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### FINAL TEST - LEVEL C2.1

/ 90 points

%

#### LISTENING

1 Simon Harper runs an office design consultancy. He has asked Matthew Clements to come and meet him in his office. Listen to their conversation and choose the best answer to each of the questions below.

- 1 At the start of the conversation, Matthew ...
  - a) pays Simon a compliment.
  - b) comments that he's pleased to have been invited.
  - c) remarks that he hasn't been to Simon's office before.
- 2 They discuss the fact that ...
  - a) business opportunities are good at present.
  - b) the economic climate is getting worse.
  - c) business has been slow, but should improve soon.
- 3 Matthew is ...
  - a) an old friend of Simon's.
  - b) a potential investor in Simon's company.
  - c) also in the office design business.
- 4 According to Simon, what do they have in common?
  - a) They're both good at what they do, but are struggling to win business.
  - b) They've each made a success of their respective businesses.
  - c) They've both been in business for a long time and understand the problems.
- 5 Simon announces that ...
  - a) he's been offered a very big contract.
  - b) he has the opportunity to bid for a very big contract.
  - c) he failed to win a big contract because his firm is too small.
- 6 What does he propose to Matthew?
  - a) a partnership
  - b) a joint venture
  - c) equity in his business in return for capital investment
- 7 Matthew's initial response ...
  - a) is positive.
- b) is negative.
- c) expresses reservations.
- 8 Matthew says he will only consider the proposal if ...
  - a) Simon gives him overall control.
  - b) they have equal control.
  - c) his team is in favour.
- 9 Simon ...
  - a) agrees to Matthew's demand.
  - b) asks Matthew for a commitment.



	c) postpones discussion			
10	At the end of the conver	•		
	a) more information.	b) time to think.	c) a proposal in writing.	
\/c	CABULARY			
_	_			
А	FINANCE AND BANK	ING		
2 Co		propriate words f	rom the box. There are two words you will no	ot
ban	krupt / creditors / debto	rs / equity / holdin	gs / liquidation / repayments / rescue /	
rest	ructure / shareholders /	wiped out / write	off	
Via	tunnel in debt crisis			
Viat	tunnel owes its	<sup>11</sup> £6.4 bi	llion and risks going into <sup>12</sup> in	fa
			on. Despite months of negotiations, the	
con	npany has failed to come	up with a deal to _	<sup>14</sup> its debt. Banks are seeking	g
			unnel Chairman, Jean-Marie Crété, has told	
	<sup>16</sup> that he	will not agree to to	erms which could see their	
	<sup>17</sup> reduced	l in value or	<sup>18</sup> by the banks. Instead, he wants	
lend			irds of the debt to give the company a chance	
			are due in full in two years' time.	
В	EMPLOYMENT			
3 N	latch the words with the	ir definitions (a-h	).	
21	hour-glass economy			
22	absenteeism			
23	casual labour			
24	migrant worker			
25	attrition rate			
26	revolving-door culture			
27	freelancer			
28	shift work			



b	someone who works for several different companies
С	the problem of employees taking sick leave
d	a system where groups of workers work at different times of the day and night
e	someone who moves to a different country or area to find work
f	the percentage of workers who leave their job for normal reasons
g	workers employed on a temporary basis
h	large numbers of skilled workers and unskilled workers but few people in middle occupations
С	LANGUAGE OF TRENDS
	thoose a word or phrase from the box to replace each of the underlined phrases in the attences below.
pai	red back / plummeted / poured / slipped / soared / sank into the red / tripled
29	Property prices have <u>increased by 300 per cent</u> since 1990.
30	The price of copper <u>fell slightly</u> during today's trading
31	Demand for petrol has <u>surged</u> following fears that there could be shortages.
32	The airline's share price took a sharp dive yesterday
33	As profits <u>turned to loss</u> , the mood became despondent
34	Investment <u>flowed</u> into technology shares, showing signs of fresh optimism.
35	The company has gradually cut its production costs over the last year
L۵	NGUAGE
Α	Inversion
5 R	ewrite each of the following sentences, starting with the word or words given.
36	We created a hugely successful product and also won an award for its design.

a where a high turnover of staff is common



37	I had no so back there.		urned from my trip to	o New York than I got an e-mail asking me to go	)
	No sooner				
38	When they	looked	at the invoice again,	they realised they had made a mistake.	
	Only when				
39	You should	not disc	close this information	to anyone.	
	On no acco	unt			
В	CONDITIO	ONALS			
	consultant ch sentence	_		a client. Choose the best answer to complete	
Coi	nsultant	payme	-	act, and there is no mention of an advance d a provision for this, I would be happy to accep	t
			, ,	rovided for in our standard contract. re going to ask for an advance payment, we cou	uld
Co	nsultant		unately, it's my policy	y never to take on work <sup>41</sup> an	
Clie	ent	we hav	e to go to our legal d	ng to cause delays if we alter the terms. It mean epartment and ask them to redraft. We could hatract in time if you42 on this	nave
Co	nsultant			nave a number of expenses when I start the world lift there	rk.
Clie	ent		nderstand that. But n oring forward the first	naybe we can find a solution. Would it help if w t payment?	e
Co	nsultant	How so	oon would you be abl 4 that?	e to make the first payment if we	
Clie	ent	If we a		soon as the contract has been signed by everyout it about a week to ten days later.	ne,
Co	nsultant	•	could guarantee the f d agree to that.	irst payment within a week of my starting work	., I
Clie	ent	If you	<sup>46</sup> t	the contract today, I can get the ball rolling.	
40	a Had we k	nown	b If we knew	c If we would have known	
41	a unless the	ere is	b if there were not	c if there won't be	
42	a will insist		b insisted	c insist	
43	a isn't		b wouldn't be	c couldn't be	
44 a) would do			b) did	c) will do	



45 a) you should	b) snould you	c) you can	
46 a) signed	b) were to sign	c) sign	
SKILLS DEVELOPM	ENT		
7 Complete each of the The first letter of the a		ction to a presentation using Civen.	ONE suitable word.
Good morning. My nan	ne's Louise Phipps an	d I'm an ethical management c	onsultant. It's my
great p	<sup>47</sup> to be here with	you today to t	_ <sup>48</sup> about ethical
management practice.	The a	<sup>49</sup> of this presentation is to	
d <sup>50</sup> a	an approach to mana	gement that takes social respo	nsibility into
account. As I'm sure yo	u'll a	<sup>51</sup> , ethical management is no	t only a matter of
behaving responsibly to	owards staff inside th	e company, it is also about resp	oonsibility to the

outside world: the wider community and the environment. So I've divided my talk into three p\_\_\_\_\_\_52. I'll start by I\_\_\_\_\_\_53 at ethical staff management. Then I'll

m\_\_\_\_\_<sup>54</sup> on to talk about responsibility for the environment. And

i\_\_\_\_\_56 at any time if you have any questions.

I\_\_\_\_\_55, I'll be examining the corporate role in society. Please feel free to



### READING

8 A Read the article A new age of social responsibility and answer the following questions.

## A new age of social responsibility

Scepticism is usually in order when companies boast how socially responsible they are, but Nike's decision to publish its entire list of contract manufacturers on the Internet is harder to dismiss. Nike's move opens a new front in companies' efforts to engage with their critics.

As Nike states in its latest corporate responsibility report, it is often hard to establish precisely what is happening at the 800-odd factories that make its footwear and clothing under contract. Many of the factories are remote, and some employ over 10,000 people. While factories receive visits both from Nike monitors and from the US-based Fair Labor Association, the company concedes the process 'is at times an overwhelming and incomplete body of work'.

Nike is hoping other companies will publish their factory lists, too. Hannah Jones, Nike's vice-president for corporate responsibility, says Nike would like to see the best-run contract factories using their status as suppliers to the big brands to bid for more work.

Nike's approach moves corporate responsibility into its third age. The first age was corporate philanthropy – companies donating money to various community projects. The \$170m that Wal-Mart gave in charitable donations last year is a good example of first-age corporate responsibility. Of course, some critics oppose even this form of corporate largesse, arguing that companies should concentrate on making profits and paying dividends, leaving it to shareholders to decide what charitable donations to make.

Corporate responsibility's second age was reputation management and risk avoidance. Second-age corporate responsibility advocates say knowing what is on campaigners' minds is as important to a company's health as protecting it from fraud. An activists' campaign that attracts public support can do huge damage to a company and its shareholders. Many now believe engagement with the wider community can alert a company to future risks. It is also a means of building up a store of goodwill to draw on if the company's reputation is ever threatened.

Nike is now trying to go a stage further. The company says it sees corporate responsibility as a way of improving its performance rather than just protecting its reputation. Factories that ensure workers are registered for social-security benefits often become more productive as a result. Attention to one aspect of staff management often leads to improvement in others.

If other companies publish supplier lists, they can together devise common standards, Nike says. At present, different companies have different standards, which makes life difficult for the many factories that manufacture for more than one brand. If other companies published their manufacturing sites, they could devise common standards and save money by relying on one another's inspections.



- 57 What did Nike do to move corporate responsibility into its 'third age'?
  - a) made large donations to charities
  - b) published a full list of its contract manufacturers on the net
  - c) ensured that all workers in contract manufacturers receive social-security benefits
  - d) set new standards for contract manufacturers
- 58 Monitoring employment practice at contract manufacturers is difficult because ...

#### (Tick all the reasons mentioned in the article.)

- a) the factories are often far away.
- b) some factories are very large.
- c) there is no official body authorised to carry out inspections.
- d) contract manufacturers often don't grant access to their factories.
- e) many manufacturers produce for more than one brand.
- f) it is expensive to carry out inspections.
- g) there are no common standards.
- h) there is a shortage of people willing to do the job.
- 59 What does Nike hope to achieve from its action?

#### (Tick all the reasons mentioned in the article.)

- a) earn a good reputation as a socially responsible company
- b) set a trend for other companies to follow
- c) protect the company from fraud
- d) protect itself against campaigns from activists
- e) enable common standards to be set
- f) cut costs and improve performance
- g) force contract manufacturers to improve
- 60 What effect could Nike's action have on its contract manufacturers?
  - a) Campaigners may demonstrate outside their factories.
  - b) They are likely to be inspected more often.
  - c) They will find it harder to get business from other brands.
  - d) They will get a good reputation as Nike suppliers.
- 61 What kinds of actions are described in the article as 'the second age of corporate responsibility'?
  - a) offering money to community groups
  - b) communicating with the public and taking steps to avoid criticism
  - c) changing the focus of publicity campaigns
  - d) offering shareholders the chance to vote on charity donations

#### 9 B Cohesive devices

62	What does their refer to (paragraph 3, line 3)?
63	What does it refer to (paragraph 5, line 6)?
64	What does others refer to (paragraph 6, line 5)?
65	What does they refer to (paragraph 7, line 4)?



Name
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# **SPEAKING** (66-90)

Instructions for the speaking portion of this test have been provided by your trainer.

Your trainer will evaluate your speaking performance using the rubric below.

Criteria:	Marks
coherence	/ 5
fluency	/ 5
lexis	/5
complexity	/5
accuracy	/ 5
Total	/25

Key:

1/5 = needs a lot of improvement

2/5 = needs improvement

3/5 = approaches/meets standards

4/5 = meets/exceeds standards

5/5 = clearly exceeds standards

**Coherence**: logical organization and development of the topic or argument; clear interconnectedness of thoughts and ideas

**Fluency**: smoothness and (apparent) effortlessness of communication

Lexis: range and appropriateness of words and idiomatic expressions used

Complexity: range of grammatical forms and structures used

Accuracy: appropriateness/correctness of grammatical forms and structures used