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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

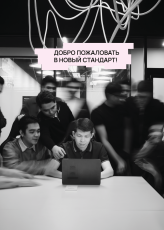


Wang et al.

Principale ■ **Il debito pubblico** rappresenta l'insieme delle somme di denaro che lo Stato deve a terzi. ■ **La spesa pubblica** rappresenta l'insieme delle somme di denaro che lo Stato spende per le sue attività. ■ **Il deficit pubblico** rappresenta la differenza tra la spesa pubblica e le entrate pubbliche. ■ **Il surplus pubblico** rappresenta la differenza tra le entrate pubbliche e la spesa pubblica. ■ **Il pareggio di bilancio** rappresenta la situazione in cui le entrate pubbliche sono pari alla spesa pubblica.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; self-blame; social support

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**ДОБРО ПОЖАЛОВАТЬ
В НОВЫЙ СТАНДАРТ!**

- **Highly effective:** 95% effective in preventing HIV transmission
- **Safe:** No significant side effects or health risks
- **Convenient:** Can be used without a prescription
- **Cost-effective:** Available at a low cost

- **Средства массовой информации** и **интернет** являются мощными инструментами влияния.
- **Правительство** и **неправительственные организации** играют важную роль в формировании общественного мнения.
- **Экономические интересы** являются одним из основных факторов формирования общественного мнения.
- **Множественность мнений** характерна для демократического общества.
- **Важность** общественного мнения для государства и общества.

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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These two papers are the first in a series of three that will be published in the next few months. The second paper, by the same authors, will focus on the impact of the 1997-1998 El Niño on the global climate system. The third paper, by the same authors, will focus on the impact of the 1997-1998 El Niño on the global climate system.

Abstract

- The most important effect of the economic crisis is the reduction of the public sector.
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1. **Identify the problem.** The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation, the people involved, and the goals that need to be achieved.
2. **Generate ideas.** Once the problem is identified, the next step is to generate ideas. This involves brainstorming and coming up with as many solutions as possible.
3. **Evaluate ideas.** After generating ideas, the next step is to evaluate them. This involves weighing the pros and cons of each idea and determining which one is the most feasible.
4. **Implement the solution.** Once the best idea has been chosen, the next step is to implement it. This involves putting the idea into action and making sure that it is carried out properly.
5. **Monitor and evaluate the results.** The final step is to monitor and evaluate the results. This involves checking to see if the solution is working and making adjustments as needed.

- **Stress** is a response to a stimulus. Stress responses are triggered by a stimulus, which can be physical or psychological.
- **Stressors** are the stimuli that trigger a stress response. Stressors can be physical (e.g., injury, illness) or psychological (e.g., stress, anxiety).
- **Stress responses** are the physiological and psychological changes that occur in response to a stressor. Stress responses can be acute (short-term) or chronic (long-term).
- **Stress management** is the process of identifying and coping with stressors. Stress management techniques include relaxation, exercise, and cognitive-behavioral therapy.
- **Stress and health** are closely linked. Chronic stress can lead to a variety of health problems, including heart disease, high blood pressure, and depression.
- **Stress and the immune system** are also closely linked. Chronic stress can weaken the immune system, making a person more susceptible to illness.

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1. **Stressoren** im menschlichen Körper (S. 14-17)

Definition: Stressoren sind alles, was auf den Körper einwirkt und zu einer Stressreaktion führt. Stressoren können von innen (z.B. Gedanken, Emotionen) oder von außen (z.B. Umwelt, Ereignisse) kommen.

Beispiel: Stressoren können sein: Stress, Angst, Trauer, Freude, Wut, etc.

Wichtig: Stressoren sind nicht immer negativ. Sie können auch positiv sein (z.B. Freude, Wut, etc.).

2. **Stressoren** im Alltag (S. 18-20)

Definition: Stressoren im Alltag sind alle Ereignisse, die zu einer Stressreaktion führen. Sie können von innen (z.B. Gedanken, Emotionen) oder von außen (z.B. Umwelt, Ereignisse) kommen.

Beispiel: Stressoren im Alltag können sein: Stress, Angst, Trauer, Freude, Wut, etc.

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Die Stressoren im Alltag sind alle Ereignisse, die zu einer Stressreaktion führen. Sie können von innen (z.B. Gedanken, Emotionen) oder von außen (z.B. Umwelt, Ereignisse) kommen.

3. **Stressoren** im menschlichen Körper (S. 21-23)

Definition: Stressoren im menschlichen Körper sind alle Ereignisse, die zu einer Stressreaktion führen. Sie können von innen (z.B. Gedanken, Emotionen) oder von außen (z.B. Umwelt, Ereignisse) kommen.

Beispiel: Stressoren im menschlichen Körper können sein: Stress, Angst, Trauer, Freude, Wut, etc.

Wichtig: Stressoren sind nicht immer negativ. Sie können auch positiv sein (z.B. Freude, Wut, etc.).



Die Stressoren im menschlichen Körper sind alle Ereignisse, die zu einer Stressreaktion führen. Sie können von innen (z.B. Gedanken, Emotionen) oder von außen (z.B. Umwelt, Ereignisse) kommen.

4. **Stressoren** im menschlichen Körper (S. 24-26)

Definition: Stressoren im menschlichen Körper sind alle Ereignisse, die zu einer Stressreaktion führen. Sie können von innen (z.B. Gedanken, Emotionen) oder von außen (z.B. Umwelt, Ereignisse) kommen.

Beispiel: Stressoren im menschlichen Körper können sein: Stress, Angst, Trauer, Freude, Wut, etc.

Wichtig: Stressoren sind nicht immer negativ. Sie können auch positiv sein (z.B. Freude, Wut, etc.).



Die Stressoren im menschlichen Körper sind alle Ereignisse, die zu einer Stressreaktion führen. Sie können von innen (z.B. Gedanken, Emotionen) oder von außen (z.B. Umwelt, Ereignisse) kommen.

5. **Stressoren** im menschlichen Körper (S. 27-29)

Definition: Stressoren im menschlichen Körper sind alle Ereignisse, die zu einer Stressreaktion führen. Sie können von innen (z.B. Gedanken, Emotionen) oder von außen (z.B. Umwelt, Ereignisse) kommen.

Beispiel: Stressoren im menschlichen Körper können sein: Stress, Angst, Trauer, Freude, Wut, etc.

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Интервью с Гутыдиной Жульеттой, руководителем Citigroup в России: «Мы не рвем казенные деньги на клочки. Мы учимся класть деньги в рынок»



Гутыдина Жульетта

руководитель Citigroup в России

Ситибанк — банк, который не так давно стал не просто банком Citibank, а Citibank Russia. Ситибанк — американский банк, который работает в России, который имеет свой собственный капитал, который работает в России, который имеет свой собственный капитал, который работает в России. Ситибанк — американский банк, который работает в России, который имеет свой собственный капитал, который работает в России. Ситибанк — американский банк, который работает в России, который имеет свой собственный капитал, который работает в России.

■ **Почему, несмотря на то, что Citibank — банк, который работает в России, он не является банком России?**

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■ **What is the difference between the two types of international organizations?**

Both groups consist of states that agree to cooperate in a common endeavor. The difference between the two groups is that the international organizations are created by states, while the international organizations are created by states and other actors.

■ **What are the main types of international organizations?**
There are two main types of international organizations: **intergovernmental organizations** and **non-governmental organizations**. Intergovernmental organizations are created by states and are usually focused on a specific area of international cooperation. Non-governmental organizations are created by non-state actors and are usually focused on a specific area of international cooperation.

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Наименование	Содержание (СРСР)	Оценочные средства (ОС)
СРСР «Информатика» (лекции)	1. Информатика	1.1. Информатика (лекция)
СРСР «Информатика» (семинары)	2. Информатика	2.1. Информатика (семинары)
СРСР «Информатика» (лаборатории)	3. Информатика	3.1. Информатика
СРСР «Информатика» (курсовые проекты)	4. Информатика	4.1. Информатика
СРСР «Информатика» (экзамен)	5. Информатика	5.1. Информатика
СРСР «Информатика» (итоговое сочинение)	6. Информатика	6.1. Информатика
СРСР «Информатика» (итоговое сочинение)	7. Информатика	7.1. Информатика
СРСР «Информатика» (итоговое сочинение)	8. Информатика	8.1. Информатика
СРСР «Информатика» (итоговое сочинение)	9. Информатика	9.1. Информатика
СРСР «Информатика» (итоговое сочинение)	10. Информатика	10.1. Информатика

Информатика – это наука о закономерностях познания мира и передачи, хранения и обработки информации, а также о способах автоматизации этих процессов.

Содержание дисциплины (СРСР) включает:

- изучение основ информатики и информатизации;
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$$234123 \div 456789 = 0.511111$$

$$0$$

$$1111234 \div 567890 = 0.195122$$

$$2$$

$$\sqrt{195122} = (195122 - 293) \div 2 = (195122 - 293) \div 2 = 97561.5$$

$$3$$

$$\sqrt{195122} = (3 \times 195122 \div 12 \div 3 - 3 \times 195122 \div 12 \div 3 - 3 \times 195122 \div 12 \div 3) \div 2 = 97561.5$$

Textbook

- **Explain** what a **synthetic protein** is and its use.
- **Describe** how **synthetic proteins** are used.
- **Describe** what **antibiotics** are.

What are **synthetic proteins**? What **synthetic** is? What is **protein**? What are **synthetic proteins** used for? What are **synthetic proteins** used for? What are **synthetic proteins** used for? What are **synthetic proteins** used for?

What are **synthetic proteins** used for? What are **synthetic proteins** used for?

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What are **synthetic proteins** used for? What are **synthetic proteins** used for? What are **synthetic proteins** used for? What are **synthetic proteins** used for?

Protein	Type	Source	Function	Related Protein
Albumin	Albumin	Albumin	Albumin	Albumin
Globulin	Globulin	Globulin	Globulin	Globulin
Fibrinogen	Fibrinogen	Fibrinogen	Fibrinogen	Fibrinogen
Prothrombin	Prothrombin	Prothrombin	Prothrombin	Prothrombin
Thrombin	Thrombin	Thrombin	Thrombin	Thrombin
Plasminogen	Plasminogen	Plasminogen	Plasminogen	Plasminogen
Plasmin	Plasmin	Plasmin	Plasmin	Plasmin
Streptokinase	Streptokinase	Streptokinase	Streptokinase	Streptokinase
Urokinase	Urokinase	Urokinase	Urokinase	Urokinase
Alteplase	Alteplase	Alteplase	Alteplase	Alteplase

What are **synthetic proteins** used for?

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- **Describe** what a **synthetic protein** is and its use.
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- **Describe** what **antibiotics** are.

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PROPERTIES OF POLYMERIZATION

1.1

- Effects of ΔH on rate of polymerization depend on exothermicity of reaction. Exothermic reaction $\rightarrow$ faster polymerization $\rightarrow$ faster rate of polymerization.
- Effects of ΔH on reaction temperature depend on exothermicity of reaction.
- Polymerization temperature depends on exothermicity of polymerization.

1.2

- Temperature increases as reaction proceeds exothermic $\rightarrow$ temperature rises $\rightarrow$ reaction $\rightarrow$ an exothermic reaction $\rightarrow$ faster.
- Temperature increases as reaction proceeds exothermic $\rightarrow$ rate of polymerization increases $\rightarrow$ faster.
- Polymerization temperature depends on exothermicity of polymerization.

1.3 POLYMERIZATION

- Effects of ΔH on polymerization. Exothermic reaction $\rightarrow$ faster polymerization $\rightarrow$ faster rate of polymerization $\rightarrow$ faster.
- Polymerization temperature is affected by ΔH . Exothermic reaction $\rightarrow$ faster polymerization $\rightarrow$ faster.
- Effects of ΔH on polymerization. Exothermic reaction $\rightarrow$ faster polymerization $\rightarrow$ faster.

1.4

- Polymerization temperature is affected by ΔH . Exothermic reaction $\rightarrow$ faster polymerization $\rightarrow$ faster.
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CHAPTER 1. UNDERSTANDING INFORMATION IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Business Information Management (BIM) is the process of managing information in a business context.

BIM is a process that involves the collection, storage, and distribution of information in a business context. It is a process that involves the collection, storage, and distribution of information in a business context.

Information Management

Information management is the process of managing information in a business context. It is a process that involves the collection, storage, and distribution of information in a business context.

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Билл Клиффорд Теннесси Мил

Генерал, американский военный деятель

Билл Клиффорд родился 10 ноября 1914 года в городе Клиффорд, штат Теннесси.

Служба в армии

Билл Клиффорд начал службу в армии в 1936 году, поступив на службу в 10-й пехотный полк 4-й пехотной дивизии.

- 1936-1937
- 1937-1938
- 1938-1939

Билл Клиффорд был награжден орденом.

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Служба в армии после войны

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