Hi I’m A.J. Hoge of effortless English club.com.

Let’s talk about job interviews, specifically job interviews in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1).

Job interviews are another situation that can cause a lot of stress a lot of nervousness even in your own\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(2). But when you have to do a job interview in English of course then it’s much scarier and you can feel a lot more nervous. I think of job interviews as just a special kind of English\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(3). Instead of making a speech to a group you’re basically giving a presentation about yourself to one or maybe a couple of interviewers. That is the same pressure, the same stress, the same need to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(4) under pressure. And therefore that technique of practicing when you are in an excited state, when you have a lot of adrenaline it’s also useful for job interviews. So when you practice for a job interview don’t do it when you’re just feeling relaxed and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (5). You know a lot of people they have a list of job interview questions from some book or something and they practice giving their answers but they do it and they’re just sitting down and kind of you know relaxed and so they’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (6) when they’re really just relaxed. But then when the interview come of course the heart beats only getting more and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (7) when your name is called oh my god then you feel really nervous right. You sit down and you’re looking at the persons, they start asking these questions : “what are your strengths?”, “what are your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(8)?”, “why do you want to work here?”, “why should we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (9) you?”...all this kind of little bit direct questions are difficult questions. If you don’t practice under pressure then you will not perform well under\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(10). So your practice needs to be close to the real event. So once again I would like to put on music, get really excited and get even a little bit of tired\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(11). You know, jump up and down until I‘m breathing heavy and my heart’s beating then suddenly I will grab a card and look at a interview question and practice my answer while I’m feeling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (12) while I’m breathing heavy while my heart’s beating while I’m feeling all this excitement and energy and in my body then I get my answer. Then I’ll do it again: I get really excited and grab another question and I get practice giving my\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(13). And I repeat this again and again and again and again. I practice with my body being very excited and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(14), right, it’s close to feeling nervous and I start to train my body: instead of feeling nervous I’m going to feel excited and powerful during a job interview.

I used to think that when a crime was committed the police dusted the finger prints, put them into a computer and now popped the driving licence of the person who committed the crime, right? Unfortunately it’s not that easy. Contrary to what you see on CSI it is not computers that match prints it’s humans. This is a finger print examiner and his job it to look back and forth at a pair of prints and decided whether the crime scene print matches the suspect or not. My PhD thesis is about understanding how examiners make these important decisions; In Australia alone there are over 5000 of this comparisons made per day, to be used as evidence in convicting criminals. But occasionally mistakes are made. In 2004 a layer named Brandon Mathew was arrested by the FBI because his finger prints matched those found on a bomb that exploded killing 191 people. But here is the catch: the finger print examiners made a mistake; they matched the print to the wrong person. Mathew was innocent. So how can this happen? Well it turns out that despite testifying in court for the past 100 years finger print examiners had never been scientifically tested for how accurately they can match prints. In my PhD I started by testing the accuracy of finger print examiners at police stations in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Australian federal police in Canberra. I put them in a situation similar to their usual work but I maintained tight experimental control by using simulated crime scene prints in a signals detection paradigm. More simply, I wanted to find out how many guilty people had been wrongfully set free and how many innocent people had been wrongfully convicted. This was the first ever tested finger print expertise and as you might hope the examiners were extremely accurate. But not perfect. I breathed a sigh of relief when I saw that the examiner actually do what they claim. The challenge now is to see how this findings translate to the performance outside the lab. As well as accuracy, I am interested in the basics of how these humans process complex visuals patterns such as fingers prints. I want to turn novices into experts more quickly. And I’m discovering ways of improving their accuracy. Last month my research was presented to judges at the supreme court. The experiments from my PhD are changing the way we think about presenting finger print evidence to judges and juries. So where to from here? Well, next June I’m heading to LA to continue my research with law enforcement agencies in the US. I’ll apply my finger print work across other areas of forensics such as shoe prints, blood spatter and even DNA to help ensure that innocent people are not wrongfully accused.