4 & 30 minutes & \\
5 & 8 per cent & \\
6 & \(\$ 1.9\) million &
\end{tabular}


\title{
A
}

\title{
Recruiting the entire staff for the Bellagio hotel in Las Vegas in record time and at minimum cost may sound like mission impossible. But Arte Nathan came up trumps.
}


Talk about long odds. Arte Nathan was Vice President of Human Resources for the launch of the Bellagio in Las Vegas. Everything about Bellagio was larger than life. So too was the challenge that confronted Nathan: hire 9,600 workers in 24 weeks. Nathan and his HR team would have to screen 84,000 applicants in 12 weeks, interview 27,000 finalists in 10 weeks, and process 9,600 hires in 11 days. In the end, they nailed the deadline and here's how they did it.

If a manager wanted to hire you, he would click on CONDUCT BACKGROUND CHECK. Lawenforcement officials would then receive your application online and check your employment and education history. We rejected about eight per cent of our candidates at this stage for various reasons, such as lying on their applications. If you passed this and a drug test, the manager would then make the final decision. When you appoint somebody, you create three files: a personnel file, an equal employment opportunity commission file and a medical file. Why not have an electronic personnel file? In the process, we could eliminate the files that managers usually keep at their desks. So we developed one and transmitted everything from the application database to the new-hire database. Using the same technology for all of our personnel and payroll forms meant that we no longer had to collect, input, and file thousands of paper forms.

The only way to hire so many so fast was to move everything online. That meant we had to build an online job application and HR system. I told our managers that this technology would give them hire-and-fire responsibility, which they say they want, and complete authority, which they rarely get. And it would make them 100 per cent accountable for their decisions. Going online would take human resources out of the process.

Next came the interviews. Every day, 180 hiring managers, who we had specially trained, conducted 740
D interviews of 30 minutes each. Applicants were asked a set of behavioral questions that we had developed, answers on a rating sheet and the scores were fed into the database.

In 14 months we had designed, built, and implemented the system. This is how it worked: to apply for a position, you set up an appointment. When you arrived, an HR staff person wearing a microphone confirmed your identity and notified staff, who greeted you by name and assigned your computer terminal. Once you completed the application the cod you to a would ask you to proceed to a checkout desk application, the computer review it. In fact what our people were resk where a staff member would communication skills and your overall deally doing was assessing your weeded out about 20 per cent of the demeanor. At that point, we weeded out about 20 per cent of the applicants.

\section*{Glossary}
long odds little chance nail the deadline meet a deadline demeanor behaviour and looks weed out to eliminate guinea pig person used for a test

Speaking What do you think of the recruitment methods used at the Bellagio? Would you like to be recruited in this way?

Vocabulary 1 The two lists below show the Bellagio recruitment process from the viewpoint of the applicants and the HR team. Complete the lists with one of the following words.
deadline train appointment computer application identity checkout conduct interview backgrounds test screen files system

\section*{Applicants}

1 set up an \(\qquad\)
have staff confirm \(\qquad\)
3 enter data on a \(\qquad\) terminal complete the \(\qquad\) proceed to \(\qquad\) _
\(\qquad\)
7 take a drug
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

The HR team
1 fix a \(\qquad\) to complete each phase
2 design a computer \(\qquad\) 3 \(\qquad\) all applications 4 hiring managers \(5 \ldots\) interviews with candidates
6 check candidates' \(\qquad\)
7 create personnel ___


\section*{Vocabulary 2 Word-building}

Read these definitions of words from the text. Write the word in the appropriate column and complete the other two columns.
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
1 & make a formal request \\
2 & verb \\
test of someone's skills \\
3 & ask a candidate questions
\end{tabular}\(\quad\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
noun \\
application applicant
\end{tabular}

\section*{Relative pronouns}

We use the relative pronouns which, that, who, whom, whose to give additional information about somebody or something already mentioned. There are two different types.
1 Defining clauses give information which defines or differentiates the person or thing that they refer to.
... an HR staff person wearing a microphone confirmed your identity and notified staff, who greeted you by name ...
Applicants were asked a set of questions (that) we had developed ... In the second sentence we can delete the pronoun that as it refers to the object and not the subject of the verb developed.
2 Non-defining clauses just give extra information and do not define what they refer to. This extra information appears between commas. ... this technology would give them hire-and-fire responsibility, which they say they want, and complete authority, which they rarely get.

For more information, see page 160 .
Practice 1/ Look at the sentences below. Are the clauses defining or non-defining? Which pronouns can be deleted?
1 A major problem that we face is finding replacements for key personnel.
2 The latest survey, which was published last week, shows that there is a shortage of skilled workers.
3 We selected five of the twenty candidates who initially applied.
4 The applications that we have received so far are mostly from candidates with little or no experience.
5 We've rejected all applicants whose CVs had basic spelling mistakes.
6 Lyn Jackson, whose contribution to this project has been exceptional, will be leaving us in June.
2. Complete the extract from a company newsletter with appropriate relative pronouns. In some cases more than one answer is possible. Where could the relative pronouns be omitted?

\section*{Sammy Moreno}

Sammy Moreno has been appointed Human Resources Director for Europe and takes over from Rosa Wasserman \({ }^{1}\) \(\qquad\) retires at the end of April. Sammy, \({ }^{2}\) \(\qquad\) career has included key strategic assignments in both Latin America and Asia, doesn't underestimate the challenges \({ }^{3}\) \(\qquad\) lie ahead. 'This is a difficult time for organisations like ours 4 \(\qquad\) are working to consolidate
positions on the European market.' he says. 'The new regulations and legislation \({ }^{5}\) have been introduced recently, will complicate the task of co-ordinating the policies

0 \(\qquad\) the group can apply in individual countries on the continent.' Sammy, 7 \(\qquad\) responsibilities will include providing policies, assistance and guidelines to regional HR directors is nonetheless optimistic: 'I'm hoping that with the new guidelines 8 \(\qquad\) we will shortly be introducing, HR will be better positioned to do the job
\(\qquad\) it's supposed to do - looking after the interests of the group as a whole and also of all our staff \({ }^{10}\) \(\qquad\) dedication and professionalism have put us in the leading position \({ }^{11}\) we are in today.'

\section*{Listening 29 The Curriculum Vitae (CV)}

Read the following CV of Monika Vaz, who is applying for a position as a marketing manager. Listen to the questions that she is asked during an interview and fill in the missing information.


\section*{Monika Vaz}

Hermanstrasse 16
Kom, 50858 Germany
Tel : 00492215036887
E-mail: mvaz@cybermail.com
Objective: Seeking a position of responsibility in the field of Direct/Internet Marketing

\section*{Employment History}

2004 to date:
Phoenix Media , Hamburg, Germany
Planned and developed direct mail campaigns for major clients in the retail sector. Advised on internet marketing strategies. Conducted in-depth 2 \(\qquad\) . Organised company participation at various media and direct mail events and \({ }^{3}\) \(\qquad\) of Phoenix products and services.

2003 - 2004: Assistant Sales Manager. MSV - Business Services. Amsterdam, Netherlands Responsible for finding new clients, managing key accounts and 4 \(\qquad\) _.

\section*{Other skills}

Computers: Experience in
programming in \({ }^{6}\) \(\qquad\) .
Flash and Dreamweaver. MS Office. SAP
Languages: Mother tongue German, fluent French and English,
7 \(\qquad\) in Italian.

\section*{Qualifications}

2000-2003: Graduated from the University of Vienna with an Honours Degree in Sales Management.
Main course compments: sales and marketing, accounting, European business law, media studies, economics, and information technology. Options:
\(\qquad\) and
Awarded high school leaving certificate from the Vienna Schule, majoring in economics.

\section*{Personal Interests}

Sports: \({ }^{8}\) \(\qquad\) and snowboarding. Hobbies: music (jazz piano) and theatre (member of an amateur theatre group).

\section*{Writing Write a similar short CV for yourself.}

Making basic errors on your CV or application letter can ruin your chances of getting a job. Find and correct the following mistakes.
1 One of my qualities is that I am very atentive to small details.
2 I hope you will be able to arrange to interview me shorty.
3 For me there are no bariers to quality.
4 I hope that you will find the time to overlook my CV.
5 For three years I was ruining the entire department.
6 I think I have excellent keybored skills.

\section*{Smalltalk}

Business meetings, telephone calls and interviews often involve smalltalk chatting informally about unrelated topics of common interest. Work in pairs. Try to explain one of the following to your partner. Was it hard keeping the conversation going? Why?
- something that happened to you
- a newspaper story you read recently

1 Look at the list of short utterances used to show we are listening. What do they tell the speaker?

Right OK No! Sure Wow! Really? You're kidding!

2 Sometimes we need to give the speaker further encouragement by asking questions. Match the following questions to the functions.
a encourage the speaker to continue
b check our understanding
c express our feelings
1 So then what did you do?
2 What exactly do you mean by that?
3 That wasn't very helpful, was it?
4 Then what happened?
5 Sorry, what did you say?
6 How could you do a thing like that?
3. It's also important to close a conversation at the right moment and in the right way. Here are examples of the way people do this.

1 I'm terribly sorry but I really have to go now.
2 Why don't I give you a call and we can arrange to meet?
3 Look at the time! I didn't realise it was so late. I'd better be off.
4 Nice talking to you. See you sometime soon.
5 I don't want to keep you any longer.
6 Well, I guess I'd better be going. Take care.
Speaking
Work in pairs. Start a conversation and continue it for at least one minute. Use the topics below or your own. Did you learn anything about the other person? How did your conversation end?
films books music television travel famous people

\section*{Attitudes to personal space}

In some cultures people require little personal space. They stand close together, touch each other often and are happy to discuss personal matters. This can make people from other cultures feel very uncomfortable. How much personal space do people in your country need? How might this difference cause misunderstanding in multicultural teams?

\title{
Dilemma
}

\section*{Dilemma: The Bellagio interview}

Brief
You are members of the HR team that is responsible for the recruitment drive at the Bellagio. You have been asked to design the list of questions for the behavioural interview that will be used by all the hiring managers. This interview will last a maximum of 30 minutes and will contain six questions designed to evaluate the behaviour of the candidates. After each question the hiring manager will enter an evaluation of the quality of the candidate's response directly into a computer. The HR team have agreed that the questions should focus on as many of the following areas as possible:
Conflict
- will he/she get on with other people?

Authority
- will he/she respect authority?

Ambition - is he/she interested in career development?
Networking - is he/she able to develop and maintain contacts?
Sociability - will he/she mix easily with other people?
Appearance - is this important to the candidate?
Stress - can he/she operate under stress?
Resourcefulness - can he/she handle unexpected situations?

\section*{Task 1}

Work in groups. Prepare the list of questions that you will give to the HR managers. Decide the order in which the questions will be asked and prepare an evaluation grid for the managers to enter their marks out of five. ( 5 = excellent.)

\section*{Task 2}

Work in pairs. Test your questions by role-playing a test interview.

\section*{Write it up}

How did the interview go? Are there any changes that you need to make to your questions? Now prepare an email to send to the hiring managers with your questions and expected responses.

\section*{Decision:}
(-) Listen to what Joyce Carolan, an HR consultant, thinks about how the interview should be designed.```

