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## American red cross cpr test answer key 2024

The National CPR Association provides a comprehensive resource to help individuals prepare for their next CPR certifications, including CPR/AED, First Aid, BLS, ACLS, PALS, and Neonatal Resuscitation. Typically, the chairperson is chosen by group members or elected/appointed within an organization. This person oversees meetings and ensures the smooth conduct of business. In some cases, the title "president" or similar may be used instead. When referring to a neutral role, chairman is often preferred over chairwoman to avoid implying gender bias. In meetings, leading the event is referred to as "chairing." The holder of this position can also be called convenor, facilitator, moderator, president, presiding officer, or speaker in certain contexts. The term chair has been used since the 17th century and initially referred solely to a seat or office of authority. However, feminist critiques have led some to use generic terms like "chairperson" to address gender neutrality. In debating, particularly in World Schools Style, chairman is often replaced with chair or more neutral titles like Madame Chair or Mr. Chairman. Major style guides such as FranklinCovey and the American Psychological Association recommend using chair or chairperson for inclusivity. The Oxford Dictionary of American Usage and Style suggests that gender-neutral forms are gaining acceptance. On the other hand, The Daily Telegraph advises against the use of chair and chairperson, sticking with chairman as correct English. The role of chairman also extends to referring to the place from which the presiding officer sits or stands, whether on a chair or at a lectern. Parliamentary procedure emphasizes addressing the "chair" with titles like Mr./Madam Chairman or Chair/Chairperson rather than using names, ensuring impartiality and objectivity. Chairman Role in Organizations In HSBC's 2006 reorganizashun, the chair held powers akin to a CEO at an equivalent firm, whilist the chief executive acted as deputy. Post-reorganization, management led the business, with the chair overseeing corporate governance through compliance and audit. Separation of roles between chair and CEO is common worldwide, with many citing improved governance. Non-executive chairs typically focus on board-related matters like setting agendas and reviewing CEO performance. Companies in the UK and Canada tend towards non-executive chairs, while those in the UK and Canada tend towards non-executive chairs. market investors is for companies with executive chairs to appoint a lead independent director for added oversight. Private equity-backed boards differ from publicly listed or non-profit organizations in terms of chair roles, pay, and effectiveness. Companies with dual leadership structures include Ford, HSBC, Alphabet Inc., and HP. In some cases, a vice-chair may be chosen to assist the chair, while others opt for a chair pro tempore when the chair is absent. In organizations with multiple vice-chairs, deputy chair typically has no executive powers, unlike executive directors who hold senior positions above EVPs. Benjamin's book at page 125 (ISBN 90-272-1841-2) refers to the term "Chairperson, while Sturgis notes that convener may preside over a meeting (Sturgis 2001, p. 11). Chambers Harrap's dictionary also provides a definition of moderator. In assemblies with Scottish heritage, the term "convener" is often used to denote someone who summons and may take the chair. The Oxford English Dictionary cites an example from the Act 3-4 Will. IV, c. 46 §43 (1833), which grants the convener a casting vote in such instances. This usage is commonly found in assemblies with Scottish roots. The roles of the Speaker in New Zealand and the UK are also discussed. In the NZ Parliament, the Office of the Speaker outlines the various responsibilities of the Lord Speaker, including chairing the Lords debating chairman" is sometimes replaced with "Chairperson". Dictionary.com and other sources provide further definitions and examples. The use of generic male terms as sexist has been a topic of debate, with critics arguing that terms like "chairman" and "policeman" perpetuate inequality. In response to these critiques, guides have been published recommending the use of more neutral language, such as "police officer" instead of "fireman". The coining of new terms, like "Ms." and "chairperson", has been proposed as a way to reduce sexism in language. However, some argue that removing sexist words would leave women with fewer options for self-description. The creation of sex-neutral terms, such as "police officer" and "chairperson", has been seen as a step towards breaking away from the negative connotations associated with female words. Sources: \* Benjamin's book, p. 125 (ISBN 90-272-1841-2) \* Merriam-Webster \* Sturgis 2001, p. 11 \* Chambers Harrap dictionary \*Oxford English Dictionary (2nd edition, 1989) \* New Zealand Parliament, Office of the Speaker \* Parliament of the United Kingdom \* Merriam-Webster \* Sturgis 2001, p. 11 \* Chambers Harrap dictionary \*Oxford English Dictionary Webster's dictionary of English usage \* Dictionary.com Unabridged \* American Heritage Dictionary \* Word Origins by Anatoly Liberman \* Nonsexist Research Methods: A Practical Guide by Margrit Eichler (2013) \* Language and Sex: Difference and Dominance by Barrie Thorne and Nancy Henley (1975) \* Man Made Language by Dale Spender (1990) \* Oxford Living Dictionary This type of word, such as "chairman," is increasingly being replaced with gender-neutral terms like "postal worker," "spokesperson," or "chair/chairperson." Using language that includes both men and women equally is crucial when writing or speaking English. Neutral words like "assistant," "worker," "person," or "officer" are now often used instead of "-man" or "-woman" in job titles, which are very common in newspapers, on television and radio, and in official writing in both British English and North American English. The term "chairman" can refer to a person of either sex, but "chairperson" or simply "chair" is often preferred to avoid giving the impression that the person is necessarily male. This change has been driven by a desire to avoid using language that is perceived as inappropriate and even sexually discriminatory when applied to a woman. In fact, "chairment or "chairmen "chair" or "chairperson" because the term "chairman" suggests that the person in this position is always a man. These changes sometimes generate controversy because they are considered sexist by some who believe that using "-man" necessarily excludes females, while others see it as an accepted and efficient convention. Ultimately, using genderneutral language can seem inappropriate when applied to a woman, making "chair" or "chairperson" preferred choices for both men and women. The terms chair, chairperson, and chairman are often used interchangeably, but there's no one-size-fits-all answer to which should be used. The National Association of Parliamentarians provides guidance on the use of these titles. In various contexts, such as government, business, and non-profit organizations, different individuals have held positions with similar names. For example, Lenin was referred to as the "Chairman" of the Council of People's Commissars in 1917, while Trotsky suggested calling officials "peoples' commissars." Robert's Rules of Order, a widely used guide for parliamentary procedure, provides guidance on the role of presiding officers and the use of titles such as chair and chairman. In business, the title of chairman or chairperson is often associated with leadership positions, such as in HSBC, where Michael Geoghegan held the position. However, the responsibilities and powers associated with these roles can vary widely depending on the organization. The role of a non-executive chairman has become increasingly prominent in recent years, particularly in private equity companies. A study by HVS found that many companies are adopting this model, which involves separating the chairperson from the CEO. In addition to business contexts, the terms chair and chairman have been used in various other areas, such as government, non-profit organizations, and education. The Ford Motor Company provides an example of how the title of chairman is used in a private company. The text also references several sources that provide guidance on corporate governance, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Robert's Rules Association, and the National Association of Parliamentarians. HSBC was referenced in a 2011 publication. Ted Turner resigned as AOLTW Vice Chairman in 2003. There are multiple references to leadership positions and study notes being sold.