

REVIEW TEST

PJI1A

ML: Units 8-9

Name:			
Teacher:		TOTAL (60 points to pass)	MARK
Number of points (max. 100 points)			
I. Listening:		III. Grammar:	
II. Vocabulary:		IV. Translation:	

I. Listening: (max. 20 points) points

II. Vocabulary: (max. 34 points) points

A. Translate the following expressions into English: (2 points each)

Držet krok s konkurencí – **to keep up with the competitors**

Dojít k nepřesným a zavádějícím závěrům – **to draw inaccurate and misleading conclusions**

Zadávat si měřitelné a přizpůsobitelné cíle – **to set measurable and adjustable goals**

Slabiny poradenských služeb pro podniky veřejných služeb - **drawbacks of consultancy for utility companies**

Vylepšit povědomí a chápání klíčových procesů – **to improve awareness and understanding of key processes**

Mírná úroveň trvalého růstu – **a modest level of sustained growth**

Čtyřnásobné zvýšení bankomatových poplatků – **fourfold growth/increase in cash machine charges**

Pomáhat rozvoji tvořivosti a podnikatelských aktivit – **to foster creativity and entrepreneurial activities**

B. Write expressions the following definitions refer to: (2 points each)

1. Arrangement in which a contractor is paid on the basis of actual cost of direct labor and actual cost of materials and equipment usage: **T&M contract**

2. a person who starts a new fashion or makes it popular: **trendsetter**

C. Complete the sentence with one of the following phrases; translate the selected phrase into Czech. (2 points each)

**BOTTOM LINE – BACK OFFICE – FOLLOWER –
DELIVERABLE – SKUNK WORKS – MILESTONE – SHAKEOUT**

1. If you send your managers on negotiation training, your company sees immediate gains to **the bottom line**.

In Czech: celkový hospodářský výsledek v účetnictví, čistý zisk

2. The first US fighter jet was developed by **skunk works**, i.e. in an unconventional way with minimal management constraints.

In Czech: malé izolované odd. pracující na inovacích s minimálním dohledem firmy

3. **Shakeouts** can often occur after an industry has experienced a period of rapid growth in demand followed by overexpansion by manufacturers.

In Czech: restrukturalizace, propouštění

D. Complete the sentences with correct forms of the following verbs; some verbs are not used: (1 point each)

SOLICIT – DECLARE – ASSUME – DETRACT – LEAK – SUBMIT – KINDLE

1. One mistake is not going to **detract** from your achievement.

2. The new project **kindled** his interest and he immediately started working on it.

3. Social democrats **solicit** votes among what they call “ordinary people”.

4. All applications must **be submitted** by Friday.

E. Complete each sentence with a word made from the word given in brackets. (1 point each)

1. We apologize for the delay and any **inconvenience** caused. (CONVENIENT)

2. The new revolutionary medicine can prevent **irrecoverable** visual loss. (COVER)

3. Interfering now could **worsen** the problem. (WORSE)

4. The advertising campaign was a total **failure**. (FAIL)

5. The consultancy promised to supply the **deliverables** in three stages. (DELIVER)

III. Grammar: (max. 30 points)

points

A. Fill in the gaps with a suitable preposition or adverbial, if necessary: (1 point each)

1. They'll do anything to whip **up** a bit of interest in a book..
2. You should tap **into** your advisor's experience.
3. He set **out** the reasons for his decision in his report.
4. Loyal customers were rewarded **with** a free season ticket..
5. Liz agreed to look after the baby **in** return for a free room.
6. This evidence detracts **from** the strength of the plaintiff's case.

B. Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same as the sentence above. (3 points each)

1. The fire was brought under control thanks to the night-watchman.
If it hadn't been for the night watchman the fire would have got out of control.
2. They don't have more chess books in the library.
I wish they had more chess books in the library.
3. 'I'll call off the football match if you don't behave,' the teacher said.
The teacher threatened to call off the match unless the children's behaviour improved

C. Fill the gaps with the appropriate form of the verbs in brackets. Add prepositions if necessary: (1 point each)

Last week I (1) **was walking** (walk) home after playing tennis when it (2) **started** (start) raining very heavily. 'Oh no, I (3) **will get** (get) soaked before I (4) **reach** (reach) home,' I thought. 'I wish I (5) **had remembered** (remember) to bring my raincoat.' But unfortunately I (6) **had left** (leave) it at home. How stupid of me! I (7) **am always forgetting/always forget** (always forget) to bring it with me. Luckily just then a friend of mine passed in her car and offered me a lift. '(8) **Are you going** (you go) home?' she asked, 'or (9) **do you want** (you want) to go for a drink?' 'I think I'd rather you (10) **took** (take) me home,' I said. 'If I (11) **don't change** (not change) my clothes, I know I (12) **will fall** (fall) ill, and then I (13) **won't be able** (not be able) to play in the tennis tournament next week. And I (14) **have been practising** (practise) hard for the last month.' 'I (15) **will wait** (wait) for you to change if you (16) **like** (like),' she told me. 'I think it's time you (17) **relaxed** (relax) for a change. You (18) **have been worrying** (worry) too much about things lately. And people who (19) **worry** (worry) too much (20) **fall** (fall) ill more easily. It's got nothing to do with the rain!'

D. Choose suitable words or phrases that can complete each sentence. The number of correct answers is 1-3. (2 points each)

1. Mary was late yesterday, _____ was unusual for her.
A: what
C: that of which
B: that
D: **which**
2. The minister suggested _____ regular meetings
A: **we should have**
C: **having**
B: to have
D: **that they had**
3. I'd rather _____ by plane.
A: to be going
C: **go**
B: **you didn't travel**
D: you will go

IV. Translation: (max. 16 points)

points

Translate the following sentences into English: (8 points each)

Mnoho firem je dosti zistných – skupují a přebírají konkurenci, což může vést ke vzniku nemotorných konglomerátů, které se zapomínají soustředit na svoji hlavní činnost a jejich investice jsou finanční zátěží. Jedinou záchranou je potom zbavit se těchto nesouvisajících podniků a předělat od základů firemní politiku.

A lot of companies are rather acquisitive – buying and taking over competitors, which may lead to the formation of unwieldy conglomerates that forget to concentrate on their core business and whose investment is a drag on finance. The only rescue is to divest of those unrelated enterprises and to radically redesign their corporate policy.

Na každý trh, kterému dominuje jedna velká společnost, může vtrhnout nová firma, jejímž cílem je vybudovat si tam *základnu pro další expanzi* (one word). Pokud s sebou přináší nový výrobek, má výhodu prvního hybatele i přes vysoké překážky pro vstup. Takové firmy jsou obvykle méně byrokratické, podporují *podnikání v rámci firmy* (one word) a budují výzkumné a vývojové stanice.

Every market dominated by one big company can be invaded by a new company that aims/intends to establish a toehold there. If it also brings a new product, it has the first mover advantage despite high entry barriers. Such firms are usually less bureaucratic, support intrapreneurship and build research and development sites.