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While the word geography derives from Greek and literally means writing about the earth, the subject of geography is much more than describing exotic places or remembering the names of capitals and countries. Geography is a ubiquitous discipline that strives to understand the world — its human and physical characteristics — through an understanding of location and location. Geographers read where things are and how they got there. My favorite definitions for geography are the bridge between human and physics and the mother of all sciences. Geography looks at the spatial relationship between people, places and earth. Many people have an idea of what a geologist does but a geographer has no idea of what he does. While geography is usually divided into human geography and physical geography, the difference between physical geography and geology is often confusing. Geographers study the earth's surface, its landscape, its characteristics, and why they are where they are. Geologists look deeper into the Earth than geographers and study its rocks, studying the earth's internal processes (such as plate tectonics and volcanoes), and the duration of earth's history many millions and even billions of years ago. Bachelor's in Geography (College or University) education is an important beginning to become a geographer. A geography student with a bachelor's degree in geography can start working in a variety of areas. While many students start their careers after receiving a graduate education, others continue on. Master's Degree in Geography is very helpful for a student who wishes to teach at the high school or community college level, a cartographer or GIS specialist, of work in business or government. If one wants to become a full professor at a university, a doctorate in Geography (PhD) is necessary. However, as many PhD consulting firms in geography continue, become administrators in government agencies, or receive high-level research positions in corporations or think tanks. The best resource for learning about colleges and universities that offer degrees in geography is the annual publication of the Association of American Geography, a guide to programs in Geography in the United States and Canada. Unfortunately, the job title of the geographer is often not found in companies or government agencies (with the most notable exception of the U.S. Census Bureau). However, more and more companies are recognizing the skills that a geographically trained person brings to the table. You'll find many geographers working as planners, cartographers (map makers), GIS experts, analyses, scientists, researchers and many other positions. You'll also find many geographers working as instructors, professors and researchers in schools, colleges and universities. Being able to see the world geographically is a fundamental skill for everyone. Understanding the relationship between and people, geography together diverse science relationships such as geology, biology, and economics, climate science with history, and politics based on location. Geographers understand conflict around the world because it involves a number of factors. The Greek scholar Eratosthenes, who measured the periphery of the earth and first used the term geography, is commonly called the father of geography. Alexander von Humboldt is commonly called the father of modern geography and William Morris Davis is commonly called the father of American geography. Taking geography courses, reading geography books, and of course, exploring this site are very good ways to learn. You can increase your geographic literacy of places around the world by getting a good atlas, such as Goode's World Atlas and use it to view unfamiliar places at any time while reading or watching news. Before a long time, you'll have great knowledge of where the places are. Traveling and reading historical books can also help improve your geographic literacy and understanding of the world — they are some of my favorite things to read. Things are looking for geography! More and more schools across the United States are offered or taught at all levels requiring geography, especially high school. Advanced Placements in High Schools in 2000-2001 School Year The introduction of human geography courses increased the number of college-ready geography majors, thus increasing the number of geography students in undergraduate programs. New geography teachers and professors are needed in all areas of the education system as more students start learning geography. GIS (Geographical Information System) has become popular in many different disciplines and not just geography. Career opportunities for geographers with technical skills, especially in the field of GIS, are excellent and should keep moving forward. Keep up with the latest daily discussion with BuzzFeed Daily Newspaper! I have mentioned several times on the simple dollar that I have conducted in a substantial number of job interviews in the past. Although the jobs I usually hire for are technical in nature, most of the actually saying (and thus really valuable) interview questions were non-technical questions. A great interview question reveals the nature of the person you're hiring — honesty, credibility, understanding and ability to communicate quickly, and so on. Over time, I've collected a pretty good pile of questions that I use in almost every interview. Here are twenty-five of the most reliable ones, along with a tip or two for each one that shows what makes a good answer - and what makes a bad one. Hopefully, the discussion here will provide some practical questions for interviewers, as well as a few things for potential job applicants to think about. If you can easily answer all of these questions, you shouldn't have much to worry about in the interview. Finally, I give homework a checklist of a potential should do before a big interview. First, stupid answers to stupid questions. A lot of the questions asked in the job interview are really stupid and have clear answers. What is your biggest weakness? It's not a question that's ever going to get a truly honest answer, and mostly it's just going to draw something bogus like I'm a workaholic! Interviewers ask these questions for you should, but they usually don't give any useful information. Do you consider yourself a success? The answer is always yes. Are you a team player? The answer is always yes. How long do you plan on working here? The answer is always long-term. What's more important, work or money? Work is always more important. It's easy to identify a nonsense interview question — is it easy for you to give a very normal and canned answer that doesn't tell you anything about you? If that's the case, then don't sweat the question and worry about people that actually matter. 1. Tell me about yourself. It basically just serves to make the person comfortable and gives me a chance to figure out how they talk. This is a question that every interviewer should be prepared to answer, so you should be able to give a stable answer here. There's something clear in mind for this one before you even walk in the door. The best answer highlights the aspects of yourself that make you stand out from which average in a positive fashion. Make a list of four or five of the biggest ones, so work that in a thirty-second bit. 2. Tell me what you know about us. This question just tries to determine whether the person being interviewed has done his homework or not. An exceptional candidate would be able to give a lot of information about the company, but mostly it eliminates those who didn't even bother to do a minimum check — these are the ones we don't want. In other words, before you go to an interview, know what the organization is. 3. 1 Do you set aside from other people that can apply for this job? The answer is usually already known to the interviewer based on the resume, but it's a chance for you to actually sell yourself. Most interviewers will usually sit back and see how well you can sell. On occasion, the surprise may be good here, but it could be difficult — if it was something that should have been on your resume, why wasn't it on your resume? You better know what the cream of your resume crop is and list it. Describe me the situation you are applying for. It's a homework question too, but it also gives some clues as to the perspective the person brings to the table. Best preparation you can read the job description and repeat yourself in your own words so you can do it easily in the interview. 5. 1 Why are you interested in this situation? It's really something of a trick question, because it's just a re-ask second question (What do you know about the company) and fourth (what you know about) It's asked because it explains whether people answer petty questions (because I'm a people person) or whether they think about things and give a real question. It's a good question to prepare an answer in advance — basically, there are just a few things that trick you about the company and the situation and reasons why they interest you. Which aspect of this situation makes you most uncomfortable? Most people think it's some sort of filter, but it's rarely used that way. It is indeed a question of honesty. No one on earth would like every aspect of every potential job — it's just not in us. place of origin? hours of work? people? Is the company too big? Is the company too small? Honestly really works here — I would love to hear a real reason for the inconvenience (especially one that comes from the company's actual observation) from a qualification that is not really an inconvenience. A good way to answer is something I've never worked in a company before this big or I've heard some weird things about corporate culture or the idea of working for a startup at such an early stage makes me nervous. 7. What was your biggest success in your last job? 8. What was your biggest failure in your last job? It's usually nice to pair these questions, but the key one is the biggest failure. The best applicants are usually someone who will admit that they have made a disaster out of something (they are quite honest and willing to admit errors) and that they have learned from it, an incredibly important feature. 9. 1 Tell me about the best observer you've ever had. 10. Tell me about the worst supervisor you've ever had. These two questions simply want to figure out what kind of management style will work best for this person and also how that person is likely to manage people. Let's say I work in an organization with a very loose-knit management structure that requires a lot of self-introduction. If that's the case, I either want to hear that the best owner was very hands-on or that the worst owner was a micromanager. On the other hand, if I came from a strict hierarchical organization, I might want to see the exact opposite — a best boss that provided strong guidance and a good relationship or a worst boss that basically left the applicant to blow up in the air. Your best way is to answer it as honestly as possible — the interviewer will have a good idea of corporate culture and, frankly, if you try to slip into a company where you don't match the culture, you'll have a much harder time and succeed. These questions can be worded as to what kind of management style works for you. Another tip: You highlight the positives in all of the discussion owners. Never change the interview to someone's bash-fest. Your worst owner should have a very small number of specific flaws and they mostly derive expectations from you should be, not in bad character traits. Bashing someone An interview just reflects the spoils on you, so don't jump to the bait. 11. 1 Tell me about the toughest project you've ever encountered. The interviewer can usually take less care of what the exact project is. The question is mostly to see if you have encountered severe difficulty and how you see it crossed. For most people, this is not their biggest success or biggest failure, but something that they turned from a potential failure into some sort of success. 12. 1 What do you see as significant future trends in this area? It works well for some positions - technical people and leadership - and not well for others. It should be very clear from the type of job you are applying for whether this question can be asked. If so, it's easy to prepare for it — just spend half an hour reading some blogs on specific areas you're applying and you'll have some food. Have you done anything in the last year to ask for new financial-welfare/things/things to improve yourself with regard to the needs of this job? It's a great headlights look at the deer question, as most people simply don't have an answer. The best way to handle this question is simply to always spend some time working on your skills in whatever way you can. Type open source code. Participate in toastmasters. Take a class. If you strive in improving yourself every year, you will not only have a strong resume, but this question will be a non-issue. 14. 1 Tell me about your dream job. Never say this work. Never say another specific job. Both answers are very bad - the first warning flies the flag and the second says that the person is not really interested in sticking around. Instead, stick to specific symptoms - name aspects of what your dream work will be. Some of them should match what company is available, but it's really best if they don't all fully match up. 15. 1 Have you ever had a serious struggle in previous employment? How was it addressed? This question mostly looks for honesty and for the realization that most struggles have two sides to a story. It also opens the door for people with poor character to start bashing their previous employer, something which leaves a bad taste in the mouths of most interviewers. The best way is usually to include story telling, but it's that there's two sides to that story and that you've learned from the experience show within the other person's perspective try to look at it. 16. 1 What did you learn from your last position? While it's okay to list a technical skill or two here, especially if your work is very technical, it's very important to mention some non-technical things. I learned how to work in a team environment after working mostly in single environments is a good one, for example. There should be no job where you haven't learned anything, and the interviewer is hoping you learn at least a few things in your previous employment that will help your current one. 17. Why did he leave his last position? Mostly mostly Looking for the punishment of the character. A strong, solid answer of any reasonable kind is good here. I wanted to move forward is not a strong answer. Downsizing is a good answer, as is a specific desire to seek new challenges (but be specific on what challenges you want to face). Reduce your actual discussion of your previous situation here, as you'll be very close to a big opportunity to start bashing your previous position. Tell me about a suggestion that you made that was applied to a previous job. Since these answers are usually heavily involved with the nuances of the previous situation, specials are not really important. What's most important is that you've actually been involved in making a suggestion and helping it come to bliss, with the ideal some success story behind it. Doing so indicates that you are ready to do so even in this situation, which can do nothing but improve an organization. Not having any kind of answer here is usually a sizeable negative, but do not negative or die. Have you ever been asked to quit? Tell me about the experience. Obviously, it's great if you can't answer, but it's usually not a deal breaker if the answer is yes. In fact, a yes answer can turn into a positive — it's a great way to show that you've made mistakes and learned valuable lessons from them. Be honest here, no matter what, but don't spend time bashing people who let you go. Only discuss them with respect, even if you're angry about what happened. Have you ever had anyone fire? Tell me about the experience. It's a question that's mostly looking to see if you have sympathy for others. Take it seriously when responding - it shouldn't have been an easy choice or an easy experience, but one you used to handle and avoid. Do not kill the person you have removed, either - be as clinical as possible with the reasons. Are you applying for other jobs? It is a question of honesty. I'm looking for yes, but not those who are trying too hard to feed me a line of crap answers. The best way to answer is to say yes, in the very same way that you're interviewing other people. We're both trying to find the best fit for what we need and what we want. If your answer isn't really, say so — no, I'm really happy with my current situation, but there were some compelling aspects of this work that made me want to follow up on this and listed those aspects. What do you think this situation should pay off? Unsurprisingly for many, it's not often wage negotiation. In most cases, the person you're interviewing with has little control over the final salary that you'll get. It's commonly used as a reality check - if you're hiring a janitor and they expect \$80K, you can probably toss the start again so right and there. At the same time, the one selling itself at \$30K Skilled programmer is also installing some warning bells. A good answer is usually a bit on the target or on the high side, but not really Or insanely high. I get an idea of the rate asking for the situation before I'd ever go to the interview, then request about 30% more. 23. 1 Where do you see yourself in his career in five years? This is something of a junk question, but it is useful in some regard as it filters for people with initiatives. A person who I'm going to succeed in this situation that I'm interviewing for! Some answers along the lines of either are not incredibly motivated to improve themselves or not being completely honest. I would rather have an answer that would involve either promotion or some level of entrepreneurship - strong organisations beginning to thrive on themselves. The only problem for potential interviewers is that some companies — vulnerable people, usually — do not want self-starters and are especially afraid of those who dream of becoming entrepreneurs. Talking about promotion is usually the safest bet if you're not familiar with culture, but I personally love it when people talk about entrepreneurship — it means they're the types that will be intense about succeeding. What are your long-term goals - say, fifteen years down the road? It's a question of a lot of late because it tells you whether the person is a long-term thinker or not. People that plan for long periods are usually in a good, mature mental state and often wind up being stronger workers than people without long-term plans. 25. 1 Do you have any questions about this job? Yes, you have questions about this job. Not having the question is a sign that you are not really interested in the situation. Thus, some questions for your job as an interviewer are already in mind when you walk in the door. Most interviewers are happy to answer most of what you ask — just make sure your questions are wise, though. Do your homework! Here are the things you should do in advance of any interview that will help you handle almost all the questions above. Work yourself on a very brief explanation that you can bust out in any interview. The big trick is to mention things that are unusual or even unique to you, but stick to things that are either positive or (at worst) neutral — keep the negatives to yourself until they are bound by a big positive. A thirty seconds will spiel. Research the company by visiting their web site and find out exactly what they do. Good things to read include the company's most recent annual reports and their Wikipedia entry (if they're older) or just by Googling the company name and location (if they're small). If it's a startup, just try to absorb as much source you can get, but if it's actually a small startup, don't sweat if you can't find more information. Status research by job reading posting very carefully and any pieces that you don't Looking. You might also want to refresh yourself on what's cutting edge in areas covered by job posting by posting by reading a bit if you're not already - Blogs and news sites are a good place to start. You should also get a good grip on the salary starting regularly for this type of job by searching around for similar jobs near your location. Match the situation by taking pieces of the company information you found and job postings and matching them to your skills. About five of them do the same, as these silver bullets are going to happen during the interview. Also, identify at least one thing that makes you uncomfortable about the company and the situation and wonder why it makes you uncomfortable. Always work to improve your skills by participating in activities that sharpen the critical skills you need for the field you are doing. Are you in public relations? Join a toastmasters group. Are you an administrative assistant? Volunteer work for an organization that can use its skills but does things in a different way (the same goes for multiple tradesmen). Are you a programmer? Contribute to an open source project. When you walk in the door, have some questions about the situation in mind. This creates a strong impression during the interview that you are really interested in that specific situation, which is a big positive for you. All sorts of questions are good here, but the best ones usually address the corporate culture and technical nuances of the job. Don't bash your previous job. If there are specific things about your previous work that really, really bother you, spend some time trying to think positively about it. Know when you go in that your previous job will likely be discussed to at least a degree, and be prepared to discuss it without being negative. Look for the positives, and also be able to state the reasons for leaving as therapeutic as possible. To be honest, above all else. If you do things in your interview and you slip all over, the interviewer will toss your application into the trash. Instead, just try to focus on the positives of what you already have. If you made it to the interview, there's something the organization you like about. Don't waste time searching for stuff to say. To say.