

22 April 2013

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MOCK TEST

TASK 1: Prepare a *Mock test* for your classmate + *an answer key*.

Format:

Exercise 1: 5 phrases (translate into English) *e.g.: nabýt platnosti -*

Exercise 2: 8 prepositions *e.g.: “..... THE ATTENTION” Is used on a business letter to show that you intend it for a particular person.*

Exercise 3: 4 definitions *e.g.: exchanging files between computers on a network -*

Content: units 10, 11, 12, 13

PRINT OFF THE DOCUMENTS.

TASK 2: LOGISTICS - text

Read the article below about logistics and complete the missing items given in the box.

SCALE	VITAL	DEALS WITH	CUT	INVENTORIES
SUPPLY CHAIN	NECESSITY	EXCESS	TAKE PLACE	
INVOLVES	LOGISTICS	DELIVERED	ENTIRE	

Logistics: a new word for an old process?

Giving old jobs or industries new, interesting-sounding names is something which is often criticised today. Rubbish collectors have been called “environmental waste operatives,” and people who work in fast food restaurants “food preparation executives.” Some people have suggested that **1)** “.....” is nothing but a new word for what used to be called “transportation.”

However, there is more to it than that. It is certainly true that transport is an important part of logistics, but logistics also **2)** other processes.

Another common misunderstanding is that logistics is the same thing as **3)** management. Supply chain management, however, is only one part of logistics - its practical part.

Far from being a new, fashionable word, the term “logistics” was first used in a business context back in the early 1950s. It comes from military language: the improvement of supply processes has always been a **4)** part of military planning. Much modern logistics has its origins not only in recent theories of “just in time” management, but **5)** to the Second World War. In the army, it was seen as a branch of

engineering. The engineering department of the British army, the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, changed its name to the Royal Logistics Corps nearly twenty years ago.

Logistics has become so important because the changing world means it is necessary to radically rethink how products are **6)** And not only products: logistics also **7)** the delivery of services, information, or energy – gas or electricity.

As has already been noted, logistics is more than just transportation. It also incorporates lessons from just in time and total quality management, looking at overall processes **(8)**, co-ordination of activities, maximalisation of available resources), rather than just supply chains.

In a modern organisation, many different operations **9)**at the same time. All of these operations are interconnected, and have to reach the same project output. These operations take place on a global **10)**, involving different branches of a company, or different companies, who are possibly in different continents. This makes logistics, much more than delivering a package from point A to point B, a **11)**

Companies such as Norbert Dentressangle or Eddie Stobart have not just renamed themselves as “logistics” organisations, but have actually rethought their **12)** working procedures. They are no longer just delivery companies with a fleet of trucks, but now work as logistics consultants, managing the supply chain from start to finish.

Not surprisingly, the way in which things are transported has become a significant question for companies attempting to **13)** their carbon emissions. Rationalising transportation processes is one crucial way of doing this. This has given rise to the field of “reverse logistics.” Reverse logistics deals with problems of waste products, used packaging, the return of defective or **14)** products.

TASK 3: Grammar: THE PASSIVE

*You may first study the **THEORY** document in my syllabus, if necessary.*

EXERCISE 1: Circle the correct option.

1. IFL bought Nessafe.

- a) Nessafe had been bought by IFL.
- b) Nessafe was bought by IFL.
- c) Nessafe is bought by IFL.

2. Fred asked Simon.

- a) Simon was asked by Fred.
- b) Simon had been asked by Fred
- c) Simon is asked by Fred.

3. Caroline paid for the meal.

- a) The meal is paid for by Caroline.
- b) The meal has been paid for by Caroline.
- c) The meal was paid for by Caroline

4. Harry will meet you at the airport.

- a) You will have been met by Harry at the airport.
- b) You will be met by Harry at the airport.
- c) You would be met by Harry at the airport.

5. Tom respects Lindsay's opinion.

- a) Lindsay's opinion would be respected by Tom.
- b) Lindsay's opinion was respected by Tom.

c) Lindsay's opinion is respected by Tom.

6. Jane upset me by what she said.

- a) I would be upset by what Jane said.
- b) I was upset by what Jane said.
- c) I would have been upset by what Jane said.

7. I'm going to inform John later today.

- a) John would be informed by me later today.
- b) John was informed by me later today.
- c) John is going to be informed by me later today.

8. The police arrested 12 people.

- a) 12 people were arrested by the police.
- b) 12 people have been arrested by the police.
- c) 12 people should be arrested by the police.

9. Shiela might come to see you tomorrow.

- a) You might be visited by Shiela tomorrow.
- b) You will might be visited by Shiela tomorrow.
- c) You would be visited by Shiela tomorrow.

10. Frank Sinatra sang My Way.

- a) My Way was sung by Frank Sinatra.
- b) My Way had been sung by Frank Sinatra.
- c) My Way would be sung by Frank Sinatra.

EXERCISE 2: Rewrite the sentences using a passive form.

1) They will have to call the doctor.

The doctor _____ .

2) Somebody will have to deal with the problem.

The problem _____ .

3) You can't rely on him.

He _____ .

4) Nothing can account for this behaviour.

This behaviour _____ .

5) They offered a cup of tea.

We _____ .

6) Somebody gave her a book on wildlife.

She _____ .

7) People say he is an excellent skier.

He _____ .

8) He has ordered the children to go out.

The children _____