Business English

(Tests)

Money accepted

Q1	I like to visit other countries but I find the of travel is too high.				
	(a) money	(b) cost	(c) expenses	(d) currency	
Q2	She is very happy because	she starts her new tod	ay.		
	(a) job	(b) work	(c) labour	(d) post	
Q3	One day I hope I shall	the lottery.			
	(a) gain	(b) collect	(c) reach	(d) win	
Q4	He must have a lot of mone	ey because this summer he i	s going on a cruise the	world.	
	(a) about	(b) around	(c) across	(d) through	
Q5	Have you read that book	the life of Van Gogh?			
	(a) about	(b) of	(c) over	(d) in	
Q6	Do you want sugar in	your coffee?			
	(a) some	(b) much	(c) any	(d) little	
Q7	They do not cheques	in that restaurant.			
	(a) accept	(b) agree	(c) allow	(d) admit	
Q8	I cannot work today because	se I have very bad tooth			
	(a) pain	(b) hurt	(c) damage	(d) ache	
Q9	Children are not in that public house.				
	(a) aloud	(b) allowed	(c) accepted	(d) agreed	
Q10	You can see the abou	t the sale in the local paper.			
	(a) announcement	(b) warning	(c) notice	(d) advertisement	

Computers

Q1	How are you getting on	your new computer?		
	(a) at	(b) with	(c) by	(d) for
Q2	Not too bad but sometimes	I just can't get the of it.		
	(a) drop	(b) fall	(c) hang	(d) low
Q3	Do you mean it drives you	up the?		
	(a) wall	(b) ceiling	(c) floor	(d) roof
Q4	Well, not that often but ther	e are things that completely	me.	
	(a) mysterious	(b) mystery	(c) mysteriously	(d) mystify
Q5	What sort of things do you	have in?		
	(a) thought	(b) mind	(c) idea	(d) think
Q6	Well, take the times when e	everything		
	(a) frozen	(b) freezing	(c) freezes	(d) frees
Q7	Yes, I know what you mear	n that's when you'd like to sm	nash it to	
	(a) pieces	(b) piece	(c) peace	(d) peaces
Q8	Never mind, most of the time	ne it behaves like a little		
	(a) angle	(b) angel	(c) angelic	(d) angles
Q9	And just think of all the	. you get from having one.		
	(a) beneficiaries	(b) benefit	(c) benefits	(d) benefited
Q10	Personally I'm looking forward	ard to my holidays when I'll t	oe of it for two weeks!	
	(a) free	(b) freer	(c) freedom	(d) freed

Making an Appointment

Q1 Welcome back in this session — we're going to take a look at some of the vocabulary we used2.				abulary we used in session
	(a) somebody	(b) everybody	(c) anybody	(d) nobody
Q2	To start with, can you	what session 2 was all abou	ut?	
	(a) retain	(b) remain	(c) remind	(d) remember
Q3	Yes, that's right. It was all a a financial advisor.	about the job I do every day.	I expect you recall that I wo	rk for a financial company
	(a) at	(b) as	(c) on	(d) of
Q4	In other words I help people	e with their money.		
	(a) inviting	(b) inventing	(c) investing	(d) involving
Q5	My clients contact our office	e via email or phone and the	en we an appointment.	
	(a) make	(b) take	(c) give	(d) do
Q6	You arrange an appointme	nt with another person becar	use you want to or see	them.
	(a) encounter	(b) greet	(c) meet	(d) talk
Q7	The two things that are imposed next Monday 10	ortant for an appointment ar o'clock.	re the time and the place. Yo	ou say for example: Let's
	(a) on	(b) at	(c) in	(d) for
Q8	Another word that is very s meeting with person.	imilar in meaning to appointr	ment is the word date. A date	e is usually a private
	(a) different	(b) second	(c) other	(d) another
Q9	So, when you say: I've got	a date with my boss, it mear	ns you see your boss p	rivately.
	(a) are going to	(b) will not be	(c) will be	(d) would be
Q10	Possibly you also know the before and you are meeting	expression 'blind date', which them the first time.	ch is a rendezvous with a pe	rson you have never seen
	(a) at	(b) in	(c) for	(d) from

Late Again

Q1 Do you know time it is?					
	(a) which	(b) when	(c) what	(d) how	
Q2	No, I have idea.				
	(a) any	(b) no	(c) not	(d) some	
Q3	It's time you got				
	(a) on	(b) in	(c) over	(d) up	
Q4	I don't believe you. You can	n't be			
	(a) right	(b) accurate	(c) precise	(d) definite	
Q5	I'm telling that you must	up or			
	(a) haste	(b) hasten	(c) hurry	(d) quick	
Q6	Or what? on, tell me.				
	(a) Get	(b) Come	(c) Take	(d) Put	
Q7	Simply that you're going to	be for work.			
	(a) late	(b) later	(c) lately	(d) latest	
Q8	I think there's something yo	ou've			
	(a) forgiven	(b) forbidden	(c) forsaken	(d) forgotten	
Q9	Now, it's your to tell me.				
	(a) bend	(b) turn	(c) corner	(d) curve	
Q10	Remember that there's no	work today it's Sunday.			
	(a) for	(b) while	(c) because	(d) however	

Shopping

Q1 The trouble is I haven't made a						
	(a) detail	(b) note	(c) sheet	(d) list		
Q2	you must know what w	you must know what we need?				
	(a) Certainly	(b) Surely	(c) Definitely	(d) Absolutely		
Q3	Well, yes I do have a	good idea?				
	(a) pretty	(b) fine	(c) beautiful	(d) nice		
Q4	Do we need any dairy	?				
	(a) producers	(b) produced	(c) products	(d) producing		
Q5	Yes, we've almost run out .	cheese, butter, milk.				
	(a) through	(b) of	(c) by	(d) with		
Q6	Right, we'd get on with	h it.				
	(a) better	(b) sooner	(c) quicker	(d) faster		
Q7	Oh and we'll also need son	ne washing				
	(a) dust	(b) flakes	(c) powder	(d) grains		
Q8	I assume there's nothing	I said it would be quick.	Oh dear.			
	(a) included	(b) excluded	(c) either	(d) else		
Q9	What's the?					
	(a) thing	(b) matter	(c) material	(d) stuff		
Q10	Just look at the size of thos	se huge at the checkout	ts.			
	(a) tails	(b) lines	(c) queues	(d) rows		

On my Mobile

Q1	Q1 Hello — I'm just out my new mobile.				
	(a) testing	(b) probing	(c) finding	(d) trying	
Q2	Oh yes. Are you away	?			
	(a) distant	(b) long	(c) far	(d) quite	
Q3	Not really. I'm quite				
	(a) nearer	(b) near	(c) next	(d) nearly	
Q4	You very clear.				
	(a) sound	(b) ring	(c) hear	(d) noise	
Q5	Well, I did a lot of mor	ney on it.			
	(a) dispense	(b) pass	(c) spend	(d) dispose	
Q6	Tell where are you at the	?			
	(a) time	(b) second	(c) hour	(d) moment	
Q7	I've already told you I'm in	the			
	(a) place	(b) area	(c) spot	(d) location	
Q8	Well, this is very interesting	g but I am very			
	(a) busy	(b) occupied	(c) hurried	(d) active	
Q9	Don't — I'll see you ve	ery soon.			
	(a) concern	(b) care	(c) worry	(d) mind	
Q10	Oh there goes the front doo	or bell — oh it's you! I might	have		
	(a) thought	(b) believed	(c) considered	(d) guessed	

Basic Business English

Q1	The water in the refrigerator	r should be		
	(a) warm	(b) hot	(c) cold	(d) frozen
Q2	I will come home early	<i>1</i> .		
	(a) Today at night	(b) This night	(c) Tonight	(d) The night
Q3	Do you the bus to wor	k?		
	(a) take	(b) drive	(c) bring	(d) walk
Q4	Have you?			
	(a) turned skinny	(b) lost weight	(c) no more fat	(d) weighted less
Q5	She is a member the	gym.		
	(a) for	(b) from	(c) by	(d) of
Q6	He executive.			
	(a) is	(b) is an	(c) is a	(d) an
Q7	My friend likes work o	n extra projects.		
	(a) to	(b) of	(c) from	(d) the
Q8	Please a message on	the answering machine.		
	(a) make	(b) do	(c) leave	(d) report
Q9	Yesterday they very w	vell in their class.		
	(a) do	(b) does	(c) will do	(d) did
Q10	At work we get a 30 minute	lunch		
	(a) rest	(b) break	(c) vacation	(d) holiday

Business dialogue on the phone

Q1	Bob: Do you if I use your phone to call my wife?				
	(a) value	(b) worry	(c) mind	(d) allow	
Q2	Bill: Sure. Would you	use my cell phone or the one	e in my office?		
	(a) rather	(b) prefer	(c) like	(d) assume	
Q3	Bob: The one in your office	is fine. Do I need to an	ything special to get out of t	he building?	
	(a) tighten	(b) press	(c) compress	(d) dial	
Q4	Bill: Yes. You dial 9 ar	nd then your number.			
	(a) should	(b) could	(c) would	(d) shall	
Q5	Bob: If another call comes	in while I'm on the phone, sh	ould I put my wife on a	nd take it?	
	(a) wait	(b) hold	(c) hope	(d) the side	
Q6	Bill: No, that's alright. If you	u don't answer it will just go t	hrough to my and I can	call them back later.	
	(a) answering machine	(b) voicemail	(c) voice-recoder	(d) e-mail	
Q7	Bob picked up the and dialed 9 then his home number.				
	(a) handle	(b) cord	(c) thing-a-ma-jig-er	(d) receiver	
Q8	Bill straightened up the offi	ce, pretending not to listen to	Bob's of the conversa	tion with his wife.	
	(a) end	(b) part	(c) words	(d) half	
Q9	Finally Bob				
	(a) hanged up	(b) hang over	(c) hung up	(d) hung over	
Q10	Bill: I couldn't help but	you're having chicken for di	nner tonight. Can I come over	er?	
	(a) overhear	(b) eavesdrop	(c) listen	(d) comprehend	

Chit Chat: At the garage

Q1	Customer: Have you had a chance to at my car yet?				
	(a) see	(b) examine	(c) view	(d) look	
Q2	Mechanic: Yes, we've give	n it a examination.			
	(a) complete	(b) utter	(c) absolute	(d) actual	
Q3	Customer: And what do yo	u think is with it?			
	(a) incorrect	(b) wrong	(c) false	(d) faulty	
Q4	Mechanic: That's a of	a difficult answer to give in a	a few words.		
	(a) part	(b) lot	(c) bit	(d) section	
Q5	Customer: Well, just give n	ne the picture.			
	(a) casual	(b) general	(c) uncertain	(d) simple	
Q6	Mechanic: To start It's	s losing a lot of oil.			
	(a) at	(b) for	(c) in	(d) with	
Q7	Customer: I see. Anything?				
	(a) else	(b) ever	(c) over	(d) indeed	
Q8	Mechanic: Well, there's a lot more. I mean the petrol tank has a in it.				
	(a) gap	(b) hole	(c) space	(d) opening	
Q9	Customer: Why don't you tell me the What should I do?				
	(a) picture	(b) scene	(c) truth	(d) rightness	
Q10	Mechanic: Okay — I'll com	e straight to the — buy	a new car!		
	(a) angle	(b) conclusion	(c) end	(d) point	

Renting a place

Q1	In order for you to buy a ho	ouse in the United States, it is	s important that you have a	good report.	
	(a) school	(b) medical	(c) credit	(d) dental	
Q2	If you have pets, it is alway	s necessary to pay for a pet	when you rent an apar	tment.	
	(a) deposit	(b) vaccination	(c) leash	(d) walker	
Q3	When you are interested in for an apartment or house.	buying or renting a place yo	ou have to fill out,which	is a type of written request	
	(a) a police report	(b) an application	(c) an IRS form	(d) a parking ticket	
Q4	Sometimes when you rent	a studio apartment, it comes	already		
	(a) with pets	(b) with a pool	(c) with a backyard	(d) furnished	
Q5	is a person who is ren	ting the apartment or house			
	(a) Landlord	(b) Tenant	(c) Houseguest	(d) Host	
Q6	is a person who owns and runs an apartment building, a house or a land.				
	(a) Tenant	(b) Ranger	(c) Landlord	(d) Seller	
Q7	If you wish to temporarily reperson.	ent your apartment to somed	one else, that means you	your apartment to that	
	(a) sublet	(b) buy	(c) employ	(d) hire	
Q8	It is always good to provide	e letter to the landlord to	prove that you are a good	character.	
	(a) an accredited	(b) a touching	(c) an anonymous	(d) a reference	
Q9	is a contract that dete have to pay.	rmines for how long you can	stay at the place you are re	nting and how much you	
	(a) Document	(b) Lease	(c) Loan	(d) License	
Q10	Application fees are usually	y, which means you dor	n't get your money back.		
	(a) restituted	(b) reimbursed	(c) non-refundable	(d) inexpensive	

Applying for that Job

Q1	I would be very interested in for that job.				
	(a) entering	(b) working	(c) applying	(d) writing	
Q2	Do you want to as a candidate in the local elections?				
	(a) stand	(b) sit	(c) go	(d) try	
Q3	They are completely	up with all the noise in the ce	entre of town.		
	(a) tired	(b) fed	(c) sick	(d) ill	
Q4	The reason there are no be	uses is because the drivers a	are on		
	(a) hit	(b) stop	(c) strike	(d) leave	
Q5	The government has change	ged its policy and had a com	plete change of		
	(a) view	(b) opinion	(c) mind	(d) heart	
Q6	This supermarket is trying to young shoppers by offering fashionable clothes.				
	(a) target	(b) persuade	(c) encourage	(d) trap	
Q7	You should have those shares when they were cheap.				
	(a) taken out	(b) sold off	(c) bought up	(d) taken over	
Q8	You must try and hurry up because my patience is out.				
	(a) running	(b) racing	(c) pacing	(d) turning	
Q9	Have you ever tried your at running a business?				
	(a) arm	(b) finger	(c) hand	(d) leg	
Q10	After all these years she ha	as decided to take early			
	(a) leave	(b) finishing	(c) departure	(d) retirement	

Accounts

Q1	In order to check all the telephone calls made during the month I want the account to be				
	(a) detailed	(b) particular	(c) specialized	(d) itemized	
Q2	All the representatives are	allowed to spend money for	entertaining with their a	account.	
	(a) expensive	(b) expending	(c) expense	(d) expenses	
Q3	To spread the cost of spen	ding on articles you buy mar	ny big departments let you o	pen a	
	(a) credible	(b) credit	(c) credited	(d) credulous	
Q4	Once you are earning mon	ey and you want to keep it s	afe, you can always an	account with a bank.	
	(a) open	(b) start	(c) begin	(d) commence	
Q5	At the end of thirty days the	e company will ask you to	the account.		
	(a) arrange	(b) finish	(c) end	(d) settle	
Q6	The finance director is resp	onsible for the account	s for the business.		
	(a) holding	(b) keeping	(c) taking	(d) finding	
Q7	At the end of the financial year it is the responsibility of the chief finance officer to the accounts.				
	(a) print	(b) edit	(c) publish	(d) direct	
Q8	Before they got married, th	ey decided to open a a	ccount.		
	(a) united	(b) joint	(c) unified	(d) combined	
Q9	If you have saved some money, it is a good idea to put the money into a account.				
	(a) heap	(b) pile	(c) lump	(d) deposit	
Q10	However hard I try, I find it	impossible to account t	his missing sum of money.		
	(a) with	(b) to	(c) for	(d) by	

Letter Writing

Q1	I think it would be a good in	dea to in your letter that	you have worked in that typ	e of business previously.	
	(a) describe	(b) mention	(c) show	(d) demonstrate	
Q2	You need to improve the	of this letter because one	e or two things are in the wro	ong place.	
	(a) description	(b) indication	(c) layout	(d) picture	
Q3	Before you put the letter in	the envelope, make sure yo	u it in the right way.		
	(a) fold	(b) double	(c) treble	(d) hold	
Q4	If you want this letter to rea	ach the bank tomorrow, you h	nave no choice but to send i	t by mail.	
	(a) speed	(b) express	(c) excess	(d) fast	
Q5	When you are going to writ first.	e an important letter like tha	t, it is absolutely essential th	at you all the facts	
	(a) connect	(b) join	(c) deliver	(d) assemble	
Q6	When you read something you've written on the computer screen, it often looks all right although you should always read it first.				
	(a) check	(b) prove	(c) proof	(d) proven	
Q7	I advise you to check with a letter or a phone call if you intend to pay them a visit in order to save a wasted journey.				
	(a) previously	(b) prior	(c) ante	(d) beforehand	
Q8	Since that package contains valuable items, you must send it by post.				
	(a) required	(b) resigned	(c) registered	(d) repeated	
Q9	Quite honestly I cannot true deliver it for me.	st this particular letter to be s	sent by post and so I am usin	ng the services of a to	
	(a) courier	(b) runner	(c) traveller	(d) carrier	
Q10	I'm sure that computer prog	gram you use creates a very	good letter design but it's fa	r too for me.	
	(a) comprehensive	(b) complicated	(c) concentrated	(d) composite	

Flying on a Plane

Q1	The worst thing about flying is when you take				
	(a) up	(b) in	(c) off	(d) over	
Q2	Landing is also a rather	experience, too.			
	(a) frightening	(b) frightened	(c) frights	(d) frightful	
Q3	Come to think of it the bit b	etween leaving the ground a	and coming down again can	also on the nerves.	
	(a) strike	(b) play	(c) hit	(d) fall	
Q4	Of course during the flight	the airline staff try to keep yo	our mind		
	(a) concentrated	(b) dedicated	(c) concerned	(d) occupied	
Q5	They ask you if you want to	buy things you don't in all	want.		
	(a) truth	(b) honesty	(c) honestly	(d) truly	
Q6	·	s so you feel as if you're	e sitting at home watching te	elevision, starts chatting to	
	you.				
	(a) retired	(b) relaxed	(c) relapsed	(d) replete	
Q7	He tries to give you the that you're out in your car watching the countryside roll by.				
	(a) opinion	(b) thought	(c) impression	(d) interpretation	
Q8	Then you start to eat your r	meal and discover that the ki	nives and forks are made of	plastic and snap under	
	(a) pushing	(b) pulling	(c) pressing	(d) pressure	
Q9	As you've probably, I'r	m not really keen on flying.			
	(a) collected	(b) gathered	(c) assembled	(d) accumulated	
Q10	Mind you, once you've land	ded and you're saying goodb	ye to the smiling hostess, it's	s great to know you've	
	(a) survived	(b) surmounted	(c) surveyed	(d) surmised	

Planning a Business

Q1	It is essential before starting a business to work on a plan to problems later on.				
	(a) escape	(b) endure	(c) avoid	(d) enter	
Q2	The biggest in busines	ss can be eliminated if you h	ave sufficient capital to start	with.	
	(a) scene	(b) risk	(c) encounter	(d) harm	
Q3	Even when the economic s	situation is, there is alwa	ays present the need for plar	nning in a new business.	
	(a) mighty	(b) huge	(c) hefty	(d) strong	
Q4	Whatever happens in the function product.	uture there is absolutely no .	for good market researd	ch before you launch a new	
	(a) consideration	(b) criterion	(c) substitute	(d) contemplation	
Q5	Your concern is natura	ally the plan but don't forget	your capital or your premise	S.	
	(a) firstly	(b) primary	(c) primarily	(d) initially	
Q6	When people are considering your potential.	ng whether to loan your new	v business a substantial sum	, they are going to	
	(a) encompass	(b) evolve	(c) evaluate	(d) enquire	
Q7	It is worthwhile as mu	ch market research informat	ion as possible before you w	ork out your plan.	
	(a) including	(b) snatching	(c) grabbing	(d) gathering	
Q8	Her next task was to have warrant a loan.	a meeting with the bank mar	nager to that she had a	secure enough plan to	
	(a) declare	(b) demonstrate	(c) state	(d) announce	
Q9	There are certain weaknes	ses in your plan that need to	be urgently if you are	to succeed.	
	(a) affixed	(b) acquired	(c) addressed	(d) attended	
Q10	Since the start of the busin	ess many new ideas have	out of the original plan.		
	(a) developed	(b) shown	(c) gained	(d) built	

Computers

Q1	My computer is not capable	arate because it has no	o floppy drive.		
	(a) space	(b) compact	(c) disc	(d) place	
Q2	I understand that I can make it possible for both my computers to share the same programs by means of				
	(a) joining	(b) connecting	(c) linking	(d) networking	
Q3	I had only had my compute	r for three weeks when I had	d to have the hard drive		
	(a) replaced	(b) restored	(c) retaken	(d) revived	
Q4	Laptop computers are become	oming more and more in	n the business world.		
	(a) famous	(b) popular	(c) sought	(d) wished	
Q5	You have to have a really	mind in order to get you	r head round some of today'	s computing technology.	
	(a) acute	(b) cut	(c) razor	(d) sharp	
Q6	The great advantage of have	ving an external zip drive is t	hat you can use it as an exti	ra means of	
	(a) hoarding	(b) keeping	(c) holding	(d) storage	
Q7	They tried very hard to install the new components on the computer but the language in the manual was too for them to understand.				
	(a) technical	(b) technique	(c) technician	(d) technically	
Q8	When you look at the modern office today you could compare the changes with those that took place in the industrial in the 19th century.				
	(a) revolt	(b) revolution	(c) revolting	(d) revolving	
Q9	In order to the method	l by which staff pay is calcula	ated the company has bough	nt a new software package.	
	(a) facile	(b) facility	(c) factual	(d) facilitate	
Q10	Obviously a computer can	take all the hard work out of	a large mass of data.		
	(a) proceeding	(b) procedure	(c) processing	(d) processes	

Business Expressions (1)

Q1	I heard of a new company	today with which we should	co-operate and busines	ss with.	
	(a) make	(b) create	(c) have	(d) do	
Q2	Shortly after he was dismis	sed from the firm he decided	d to himself up in his ov	vn business.	
	(a) put	(b) set	(c) place	(d) hold	
Q3	They went business s	hortly after their children had	d left home and got married.		
	(a) out	(b) in	(c) into	(d) on	
Q4	As soon as they heard wha	at had happened, they i	t their business to find out th	e truth.	
	(a) made	(b) tried	(c) managed	(d) called	
Q5	I would ask you kindly not	to interfere with what I'm doi	ng as in all honesty it's	of your business.	
	(a) no	(b) nothing	(c) none	(d) nor	
Q6	Despite all the alterations that are taking place in the department store, the management wanted to explain it was business as				
	(a) common	(b) practical	(c) frequent	(d) usual	
Q7	She knew that there was some kind of business going on because strange things were happening.				
	(a) weird	(b) unusual	(c) funny	(d) stupid	
Q8	We really can't delay any more with our plans and must down to business as soon as possible.				
	(a) set	(b) get	(c) cut	(d) find	
Q9	When the bomb went off, n	nost of the injured were just	ordinary people going t	heir business.	
	(a) about	(b) along	(c) across	(d) through	
Q10	Although they had high hop	pes that they would be succe	essful, they out of busin	ess within six months.	
	(a) turned	(b) came	(c) went	(d) fell	

Business Expressions (2)

Q1	I've warned you before that	you shouldn't get involved i	n this matter and you have.	business discussing it.
	(a) some	(b) little	(c) no	(d) not
Q2	That's really not my concer	n at all and I'm certainly not	the business of telling	others what to do.
	(a) in	(b) out	(c) of	(d) by
Q3	She was very enthusiastic	about her new job and was r	making rapid progress ı	nobody's business.
	(a) as	(b) with	(c) similar	(d) like
Q4	I really wouldn't joke about	it because these people are	deadly serious and bu	siness.
	(a) signify	(b) mean	(c) require	(d) need
Q5	He didn't hesitate to tell me	that I wasn't wanted and jus	st told me to my own bu	usiness.
	(a) concern	(b) look after	(c) tend to	(d) mind
Q6	I'm afraid it won't be possib	le to talk to the boss today b	ecause he's away busi	ness till Tuesday.
	(a) off	(b) on	(c) for	(d) to
Q7	He was very keen that we l	kept in touch and for that rea	ason he handed me his busir	ness
	(a) ticket	(b) paper	(c) card	(d) notice
Q8	This is the really important	part of the machine and that	t's why we call it the busines	S
	(a) centre	(b) end	(c) area	(d) point
Q9	The whole site has nothing	but offices and administration	on centres and that's why we	e call it a business
	(a) place	(b) situation	(c) field	(d) park
Q10	All the famous film stars, ac business.	ctors, directors and writers w	vere at the festival represent	ing the world of
	(a) play	(b) drama	(c) show	(d) performance

How to agree

Q1	You can be absolutely sure I'm on your				
	(a) road	(b) corner	(c) route	(d) side	
Q2	You can on me for you	ur support.			
	(a) show	(b) rely	(c) try	(d) test	
Q3	Our views clearly at the	nis point I'm pleased to say.			
	(a) convert	(b) concert	(c) conduct	(d) coincide	
Q4	Fortunately the leader and	all her members were singing	ng from the same sheet		
	(a) hymn	(b) prayer	(c) lyric	(d) sermon	
Q5	It's good that we both have	the same way of at thin	ngs.		
	(a) seeing	(b) peeping	(c) looking	(d) viewing	
Q6	I'm pleased to say that we	speak on this matter with on	e		
	(a) sound	(b) tone	(c) harmony	(d) voice	
Q7	I certainly won't any o	bjection when you make you	ır proposal.		
	(a) rise	(b) raise	(c) lift	(d) arise	
Q8	I'm you all the way as	far as that's concerned.			
	(a) with	(b) by	(c) at	(d) across	
Q9	I'm happy to those sentiments and wish you every success.				
	(a) encompass	(b) enthuse	(c) endorse	(d) endure	
Q10	When it comes to the vote	I'm willing to put my up	and support you.		
	(a) head	(b) chin	(c) arm	(d) hand	

How to apologize

Q1	Please me for interrupting you, I didn't realize you were busy with someone else.				
	(a) forget	(b) forfeit	(c) forbid	(d) forgive	
Q2	I'm very that I'm late b	ut there is a train strike on a	t the moment.		
	(a) sore	(b) sorry	(c) sorrow	(d) sorrowful	
Q3	Please send my to the	e meeting as I shan't be able	to attend.		
	(a) apologies	(b) apologize	(c) apologized	(d) apologizing	
Q4	There's really no for m	ny behaviour last night. I can	only think that I'd had too m	uch to drink.	
	(a) exception	(b) escape	(c) excuse	(d) exclusion	
Q5	I know I shouldn't have mad what I said.	de those remarks about you	r work and I hope you now k	now how deeply I	
	(a) review	(b) regret	(c) respect	(d) restore	
Q6	I must your pardon, I r	mistook you for somebody el	se.		
	(a) bid	(b) bide	(c) beggar	(d) beg	
Q7	If it helps to put things right, please let me take everything I said earlier.				
	(a) again	(b) back	(c) in	(d) across	
Q8	Please accept this small pr	esent as my way of making .	for all the trouble I've ca	aused.	
	(a) attempts	(b) attention	(c) amends	(d) arrears	
Q9	All I can do now is simply b	eg your and hope that i	in time we can get back to w	here we used to be.	
	(a) interest	(b) interpretation	(c) inclination	(d) indulgence	
Q10	In their religion as long as t	hey, they will be forgive	en their sins.		
	(a) repent	(b) restore	(c) repeat	(d) request	

How to ask the way

Q1	Am I going in the right for the post office?				
	(a) route	(b) way	(c) sign	(d) direction	
Q2	Can you tell me please how I to the cinema from here?				
	(a) come	(b) get	(c) take	(d) fetch	
Q3	Could you please me	in the direction of the motory	vay?		
	(a) show	(b) indicate	(c) point	(d) deliver	
Q4	I'm making for the M25 mo	torway — is this road the mo	ost route?		
	(a) straight	(b) clear	(c) obvious	(d) direct	
Q5	Could you tell me please h	ow I am from the town	centre?		
	(a) near	(b) far	(c) close	(d) away	
Q6	Can you help please because I've lost my way and to get to the shops before closing time?				
	(a) need	(b) require	(c) request	(d) must	
Q7	I'm for the town hall — am I anywhere near?				
	(a) seeking	(b) making	(c) seeing	(d) trying	
Q8	I took the wrong at the last road junction, can you tell me how I get back on the motorway?				
	(a) turn	(b) turner	(c) turned	(d) turning	
Q9	to this map I should be near the church. Is it near?				
	(a) Following	(b) After	(c) According	(d) considering	
Q10	Is this for the railway	station?			
	(a) correct	(b) clear	(c) fine	(d) right	

How to complain

Q1	I'm really not satisfied with	the way you have the s	ituation.		
	(a) dealt	(b) handled	(c) done	(d) fingered	
Q2	I've really had enough of al	I your excuses, what I want	is some		
	(a) action	(b) acting	(c) acted	(d) active	
Q3	You've refused to help me	now for six months and so I	shall now have to take the m	natter	
	(a) on	(b) longer	(c) far	(d) further	
Q4	I must you do someth	ing immediately as I've been	patient long enough.		
	(a) persist	(b) desist	(c) insist	(d) consist	
Q5	I now want some kind of co	empensation for the total	of service I've experienced	l.	
	(a) lack	(b) fail	(c) failing	(d) missing	
Q6	I'm obviously not getting anywhere with my complaint please let me talk to someone to you.				
	(a) older	(b) above	(c) over	(d) senior	
Q7	I'm very unhappy with the way I've been No one seems at all interested in my case.				
	(a) considered	(b) treated	(c) placed	(d) pushed	
Q8	I believe I have very good for suing your company for negligence.				
	(a) lands	(b) terrains	(c) grounds	(d) areas	
Q9	If you don't do something to	oday, I shall be to take	legal action.		
	(a) held	(b) ordered	(c) commanded	(d) forced	
Q10	You're the tenth person I've	e been put through to and I'n	n on the point of losing my		
	(a) mood	(b) temper	(c) state	(d) feeling	

How to criticize

Q1	Quite honestly I didn't think	of the standard of actir	ng in the play.		
	(a) lot	(b) few	(c) little	(d) much	
Q2	If you want my opinion, I thought the food tasted revolting.				
	(a) honoured	(b) honourable	(c) honest	(d) honour	
Q3	To come straight to the	I think the management te	am needs replacing.		
	(a) summit	(b) top	(c) topic	(d) point	
Q4	There are several matters	on which I should like to take	e concerning your repor	t.	
	(a) outcome	(b) outlook	(c) issue	(d) outing	
Q5	There's really no virtue in n	ne pussy around becaus	se I might as well tell you it's	awful.	
	(a) treading	(b) footing	(c) walking	(d) tripping	
Q6	I have a long of things I think are wrong, where shall I start?				
	(a) story	(b) description	(c) file	(d) list	
Q7	I'm afraid to tell you that your standard of work has fallen well below what we think is				
	(a) considerable	(b) believable	(c) acceptable	(d) available	
Q8	In all honesty if I said that everything was all right, I'd simply be				
	(a) lying	(b) laying	(c) loading	(d) letting	
Q9	If you can't improve your level of work, I'm afraid you'll have to look for another job.				
	(a) anywhere	(b) elsewhere	(c) nowhere	(d) somewhere	
Q10	I'm sick and of always	having to put right your mis	takes.		
	(a) weary	(b) exhausted	(c) fatigued	(d) tired	

How to disagree

Q1	I'm sorry but I can't yo	our opinion on that.			
	(a) take	(b) share	(c) give	(d) find	
Q2 I very much regret that we must company on that issue.					
	(a) divide	(b) devise	(c) part	(d) leave	
Q3	Let's be honest about it we	'll never agree on that becau	ise our views are diametrica	lly	
	(a) apposed	(b) imposed	(c) supposed	(d) opposed	
Q4	We'll never agree, that's cle	ear so let's to differ.			
	(a) ask	(b) bid	(c) beg	(d) try	
Q5	You can argue with me till	the cows come but I car	n't accept that.		
	(a) away	(b) along	(c) back	(d) home	
Q6	I really see no point in cont	inuing this argument becaus	se we have no ground.		
	(a) basic	(b) own	(c) common	(d) similar	
Q7	There's absolutely no way I can you on that matter.				
	(a) meet	(b) hold	(c) take	(d) find	
Q8	Nothing in the world will ever make me change my on that subject.				
	(a) thought	(b) mind	(c) idea	(d) heart	
Q9	I would love to meet you ha	alf way but I'm afraid I can't b	pecause with me it's a matter	r of	
	(a) principal	(b) principles	(c) principally	(d) principle	
Q10	Let's it, you and I will I	never see eye to eye on this			
	(a) look	(b) take	(c) face	(d) see	

How to encourage

Q1	Well! This is a very good piece of work.				
	(a) made	(b) done	(c) finished	(d) taken	
Q2	I must congratulate you on	your efforts it up!			
	(a) Continue	(b) Take	(c) Keep	(d) Hold	
Q3	Don't give up whatever you	do. I'm sure you'll it in	the end.		
	(a) acquire	(b) get	(c) put	(d) make	
Q4	I'll by you no matter w	hat happens.			
	(a) stand	(b) keep	(c) lean	(d) support	
Q5	I'm sure if you, you'll s	succeed.			
	(a) pursue	(b) proceed	(c) propel	(d) persevere	
Q6	You've clearly got and	l it's obvious that you'll get to	the top.		
	(a) control	(b) power	(c) talent	(d) strength	
Q7	I've watched a lot of young people try to make a success of it, but you're the only one I really in.				
	(a) think	(b) trust	(c) hold	(d) believe	
Q8	I see no why you shou	uldn't be accepted as an emp	oloyee.		
	(a) cause	(b) sense	(c) reason	(d) doubt	
Q9	Never up. That's a goo	od philosophy.			
	(a) give	(b) do	(c) take	(d) try	
Q10	You mustn't ever be o	ff by a few setbacks.			
	(a) taken	(b) held	(c) put	(d) pushed	

Online Marketing Campaign

Q1	She was going to discuss the matter with her colleagues or her family.				
	(a) but	(b) yet	(c) neither	(d) either	
Q2	Our project team tried hard	to think all the possible	e alternatives before making	a decision.	
	(a) of	(b) at	(c) by	(d) as	
Q3	Timing can be crucial	when you're considering lau	nching a new online marketi	ng campaign.	
	(a) strongly	(b) greatly	(c) extremely	(d) already	
Q4	Are you able to our co	onditions of delivery in line wi	ith our recent invoice?		
	(a) except	(b) expect	(c) accept	(d) access	
Q5	Fortunately for us we're fine	ding our new internet division	n is showing an increased		
	(a) prophet	(b) profit	(c) profitably	(d) profits	
Q6	Following some recent rese	earch our engineers tha	nt our index system has scop	pe for fast improvement.	
	(a) fined	(b) finding	(c) found	(d) finds	
Q7	In our line of business it is	vital to host our website on c	our own server of getting	g someone else to do it.	
	(a) except	(b) but	(c) besides	(d) instead	
Q8	Before you employ new star professional experience.	aff you should carry out a	examination of their perso	nal qualities and	
	(a) careful	(b) caring	(c) carefulness	(d) carefully	
Q9	Thanks to the high standar	ds of service we offer our cu	stomers, we have been able	e to establish an excellent	
	(a) repute	(b) reputable	(c) reputation	(d) reputedly	
Q10	An interactive website can spent on correspondence.	save your organisation	amounts of time and money	that would otherwise be	
	(a) signify	(b) significant	(c) significance	(d) signification	

Adverbially Speaking

Q1	They had to drive up the hill because the car was very old.				
	(a) easily	(b) intently	(c) slowly	(d) fairly	
Q2	Please listen because	this is important.			
	(a) quietly	(b) quickly	(c) nicely	(d) carefully	
Q3	Sorry we're late but we got	here as as we could.			
	(a) recently	(b) quickly	(c) well	(d) nearly	
Q4	He mumbled throughout his	s speech so I could und	lerstand a single word.		
	(a) really	(b) fully	(c) hardly	(d) hard	
Q5	I trust his judgement — he	makes a mistake.			
	(a) never	(b) always	(c) quite	(d) simply	
Q6	You've ruined my new	carpet with your filthy shoes	S.		
	(a) rarely	(b) sometimes	(c) usually	(d) completely	
Q7	You haven't written that	at letter, have you?			
	(a) clearly	(b) truly	(c) actually	(d) blankly	
Q8	I have told her not to d	do that and yet she always d	oes.		
	(a) admittedly	(b) repeatedly	(c) wholeheartedly	(d) frankly	
Q9	It was a very long day but w	ve arrived in time for tea	a.		
	(a) eventfully	(b) unusually	(c) dully	(d) eventually	
Q10	He didn't want me to enter	and disputed my reaso	n for being there.		
	(a) hotly	(b) terribly	(c) horribly	(d) awfully	

Letter of Complaint (1)

Q1	I am writing this letter to you as a sort of last since all my attempts to phone you				
	(a) result	(b) return	(c) report	(d) resort	
Q2	and to try and make an	to meet you and discuss n	ny problem with you have be	en unsuccessful.	
	(a) appoint	(b) appointee	(c) appointment	(d) appointing	
Q3	I would like to tell you the s	tory from the beginning	l.		
	(a) simple	(b) same	(c) extreme	(d) very	
Q4	In January this year I bough	ht a washing machine from y	ou for which I paid		
	(a) cash	(b) money	(c) cheque	(d) pounds	
Q5	and made for it to be o	delivered to my home in Sou	thcote on the following Tues	sday.	
	(a) instigations	(b) arrangements	(c) alterations	(d) confirmations	
Q6	I stayed in all day on a machine would arrive.	as you had informed me that	you could not be sure at wh	at time of day the washing	
	(a) intention	(b) regard	(c) purpose	(d) plan	
Q7	In the end nobody came the	at day. When I phoned, I wa	s told it come the follow	ving Tuesday.	
	(a) will	(b) shall	(c) ought	(d) would	
Q8	Again I stayed in all day in	and there was no delive	ery.		
	(a) vain	(b) fault	(c) vanity	(d) error	
Q9	After six more phone calls	I succeeded in settling	on a date		
	(a) eventfully	(b) event	(c) eventually	(d) events	
Q10	and the machine came on	Tuesday February 20th — a	lmost 5 weeks after the	delivery date.	
	(a) promising	(b) promised	(c) promises	(d) promise	

Letter of Complaint (2)

Q1	I had the washing machine fitted by a plumber but he was unable to make the thing work.				
	(a) renowned	(b) remarkable	(c) reputable	(d) respectable	
Q2	one of the component could be fitted.	s was faulty and he recomm	ended that I got back to you	so that a replacement	
	(a) Appearing	(b) Appearance	(c) Apparition	(d) Apparently	
Q3	When I telephoned your sto	ore and explained the to	your receptionist,		
	(a) criterion	(b) situation	(c) place	(d) happening	
Q4	I was with the comme	nt, 'Oh not you again'			
	(a) told	(b) remarked	(c) said	(d) greeted	
Q5	which I found most es	pecially since throughout the	e protracted period of waiting	for the machine	
	(a) offended	(b) offending	(c) offensive	(d) offends	
Q6	I remained calm although I	believe I have every reason	for up a fuss.		
	(a) hitting	(b) kicking	(c) knocking	(d) striking	
Q7	I eventually got put to	the technical department			
	(a) through	(b) over	(c) in	(d) across	
Q8	who were most hand				
	(a) to	(b) in	(c) by	(d) off	
Q9	and told me there was	that could be done immedia	ately		
	(a) less	(b) little	(c) least	(d) few	
Q10	since there were a number	of people sick.			
	(a) through	(b) for	(c) off	(d) under	

Letter of Complaint (3)

Q1	We now move on to late M	arch when I imagine that the	sick employees were fully .	
	(a) restored	(b) returned	(c) retired	(d) recovered
Q2	and one of your technical s	staff came out to see me with	the intention of replacing th	e part.
	(a) defective	(b) deficient	(c) defining	(d) defeating
Q3	Unfortunately he had	the wrong part with him		
	(a) delivered	(b) fetched	(c) brought	(d) picked
Q4	and was very as to wh	nen he would be able to find	the right part and get it back	to me.
	(a) unable	(b) unsure	(c) unskilled	(d) untrained
Q5	Another visit took in la make the washing machine	ate April but the engineer, alt e work.	hough he had got the right p	eart with him, was unable to
	(a) position	(b) spot	(c) time	(d) place
Q6	It was at this stage that I w	as seriously considering gett	ing of the machine	
	(a) rid	(b) riddance	(c) hold	(d) loose
Q7	and asking for a			
	(a) repeat	(b) refund	(c) replace	(d) return
Q8	When I this matter wit	h one of your staff		
	(a) rose	(b) risen	(c) arose	(d) raised
Q9	I was informed that this wa	s out of the		
	(a) problem	(b) concern	(c) question	(d) hand
Q10	and they would send some	one in the ' future'.		
	(a) near	(b) next	(c) soon	(d) coming

Letter of Complaint (4)

Q1	At the beginning of May I d	lecided that the only course	of action was to a visit t	o your store	
	(a) charge	(b) settle	(c) pay	(d) owe	
Q2	and meet you face to face	so that the matter could be s	settled once and for		
	(a) everything	(b) now	(c) then	(d) all	
Q3	I should have checked day.	d first since when I reached t	he shop I was led to believe	that you were out for the	
	(a) Admittedly	(b) Admitting	(c) Confessing	(d) Allowing	
Q4	Throughout this time of cou	urse I have been without the	of a washing machine		
	(a) faculty	(b) facility	(c) ability	(d) control	
Q5	and have had to use the lo	cal			
	(a) launder	(b) laundering	(c) launderette	(d) launderer	
Q6	From the end of May until	August I have been away on	business and was surprised	I that that period	
	(a) while	(b) attending	(c) from	(d) during	
Q7	no effort has been made to write to me and keep me to date.				
	(a) on	(b) up	(c) in	(d) over	
Q8	Since returning in September end of my	oer I have made at least a do	zen phone calls and quite fr	ankly I have reached the	
	(a) tether	(b) line	(c) rope	(d) cord	
Q9	and must that you do	something immediately to pu	ut the matter right.		
	(a) persist	(b) resist	(c) insist	(d) desist	
Q10	If I do not hear from you by	the end of this week I shall	be forced to legal advic	ee.	
	(a) search	(b) find	(c) look	(d) seek	

Retirement Plans

Q1	When Dad turned 40 we ga	ave him an the hill party	' .		
	(a) after	(b) top of	(c) under	(d) over	
Q2	Young workers should beg	in now in preparation fo	or retirement.		
	(a) investing	(b) anticipating	(c) funding	(d) spending	
Q3	we have more than er	nough volunteers for the job.			
	(a) Serious	(b) Thankful	(c) Fortunately	(d) Scrumptiously	
Q4	He threw away the yogurt I	pecause it was of date.			
	(a) past	(b) terrible	(c) more	(d) out	
Q5	Talk to your insurance age	ncy about the your plan	provides.		
	(a) coverage	(b) information	(c) coverages	(d) equity	
Q6	Consumers are constantly with pleas to buy products that they, 'can't live without.'				
	(a) bombed	(b) bombarded	(c) bombarding	(d) bombards	
Q7	She is very in everything she does.				
	(a) cultivate	(b) engagement	(c) inspire	(d) meticulous	
Q8	Gas prices are at an all-time	ne			
	(a) interest	(b) high	(c) expensive	(d) rising	
Q9	Analysts said the acquisition would earnings.				
	(a) boost	(b) gain	(c) range	(d) rise	
Q10	Fire code regulations	that fire extinguishers be pla	ces strategically throughout	the building.	
	(a) renounce	(b) refrain	(c) understand	(d) require	

Daily Business Activities

Q1	My went very well. I th	nink I will get the job.			
	(a) interview	(b) interstate	(c) invitation	(d) inspecting	
Q2	She likes your of writing	ng.			
	(a) jester	(b) paper	(c) test	(d) style	
Q3	There is a water in the	e hallway next to the bathroo	m.		
	(a) fling	(b) thing	(c) hole	(d) fountain	
Q4	This report is next we	ek.			
	(a) gave	(b) due	(c) expect	(d) date	
Q5	I cannot print the flyers bed	cause the is out of pape	r.		
	(a) printer	(b) impression	(c) machine	(d) impersonator	
Q6	We normally serve five hur	ndred every day.			
	(a) customs	(b) customers	(c) consume	(d) commuters	
Q7	At the annual picnic we will be hotdogs and chicken.				
	(a) serving	(b) picketing	(c) holding	(d) rendered	
Q8	From time time the ins	spector comes to make sure	that everything meets healtl	n standards.	
	(a) in	(b) and	(c) to	(d) for	
Q9	The bigger they are the harder they				
	(a) cry	(b) hit	(c) swim	(d) fall	
Q10	Do you keep your files in you	our desk			
	(a) envelop	(b) drawer	(c) pocket	(d) leg	

Faxes

Q1	Our fax machine is, could you please mail us a hardcopy instead?				
	(a) under	(b) over	(c) down	(d) downward	
Q2	Did you receive the fax I	you this morning?			
	(a) mailed	(b) sent	(c) e-mailed	(d) gave	
Q3	I did not receive your fax. A	are you sure you the rig	ht number?		
	(a) typed	(b) pushed	(c) touched	(d) dialed	
Q4	The should note who is regarding.	the fax is to, who it is from, the	he fax number, the number	of pages and what the fax	
	(a) cover sheet	(b) first page	(c) message page	(d) blank sheet	
Q5	Load all documents to be fa	axed up in the fax tray.			
	(a) face	(b) top	(c) head	(d) foot	
Q6	Always write a short to	explain what the fax is for a	and who it should go to.		
	(a) memory	(b) memo	(c) observation	(d) announcement	
Q7	I prefer e-mail fax mad	chines because it is so much	less complicated.		
	(a) instead	(b) than	(c) to	(d) of	
Q8	I would rather just send e-n	nails because it is easie	er.		
	(a) from now after(c) from now and later		(b) from now and forward (d) from now on		
Q9	If you want to submit a doc	ument that contains a a	a fax might be better than an	e-mail.	
	(a) sign	(b) signature	(c) handwriting	(d) signet	
Q10	Push the start button to ser wadded up.	nd the fax, then watch to ma	ke sure the paper throu	igh right and does not get	
	(a) slides	(b) moves	(c) feeds	(d) passes	

Placing an order via phone

Q1	eceptionist 1: Thank you for calling ABC Inc., this is Mary. How may I your call?				
	(a) send	(b) drive	(c) pass	(d) direct	
Q2	Phil: Could you to acc	ounting please?			
	(a) put me through	(b) put me on	(c) put me out	(d) put me in	
Q3	Receptionist 1: One p	lease.			
	(a) instant	(b) jiffy	(c) flash	(d) moment	
Q4	Receptionist 2: Thank you	for calling Friendly Neighbor	s! can I help you today	?	
	(a) Who	(b) Why	(c) What	(d) How	
Q5	Fred: May I with the s	upervisor of international affa	airs please?		
	(a) talk	(b) speak	(c) chat	(d) holler	
Q6	Receptionist 2: I'm sorry, si	ir, he's unavailable right now	. Would you like for me to	you to his voicemail?	
	(a) shift	(b) relocate	(c) transfer	(d) pass	
Q7	Fred: No thank you. I'll	. back again later.			
	(a) be	(b) try	(c) come	(d) attempt	
Q8	To-go specialist: Thank you	u for calling Motzeralla's 'to-g	go' Amy, how can I hel	p you?	
	(a) I am	(b) Here is	(c) My name is	(d) This is	
Q9	Nick: I would like to a	to-go order.			
	(a) make	(b) do	(c) place	(d) deliver	
Q10	To-go specialist: What can	I for you today sir?			
	(a) get	(b) buy	(c) make	(d) order	

Will and Living Will

Q1	1 A Will is a legal document that informs the doctor of what care you would like to receive in specific situations.				
	(a) Legal	(b) Dying	(c) Living	(d) Final	
Q2	A is a legal declaration	n that states how people war	nt their belongings to be take	en care of after their death.	
	(a) Will	(b) Living will	(c) Estate insurance	(d) Contract	
Q3	· ·	between "Will" and "Livin ed Health Care Directive" for	•	dopted the names "Health	
	(a) mistakes	(b) confusion	(c) tidiness	(d) lucidity	
Q4	Planning is the general taxes for after his death.	al planning of an individual's	wealth, along with the arran	gements for his will and	
	(a) Life	(b) Will	(c) State	(d) Estate	
Q5	Neither Will or Living Will c documents.	an be replaced by one anoth	ner. A estate plan will co	ontain both of these	
	(a) incomplete	(b) thorough	(c) deficient	(d) inadequate	
Q6	When people want to have a secure health protection, they get Insurance. This will assure them proper medical care when they need treatment for an illness or preservation of their mental of physical well-being.				
	(a) Mortgage	(b) Obituary	(c) Health	(d) Retirement	
Q7	If you don't have a Will and causing a troublesome disp	you die, your estate will be bute over your belongings.	comforming with a stric	t legal formula possibly	
	(a) disposed	(b) accumulated	(c) displaced	(d) disarranged	
Q8	•	advisable for couples to writ nnot be changed even if only		ns: it is only effective after	
	(a) Joint	(b) Separate	(c) Single	(d) Widowed	
Q9	It is necessary for two witne	esses who are not of th	e will to be present when an	individual signs his will.	
	(a) relatives	(b) donors	(c) predecessors	(d) beneficiaries	
Q10	For a will to be properly	it must be signed.			
	(a) unfulfilled	(b) executed	(c) sketchy	(d) read	

Ways of commenting

Q1	If you want my honest opinion, I thought the play was				
	(a) litter	(b) dust	(c) waste	(d) rubbish	
Q2	It was quite a good film but	I thought the characters we	re a bit like		
	(a) paper	(b) cardboard	(c) plastic	(d) material	
Q3	It's quite a nice car but ther	e was not very much in	the back.		
	(a) area	(b) limit	(c) room	(d) fullness	
Q4	She's pleasant enough but	not very pretty. In fact I'd sa	y she was rather		
	(a) plain	(b) straight	(c) simple	(d) casual	
Q5	The first time you see the v	riew you can't believe it. It ali	most takes your breath		
	(a) out	(b) over	(c) under	(d) away	
Q6	I sat through the concert fe	eling really bored and sleepy	y and had to stop myself from	m several times.	
	· ·		• •		
	(a) gaping	(b) yawning	(c) stretching	(d) crying	
Q7	(a) gaping		(c) stretching	(d) crying	
Q7	(a) gaping It was one of the most emb	(b) yawning	(c) stretching	(d) crying	
Q7 Q8	(a) gaping It was one of the most emb me. (a) ease	(b) yawning parrassing moments of my life	(c) stretching e and I just wanted the grou (c) open	(d) crying nd to up and swallow (d) crack	
	(a) gaping It was one of the most emb me. (a) ease	(b) yawning parrassing moments of my life (b) throe	(c) stretching e and I just wanted the grou (c) open	(d) crying nd to up and swallow (d) crack	
	(a) gaping It was one of the most emb me. (a) ease In my opinion no one in the (a) as	(b) yawning parrassing moments of my life (b) throe wir right mind would ever go a	(c) stretching e and I just wanted the grou (c) open and pay to see a play th	(d) crying and to up and swallow (d) crack nat. (d) like	
Q8	(a) gaping It was one of the most emb me. (a) ease In my opinion no one in the (a) as The room was good, the be	(b) yawning parrassing moments of my life (b) throe eir right mind would ever go a (b) same	(c) stretching e and I just wanted the grou (c) open and pay to see a play th	(d) crying and to up and swallow (d) crack nat. (d) like	
Q8 Q9	(a) gaping It was one of the most emb me. (a) ease In my opinion no one in the (a) as The room was good, the be	(b) yawning parrassing moments of my life (b) throe pair right mind would ever go a (b) same and was comfortable and the second	(c) stretching e and I just wanted the grou (c) open and pay to see a play th (c) more service was excellent but the	(d) crying and to up and swallow (d) crack nat. (d) like hotel food left a lot to be (d) included	

Ways of disapproving

Q1	There is no way that I can agree to you early today.				
	(a) submitting	(b) renouncing	(c) leaving	(d) departing	
Q2	I must object and make it coscheme.	lear that I am totally an	y measures that suggest cha	anges to the original	
	(a) up	(b) without	(c) against	(d) off	
Q3	He has the of always	rejecting any idea that will ch	nange the current arrangeme	ents.	
	(a) habit	(b) custom	(c) task	(d) job	
Q4	I cannot condone that sort	of in my establishment	and would ask you to remen	nber that in future.	
	(a) routine	(b) manners	(c) going	(d) behaviour	
Q5	I have no choice really but	to turn your recent prop	oosal because it is complete	ly unworkable.	
	(a) off	(b) over	(c) down	(d) across	
Q6	They can't possibly go	. with your suggestions beca	use it will involve too much	expenditure.	
	(a) over	(b) along	(c) in	(d) above	
Q7	Quite honestly I'd have to b	pe out of my to sanction	what is a crazy proposition.		
	(a) sense	(b) balance	(c) thought	(d) mind	
Q8	When her father discovered their way to prevent the ma	d that his daughter wanted to arriage.	o marry a pop singer, he dec	cided to put every in	
	(a) obstacle	(b) burden	(c) impediment	(d) problem	
Q9	He told me there was defin	itely no that I would pas	ss my examination until I did	some work.	
	(a) occasion	(b) chance	(c) opportunity	(d) time	
Q10	You could tell by the h	ne refused to smile that he di	dn't like the story.		
	(a) method	(b) plan	(c) way	(d) path	

Ways of greeting

Q1	Great to see you again. I haven't seen you ages.				
	(a) by	(b) from	(c) of	(d) for	
Q2	Welcome to our house. Co	me in and make yourself			
	(a) comfortable	(b) easy	(c) relaxing	(d) comforting	
Q3	How do you do? I don't thir	nk we've met			
	(a) after	(b) since	(c) then	(d) before	
Q4	Hi Mary. Where have you b	oeen yourself all this tim	ne?		
	(a) discovering	(b) hiding	(c) finding	(d) looking	
Q5	Good morning, sir. I hope y	ou will have an enjoyable	in our hotel.		
	(a) stay	(b) halt	(c) stop	(d) sojourn	
Q6	Good evening to you all. Le	et me find you a near th	e window.		
	(a) corner	(b) angle	(c) table	(d) part	
Q7	How are you, David.? I must you're looking very well.				
	(a) declare	(b) recite	(c) state	(d) admit	
Q8	Hello there. I just don't beli	eve it. You haven't changed	a since we last met.		
	(a) bit	(b) piece	(c) little	(d) section	
Q9	Ah, you must be Mary's husband. Do come in and everyone.				
	(a) see	(b) look	(c) find	(d) meet	
Q10	Here you are at last! I hope	e your here wasn't too h	orrible.		
	(a) travel	(b) journey	(c) trip	(d) voyage	

Way of saying goodbye

Q1	I'm afraid it's we left.				
	(a) occasion	(b) time	(c) opportunity	(d) hour	
Q2	If you don't, I think we	Il be cutting along.			
	(a) care	(b) think	(c) believe	(d) mind	
Q3	I'll be seeing you then in du	ıe			
	(a) path	(b) direction	(c) course	(d) route	
Q4	Well, as they say all good t	hings come to an			
	(a) end	(b) conclusion	(c) finale	(d) finality	
Q5	Thank you so much for	us you must come to us ne	ext time.		
	(a) taking	(b) getting	(c) making	(d) having	
Q6	Good bye then and me	e to all your family.			
	(a) remind	(b) remember	(c) recall	(d) repeat	
Q7	If we don't leave now I'm af	raid we'll the last train.			
	(a) forget	(b) fail	(c) miss	(d) turn	
Q8	It's been great meeting up	again and we mustn't it	so long next time.		
	(a) leave	(b) take	(c) wait	(d) lose	
Q9	Looks we ought to be	going really as it's got so late	e.		
	(a) as	(b) like	(c) when	(d) for	
Q10	Well, there's for it but	simply to wish you well and	say goodbye.		
	(a) something	(b) everything	(c) anything	(d) nothing	

Ways of approving

Q1	I'm quite happy to support	you in your for a loan.			
	(a) subscription	(b) indication	(c) application	(d) abdication	
Q2	I must admit I think your ide	ea is well considering.			
	(a) valuable	(b) worthy	(c) value	(d) worth	
Q3	I shall certainly recommend	d your for improving saf	ety in the work place.		
	(a) proposal	(b) preference	(c) preferment	(d) proponent	
Q4	You can on me for su	pport when the next election	comes up.		
	(a) number	(b) count	(c) account	(d) detail	
Q5	I would like to endorse	e your scheme for saving wa	ter.		
	(a) full heartedly	(b) open heartedly	(c) wholeheartedly	(d) complete heartedly	
Q6	The local council has appro	oved the plans for their	house.		
	(a) developing	(b) lengthening	(c) widening	(d) extending	
Q7	You can on me to support you when the matter is discussed at the next meeting.				
	(a) rely	(b) trust	(c) believe	(d) follow	
Q8	His choice of a new wife	with his parents' approva	l.		
	(a) struck	(b) met	(c) hit	(d) fell	
Q9	They all promised they would stand him when he put forward the idea of a strike.				
	(a) on	(b) to	(c) by	(d) through	
Q10	The meeting unanimously	supported the chairman whe	n he suggested that they	the meeting.	
	(a) shut	(b) finalise	(c) stop	(d) close	

Ways of showing pleasure

Q1	Now that's what I call absolutely				
	(a) perfect	(b) finished	(c) completed	(d) ended	
Q2	You couldn't have made th	at drink better if you'd			
	(a) tested	(b) trailed	(c) required	(d) tried	
Q3	What a delightful thos	e flowers give off when you	touch them.		
	(a) bloom	(b) colour	(c) scent	(d) smell	
Q4	Words just me when I	try to say how happy I am.			
	(a) fail	(b) miss	(c) pass	(d) fool	
Q5	I can say that I don't the	hink I've ever enjoyed mysel	f so much before.		
	(a) surely	(b) safely	(c) clearly	(d) notably	
Q6	There's really nothing like i	t, is there when you find you	've all the answers to th	ne test right?	
	(a) found	(b) seen	(c) acquired	(d) got	
Q7	The only problem with you	r cooking is that the more I e	at, the more I want more	re.	
	(a) any	(b) all	(c) some	(d) no	
Q8	I must be because it's	all too good to be true.			
	(a) thinking	(b) dreaming	(c) sleeping	(d) dozing	
Q9	Just let me try one more of	your delicious chocolates ar	nd then I'll not to take a	ny more.	
	(a) promise	(b) assure	(c) confirm	(d) affirm	
Q10	It's absolute here. I th	ink I'll stay at this hotel one r	more week.		
	(a) clarity	(b) certainty	(c) bliss	(d) fortune	

Ways of showing anger

Q1	I've had just as much as I o	an from you.		
	(a) find	(b) lean	(c) stomach	(d) point
Q2	You do that again and I'll	your head off.		
	(a) consume	(b) devour	(c) munch	(d) bite
Q3	I'm sorry but I can't take an	y more. I'm afraid I've reach	ed point.	
	(a) screaming	(b) crying	(c) howling	(d) shouting
Q4	You just touch that pie	ece of paper and I'll kill you.		
	(a) attempt	(b) dare	(c) try	(d) endeavour
Q5	How many more times do I	have to it to you, stupic	d?	
	(a) restrain	(b) render	(c) repeat	(d) resign
Q6	I know you find this highly a	amusing but to me it's no	matter.	
	(a) chortling	(b) chuckling	(c) grinning	(d) laughing
Q7	I'm warning you. I can take	just that much and mor	re.	
	(a) any	(b) no	(c) some	(d) enough
Q8	Everybody just get of	my way and leave me alone.		
	(a) out	(b) off	(c) with	(d) over
Q9	Not another word from either	er of you. That's		
	(a) conclusive	(b) final	(c) ending	(d) concluded
Q10	Right. I'm leaving. You can	do whatever you like. I could	dn't care	
	(a) more	(b) lesser	(c) least	(d) less

Ways of thanking

Q1	Words can't possibly how grateful I am for what you have done.				
	(a) detail	(b) delineate	(c) underline	(d) express	
Q2	Thank you so much for hel	ping me. I really it.			
	(a) accept	(b) agree	(c) appreciate	(d) deserve	
Q3	A thousand thanks for all y	our hard work. I shall never .	it.		
	(a) forego	(b) forget	(c) foretell	(d) forbid	
Q4	They showed their great gr	ratitude by sending us a large	e of money.		
	(a) sum	(b) packet	(c) box	(d) bundle	
Q5	Thank you for all you've do	one from the of my hear	t.		
	(a) base	(b) foundation	(c) end	(d) bottom	
Q6	I'm sending this bunch of flowers as a small of my thanks and appreciation.				
	(a) piece	(b) token	(c) counter	(d) emblem	
Q7	How can I thank you enough for all you've done?				
	(a) entirely	(b) probably	(c) possibly	(d) exactly	
Q8	On the watch they gave him were the words: gratitude for 40 years loyal service.				
	(a) at	(b) of	(c) by	(d) in	
Q9	It's very difficult for children	n to their gratitude for w	hat their parents have done	for them.	
	(a) show	(b) initiate	(c) enclose	(d) refer	
Q10	Look upon this as a or	f thank you present for all yo	ur endeavours on our behal	f.	
	(a) type	(b) sort	(c) sign	(d) species	

Ways of threatening

Q1	If I've you once, I've done it a hundred times. Don't do it!				
	(a) spoken	(b) said	(c) told	(d) mentioned	
Q2	I'll give you just one more	and after that, you'll be i	n real trouble.		
	(a) go	(b) occasion	(c) time	(d) chance	
Q3	I'm telling you loud and	that you really must get it r	right this time.		
	(a) bright	(b) clear	(c) simple	(d) obvious	
Q4	She told him that if his man	nners didn't, he would b	e sent home.		
	(a) approve	(b) disprove	(c) disapprove	(d) improve	
Q5	He agreed because he said	d it was like having a gun he	ld to his		
	(a) nose	(b) eye	(c) head	(d) foot	
Q6	I'll lend you money for the v	ery last time because after t	that you're on your		
	(a) own	(b) self	(c) side	(d) back	
Q7	I can't tell you how lucky yo	ou've been this time but just .	till next time.		
	(a) attend	(b) wait	(c) expect	(d) delay	
Q8	I'm prepared to your n	nistake on this occasion but	I can't ever do it again.		
	(a) oversee	(b) overtake	(c) overhear	(d) overlook	
Q9	If you leave me now, you d	on't to come back.			
	(a) need	(b) require	(c) demand	(d) order	
Q10	Let me put it simply one mo	ore incident like that and you	re out on your!		
	(a) eye	(b) nose	(c) ear	(d) head	

How to make exclamations

Q1	What a wonderful day to see the mountains!				
	(a) off	(b) by	(c) on	(d) in	
Q2	How stupid can I get! I	. my keys in the door overnig	ght.		
	(a) forgot	(b) deserted	(c) traced	(d) left	
Q3	For goodness sake stop	about the weather! It'll sto	pp raining soon.		
	(a) criticizing	(b) telling	(c) complaining	(d) calling	
Q4	What on earth are you talki	ng about? I can't make head	or of it.		
	(a) tail	(b) end	(c) finish	(d) part	
Q5	How nice of you to come al	I this just to wish me a	happy birthday.		
	(a) path	(b) journey	(c) route	(d) way	
Q6	What a disaster! I don't beli	eve anything else could go.	now.		
	(a) off	(b) wrong	(c) incorrect	(d) false	
Q7	Wow! You've certainly mad	e a good of decorating	this room.		
	(a) job	(b) work	(c) task	(d) duty	
Q8	Well blow me down! I just o	an't believe I've actually	my exam.		
	(a) succeeded	(b) passed	(c) caught	(d) tackled	
Q9	You could have knocked m	e down with a feather! You r	mean to say he's cleand	ed my car.	
	(a) certainly	(b) surely	(c) naturally	(d) actually	
Q10	I'll go to the foot of my stair	s! It must be at 20 year	s since we last met.		
	(a) last	(b) length	(c) least	(d) end	

Ways of agreeing

Q1	I'm certainly you on that.				
	(a) on	(b) with	(c) by	(d) to	
Q2	I'm of a mind on that,	too.			
	(a) same	(b) identical	(c) parallel	(d) like	
Q3	Yes, we definitely see eye	eye on that one.			
	(a) for	(b) over	(c) to	(d) of	
Q4	In that respect we are of	mind on that.			
	(a) one	(b) single	(c) target	(d) absolute	
Q5	I can't with that.				
	(a) question	(b) talk	(c) speak	(d) argue	
Q6	Let's on that.				
	(a) control	(b) shake	(c) handle	(d) wave	
Q7	There's only one word I can	n use now to show my agree	ment and that's —		
	(a) follow	(b) execute	(c) deal	(d) hold	
Q8	I'll that in writing to she	ow my acceptance.			
	(a) confirm	(b) establish	(c) ground	(d) found	
Q9	There's absolutely no doub	t that you're right.			
	(a) howsoever	(b) whatsoever	(c) whosoever	(d) whichever	
Q10	The seem eminently s	suitable to me.			
	(a) tendencies	(b) actualities	(c) events	(d) terms	

Ways of disagreeing

Q1	I'll have to company with you there, I'm afraid.				
	(a) separate	(b) divide	(c) part	(d) leave	
Q2	There's no way I can t	that.			
	(a) incline	(b) consume	(c) indicate	(d) accept	
Q3	We'll have to agree to	over that.			
	(a) differ	(b) differentiate	(c) deny	(d) decide	
Q4	Don't even think about it! I	can't possibly take that on	••••		
	(a) deck	(b) place	(c) board	(d) position	
Q5	No matter how you are	e, I won't change my mind.			
	(a) perceptive	(b) perverse	(c) pernicious	(d) persuasive	
Q6	You can't talk until the	come home. I won't accept	that scheme.		
	(a) dogs	(b) cows	(c) cats	(d) hens	
Q7	Sorry the subject is now				
	(a) closed	(b) locked	(c) done	(d) completed	
Q8	I regret I have no choice bu	ut to reject the plan out of	••••		
	(a) power	(b) court	(c) hand	(d) grip	
Q9	No matter how much you o	bject, I am I am right ar	nd you're wrong.		
	(a) convicted	(b) convinced	(c) conduced	(d) concerned	
Q10	You might as well admit it!	You haven't a to stand	on.		
	(a) foot	(b) arm	(c) hand	(d) leg	

Expressions and phrases with money

Q1	y grandfather keeps all his money in a under his bed.				
	(a) cash dispenser	(b) cash machine	(c) cash box	(d) cashier	
Q2	What's the of India?				
	(a) coin	(b) cash	(c) currency	(d) money	
Q3	The president stated in the	press conference that the	situation was very seriou	ıs.	
	(a) economical	(b) economy	(c) economic	(d) economist	
Q4	I like horse racing, but I nev	ver any money. I think o	gambling is stupid.		
	(a) bet	(b) win	(c) lose	(d) earn	
Q5	There's a at the bank	if you need some money.			
	(a) credit card	(b) cheque	(c) cash machine	(d) currency	
Q6	Alan's parents must be	They've just bought him a	new car.		
	(a) penniless	(b) wealthy	(c) millionaire	(d) bankrupt	
Q7	As my uncle's an, he I	nelps me manage my financ	es.		
	(a) actuary	(b) underwriter	(c) accountant	(d) millionaire	
Q8	When my grandfather died	, I discovered that he left me	some money in his		
	(a) savings	(b) credit card	(c) will	(d) cash machine	
Q9	At the end of each month n	ny employer pays my ir	nto the bank.		
	(a) savings	(b) funds	(c) wages	(d) finances	
Q10	I'm at the moment. Ca	ın you lend me ten pounds u	intil the weekend?		
	(a) bankrupt	(b) broke	(c) ruined	(d) insolvent	

Poverty in the US: living standards expressions

Q1	Poverty is a relative measu	ire that depends on prices, ti	ne standard of living, and the	e that others earn.	
	(a) amounts	(b) incomes	(c) monies	(d) pays	
Q2	Poverty is a major problem	in America — and one that	is extremely difficult to		
	(a) decide	(b) resolve	(c) determine	(d) restore	
Q3	Families and individuals are	e defined as living in if t	their incomes fall below certa	ain levels.	
	(a) poor	(b) poverty	(c) scarcity	(d) dearth	
Q4	Poverty in the United State	s is more than most pe	ople realize.		
	(a) wide	(b) ample	(c) broad	(d) extensive	
Q5	One reason for the continu	ed high poverty number is th	ne growing gap in the of	fincome.	
	(a) distribution	(b) exchange	(c) transmission	(d) movement	
Q6	Weekly tend to be low	ver for people employed in se	ervice industries.		
	(a) pay cuts	(b) pay checks	(c) pay offs	(d) pay slips	
Q7	7 During the 1990's, salaries for highly skilled employees, while wages for those who are less skilled remained about the same.				
	(a) soared	(b) flew	(c) took off	(d) took to the air	
Q8	The decline of unions mean	ns that low skilled workers ha	ave to look for less pay		
	(a) somewhere	(b) everywhere	(c) elsewhere	(d) nowhere	
Q9	The shift from two-parent families to single-parent families and other non-family arrangements tends to average family income.				
	(a) slighter	(b) smaller	(c) lesser	(d) lower	
Q10	According to recent, n	early 35 million Americans li	ve in poverty.		
	(a) quantities	(b) statistics	(c) numerals	(d) amounts	

Dressing expressions

Q1	We choose to wear different outfits for different occasions, putting on jumpers and scarves when it is cold and smartly for formal events.				
	(a) dressing down	(b) dressing gown	(c) dressing up	(d) dressing room	
Q2	To French people, the Ameto the laundromat.	erican idea of looks like	a homeless person who just	finished a once-a-year trip	
	(a) dressing down	(b) dressing up	(c) dressing gown	(d) dressing room	
Q3	The New York Islanders	sustained severe damage	e when a sewage pipe burst	at Nassau Coliseum.	
	(a) dressing gown	(b) dressing up	(c) dressing table	(d) dressing room	
Q4	My boss put on her ar	nd made herself some coffee).		
	(a) dressing up	(b) dressing down	(c) dressing gown	(d) dressing room	
Q5	• •	e screaming at her manager . an employee in a public pla	in a store, another worker stace.	tomping out of a	
	(a) dressing up	(b) dressing down	(c) dressing gown	(d) dressing room	
Q6	The is approx. 3 1/4 fe	eet wide by 4 feet deep, and	has a full length mirror attac	hed inside the door.	
	(a) dressing gown	(b) dressing table	(c) dressing room	(d) dressing down	
Q7	The door opened a few incl	hes to reveal a beautiful wor	man wearing a red		
	(a) dressing room	(b) dressing down	(c) dressing gown	(d) dressing up	
Q8		you more productive on the es your image in the eyes of	job — but it does make you others.	look and act more	
	(a) Dressing down	(b) Dressing gown	(c) Dressing up	(d) Dressing room	
Q9	The intelligent, can so you on a projection screen.	•	display how a particular item	n of clothing will look on	
	(a) dressing room	(b) dressing table	(c) dressing gown	(d) dressing down	
Q10	·	. •	ing area with two king-sized oors that open to a private ba		
	(a) dressing gown	(b) dressing table	(c) dressing up	(d) dressing down	

Code of Practice

Q1	The company had its own code of in these matters.				
	(a) behaviour	(b) practice	(c) dealing	(d) attitude	
Q2	This is a example of w	vhat not to do.			
	(a) critical	(b) pure	(c) simple	(d) prime	
Q3	Plans have already been d	rawn to deal with such	situations.		
	(a) over	(b) through	(c) up	(d) into	
Q4	Thousands of are alre	eady signing up for this new t	telephone service.		
	(a) individuals	(b) subscribers	(c) applicants	(d) interviewees	
Q5	Job losses are mainly in th	e sectors of the industry	y.		
	(a) blue-collar	(b) red-collar	(c) stiff-collar	(d) high-collar	
Q6	The circular will contain financial information to help investors.				
	(a) key	(b) obvious	(c) intelligent	(d) noted	
Q7	The report is to show	better than expected results			
	(a) necessary	(b) possibly	(c) clearly	(d) likely	
Q8	So many of these animals	have been shot over the yea	ars that they are now classed	d as species.	
	(a) dangerous	(b) endangered	(c) unwanted	(d) limited	
Q9	Some people are to learn a foreign language.				
	(a) unaccustomed	(b) shy	(c) reluctant	(d) inhibited	
Q10	It was a big for her to	give up her acting career to	look after her family.		
	(a) trial	(b) sacrifice	(c) endeavour	(d) test	

Spin Doctors

Q1	Most of the money was donated to charity.				
	(a) raised	(b) gathered	(c) risen	(d) found	
Q2	They are showing a o	f a 1930's musical at the The	eatre Royal.		
	(a) resurrection	(b) revival	(c) retake	(d) repeat	
Q3	When they had both retired	d, they in a small village	by the sea.		
	(a) stop	(b) trial	(c) stopped	(d) settled	
Q4	The students at this univer	sity are in blocks of flat	s on the campus.		
	(a) housed	(b) domiciled	(c) resident	(d) placed	
Q5	I have no wish to have any	with a firm like that.			
	(a) openings	(b) handling	(c) dealings	(d) contacts	
Q6	Voters find it difficult to believe politicians because the latter use so many doctors.				
	(a) twist	(b) spin	(c) turn	(d) spinning	
Q7	We are told there will be little economic this year.				
	(a) progress	(b) forwards	(c) movements	(d) progression	
Q8	Unfortunately she has been	n given an task.			
	(a) insurmountable	(b) undeveloped	(c) inoperable	(d) unsolved	
Q9	It is essential to have air in your car when you drive in a hot climate.				
	(a) control	(b) blowing	(c) conditioning	(d) cooling	
Q10	Manufacturers are bringing a new range of computers this year.				
QIO	Manufacturers are bringing	J a new range of compu	iters this year.		

Credit Card Holders

Q1	The stock market has hit new this year.				
	(a) lows	(b) bottoms	(c) depths	(d) ends	
Q2	The government has decid	ed to hold an into the la	ntest financial scandal.		
	(a) examination	(b) enquiry	(c) evaluation	(d) interpretation	
Q3	The animal rights organisate	tion has a new campaig	gn to make people aware of	cruelty to animals.	
	(a) launched	(b) pursued	(c) offered	(d) ejected	
Q4	I was totally of the inc	reased taxes.			
	(a) unknowing	(b) unclear	(c) incredulous	(d) unaware	
Q5	The price of petrol has	. again.			
	(a) raised	(b) risen	(c) escalated	(d) ascended	
Q6	The ordinary person is aga	in being asked to to pay	y for dental treatment.		
	(a) stump up	(b) throw up	(c) cheer up	(d) bring up	
Q7	This car is intended for the	market only.			
	(a) internal	(b) external	(c) export	(d) outside	
Q8	Credit card holders struggle	e very hard to the amou	unt they owe.		
	(a) reduce	(b) deduct	(c) curtail	(d) shorten	
Q9	This charity was set up to .	money for the poor.			
	(a) collect	(b) gather	(c) assemble	(d) convene	
Q10	Everything all right in	the end.			
	(a) happened	(b) occurred	(c) turned up	(d) turned out	

Job Interview

Q1	Tell us something about your in the engineering industry?				
	(a) foreground	(b) background	(c) knowledge	(d) history	
Q2	I see from your form t	hat you have had three diffe	rent jobs in the last 5 years.		
	(a) apply	(b) applying	(c) applied	(d) application	
Q3	What sort of of time w	ould you stay with us if we o	ffered you the job?		
	(a) span	(b) duration	(c) period	(d) long	
Q4	Describe how you would de	escribe in five years' tim	ne.		
	(a) you	(b) your	(c) yours	(d) yourself	
Q5	Give us some idea of what	you believe are your a	nd weaknesses.		
	(a) strength	(b) strengths	(c) force	(d) forces	
Q6	As this is a managerial posemployee.	st, we must ask you how you	deal with bad keeping	or unpunctuality in an	
	(a) house	(b) space	(c) time	(d) record	
Q7	Imagine one of your staff loses her temper and shouts at you in front of others, how would you with this?				
	(a) take	(b) do	(c) handle	(d) deal	
Q8	What would you say to a member of your staff who always his work in late?				
	(a) delivered	(b) handed	(c) produced	(d) completed	
Q9	I should explain that we wo	ould naturally any previo	ous holiday arrangements yo	u have made.	
	(a) believe	(b) show	(c) decide	(d) honour	
Q10	Finally now that we've aske	ed you several questions, do	you want to any to us?		
	(a) place	(b) put	(c) offer	(d) consider	

Business

Q1	I was pleased to receive your response to my proposal but there are one or two points that need				
	(a) notification	(b) certification	(c) clarification	(d) signification	
Q2	A report has just been sector.	that gives details of the cau	ses of this trend towards info	ormality in the business	
	(a) published	(b) directed	(c) opened	(d) held	
Q3	According to the in the work.	e report it is clear that employ	yees under the age of 35 pre	efer to dress casually at	
	(a) seeking	(b) searching	(c) findings	(d) probing	
Q4	Thirty years ago this kind o	f informality would not have	been		
	(a) withheld	(b) endured	(c) suffered	(d) tolerated	
Q5	All employees are kindly re	quested to from smokin	ng in the presence of custom	ers.	
	(a) stop	(b) restrain	(c) refrain	(d) restrict	
Q6	The meeting went on for th	ree hours and as a result the	ere was no time left to discus	ss all the topics on the	
	(a) list	(b) index	(c) contents	(d) agenda	
Q7	There's really no point in ho any other	oping to add important topics	right at the end of the meet	ing under the heading of	
	(a) business	(b) work	(c) activity	(d) tasks	
Q8	The chairman was obliged	to bring the meeting to a	because a fire broke out ir	n the adjoining room.	
	(a) cessation	(b) standstill	(c) stopping	(d) halt	
Q9	It is absolutely essential that meeting.	at the clerk takes care to	any decisions that have be	een reached during the	
	(a) time	(b) minute	(c) detail	(d) measure	
Q10	As so few members had tu	rned up at the meeting, it wa	s decided to it until furt	her notice.	
	(a) delay	(b) wait	(c) postpone	(d) hold	

Finance (1)

Q1	The one big fear of all world	d economies is that of		
	(a) regression	(b) repression	(c) recession	(d) receding
Q2	You are never too young to	start some money in a	a savings account.	
	(a) inputting	(b) interesting	(c) infusing	(d) investing
Q3	If ever you find you have a	n unexpected expense, you	can always some mone	ey from your savings.
	(a) extract	(b) exit	(c) withhold	(d) withdraw
Q4	At certain times of the year down in value.	your shares will a good	d profit but you must also be	prepared for them to go
	(a) yield	(b) take up	(c) increase	(d) throw up
Q5	You can the cost of in	suring your car if you keep it	in a garage.	
	(a) refine	(b) drop	(c) cut	(d) slice
Q6	We got a very good w	hen we bought that three pie	ece suite for half its usual pri	ce.
	(a) deal	(b) dealing	(c) dealer	(d) dealt
Q7	Now that the summer has s	started, big department store	es are hoping that sales of he	oliday items will
	(a) take on	(b) take up	(c) take off	(d) take to
Q8	The two companies have d greater profits.	ecided to because they	believe that their combined	resources will produce
	(a) merge	(b) double	(c) mix	(d) blend
Q9	When someone dies and th	neir reach a certain figu	re, their family has to pay ar	additional tax.
	(a) profits	(b) wealth	(c) assets	(d) products
Q10	The loan you have taken o	ut is for a term, which ir	n your case is 5 years.	
	(a) steady	(b) fixed	(c) long	(d) exact

Finance (2)

Q1	When you go to an auction and you want to buy a particular item, you can simply make a for it.				
	(a) try	(b) test	(c) go	(d) bid	
Q2	The larger company did no	t really want to join with the s	smaller one because it was i	more interested in a	
	(a) turn over	(b) turn up	(c) overtaker	(d) takeover	
Q3	on the stockmarket just	st before Christmas is usually	y very slow.		
	(a) Working	(b) Trading	(c) Pricing	(d) Adding	
Q4	This sport centre has large	ly been by money that h	nas come from the national I	ottery.	
	(a) founded	(b) found	(c) fined	(d) funded	
Q5	The reason for the in t	he economy is because ther	re is a great deal of uncertain	nty at the moment.	
	(a) slowness	(b) slowly	(c) slowdown	(d) slow	
Q6	The in the market was	s seen as a positive sign that	the recession was over.		
	(a) upturn	(b) upstart	(c) uptake	(d) upward	
Q7	The books for manufa	cturers of small cars are nov	v full following the rise in pet	rol.	
	(a) exercise	(b) order	(c) place	(d) trade	
Q8	The future of his job was at	when he made the dec	cision to invest in new machi	nery.	
	(a) steak	(b) state	(c) stake	(d) stress	
Q9	After their house had been	, they decided to sell it a	and buy a bigger one.		
	(a) valued	(b) priced	(c) cost	(d) prized	
Q10	Fifty people were made	when the company suffere	ed a severe financial shock.		
	(a) useless	(b) unwanted	(c) unneeded	(d) redundant	

Finance (3)

Q1	If you cannot get a job and remain for a long period, you can claim some money from the state.				
	(a) unengaged	(b) unattached	(c) unemployed	(d) unused	
Q2	The great thing about this gmoney back.	guarantee is that there is nev	er any doubt and there is no	about getting your	
	(a) squabble	(b) argument	(c) quibble	(d) quarrel	
Q3	There is a substantial	between the money you hav	e available and the amount	you need to spend.	
	(a) shortdrop	(b) shortfall	(c) shortdown	(d) shortslide	
Q4	When you retire, you should	d get a pension and a s	sum from your employers.		
	(a) lump	(b) block	(c) pile	(d) heap	
Q5	are people who put me	oney into a business in the h	ope of making a profit.		
	(a) Spenders	(b) Borrowers	(c) Lenders	(d) Investors	
Q6	When you take out a large	loan over many years, you d	lon't start paying off the	for some time.	
	(a) main	(b) chief	(c) capital	(d) bulk	
Q7	We will make no for th	e catalogue, which you can	take with our compliments.		
	(a) cost	(b) debt	(c) charge	(d) payment	
Q8	It may seem a long way into	o the future but in the end yo	ou will get some from yo	our investment.	
	(a) produce	(b) benefit	(c) products	(d) price	
Q9	There is still an outstanding	on that account, which	n must be paid in 30 days.		
	(a) balance	(b) scale	(c) difference	(d) cost	
Q10	Interest are at their lov	west level since the 1950's.			
	(a) figures	(b) rates	(c) numbers	(d) standards	

Money

Q1	It's useful when you go to an auction if you're ready with cash in				
	(a) pocket	(b) purse	(c) case	(d) hand	
Q2	I prefer to deal in cash rather than cheques.				
	(a) solid	(b) hard	(c) real	(d) actual	
Q3	Every office has a certain a	amount of cash to pay for	or things like tea, coffee or s	tamps.	
	(a) small	(b) little	(c) tiny	(d) petty	
Q4	At the moment we are expe	eriencing some cash pr	oblems because little money	is coming in.	
	(a) fly	(b) stream	(c) flow	(d) run	
Q5	At the casino you can cash	your chips at the desk.			
	(a) off	(b) out	(c) up	(d) in	
Q6	Whatever she does, she just can't help money.				
	(a) doing	(b) making	(c) massing	(d) creating	
Q7	There doesn't seem to be anyone working really hard for the business and yet they all seem to earn money.				
	(a) facile	(b) simple	(c) easy	(d) quick	
Q8	If you don't want to use a cheque or postal order, you can always use a money				
	(a) order	(b) command	(c) instruction	(d) directive	
Q9	That new invention has been very successful and has proved to be a money for its creator.				
	(a) driver	(b) worker	(c) spinner	(d) turner	
Q10	This machine is obviously	useless and if I were you I'd	get your money		
	(a) back	(b) again	(c) return	(d) up	

Advertising

Q1	In order to make a sensible research.	among the different va	acuum cleaners available, it i	s important to do some
	(a) comparing	(b) comparison	(c) compares	(d) comparative
Q2	The local department store summer clothing.	has to make a sustained eff	ort at this time of the year to	customer demand for
	(a) satisfy	(b) satisfaction	(c) satisfies	(d) satisfying
Q3	A good team leader must b	e able to his colleagues	s to face the challenge of a c	downturn in business.
	(a) inspiring	(b) inspiration	(c) inspires	(d) inspire
Q4	The trend in children's	desire to wear designer lab	el clothes should be exploite	ed.
	(a) currant	(b) current	(c) occuring	(d) occured
Q5	You have to the public	that it is in their own interes	at to read the instructions on	all our medicines.
	(a) convict	(b) conviction	(c) convince	(d) convincing
Q6	In order to survive in this bu	usiness you must adopt a	stance.	
	(a) competition	(b) competing	(c) competitor	(d) competitive
Q7	The of alcohol is not a	llowed in any of the compan	y's premises in order to pres	sent a clean image.
	(a) consumer	(b) consumption	(c) consuming	(d) consumes
Q8	When you are setting out to	new customers in an a	advertisement, choose the ri	ght words.
	(a) attraction	(b) attractive	(c) attract	(d) attracts
Q9	The really effective television	on commercial is the one that	at you of its authenticity	
	(a) persuades	(b) persuasion	(c) persuasive	(d) persuading
Q10	I can strongly recommend	this as the best availabl	e on the market today.	
	(a) producer	(b) product	(c) production	(d) produce

At the Shops

Q1	We got there early so that we could get the best in the sale before anyone else.				
	(a) objects	(b) products	(c) bargains	(d) offerings	
Q2	If you with me, I'll go a	and see whether we have tha	at in your size.		
	(a) hold	(b) stay	(c) bear	(d) wait	
Q3	The trouble with these hug- times.	e superstores is that they do	n't have enough to dea	I with customers at busy	
	(a) barriers	(b) sales points	(c) exits	(d) checkouts	
Q4	It started off as a small strestore.	et corner shop over 30 year	s ago but it has now int	o a massive department	
	(a) expanded	(b) extended	(c) explored	(d) enlarged	
Q5	Take a good look at the receipt when you leave so that you can see that all the have been listed.				
	(a) proceeds	(b) items	(c) products	(d) produce	
Q6	Whenever I go to the old pa	art of a city, I like to all t	the shops selling antiques.		
	(a) examine	(b) search	(c) check	(d) explore	
Q7	Are you aware of the latest in children's clothing?				
	(a) tendency	(b) trend	(c) custom	(d) habit	
Q8	They're quite in their policy of not giving refunds without a receipt in this store.				
	(a) severe	(b) strong	(c) strict	(d) hard	
Q9	They have a restrictio one time.	n in the shop with regard to t	the number of items of clothi	ng that you can try on at	
	(a) legal	(b) reasonable	(c) required	(d) mandatory	
Q10	The extent of the avai	lable in this one store is mor	e than you can possibly ima	gine.	
	(a) merchandise	(b) objects	(c) produce	(d) articles	

At the Computer

Q1	Without the right software I'm afraid you can't that particular program.			
	(a) reach	(b) access	(c) obtain	(d) find
Q2	The aim of the office mana space for a personal comp	ger is to enough room outer.	on the building plans so that	each employee can have
	(a) arrange	(b) accord	(c) allocate	(d) organize
Q3	Remember that before you	leave your workstation, always	ays your computer.	
	(a) shut out	(b) shut up	(c) shut in	(d) shut down
Q4	It's quite easy if you want to starts	o find folders and files on the	e computer, all you do is clicl	k here and it immediately
	(a) seeking	(b) searching	(c) looking	(d) checking
Q5	I have tried and tried again wrong.	and again and no matter wh	nat I do it still shows "error" -	— I just can't what's
	(a) look out	(b) check out	(c) figure out	(d) bring out
Q6	I spent hours writing that report and checking all the information was correct and then without thinking I pressed the button.			
	(a) 'destroy'	(b) 'delete'	(c) 'deface'	(d) 'deny'
Q7	It's a really clever piece of columns.	software because it enables	you to on your screen	all the information in
	(a) illustrate	(b) depict	(c) display	(d) delineate
Q8	Unfortunately this program	is not with the operatin	g system on my computer.	
	(a) amicable	(b) compatible	(c) adaptable	(d) amenable
Q9	When you see that particul	ar symbol on the screen, you	u have to take that as a	that something is wrong.
	(a) indicating	(b) checking	(c) briefing	(d) warning
Q10	With this program you can shows, you simply press	always check your spelling a	and grammar and if you don	t want to accept what it
	(a) 'ignore'	(b) 'quit'	(c) 'leave'	(d) 'forget'

Money Matters (1)

Q1	Even after their recent heavy expenses, they still found there was a healthy in their bank account.				
	(a) rest	(b) remainder	(c) balance	(d) basis	
Q2	As the builder wanted cash herself.	for the work he had done, s	she had to go to the bank pe	rsonally to the money	
	(a) take off	(b) take out	(c) take over	(d) take in	
Q3	It was considered a very go	ood time to apply for a t	o buy the house because in	terest rates were very low.	
	(a) pledge	(b) promise	(c) mortgage	(d) borrowing	
Q4	Before they could borrow a money to be able to make	large sum of money to buy a payment.	the house, they had to make	e sure they had enough	
	(a) down	(b) through	(c) low	(d) base	
Q5	All the you make on ye	our internet account are reco	orded so that you can check	the details at any time.	
	(a) movements	(b) deals	(c) activities	(d) transactions	
Q6	I'm afraid this cheque will be of no value until you have put your on it.				
	(a) signature	(b) signs	(c) signing	(d) signed	
Q7	The bank refused to the	ne money order because the	customer had no proof of ic	dentity.	
	(a) receive	(b) take	(c) accept	(d) enter	
Q8	Under the rules laid down by machine in any one day.	by the bank there is a o	n the amount of money you	can get out from a cash	
	(a) limiting	(b) restriction	(c) restricting	(d) limitation	
Q9	9 The bank clerk at the counter did not know the customer and in view of the large amount of money involved was naturally about paying out the sum on the cheque.				
	(a) concerned	(b) careful	(c) conscious	(d) cautious	
Q10	The bank will simply not let employment for at least thr	you any money unless	s you can prove that you hav	e been in regular	
	(a) lend	(b) loan	(c) borrow	(d) remove	

Money Matters (2)

Q1	Good procedures are very important if you want to run a business profitably and successfully.				
	(a) accounted	(b) accounting	(c) accounts	(d) accountants	
Q2	The company fell heavily in	nto when it took on too r	many customers and offered	them all cheap warranties.	
	(a) debt	(b) debts	(c) owing	(d) owes	
Q3	Once you have built up you	ur company, you must remer	mber to keep in touch with yo	our original	
	(a) people	(b) contributors	(c) clients	(d) members	
Q4	Each department within the	e organisation is given a	. within which it has to remain	in for the whole year.	
	(a) sum	(b) money	(c) dividend	(d) budget	
Q5	When the time came to clo could be paid off.	se the business down, its en	tire had to be calculate	d so that the creditors	
	(a) earnings	(b) assets	(c) accumulation	(d) asset	
Q6	The manager called in her	chief clerk because she cou	ld not the figures on the	e monthly spreadsheet.	
	(a) acquaint	(b) resolve	(c) reconcile	(d) recognize	
Q7	Every year the college fina the accounts.	nce officer did not look forwa	ard to the visit from the gove	rnment official who came to	
	(a) order	(b) regulate	(c) control	(d) audit	
Q8	It was a great relief to Charand there was only one	rlie when he realized that he payment left.	had come to the end of his	agreement with the bank	
	(a) extraordinary	(b) upstanding	(c) outstanding	(d) standing	
Q9	The building society sent a	letter to all its savers and	that there would be a red	uction in the interest rate.	
	(a) lenders	(b) borrowers	(c) loans	(d) takers	
Q10	Shortly after the couple had	d bought their first house, the	ey saw the number of bills	rapidly.	
	(a) accentuate	(b) aggravate	(c) accumulate	(d) access	

Money Matters (3)

Q1	The representative of the fi	nancial consultants assured	her that the policy of the firm	n was that of complete	
	(a) destiny	(b) devotion	(c) commitment	(d) attention	
Q2	There is no need to worry a sponsoring us.	about the money side of the	project because are av	ailable from the charity	
	(a) foundations	(b) funds	(c) findings	(d) finds	
Q3	The present finance minister cautious policy.	er has adopted a very a	pproach towards change ar	d always follows a very	
	(a) concerned	(b) considering	(c) concerning	(d) conservative	
Q4	As all advisers always do, s commitment over at least 1	she stressed that investing ir 0 years.	n this particular market had t	o be considered as a	
	(a) elongated	(b) lengthy	(c) long-term	(d) longing	
Q5	Q5 The best way to develop an income for the future is to invest in a series of companies and in that way to up a				
	(a) suitcase	(b) portfolio	(c) folder	(d) briefcase	
Q6	I strongly recommend inves	sting in these shares becaus	e you will get a very good	after only a few years.	
	(a) reward	(b) reprise	(c) return	(d) response	
Q7	The question is whether it is next year.	s to sell up all your sha	res at this stage rather than	wait to see how the market	
	(a) wisdom	(b) wise	(c) wisely	(d) wisest	
Q8	There is no question that the	ne most important in tha	at company is its youthful en	thusiasm.	
	(a) resort	(b) resorted	(c) resource	(d) resorting	
Q9	If you want to make a good job of selling shares to the public, you must have an element of in your approach.				
	(a) attacking	(b) aggression	(c) fighting	(d) invasion	
Q10	It's a personal matter wheth of mind.	ner you choose stock from th	nis company or from that bed	cause in the end it's an	
	(a) advance	(b) approach	(c) attitude	(d) angle	

Money Matters (4)

Q1	There is one date you mus	tn't forget and that's the	. for sending in details of you	ir earnings to the tax office.	
	(a) headline	(b) deadline	(c) mainline	(d) offline	
Q2	If you are self-employed, yo	ou must make sure that you	the form indicating how	much you have earned.	
	(a) fill up	(b) fill through	(c) fill out	(d) fill on	
Q3	If the department agrees th	nat you have paid too much t	ax in the year, you will recei	ve a in due course.	
	(a) return	(b) reply	(c) response	(d) refund	
Q4	Each month when you rece	eive your pay, the employer .	a certain amount to pay	towards your pension.	
	(a) withholds	(b) withstands	(c) withdraws	(d) without	
Q5	When you take out a loan,	you have to pay interest on	the amount you		
	(a) own	(b) lend	(c) owe	(d) take	
Q6	In the tax office there will be a that holds all the documents and papers connected with you.				
	(a) file	(b) box	(c) book	(d) container	
Q7	There is quite a heavy final	ncial attached to any ac	ction that involves late payme	ent of taxes.	
	(a) punishment	(b) pain	(c) restriction	(d) penalty	
Q8	Under the new regulations previous year.	you can agree yourself to	the tax you have to pay o	on the income over the	
	(a) figure	(b) calculate	(c) add	(d) amount	
Q9	As the couple had a a	ccount, the money to pay the	e mortage was taken from th	ere.	
	(a) joint	(b) united	(c) unified	(d) joined	
Q10	You can decide, if you so w	vish, to your right to tak	e your pension at an earlier	date.	
	(a) give in	(b) give up	(c) give out	(d) give off	

Quality Control

Q1	The reason why I always b	uy my clothes at this store is	because all the they s	ell are of very high quality.
	(a) types	(b) species	(c) brands	(d) standards
Q2	Before these articles leave	the factory to be forwarded	to the retailer, each one is th	noroughly
	(a) seen	(b) looked at	(c) appraised	(d) inspected
Q3	The advantages of working	for this company is that all	employees themselves	as a member of the team.
	(a) believe	(b) think	(c) perceive	(d) hold
Q4	If for any reason customers	s do not like the item they ha	ve bought, they always	and get a refund.
	(a) hold it back	(b) take it back	(c) keep it back	(d) give it back
Q5	The great thing about this p	particular material is that how	vever much you screw it up,	it never
	(a) wrinkles	(b) twists	(c) turns	(d) folds
Q6	The company insists that a	Il their products are in r	espect of their quality, speci	fication and look.
	(a) actual	(b) identity	(c) typical	(d) uniform
Q7	This is the department for o	children's clothes and each	is marked with the recor	mmended age range.
	(a) cloth	(b) garment	(c) clothing	(d) clothe
Q8	The sole purpose of this jac	cket is to water and if yo	ou wear it in the rain and stil	get wet, it's useless.
	(a) reject	(b) repulse	(c) repel	(d) return
Q9	The whole look of the shop	front is by the introduc	tion of bright colours.	
	(a) engrossed	(b) enlarged	(c) enveloped	(d) enhanced
Q10	These pots are being sold	as seconds because each or	ne has a slight in the gl	aze.
	(a) defect	(b) mistake	(c) error	(d) faulting

Product Improvement

Q1	Before the product is put or	n the market, the company n	nust whether it complies	s with safety standards.
	(a) ask	(b) calculate	(c) ascertain	(d) argue
Q2	It is absolutely essential to market.	do some thorough befo	ore you even think of putting	a new product on the
	(a) revision	(b) research	(c) repeat	(d) return
Q3	You have a to the pub	lic to ensure your toy produc	cts are suitable for children t	o play with.
	(a) responsibility	(b) concern	(c) attitude	(d) behaviour
Q4	The company is busy trying products.	to the problems arising	g from the sudden drop in sa	ales of their cosmetic
	(a) answer	(b) solve	(c) discover	(d) dissolve
Q5	The job of the of this p the public.	particular section is to train th	ne members to deal politely	with any complaints from
	(a) controller	(b) organizer	(c) supervisor	(d) governor
Q6	Inspiration has its place in a some kind of approach	any form of product develope h.	ment but at the same time yo	ou also need to adopt
	(a) systematic	(b) thematic	(c) automatic	(d) emblematic
Q7	A approach to new ide	eas is to be welcomed but yo	ou do need a strong element	of imagination as well.
	(a) physical	(b) fundamental	(c) judgmental	(d) logical
Q8	Since 1993 or if you like with marketing.	thin the last, there have	been many products that h	ave failed because of poor
	(a) period	(b) decade	(c) scale	(d) time
Q9	We would definitely like to a range of products.	the proposal you have p	presented to us with a view t	o including it in our current
	(a) discover	(b) uncover	(c) examine	(d) reflect
Q10	As we have enough money	in our present budget, we a	re happy to launch this new	product in the nature of an
	(a) enterprise	(b) experiment	(c) undertaking	(d) exception

Employment and Training

Q1	We're paying for a stand at the new industrial exhibition with a view to interest among potential employees in our company.			among potential
	(a) generalizing	(b) generating	(c) germinating	(d) gesticulating
Q2	For the first three months o	f your employment with the	firm you will be under the ca	re of a
	(a) minor	(b) monitor	(c) mender	(d) mentor
Q3	Although she was very tem salary would have been ins	pted to accept the job she was sufficient.	ras offered, she had to	the offer because the
	(a) return	(b) reject	(c) refuse	(d) repeat
Q4	A university education is of	course important but it is es	sential that all employees ur	ndergo a period of intensive
	(a) preparation	(b) concentration	(c) training	(d) learning
Q5	A newsletter is sent out ever appointments.	ery ten days to all the staff so	o that they receive a regular	on recent
	(a) update	(b) dating	(c) dates	(d) dated
Q6	Part of the ongoing training their staff.	is to ensure that a regular ti	me and place are for d	epartment heads to meet
	(a) placed by	(b) put on	(c) set up	(d) set off
Q7	The head of department ac staff.	knowledged that the of	the section was largely due	to high quality support
	(a) success	(b) progress	(c) business	(d) future
Q8	The pace of change in that	industry is so fast that staff	find it hard to the latest	developments.
	(a) hold on to	(b) keep on to	(c) hold up with	(d) keep up with
Q9	It is the policy of the compa	any to all interviews for	new recruits with a member	of the trade union present.
	(a) control	(b) conduct	(c) convene	(d) confirm
Q10	In view of the excessive wo	orkload you have at the mom	ent I won't expect you to ke	ep during the next few
	(a) on line	(b) on road	(c) on track	(d) on path

Agreements

Q1 The contract was signed by the three partners who thus agreed to it.				nd conditions contained in	
	(a) follow	(b) adhere	(c) abide	(d) stick	
Q2	There was nothing in the cobecame seriously ill.	ontract that who would l	be responsible in the event t	hat one of the partners	
	(a) pointed	(b) specified	(c) printed	(d) developed	
Q3	An independent adviser want clear.	s called in after the collapse	of the company to son	ne of the issues that were	
	(a) result	(b) retake	(c) restrain	(d) resolve	
Q4	One of the mentioned profit-sharing scheme.	in the original agreement ha	s decided that she does not	want to continue with the	
	(a) partakers	(b) participants	(c) particles	(d) parties	
Q5	In view of the serious problems associated with the takeover the newspaper company has decided to its offer of financial help.				
	(a) throw	(b) reject	(c) cancel	(d) deter	
Q6	•	the newly formed organisat s of a public relations expert		h work and so they	
	(a) call	(b) engage	(c) enter	(d) register	
Q7	That company has been in	business for over 100 years	and in fact was in 1899	9.	
	(a) grounded	(b) established	(c) found	(d) invented	
Q8	After the complaint had been received from the customer about poor service, she was given a written that the matter would be put right.				
	(a) paper	(b) insurance	(c) assurance	(d) conviction	
Q9	They were very careful to make sure in the original agreement that would be made to pay for staff redundancies.				
	(a) foresight	(b) forecast	(c) providing	(d) provision	
Q10	We decided to employ a so	licitor who would be able to	the extent of our liability	y in this matter.	
	(a) decipher	(b) decide	(c) defer	(d) determine	

Super Supermarkets

Q1	If you ask someone for the replies.	ir on supermarkets as c	pposed to the small corner	shop, you will get varying
	(a) standing	(b) stand	(c) stance	(d) status
Q2	The first question you have	to ask is who are the custor	mers that they are each tryin	ng to
	(a) target	(b) hit	(c) aim	(d) deliver
Q3	When you tell the inhabitar	nts of a small village that the	little local store is going to c	lose, many will express
	(a) dispute	(b) disdain	(c) dislike	(d) dismay
Q4	There will naturally belosing the little store.	in the various sections of th	e community as to the bene	fits or disadvantages of
	(a) cuts	(b) splits	(c) slices	(d) pieces
Q5	Of course we all get w	vith endless leaflets through	the door telling us of bargair	ns at the local supermarket.
	(a) plagued	(b) attacked	(c) stormed	(d) bothered
Q6	Big discussions take place outcome can be quite	in the area as to whether a sfor the small shop owner.	supermarket will come to the	e area and waiting for the
	(a) nerve killing	(b) nerve hurting	(c) nerve racking	(d) nerve splitting
Q7	Inquiries are held which se	em to go on forever and you	only wish that the procedur	e could be
	(a) speeded through	(b) speeded along	(c) speeded up	(d) speeded in
Q8	Protest meetings are held be	out invariably they end in a	because they are not or	ganized properly.
	(a) disgrace	(b) shambles	(c) chaos	(d) fall
Q9 Then the final result is announced that there is to be a between EASISHOP and GOSHOP then become a super supermarket.				nd GOSHOP, which will
	(a) joiner	(b) combine	(c) link	(d) merger
Q10	The confused customer is a buy and now there is a cho	now in a terrible becaus ice of 24.	se in the old days there was	just one brand of butter to
	(a) distress	(b) disturb	(c) dilemma	(d) disturbance

Are You in Debt?

Q1	Going on a spending with your credit card and no concern about how you pay back the money you borrow, is a growing habit these days.				
	(a) burst	(b) spree	(c) flight	(d) day	
Q2	There is a popular demand people to be	for the system that allows c	redit companies to offer unli	mited credit to young	
	(a) overhauled	(b) overseen	(c) overlooked	(d) overtaken	
Q3	It has been by a governous companies is on the increase	rnment agency that the perce se.	entage of under 25 year olds	s owing large sums to	
	(a) distinguished	(b) deciphered	(c) dissolved	(d) disclosed	
Q4	One director of a major cre company has attracted.	dit company has already bee	en forced to because of	f the bad publicity his	
	(a) step over	(b) step through	(c) step down	(d) step out	
Q5	One solution that has been credit in the first place.	suggested to control credit	s to the regulations to	make it more difficult to get	
	(a) step under	(b) step up	(c) step by	(d) step across	
Q6	The main problem is that a money.	debt has developed re-	cently believing that it is coo	l to owe large sums of	
	(a) cultivation	(b) cult	(c) cultivate	(d) culture	
Q7	Recent reports have the way of life.	hat being in debt is not now l	ooked upon as a disgrace b	ut rather as an attractive	
	(a) revealed	(b) restored	(c) replied	(d) responded	
Q8	In reality it's a very long	to get from owing to payin	g off all your debts.		
	(a) hail	(b) halt	(c) haul	(d) help	
Q9	There are frequently in the family home between parents and children about whether you should enter into credit agreements.				
	(a) collisions	(b) clashes	(c) claims	(d) crashes	
Q10	What concerns people most for us to be rid of excessive	et are the mounting amo	ong governments that it will t	ake at least a generation	
	(a) frights	(b) fearful	(c) fears	(d) afraid	

Guarantees and Warranties

Q1	If you go to an unauthorized	d garage to have your car se	erviced, the is that your	warranty will be invalid.
	(a) consequence	(b) conduct	(c) convenience	(d) consideration
Q2	The guarantee, as I unders	tood it, that everything	was covered.	
	(a) inferred	(b) implied	(c) imputed	(d) involved
Q3	I regret to inform you that a	s your guarantee last w	veek, we can't help you.	
	(a) died	(b) deceased	(c) expired	(d) extinguished
Q4	A warranty is to be looked	on as a sort of between	the manufacturer and you.	
	(a) privilege	(b) practice	(c) printout	(d) promise
Q5	Sometimes people don't bo	ther about guarantees beca	use the of the manufac	turer is enough for them.
	(a) repute	(b) reputed	(c) reputedly	(d) reputation
Q6	Certain warranties the	purchaser to have the item	serviced at regular intervals.	
	(a) remand	(b) repeat	(c) require	(d) retain
Q7	You will find that such warranties are not worth buying because the cover provided is not worth the extra expense.			
	(a) famously	(b) frequently	(c) fervently	(d) freely
Q8	This kind of legislation is in	existence to the custor	mer from worthless warrantie	es.
	(a) provide	(b) protect	(c) please	(d) pacify
Q9	You sometimes have to	very seriously whether to	buy a second hand car whic	h has no guarantee.
	(a) consider	(b) contend	(c) contain	(d) convince
Q10	Sometimes you get a one y	vear warranty, a two year on	e or even a six month one —	- they all
	(a) various	(b) variable	(c) variety	(d) vary

At the Office (1)

Q1	Concern was expressed by	the office manager that the	company would buy an	. financial package.	
	(a) agreeable	(b) affordable	(c) absolute	(d) actual	
Q2	The main of stationery prices.	for the office suddenly anno	ounced there would be an ov	verall increase in their	
	(a) provision	(b) producer	(c) provisional	(d) provider	
Q3	The chief administrative off	icer disliked lack of attention	to detail and insisted that so	uch mistakes should never	
	(a) recur	(b) repeat	(c) retake	(d) refer	
Q4	Once again the company h	as had to make a in the	number of office staff to try	and recoup their losses.	
	(a) reducing	(b) reduction	(c) reduce	(d) reduces	
Q5	The of zip discs in the	office is running dangerousl	y low.		
	(a) share	(b) state	(c) stock	(d) selection	
Q6	If the managers want to sta	y employed, they will have to	o learn how to stay on	of their jobs.	
	(a) summit	(b) top	(c) head	(d) line	
Q7	It's not worth paying for an annual service when you can simply call the supplier on an as basis.				
	(a) needed	(b) noted	(c) called	(d) told	
Q8	The new office manager wi	ll be in of all the IT requ	irements that the company	uses.	
	(a) use	(b) mind	(c) case	(d) charge	
Q9	Currently there is a shortag	e of clerical staff but it is hop	ped that by the end of the ye	ar they will be up to full	
	(a) capability	(b) capacity	(c) control	(d) capable	
Q10	Staff are always encourage own	ed to work by themselves and	d whenever they meet a prol	olem, they should use their	
	(a) initiative	(b) interest	(c) involvement	(d) initial	

At the Office (2)

Q1	Q1 On her retirement she was given a substantial cheque in of all the work she had done over the years.			
	(a) respect	(b) thought	(c) appreciation	(d) belief
Q2	Having attended the office introduce it into their daily r	procedures course all emplo outine.	yees were expected to	what they had learned and
	(a) reinforce	(b) respond	(c) react	(d) resource
Q3	Visiting clients had comme	nted on the casual dress	of most of the clerical staf	f.
	(a) manner	(b) method	(c) feature	(d) code
Q4	The of staff doing phy companies.	sical exercises before the st	art of the day is well establis	hed in Japanese
	(a) practical	(b) practicality	(c) practice	(d) practically
Q5	There is a lengthy procedu warning.	re used in this office for staff	who have produced shoddy	work and it begins with a
	(a) wordy	(b) verbal	(c) worded	(d) verbose
Q6	There was no fixed agenda	a for that particular day as it	was to be regarded simply a	s a meeting.
	(a) possible	(b) probable	(c) unplanned	(d) casual
Q7	At the interview all the cand of work being carried out.	didates were shown round th	ne building but could only rea	ally catch a of the sort
	(a) look	(b) view	(c) glimpse	(d) picture
Q8	They really need to keep a	check on the stationery sup	plies as they've run A4	paper once again.
	(a) in to	(b) up for	(c) out of	(d) up to
Q9	Managers prefer to select p	people who have been	to many different types of of	fice environments.
	(a) devoted	(b) exposed	(c) opened	(d) experienced
Q10	A troubleshooter was broug	ght into the office from anoth	er firm to get rid of some ve	ry procedures.
	(a) outdated	(b) completed	(c) finished	(d) ended

Legal Expressions

Q1	If you drive faster than the stated speed limit, you are simply the law.			
	(a) turning	(b) snapping	(c) holding	(d) breaking
Q2	However angry you may go law into your own	et at what someone has done	e to you, the police always a	dvise you not to take the
	(a) fingers	(b) hands	(c) mind	(d) control
Q3	In London in any undergrou	und station it is the law	to smoke.	
	(a) by	(b) for	(c) through	(d) against
Q4	Even if you think you may I	nave got away with a crime,	in most cases the long	of the law will catch you.
	(a) arm	(b) feel	(c) stretch	(d) reach
Q5	In that particular industry e	veryone has to look after the	mselves because the law of	the rules.
	(a) animals	(b) zoo	(c) jungle	(d) forest
Q6	They have no respect for no themselves.	nodern conventions and do e	exactly what they want — the	ey are a law
	(a) unto	(b) into	(c) outside	(d) across
Q7	Her parents are very strict	and frequently down the	e law about the way she beh	aves.
	(a) lie	(b) lies	(c) lay	(d) lays
Q8	Although technically his judgement was not according to the of the law, most people thought the judge was right to let the man go free.			
	(a) print	(b) number	(c) point	(d) letter
Q9	I get the impression sometilaw.	imes that she thinks she can	never do anything wrong al	most as if she is the
	(a) above	(b) over	(c) superior	(d) higher
Q10	All governments want peop	ole to live in peace and comfo	ort and so they try to promot	e a sense of law and
	(a) ease	(b) order	(c) correct	(d) structure

Invoices

Q1	There is an additional	added to the price of the pro	oduct if you want to have it d	elivered to your house.
	(a) figure	(b) charge	(c) number	(d) charging
Q2	You should have read the .	of payment as soon as	you received the invoice for	the goods.
	(a) reasons	(b) types	(c) lists	(d) terms
Q3	In order to cut down the exadministrator.	penses of compiling and ser	nding out the invoices, you n	eed to employ an
	(a) officious	(b) effecting	(c) efficient	(d) affected
Q4	It's always a good idea to good idea to good	get an of what the cost of	of the work will be before the	invoice lands on your
	(a) interest	(b) estimate	(c) esteem	(d) actual
Q5	I do like to get a reply supposed to be paying.	to my letters especially whe	n they are referring to the ar	nount of money I'm
	(a) prompt	(b) private	(c) promoted	(d) prominent
Q6	Just as we were about to le in the bill.	eave the restaurant, the wait	er came running up to apolo	gize there had been a
	(a) error	(b) trip	(c) mistake	(d) damage
Q7	The company were very quit immediately.	lick to point out it was their fa	ault we had been sent the w	rong invoice and they
	(a) correct	(b) rectified	(c) stamped	(d) righted
Q8	In view of our previous orde	ers over the last year we we	re offered a 10% on an	y future dealings.
	(a) discord	(b) dispute	(c) dislike	(d) discount
Q9	He appreciated the additionall been a longstanding	nal welcome and help he rec 	eived from the department s	store staff as he had after
	(a) customer	(b) courier	(c) courtier	(d) custom
Q10	She got quite angry about the value added tax.	the size of the invoice until it	was pointed out that it was	the government who
	(a) insisted	(b) imposed	(c) inserted	(d) indented

Taxes

Q1	If you are self-employed, it is your responsibility to how much tax you should legally pay.				
	(a) consider	(b) complete	(c) correct	(d) calculate	
Q2	I had a letter from the office over the last 3 years.	e of the Collector of Taxes te	Illing me that I had to pay ba	ck all the money I	
	(a) due	(b) indebted	(c) owed	(d) owned	
Q3	The arrangement they have their account.	e is that all the money that h	as to be paid in tax out of the	eir earnings comes from	
	(a) joined	(b) conjoined	(c) joined up	(d) joint	
Q4	Under the current legislation	n if you are late in paying yo	our taxes, then you have to fa	ace a financial	
	(a) penalty	(b) punishment	(c) pain	(d) penalize	
Q5	He is in a terrible rush to co	omplete his tax returns by Tu	uesday otherwise he won't be	e able to reach the	
	(a) dead end	(b) deadline	(c) dead date	(d) dead stop	
Q6	It doesn't happen very ofter treat myself.	n but I actually got some mo	ney from the tax office and v	vith the I'm going to	
	(a) remake	(b) repeat	(c) refund	(d) respite	
Q7	Before you can claim any r	noney back on overpayment	of tax, you have to an	application form.	
	(a) fill for	(b) fill out	(c) fill through	(d) fill with	
Q8	You can elect, if you want,	to transfer your tax free allow	wance to your		
	(a) spouse	(b) sponsor	(c) spook	(d) spokesperson	
Q9	Until it's clearly established of your pay.	which tax group you are in,	your employer will be asked	I to a certain amount	
	(a) withstand	(b) without	(c) withhold	(d) withal	
Q10	There have been so many in the office.	queries about his tax situation	on that there is now a huge.	containing the details	
	(a) full	(b) filled	(c) filling	(d) file	

Finance

Q1	It's a gamble at the moment whether the company will make profit in its second year but that nevertheles the aim.				
	(a) wanted	(b) wished	(c) desired	(d) needed	
Q2	Each year the Chancellor of seen as the economic outlood	of the Exchequer stands up in book for the country.	n the House of Commons ar	nd gives a of what is	
	(a) forecast	(b) foretell	(c) foresee	(d) forego	
Q3	I think that your financial op	otimism is not really justified	and you should adopt a mor	e attitude.	
	(a) really	(b) realize	(c) reality	(d) realistic	
Q4	If you want to increase sale	es of a particular product, you	u must be sure that you are	the right customers.	
	(a) aiming	(b) directing	(c) targeting	(d) guiding	
Q5	The idea caught on very quinvestment substantia	iickly and people were queui I profits.	ing up to buy the goods so th	nat year the company's	
	(a) confirmed	(b) yielded	(c) harvested	(d) maintained	
Q6	it has not been a bad	year as our costs are well do	own on last year's.		
	(a) Overall	(b) Largely	(c) Mainly	(d) Quite	
Q7	Managers complained bitte time low.	rly at the Annual General Me	eeting that of production	n had dropped to an all	
	(a) signs	(b) indications	(c) types	(d) levels	
Q8	You have to accept that this	s kind of expenditure is quite	e in an enterprise of this	kind.	
	(a) general	(b) typical	(c) formal	(d) correct	
Q9	The figures that have just been published by the company's accountants will give management some kind of on how sales are going.				
	(a) prospective	(b) perception	(c) perusal	(d) perspective	
Q10	Whenever a member of state journeys.	aff makes a claim for travel e	xpenses, they have to provid	de a account of their	
	(a) detailed	(b) dedicated	(c) descriptive	(d) described	

Interviews and Jobs

Q1	One of the most important qualities which the panel is looking for in a candidate is the to work with others.			
	(a) ease	(b) case	(c) power	(d) ability
Q2	Once the applications have those candidates who have	been looked at the usual prebeen shortlisted.	rocedure for the panel is to fo	ollow the references of
	(a) across	(b) in	(c) up	(d) along
Q3	They were so impressed w	ith the way she reacted to th	eir questions that they didn't	t to offer her the job.
	(a) delay	(b) hesitate	(c) waiver	(d) dither
Q4	As this job was of a very sp	pecialist nature an was	invited to join the interview p	anel.
	(a) expert	(b) exponent	(c) exhibitor	(d) expedient
Q5	After the interview one of the	ne candidates phoned t	he office to see whether he l	nad been successful.
	(a) always	(b) ever	(c) constantly	(d) competently
Q6	She was in such a state of	extreme nervousness when	she was for the intervie	ew that she burst into tears.
	(a) called on	(b) called in	(c) called over	(d) called off
Q7	From the point of view of re	elevant she was the ide	al candidate at least on pape	er.
	(a) reference	(b) history	(c) family	(d) background
Q8	It is absolutely essential in	an interview to give the impr	ession at least that you are	full of
	(a) concern	(b) continuity	(c) confidence	(d) confirmation
Q9	One of the most popular qu	uestions asked of interviewed	es is to explain their strength	s and
	(a) weaknesses	(b) varieties	(c) virtues	(d) variables
Q10	Each candidate was asked	to a short account of h	ow they saw the future of the	e company.
	(a) display	(b) present	(c) show	(d) demonstrate

Working Well

Q1	The boss was appointed in	the hope that she would be	able to results.		
	(a) find	(b) seek	(c) achieve	(d) manage	
Q2	In the very beginning she h	nad a meeting with all the sta	off, which turned out to be ex	tremely	
	(a) productive	(b) producing	(c) produced	(d) production	
Q3	Although many people war managment.	nted to remain to her pro	edecessor, they soon started	d to respect her style of	
	(a) trusting	(b) believing	(c) attached	(d) loyal	
Q4	At the first series of interview	ews the question was whether	er to appoint a newcomer or	a current employee.	
	(a) project	(b) promote	(c) proffer	(d) protect	
Q5	The decision was finally tal	ken that appointments shoul	d be based purely and simpl	y on	
	(a) marvel	(b) mandate	(c) merit	(d) mastery	
Q6	There was a new spirit in the	ne company and for the first	time in ages staff at last felt	they were being	
	(a) valued	(b) valuable	(c) valuing	(d) valid	
Q7	Employees were beginning to receive for the hard work that they had been doing.				
	(a) respect	(b) referral	(c) recognized	(d) recognition	
Q8	It soon became apparent the time to the company.	nat under the new managem	ent people were also starting	g to some of their free	
	(a) donate	(b) deliver	(c) contribute	(d) convert	
Q9	Some of the longest servin	g staff actually looked t	o coming into work.		
	(a) on	(b) about	(c) through	(d) forward	
Q10	At the end of her first year	it was to everyone that	as the new boss she had be	en totally accepted.	
	(a) obvious	(b) granted	(c) taken	(d) thought	

Pay and Allowances

Q1	On the of her ten year	s' service she immediately q	qualified for the extended an	nual leave of six weeks.
	(a) base	(b) basis	(c) ground	(d) foundation
Q2	Although he knew it was a problem.	sensitive subject, his boss h	ad to ask him the ques	tion about his drink
	(a) sincere	(b) fragile	(c) breakable	(d) delicate
Q3	At the interview each applic	cant was able to the lev	el of remuneration they wou	lld be expecting to receive.
	(a) negotiate	(b) demonstrate	(c) apply	(d) dispute
Q4	Under the new arrang when to finish.	ements coming into force so	oon all employees can decid	e what time to start and
	(a) malleable	(b) shaped	(c) flexible	(d) bending
Q5	According to the contract y year.	ou are not for the new a	allowance until you have bee	en with the company one
	(a) allowed	(b) illegible	(c) selectable	(d) eligible
Q6	The only way you can hope	e to the level of your pa	y is to take on greater respo	nsibility.
	(a) rise	(b) raise	(c) arise	(d) raze
Q7	She is trying to get some for those years.	orm of to make up for th	ne poor working conditions s	he had to put up with for all
	(a) cooperation	(b) confirmation	(c) compensation	(d) consideration
Q8	Of course there is a little ex	ktra added to your salary bed	cause you will from the	inner city allowance.
	(a) increase	(b) benefit	(c) grow	(d) develop
Q9	The hourly for all part	time clerical assistants has	gone up by 40% since 2000.	
	(a) wage	(b) validity	(c) recompense	(d) value
Q10	Remember when you stop	work and, you will be a	ble to receive the company	pension.
	(a) return	(b) retreat	(c) respite	(d) retire

Internet Business (1)

Q1	One of the great advantages of using the Internet is that people can more quickly.				
	(a) interfere	(b) interrupt	(c) intervene	(d) interact	
Q2	It's no good spending a sm	all fortune on new IT equipm	nent as it's more cost to	hire it.	
	(a) affective	(b) addictive	(c) effective	(d) reductive	
Q3	One of the fashionable way you've still lost your job.	rs of saying you've been sac	ked is to say that your comp	any issizing but	
	(a) down	(b) cut	(c) out	(d) through	
Q4	The important thing to realicompany areconnected	se is that your service is not d.	a little island on its own bec	ause all the services in this	
	(a) in	(b) inter	(c) out	(d) across	
Q5	Whereas ten years ago we all over the world.	only dealt with customers in	this country nowadays we a	are truly with branches	
	(a) worldly	(b) mondial	(c) globular	(d) global	
Q6	One of the most successful going on.	tools in your organisation is	that of good because	everybody knows what's	
	(a) communication	(b) concentration	(c) contemplation	(d) consideration	
Q7	Let me just what we ha	ave agreed in the agenda so	far if nobody minds me goi	ng over it all again.	
	(a) restore	(b) retake	(c) recap	(d) redo	
Q8	You have to realise that no	t all your clients can reach y	ou online because they don'	t have to a computer.	
	(a) address	(b) access	(c) acceptance	(d) approach	
Q9	There are times when you	have to force yourself to imp	rove your performance and	that's simply called self-	
	(a) movement	(b) mastery	(c) manifestation	(d) motivation	
Q10	You must think big in this b	usiness and not just think sh	ort but what you hope	to do in ten years' time.	
	(a) term	(b) period	(c) length	(d) time	

Internet Business (2)

Q1	It's all very well having a dr	eam or an idea but you mus	t know where you're going a	nd what your is.
	(a) terminus	(b) terminal	(c) goal	(d) tendency
Q2	Her job in the company was material was sent to her dir	s to sort out the relevant inforectors.	rmation thereby it so th	at only appropriate
	(a) draining	(b) filtering	(c) cleaning	(d) dredging
Q3	She told him to stop wastin the	g time by coming up with trie	ed and tested ideas and in th	nis way simply re-inventing
	(a) circle	(b) round	(c) curve	(d) wheel
Q4	The product had been on the of a face lift or	ne market for some years an	d was selling well but some	how the image was in need
	(a) enhancement	(b) enthusiasm	(c) endeavour	(d) enticement
Q5	In the hope of finding fresh discover.	ideas he used the internet to	o help him by using as many	search as he could
	(a) gangways	(b) portals	(c) doorways	(d) passages
Q6	You must increase the sale society.	of this commodity by trying	to interest a different age ra	nge and by into their
	(a) dripping	(b) floating	(c) tapping	(d) sailing
Q7	You'll never make any more	e money or new income	e if you keep using that unim	aginative marketing logo.
	(a) generate	(b) generalize	(c) germinate	(d) engender
Q8	Now that you've explained project.	the scope and of the m	arket, we are very keen to ir	ject some money into your
	(a) measurement	(b) distance	(c) width	(d) dimension
Q9	There is always a risk in an	y business when your	scheme is based on an entir	ely new concept.
	(a) venture	(b) journey	(c) adventure	(d) voyage
Q10	Get in there first and don't l	nesitate to act as the boss a	nd take the	
	(a) place	(b) lead	(c) leading	(d) leader

Verbal Communication Skills

Q1	Remember that this happe	ned first and was to the	episode that happened after	rwards.
	(a) before	(b) since	(c) prior	(d) previous
Q2	As the police saw the accid	dent themselves, the driver a	voided the of having to	give a detailed report.
	(a) need	(b) requirement	(c) indictment	(d) necessity
Q3	It's a complete waste of time.	ne over who was to blar	ne, the main thing we have t	o do is decide what to do
	(a) arguing	(b) discussing	(c) repeating	(d) considering
Q4	It was easy to realise why tit.	the machine had stopped wo	rking since it was a direct	of his failure to maintain
	(a) complement	(b) concern	(c) consequence	(d) conviction
Q5	I am completely confused a too.	as to why she did it and so it	s not to imagine why o	ther people are mystified,
	(a) definite	(b) difficult	(c) debatable	(d) decided
Q6	If you want to try and influe argue from the	nce that political party it's be	est to become a member you	rself and then you can
	(a) entrance	(b) beginning	(c) side	(d) inside
Q7	I have great for them	at this time because I have h	ad a similar experience.	
	(a) sincerity	(b) sympathy	(c) sorrow	(d) sadness
Q8	Feel free to visit anything of available.	f interest to you in the exhibi	tion and also you can o	of any of the refreshments
	(a) retake	(b) undertake	(c) partake	(d) intake
Q9	Many of the people in the of the disaster.	crowd were visibly crying bed	cause they all with those	e who had lost relatives in
	(a) resented	(b) regretted	(c) rejoined	(d) sympathized
Q10	I assure you that you will ha	ave no problem with the task	because it's as easy o	an be.
	(a) as	(b) than	(c) and	(d) it

Corporate Policy (1)

Q1	Since last year my workload has increased				
	(a) considerable	(b) considerably	(c) considered	(d) consider	
Q2	The ability to present your	thoughts in an organized	is critical.		
	(a) box	(b) time	(c) manner	(d) concentration	
Q3	The company has sev	veral new policies recently.			
	(a) implemented	(b) driven	(c) overtaken	(d) understood	
Q4	She provided the judge wit	h evidence in support o	of the case.		
	(a) concrete	(b) wooden	(c) athletic	(d) doomed	
Q5	He is paid a rather that	an by the hour.			
	(a) degree	(b) percent	(c) wage	(d) salary	
Q6	The job seems to be i	mproving.			
	(a) fence	(b) allowance	(c) market	(d) cruise	
Q7	Your resume needs w	ork.			
	(a) many	(b) lot	(c) a	(d) some	
Q8	The operation is currently.	some vast changes.			
	(a) undergoing	(b) under coming	(c) over going	(d) overcome	
Q9	Working as a team will better enable the company to its goals.				
	(a) stretch	(b) remove	(c) reach	(d) take	
Q10	Who is in charge nego	otiations?			
	(a) from	(b) of	(c) to	(d) with	

Corporate Policy (2)

Q1	She is with having to do 2 people's jobs.				
	(a) tired	(b) tiring	(c) feel down	(d) fed up	
Q2	Being a mother 3 and	working full-time was too mu	uch.		
	(a) with	(b) at	(c) of	(d) for	
Q3	He works 6 days weel	k.			
	(a) a	(b) to	(c) of	(d) from	
Q4	It's the of a lifetime.				
	(a) opportunity	(b) compensation	(c) immersion	(d) details	
Q5	The left-overs each night a	re donated to a organiz	ation that feeds the homeles	SS.	
	(a) no money	(b) unprofitable	(c) profitless	(d) nonprofit	
Q6	It is very important that the	review is turned by the	deadline.		
	(a) over	(b) up	(c) in	(d) through	
Q7	Beginning in October we w	ill each employee's pas	et performance.		
	(a) evaluate	(b) elevate	(c) educate	(d) integrate	
Q8	People tend to gravitate	others who are the most I	ike themselves.		
	(a) over	(b) with	(c) toward	(d) like	
Q9	The owners are discussing	how they can cut costs with	out lowering salaries or	. off employees.	
	(a) cutting	(b) laying	(c) dumping	(d) firing	
Q10	You are the helpful pe	erson I have met.			
	(a) greater	(b) better	(c) biggest	(d) most	

Corporate Policy (3)

Q1	A suck-up is someone who is their superior in an attempt to gain favor.				
	(a) willing to cheat	(b) overly nice to	(c) mean to	(d) always avoiding	
Q2	Another name similar to a	suck-up is anoser.			
	(a) stiff	(b) big	(c) brown	(d) green	
Q3	Our income is at least	t six-digits.			
	(a) annual	(b) allocated	(c) proverbial	(d) year	
Q4	You should solicit and utiliz	ze feedback on all of your			
	(a) encasements	(b) emulision	(c) elation	(d) endeavors	
Q5	He must master an of	technical skills.			
	(a) array	(b) arrow	(c) accord	(d) aridity	
Q6	It is crucial that we do not the momentum of the up-and-coming generation of workforce.				
	(a) strive	(b) stifle	(c) stockade	(d) suture	
Q7	Let your creative juices				
	(a) run	(b) collaborate	(c) solidify	(d) flow	
Q8	You may need to some of your phrasing because some of these sentences are redundant.				
	(a) altar	(b) alter	(c) alternate	(d) allocate	
Q9	She implied her notable for her opponent by wrinkling her nose upon his arrival.				
	(a) un-tastiness	(b) tastelessness	(c) distaste	(d) distress	
Q10	The new supervisor has	the company with some e	exceptionally enlightening ne	ew ways of thinking.	
	(a) furnished	(b) attained	(c) undergone	(d) retired	

Behaviour Guidline

Q1	Your reputation you.				
	(a) processes	(b) precedes	(c) protrudes	(d) predicates	
Q2	Their vast efforts were	in the end.			
	(a) predilections	(b) penchant	(c) biased	(d) thwarted	
Q3	The corporate disorganizat	ion was really only a of	the director's indecisiveness	S.	
	(a) by-product	(b) anti-progression	(c) sensation	(d) co-operative	
Q4	She strode through the	e crowd.			
	(a) chaotic	(b) hastily	(c) confusion	(d) bewilderment	
Q5	The condescending manner	er in which he addresses his	employees is incredibly	••	
	(a) demonstrative	(b) disclaiming	(c) degrading	(d) demoting	
Q6	If an employee's performance is not up to par and the same is either unable or unwilling to change, a change may be necessary.				
	(a) personnel	(b) personal	(c) personified	(d) person's	
Q7	No one can liking her	because she is so warm and	d pleasant.		
	(a) stand	(b) anticipate	(c) aid	(d) help	
Q8	Engaging in gossip is a hig	hly act.			
	(a) distasteful	(b) untasty	(c) tasteless	(d) bland	
Q9	All loitering is strictly prohibited on the				
	(a) possessions	(b) pertinence	(c) promises	(d) premises	
Q10	We must start from 'ground	 '.			
	(a) 3	(b) 0	(c) 100	(d) 1	

How to assess employees

Q1	His was entirely ambi	guous.			
	(a) dilapidation	(b) denoting	(c) depiction	(d) defamation	
Q2	Giving extravagantly to cau	uses in which you believe is	remarkably		
	(a) commending	(b) commendable	(c) convenient	(d) conventional	
Q3	Diversity is as importa	ant as continuity.			
	(a) just	(b) equal	(c) like	(d) similar	
Q4	Our office is a bustling	. of activity.			
	(a) hull	(b) hood	(c) hag	(d) hub	
Q5	He gave us little to no indic	cation his whereabouts.			
	(a) as of	(b) so as to	(c) as to	(d) as from	
Q6	The athletic abilities of the circus performers was nothing short of				
	(a) emphatic	(b) phenomenal	(c) exegetical	(d) documental	
Q7	Virtually every assignment will require an of creativity.				
	(a) ailment	(b) element	(c) alignment	(d) eliminate	
Q8	He was contemplating	. a new technique.			
	(a) devising	(b) deviding	(c) despising	(d) deviating	
Q9	The industry is on the	of a colossal expansion.			
	(a) verse	(b) vermin	(c) volition	(d) verge	
Q10	While certain tasks may be	e somewhat, neverthele	ss the genuine exchange of	information can occur.	
	(a) concocted	(b) conceived	(c) contrived	(d) conceeded	

Money Slang Expressions

Q1	Mary: Did you know there a	are of slang words for m	noney, like bread for example	e?	
	(a) many	(b) piles	(c) loads	(d) buckets	
Q2	John: I suppose there are v	when you to think about	it — like dough, which is sir	milar to your word bread.	
	(a) go	(b) follow	(c) take	(d) come	
Q3	Mary: One of my is do	sh. I like the sound of it.			
	(a) favourites	(b) collections	(c) favourable	(d) specials	
Q4	John: Well if you're to	sound. What about sponduli	cks?		
	(a) attending	(b) referring	(c) resorting	(d) trying	
Q5	Mary: Yes, that's excellent.	Another short sound that	to me is brass.		
	(a) attracts	(b) adheres	(c) appeals	(d) attains	
Q6	John: Another one that with jolly is the word lolly.				
	(a) sounds	(b) strikes	(c) hits	(d) rhymes	
Q7	Mary: An expression which sounds very of course is filthy lucre.				
	(a) decadent	(b) down	(c) deep	(d) divisive	
Q8	John: That's true and then loot.	there's that word that also ha	as the same as someth	ing that's been stolen —	
	(a) intention	(b) signification	(c) meaning	(d) sense	
Q9	Mary: The one that sounds wherewithal.	very grand because it in a w	way the fact that it mear	ns money and that's the	
	(a) protects	(b) hides	(c) places	(d) holds	
Q10	John: Actually, I'm a little about this but I haven't any money to pay for the bus home. Do you think you could lend me some readies?				
	(a) awkward	(b) backward	(c) unused	(d) embarrassed	

Accounting terms

Q1	The customary manner in vijournal.	which a business analyzes a	nd records its is by first	entering them into a
	(a) transactions	(b) communications	(c) dealings	(d) ventures
Q2	Journal entries are entered	I in order, meaning by d	late, with the earliest date fir	st.
	(a) sequential	(b) numerical	(c) chronological	(d) successional
Q3	Once the transactions have General Ledger accounts.	e been entered into the journ	al they are or transferre	ed into their individual
	(a) noted	(b) lifted	(c) allocated	(d) posted
Q4	All increase with a del	bit entry and decrease with a	a credit entry.	
	(a) advantages	(b) associates	(c) assets	(d) assurances
Q5	Liabilities either have a cre	dit or no at all.		
	(a) scale	(b) balance	(c) debit	(d) debut
Q6	Capital accounts represent	the owner's worth in th	e business.	
	(a) equity	(b) value	(c) hammock	(d) net
Q7	accounts are accounts	s for your sources of busines	ss-generated income.	
	(a) liability	(b) revenue	(c) balance	(d) drawing
Q8	The is the difference befor retail.	petween what a business pag	ys for an item wholesale and	d what the business sells it
	(a) markup	(b) makeup	(c) makeshift	(d) moreover
Q9	An accounts payable	shows how much you owe e	ach of your vendors.	
	(a) lecture	(b) leeway	(c) ledger	(d) manual
Q10	Accounts shows how	much money your customers	s owe you.	
	(a) incoming	(b) receivable	(c) obtainable	(d) collectable

Payroll policy in the USA

Q1	pay is what an employ	ee earns before deductions			
	(a) Net	(b) Full	(c) Gross	(d) Complete	
Q2	pay is what an employ	ee actually receives after de	eductions.		
	(a) Net	(b) Reduced	(c) Final	(d) Gross	
Q3	An employee who is paid owork.	n receives the same pa	ay each pay period no matte	r how many hours they	
	(a) commission	(b) salary	(c) overtime	(d) wage	
Q4	In the USA working over 40 receive your hourly m) hours per week is consider ultiplied time 1 1/2.	ed overtime. For each hour	of overtime in the USA you	
	(a) money	(b) dollars	(c) wage	(d) salary	
Q5	The rates for overtime in the	e USA are generally known	as		
	(a) pay-plus-one-half	(b) an hour and a half	(c) hour plus half	(d) time-and-a-half	
Q6	Federal taxes and Social Security are both examples of standard from your paycheck.				
	(a) reduction	(b) deductions	(c) withdrawals	(d) removals	
Q7	In order to cash a check you must it, or in other words sign the back.				
	(a) endorse	(b) stamp	(c) write	(d) balance	
Q8	You record how much each of your employees should be paid in the account.				
	(a) employee pay	(b) standard deductions	(c) net pay	(d) payroll	
Q9	An check is one that y cleared the bank.	ou have written and deducte	ed from your checkbook bala	nce but has not yet	
	(a) intermediate	(b) overdue	(c) outstanding	(d) overdrawn	
Q10	Books are all closed at the period.	end of an accounting period	. A more common term for a	n accounting period is a	
	(a) physical	(b) fiscal	(c) focal	(d) foreclosed	

Job Interview Advice

Q1	When you go to a job inter-	view, it is really important to	dress		
	(a) unequally	(b) appropriately	(c) sparingly	(d) meagerly	
Q2	When filling out an applicat	ion, make sure you write you	ur answers		
	(a) mumbled	(b) tongue-tied	(c) intelligibly	(d) hazily	
Q3	Make sure you list your ski	lls and experience that you b	pelieve will meet the of	the employer.	
	(a) expectations	(b) attention	(c) carelessness	(d) abstraction	
Q4	In your job interview, don't	complain about previous job	s or former		
	(a) mayors	(b) visitors	(c) activists	(d) employers	
Q5	When answering questions	to the employer, be confide	nt and your words reall	y well.	
	(a) stutter	(b) articulate	(c) dribble	(d) mix up	
Q6	Avoid clothing such as jeans, flip flops, sneakers, t-shirts, caps, etc.				
	(a) casual	(b) dressy	(c) formal	(d) stylish	
Q7	Bring as much information about yourself as you might need. On your make sure you include hobbies, volunteer work or anything that you've done that may pertain to that job.				
	(a) school transcript	(b) college degree	(c) resume	(d) journal	
Q8	It is usually really handy to have letters of from previous employers.				
	(a) demotion	(b) recommendation	(c) dismissal	(d) declination	
Q9	Hint: Fill out the job applica	tion first with a pencil then w	vith a pen, so you don't have	to use	
	(a) white out	(b) eraser	(c) ruler	(d) marker	
Q10	•	e particular information abou e application home so you c	•	eel free to ask the	
	(a) synthesis	(b) estimation	(c) interpretation	(d) research	

Dental Care Expressions

Most dentists are practitioners, which means they own their own business and work alone or wit staff.					
	(a) Ione	(b) employed	(c) solo	(d) unemployed	
Q2	Dentists sometimes perform	n corrective on gums a	nd supporting bones to treat	gum diseases.	
	(a) brushing	(b) surgery	(c) replacement	(d) flossing	
Q3	Dentists wear masks, glove	es, and safety glasses to pro	tect themselves and their pa	tients from	
	(a) infectious diseases	(b) bad breath	(c) bites	(d) cavities	
Q4	Orthodontists use braces o	r retainers to apply pressure	to teeth in order them.		
	(a) to pluck	(b) to misplace	(c) to fill	(d) to straighten	
Q5	After finishing dental school, some people work together with established dentists as for a couple of years to build up experience and save money to equip an office of their own.				
	(a) receptionists	(b) nurses	(c) associates	(d) members	
Q6	As dental technology impro	ves, dentists will be able to	offer more treatment to	their patients.	
	(a) destructive	(b) effective	(c) eruptive	(d) affective	
Q7	When dentists extract all of	your teeth, they replace the	missing teeth with		
	(a) fillings	(b) cavities	(c) braces	(d) dentures	
Q8	Dentists use an assortment	t of like mouth mirrors, p	probes, forceps, brushes, ar	nd scalpels in their work.	
	(a) instruments	(b) jumbles	(c) retainers	(d) performances	
Q9	When decay or injuries	the blood or nerve supply of	of your tooth, you need a Ro	ot Canal.	
	(a) brake	(b) infect	(c) sterilize	(d) purify	
Q10	Wisdom teeth are always th	ne last to They commo	nly appear around the ages	17 to 25.	
	(a) be born	(b) increase	(c) develop	(d) conglomerate	

Insurance Policy Vocabulary

Q1	I took out a life insurance with State Ranch Insurance Company last week.				
	(a) contract	(b) policy	(c) agreement	(d) deal	
Q2	My insurance are only	\$70 per month.			
	(a) receipts	(b) fees	(c) premiums	(d) payings	
Q3	In the event of my death, the	ne will be my widow.			
	(a) recipient	(b) widow	(c) donor	(d) beneficiary	
Q4	My insurance does not	me if I commit suicide.			
	(a) collect	(b) cover	(c) console	(d) contribute	
Q5	The amount of money that	my wife will get has already	been calculated by State Ra	anch's	
	(a) manager	(b) archivist	(c) actuary	(d) agent	
Q6	If I decide that I no longer need my insurance, I can cash it in for the amount of its value.				
	(a) rebate	(b) surrender	(c) discount	(d) return	
Q7	Before I got the insurance, I had to receive a complete physical				
	(a) investigation	(b) injection	(c) therapy	(d) examination	
Q8	I am feeling great, because the doctor told me that I have a life of 82 years!				
	(a) length	(b) line	(c) expectancy	(d) experience	
Q9	Even if I am late in paying, the insurance remains in effect for a period of 30 days.				
	(a) grace	(b) satisfaction	(c) long	(d) latent	
Q10	The insurance is pretty exp	pensive though: I am a police	eman, so there are a lot of o	ccupational	
	(a) troubles	(b) involvements	(c) hazards	(d) duties	

Contracts and agreements

Q1	A contract is a agreement that is reached between two individuals or parties.				
	(a) bound	(b) bounded	(c) binding	(d) boundary	
Q2	A contract between an indigetting	vidual and his or her employ	er is for the services s/he wi	Il provide in exchange for	
	(a) paid	(b) serviced	(c) employed	(d) accrued	
Q3	a rental agreement to	live in an apartment for one	year is a kind of contract.		
	(a) Writing	(b) Sketching	(c) Signing	(d) Stamping	
Q4	The tenant promises to pay accommodation.	/ a amount of rent, and	in return, the realty agent pr	omises to supply the	
	(a) large	(b) certain	(c) sum	(d) leased	
Q5	A customer into a con	tract each time s/he makes a	a purchase.		
	(a) goes	(b) joins	(c) becomes	(d) enters	
Q6	A contract is initiated when	a person makes an offer to	buy something and the selle	er his or her offer.	
	(a) agrees	(b) includes	(c) accepts	(d) signs	
Q7	In order for a contract to be	e completed, something of	needs to be exchanged.		
	(a) worth	(b) value	(c) goods	(d) interest	
Q8	A contract has been create	d when both the buyer and t	he seller have agreed that th	nere will be some kind of	
	(a) consideration	(b) service	(c) application	(d) business	
Q9	Any contract that is made t	o buy or sell something that	is is not enforceable ur	nder law.	
	(a) illogical	(b) illegible	(c) illegal	(d) illegitimate	
Q10	A contract is required to be	made by those who are leg	ally capable, a condition call	ed	
	(a) capaciousness	(b) capacity	(c) credence	(d) credibility	

The Business Plan

Q1	The initial responsibility of a business plan is to help to develop a business strategy.				
	(a) strict	(b) hidden	(c) regional	(d) solid	
Q2	First, you should describe	your products and services a	and discuss the market that y	ou are	
	(a) goaling	(b) aiming	(c) targeting	(d) goading	
Q3	If you wish to interest inves	stors, you need to emphasize	e the company's profit		
	(a) potential	(b) chance	(c) taking	(d) deal	
Q4	You should be particularly	careful to adequately th	e risks in the business.		
	(a) launch	(b) bare	(c) disclose	(d) unleash	
Q5	You should examine custo	mer and the benefits of	your products and services.		
	(a) pockets	(b) files	(c) needs	(d) returns	
Q6	the strong and weak p	points of any firms in compet	ition with yours and look for	marketplace opportunities.	
	(a) Equate	(b) Evaluate	(c) Erase	(d) Eliminate	
Q7	If you can find a particular market to focus on, you should investigate this further.				
	(a) location	(b) corner	(c) industry	(d) niche	
Q8	It may also be possible for you to your products differently in the marketplace to attract new customers.				
	(a) position	(b) set	(c) spread	(d) situate	
Q9	It is not a good idea to exa	ggerate sales projections, ar	nd it is just as poor an idea to	o operating costs.	
	(a) overtake	(b) undertake	(c) overestimate	(d) underestimate	
Q10	If you forecast conservative	ely, you will be more likely to	maintain an extra of ca	ash.	
	(a) pillow	(b) comforter	(c) pillar	(d) cushion	

Conference Advice

Q1	Being a delegate at conferences and other gatherings is a valuable opportunity whether or not you pres				
	(a) gift	(b) negotiation	(c) paper	(d) presentation	
Q2	At such events, you will get	t an accurate of the cur	rent direction of the industry		
	(a) opinion	(b) rationale	(c) sense	(d) thought	
Q3	And if you are scheduled to	give a talk, you will gain inc	creased		
	(a) action	(b) activity	(c) honorarium	(d) visibility	
Q4	Actually, it is not very impo	rtant for you to attend any of	the exhibitions.		
	(a) vended	(b) vending	(c) vendor	(d) vent	
Q5	In order for you to be i	into your industry and its ma	rket, it is important for you to	go to such events.	
	(a) plugged	(b) posted	(c) presented	(d) proven	
Q6	6 The importance of conferences is not the seminars or workshops, but the refreshment breaks and chatting a the bar after the day is				
	(a) accumulated	(b) cancelled	(c) discussed	(d) done	
Q7	The key feature of a confer	ence is the chance to meet	those whom you would not.	have met.	
	(a) elsewhere	(b) ever	(c) otherwise	(d) outside	
Q8	Be sure to carry your busin	ess cards, and do not hesita	te to cards with anyone	e you meet.	
	(a) change	(b) charge	(c) except	(d) exchange	
Q9	And finally: do not forget to enjoy your host city: conference information packages often nearby attractions and sightseeing opportunities.				
	(a) delight	(b) enlighten	(c) limelight	(d) spotlight	
Q10	Well ahead of time, however your needs.	er, you should plan a balanc	e of scheduled conference a	ctivities and events that	
	(a) align	(b) extend	(c) measure	(d) suit	

Computer Health

Q1	Computer advisors recommend that you consider correct workstation and personal posture in order to minimize the chances of an injury.				
	(a) layout	(b) outsourcing	(c) overreach	(d) pullover	
Q2	The symptoms of such inju	ries may include in the	fingers, painful hands or wri	sts, or eye problems.	
	(a) dampness	(b) dumbells	(c) dumbness	(d) numbness	
Q3	A(n) workstation perm and eyes.	its you to work in a natural p	position while minimizing the	strain on your arms, back	
	(a) allowed	(b) ideal	(c) imaginary	(d) luxurious	
Q4	On the other hand, a poorly	designed workstation will fo	orce you into uncomfortable	postures like over.	
	(a) bunching	(b) hunching	(c) lunching	(d) punching	
Q5	Experienced computer ope	rators know that a good cha	ir to their bodies.		
	(a) adapts	(b) adepts	(c) adheres	(d) adopts	
Q6	Use a chair that has a back	crest supporting the of y	our back.		
	(a) carapace	(b) carpals	(c) curb	(d) curves	
Q7	Ensure that you have enough below the table top to fit your knees comfortably.				
	(a) inches	(b) location	(c) room	(d) volume	
Q8	Select a mouse that fits you	ur hand; be sure that it is as	flat as possible in order to m	ninimize wrist	
	(a) position	(b) strain	(c) tendons	(d) watch	
Q9	The computer monitor need	ds to be separate from the ke	eyboard, and it should be	directly in front of you.	
	(a) centered	(b) concentrated	(c) focussed	(d) gathered	
Q10	A person's body is not interget up and stretch!	nded to remain motionless, e	even in a comfortable positio	n, for long of time; so	
	(a) hours	(b) lengths	(c) periods	(d) sections	

Marketing Strategies

Q1	The first step most manage	ers to grow their busine	ss is to increase the number	of customers.
	(a) climb	(b) do	(c) take	(d) plant
Q2	Losses are usually suffered	d if inexperienced sales staff	are given the task of a	marketing scheme.
	(a) engineering	(b) exaggerating	(c) implementing	(d) tooling
Q3	Fundamental marketing str	ategy is to create prospectiv	e customers who are ready,	and able to buy.
	(a) flocking	(b) steady	(c) wealthy	(d) willing
Q4	The primary goal of a such	a strategy is to present sale	es staff with prospects to	. into paying customers.
	(a) connect	(b) connive	(c) convert	(d) convey
Q5	One thing that managers c	an do to increase their busin	ess is to reward existing cus	stomers for new ones.
	(a) referring	(b) renewing	(c) replying	(d) returning
Q6	Established customers are they are all too often taken	seldom asked whether they for	are interested in more or ne	ew products or services;
	(a) gifts	(b) granite	(c) given	(d) granted
Q7	It can be the of a busi solicited to buy more.	ness to expect regular custo	mers to purchase standard	quantities without being
	(a) undersizing	(b) undoing	(c) unravelling	(d) untying
Q8	Sharing news, information	and offers with customers in	creases their of repurcl	nase.
	(a) affiliation	(b) frequency	(c) notification	(d) number
Q9	Customers should be offered	ed more value through comp	plementary products and ser	vices at the of sale.
	(a) area	(b) bill	(c) counter	(d) point
Q10	business is gained by	the company that gives the	customer what s/he wants.	
	(a) Reform	(b) Regard	(c) Repeat	(d) Replacement

Warranties

Q1	One definition of a warranty the purchaser.	is that it is a promise of	which is given by the selle	r or the manufacturer to
	(a) qualification	(b) quality	(c) quantification	(d) quantity
Q2	The purchaser must be give	en the to see the warra	nty before s/he makes the p	urchase.
	(a) invoice	(b) opportunity	(c) paper	(d) return
Q3	Unfortunately, shoppers do	not usually pay attention to	the until a problem with	n the purchase arises.
	(a) coverage	(b) damage	(c) leverage	(d) overage
Q4	Many retailers view warran	ties as a technique.		
	(a) preferable	(b) procedural	(c) professional	(d) promotional
Q5	The use of warranties grad	ually developed as part of th	e process between sell	ers and customers.
	(a) bargaining	(b) gaining	(c) ingratiating	(d) regaining
Q6	An implied warranty is lega	lly in effect even if it is not in	form.	
	(a) outline	(b) spoken	(c) stated	(d) written
Q7	Any respectable manufactu	rer will an implied warr	anty.	
	(a) discard	(b) honor	(c) receive	(d) suspect
Q8	Clear is an affirmation	that the product has not bee	en stolen and is not otherwis	e illegal.
	(a) byline	(b) caption	(c) headline	(d) title
Q9	A warranty of for purpoit was designed.	ose assures the purchaser th	nat the item will perform prop	perly the function for which
	(a) ability	(b) design	(c) fitness	(d) strength
Q10	Merchantability warrants th	at the item will up to rea	asonable expectations of the	e purchaser.
	(a) grow	(b) level	(c) live	(d) seem

Office Technology Problems

The of technology in t	he office increases the avera	age work day in the US by o	ver an hour and a half.
(a) disuse	(b) misuse	(c) overuse	(d) reuse
One research project revea	aled that phone and email ha	abits can actually reduce	rather than improve it.
(a) procedure	(b) processing	(c) productivity	(d) progress
At work, male employees a	are the greater time wasters	when it to surreptitious	non-work activities.
(a) comes	(b) evaluates	(c) generates	(d) reverts
		workers from getting their jo	obs done, creates poor
(a) brightens	(b) broadens	(c) lengthens	(d) lightens
Too much reliance on voice	e mail when making or	phone calls was also spotlig	hted in the study.
(a) cancelling	(b) dialing	(c) returning	(d) unmaking
·	,	critical responses to emails	was another problem that
(a) cartage	(b) garbage	(c) passage	(d) wastage
-	• •	two hours, of which an hour	and a half was because
(a) condition	(b) effect	(c) management	(d) timing
•		phone communications, whi	le ten more minutes were
(a) coffee	(b) collations	(c) colleagues	(d) cosmetics
The communications detriment to it.	that once were an important	contribution to efficiency ha	ve now begun to become a
(a) instruments	(b) pieces	(c) tools	(d) utensils
		e often unaware of another w	worker's location, whether it
(a) offsite	(b) outdoors	(c) overboard	(d) sightseeing
	(a) disuse One research project reveal (a) procedure At work, male employees at (a) comes Improperly dealing with photo working habits, and th (a) brightens Too much reliance on voice (a) cancelling The delay that is caused by caused time every day (a) cartage The average total time lost communication technology (a) condition On average, thirty minutes wasted attempting to locate (a) coffee The communications detriment to it. (a) instruments One basic cause of lost eff be in a meeting, at a difference	(a) disuse (b) misuse One research project revealed that phone and email had (a) procedure (b) processing At work, male employees are the greater time wasters (a) comes (b) evaluates Improperly dealing with phone calls and emails hinders working habits, and the work day. (a) brightens (b) broadens Too much reliance on voice mail when making or (a) cancelling (b) dialing The delay that is caused by the necessity of waiting for caused time every day. (a) cartage (b) garbage The average total time lost at work every day was over communication technology was not used to good (a) condition (b) effect On average, thirty minutes were wasted managing tele wasted attempting to locate (a) coffee (b) collations The communications that once were an important detriment to it. (a) instruments (b) pieces One basic cause of lost efficiency is that employees are be in a meeting, at a different desk, or away	One research project revealed that phone and email habits can actually reduce (a) procedure (b) processing (c) productivity At work, male employees are the greater time wasters when it to surreptitious (a) comes (b) evaluates (c) generates Improperly dealing with phone calls and emails hinders workers from getting their jow working habits, and the work day. (a) brightens (b) broadens (c) lengthens Too much reliance on voice mail when making or phone calls was also spotting (a) cancelling (b) dialing (c) returning The delay that is caused by the necessity of waiting for critical responses to emails caused time every day. (a) cartage (b) garbage (c) passage The average total time lost at work every day was over two hours, of which an hour communication technology was not used to good (a) condition (b) effect (c) management On average, thirty minutes were wasted managing telephone communications, whi wasted attempting to locate (a) coffee (b) collations (c) colleagues The communications that once were an important contribution to efficiency had detriment to it. (a) instruments (b) pieces (c) tools One basic cause of lost efficiency is that employees are often unaware of another whose in a meeting, at a different desk, or away

Secretarial Office Procedures

Q1	Modern technology continu	ues to proliferate in offices ev	verywhere, and the secretary	's role has greatly	
	(a) evolved	(b) mutated	(c) transmogrified	(d) transposed	
Q2	Operational restructuring a responsibilities formerly	and automated procedures hand for managerial levels.	ave presented secretaries w	ith a broad range of new	
	(a) assigned	(b) maintained	(c) reserved	(d) restricted	
Q3	Nevertheless, amid these	changes their duties ha	ve remained almost unchanç	ged.	
	(a) center	(b) core	(c) interior	(d) special	
Q4	A secretary is responsible operation of a business.	for a range of administrative	and duties that are ess	ential to the efficient	
	(a) clerical	(b) equitable	(c) menial	(d) stationary	
Q5	A secretary serves as an ir files, and generates corres	nformation for an office, pondence.	organizes and maintains ha	rd copy and electronic	
	(a) clearinghouse	(b) household	(c) outhouse	(d) warehouse	
Q6	Many secretaries also	. travel arrangements and co	ontact clients.		
	(a) apportion	(b) craft	(c) handle	(d) manipulate	
Q7	A large part of a secretary's day is involved with negotiating meeting times, which is a(n) job, especially if many are to attend.				
	(a) administrative	(b) cumbersome	(c) thankless	(d) unmanageable	
Q8	Today, more and more sed graphics software.	cretarial staff use PCs to run	database management,	publishing, and computer	
	(a) desktop	(b) keyboard	(c) virtual	(d) workstation	
Q9	Secretaries nowadays are more than one executive s	often from old-fashione taff member.	d typing and dictation; there	fore, they can now support	
	(a) eliminated	(b) fired	(c) relieved	(d) retired	
Q10	secretaries are respon	nsible for fewer clerical dutie	s than lower-level secretaria	l staff.	
	(a) Corporate	(b) Executive	(c) Professional	(d) Section	

Basic Electronics

Q1	Electronics is the study and utilization of systems that function by guiding electron flow in such as semiconductors.			
	(a) contrivances	(b) devices	(c) pieces	(d) servers
Q2	Designing and building elec	ctronic circuits to solve	problems is the mandate of	electronics engineering.
	(a) parallel	(b) practical	(c) partial	(d) production
Q3	Research into innovative se	emiconductor technology and	d applications is considered	a of physics.
	(a) branch	(b) responsibility	(c) segment	(d) subsidiary
Q4	Electronic circuits are main distribution of electric power	ly used to control, process a	nd distribute information, an	d for the and
	(a) commutation	(b) contamination	(c) conversation	(d) conversion
Q5	These two purposes rely or	n the creation and detection	of electromagnetic and	electrical currents.
	(a) fields	(b) floors	(c) grounds	(d) surfaces
Q6	The rapid modern advance	ment of electronics began in	with the introduction o	f the radio.
	(a) earnest	(b) enthusiasm	(c) secret	(d) sincerity
Q7	There are three divisions to	an electronics system, an e	example of which is a televis	ion
	(a) box	(b) case	(c) kit	(d) set
Q8	First, the input is a broadca	st signal either received by i	its antenna or in throug	h a cable.
	(a) cued	(b) fed	(c) led	(d) sped
Q9	Second, processing circuits	s inside the TV the brigh	ntness, colour and audio dat	a from this signal.
	(a) contract	(b) detract	(c) extract	(d) retract
Q10	Third and last, its output ap screen.	paratus, a cathode ray tube,	, changes the electronic sigr	nals into a image on its
	(a) vague	(b) valuable	(c) viable	(d) visible

Business Letter Basics

Q1	The first goal in writing a business letter is to get the recipient's				
	(a) address	(b) attention	(c) services	(d) trade	
Q2	One fundamental of e	ffective writing is to put the k	ey information at the beginn	ing.	
	(a) case	(b) example	(c) principle	(d) situation	
Q3	Avoid down the begin however.	ning of the letter with abunda	ant information of which the	reader is already aware,	
	(a) gearing	(b) setting	(c) weighing	(d) writing	
Q4	Effective writing is rea	ding that makes the recipien	t want to read further.		
	(a) affected	(b) effortless	(c) effusive	(d) offensive	
Q5	In writing commercial corre	espondence, it is important to	employ a friendly yet efficie	nt	
	(a) feeling	(b) mood	(c) tense	(d) tone	
Q6	Try to aim for a style,	but without employing bad g	rammar, slang, or otherwise	questionable English.	
	(a) controversial	(b) convenient	(c) conventional	(d) conversational	
Q7	Be merciless in eliminating or her patience.	the that most people p	ut into letters: it wastes the r	ecipient's time and tries his	
	(a) backing	(b) clouding	(c) complaining	(d) padding	
Q8	A good business letter is simple and straightforward without being simplistic or				
	(a) panoramic	(b) paternal	(c) patriotic	(d) patronizing	
Q9	The conclusion or ending p	paragraph should bring the co	ommunication to a polite and	d close.	
	(a) businesslike	(b) interminable	(c) measurable	(d) subtle	
Q10	Unfortunately, the ending phrases that detract from the	paragraphs in much commerone letter's	cial correspondence employ	wordy and overused	
	(a) contact	(b) contract	(c) extract	(d) impact	

Annual Report

Q1	Our annual report was to the shareholders on 31 March.				
	(a) submerged	(b) submitted	(c) subordinated	(d) subtracted	
Q2	Turnover remained constar	nt through the year.			
	(a) annual	(b) fiscal	(c) physical	(d) revenue	
Q3	Profits declined sharply wit	h the devaluation of the			
	(a) banknotes	(b) change	(c) currency	(d) money	
Q4	Sales fell gradually in the fi	rst two quarters, but in	the second half of the year.		
	(a) realigned	(b) recalled	(c) recovered	(d) resisted	
Q5	Costs reached in April				
	(a) an acme	(b) an apex	(c) a climax	(d) a peak	
Q6	Demand rose sharply after	our major competitor went in	nto		
	(a) bankruptcy	(b) export	(c) receiver	(d) difficulty	
Q7	Overhead levelled off when utility charges were by the government.				
	(a) cancelled	(b) frozen	(c) given	(d) tapped	
Q8	Prices were raised with the	introduction of our new	. of widgets.		
	(a) batch	(b) line	(c) manager	(d) team	
Q9	Output up with deman	d.			
	(a) followed	(b) kept	(c) made	(d) put	
Q10	Although the company's ov	erall was weak, its botto	om line was still in the black		
	(a) action	(b) activity	(c) performance	(d) progress	

The Importation Process

Q1	In the first step of the importation process, the purchaser makes his selection from the supplier's of h dryers.				
	(a) atlas	(b) catalogue	(c) directory	(d) encyclopedia	
Q2	Next, he sends an email to	check the availability of			
	(a) wares	(b) selection	(c) stock	(d) suppliers	
Q3	Thereupon, he the hai	ir dryers.			
	(a) commands	(b) demands	(c) orders	(d) requires	
Q4	Soon, he receives a o	f the order from the supplier.			
	(a) confirmation	(b) delegate	(c) message	(d) waybill	
Q5	Afterward, he receives a pr	o invoice.			
	(a) active	(b) bono	(c) forma	(d) tempore	
Q6	Subsequently, his bank iss	ues a of credit for the a	mount of the invoice.		
	(a) debit	(b) letter	(c) missive	(d) receipt	
Q7	Then, he receives the supp	olier's invoice for the hair drye	ers FOB of departure.		
	(a) date	(b) dock	(c) point	(d) wharf	
Q8	After that, he receives the .	of lading from the transp	oorter.		
	(a) bill	(b) fee	(c) form	(d) list	
Q9	Thereafter, he pays the train	nsporter for costs.			
	(a) boxing	(b) buying	(c) carrying	(d) shipping	
Q10	Finally, he receives the hai	r dryers with a declarati	ion form.		
	(a) costume	(b) customary	(c) customer	(d) customs	

Cellular Telephones

Q1	All the world, cellular t	telephones are being used m	nore and more.			
	(a) about	(b) around	(c) in	(d) past		
Q2	Cell phones are hand	devices; they are also calle	d wireless or mobile phones			
	(a) carried	(b) crafted	(c) held	(d) made		
Q3	Cell phones are with u	users because they are smal	I, light and easily transported	d.		
	(a) common	(b) famous	(c) popular	(d) well-liked		
Q4	Cellular telephones are act	ually little different than two-	radios.			
	(a) channel	(b) party	(c) path	(d) way		
Q5	A caller speaks into a cell p	phone, and it picks his c	or her voice, transforming the	e sound into radio waves.		
	(a) at	(b) out	(c) over	(d) up		
Q6	Then these radio waves ar	e radio waves are transmitted through the atmosphere until they meet a base station.				
	(a) near	(b) nearby	(c) nearly	(d) neighborhood		
Q7	The station sends your phoreceiver.	one call the standard tel	ephone network, where it ev	ventually reaches the		
	(a) among	(b) around	(c) at	(d) through		
Q8	Cell phones provide a vast	array of these days, ar	nd new ones are being adde	d all the time.		
	(a) buttons	(b) customers	(c) duties	(d) functions		
Q9	When someone calls you,	your cell phone receiver	. radio waves sent out by the	e base station.		
	(a) collects	(b) detects	(c) elects	(d) selects		
Q10	Inside your cell phone, thes	se waves are converted	into the sound of the caller	s voice.		
	(a) back	(b) backward	(c) forth	(d) forward		

Job Advertising

Q1	Industry, or niche, en personnel.	nployment websites are proli	ferating as places for compa	anies to locate qualified	
	(a) controlled	(b) only	(c) particular	(d) specific	
Q2	Niche sites present a large	of qualified job-seekers	S.		
	(a) pane	(b) pod	(c) pool	(d) porch	
Q3	The internet, in comparisor	n to other advertising media,	gives its users a broader	••••	
	(a) reach	(b) reaction	(c) reality	(d) reason	
Q4	The internet produces resu	ilts faster and more cheaply	than other advertising r	nedia.	
	(a) aging	(b) old-fashioned	(c) redundant	(d) traditional	
Q5	Companies these days loo	k at internet job advertising a	as an part of their staffir	ng efforts.	
	(a) innate	(b) insignificant	(c) integral	(d) intelligent	
Q6	Advertising positions on employment websites can generate a lot of from potential candidates.				
	(a) electricity	(b) practice	(c) static	(d) traffic	
Q7	But general sites often produce an insufficient number of qualified applicants, making the process relatively time for the results seen.				
	(a) consuming	(b) devoting	(c) devouring	(d) wasting	
Q8	Niche site marketing targets executives and professionals of the industry				
	(a) desired	(b) employed	(c) presented	(d) served	
Q9	Advertisements both on nic campaign.	che sites and using more cor	nventional methods are a pa	rt of a well staffing	
	(a) centered	(b) loaded	(c) rounded	(d) stated	
Q10	Niche sites often include jo	b postings, comparative sala	ary scales, curriculum vitae o	databases, and	
	(a) all	(b) other	(c) forth	(d) more	

Job Applications

Q1	The application form is use	ed by companies as a means	of basic information from	om all applicants.
	(a) acquiring	(b) distributing	(c) manipulating	(d) standardizing
Q2	The application is a key ma	arketing tool for the applicant	t in the job process.	
	(a) advertising	(b) gathering	(c) seeking	(d) wanted
Q3	Companies utilize the appl	ication as a for deciding	whether to interview the ap	plicant.
	(a) background	(b) basis	(c) blueline	(d) bottomline
Q4	The application form should	d be considered the applicar	nt's first test in direction	S.
	(a) examining	(b) following	(c) indicating	(d) reading
Q5	The application form should	d be filled out as as pos	ssible; it reflects the applican	t's nature.
	(a) cleanly	(b) freshly	(c) neatly	(d) nicely
Q6	On the form, answers shou	ald be to the specific po	sition for which the person is	applying.
	(a) measured	(b) modified	(c) presented	(d) tailored
Q7	No should be left on the	he form; for questions that a	re irrelevant, write "not appli	cable" ("n/a").
	(a) answers	(b) blanks	(c) empties	(d) notes
Q8	The goal of the application	is to obtain a personal interv	view, so do not provide any .	information.
	(a) affirmative	(b) negative	(c) objective	(d) positive
Q9	Questions should be answ	ered, but complete ans	wers need not necessarily be	e given.
	(a) briefly	(b) comprehensively	(c) earnestly	(d) truthfully
Q10	Specific salary limits should	d never be indicated on the a	application; just write "open"	or " ".
	(a) negative	(b) negotiable	(c) undecided	(d) unknown

Job Interviews

Q1	The first interview for the candidate is the interview, which is used to ascertain whether s/he matches the position's minimum qualifications.				
	(a) initializing	(b) reviewing	(c) screening	(d) standing	
Q2	The interviewer(s) will have	the applicant's resume in	and attempt to confirm the	ne information it contains.	
	(a) control	(b) hand	(c) office	(d) person	
Q3		vorrisome for most candidate whether they have the person	• • •	•	
	(a) fit	(b) join	(c) match	(d) work	
Q4	A candidate who does not i whole section.	nteract positively with super	visors and co-workers may .	the operations of a	
	(a) corrupt	(b) disrupt	(c) erupt	(d) interrupt	
Q5	A group interview is one in	which the interviewer(s) atte	empt to distinguish the f	rom the followers.	
	(a) bosses	(b) chiefs	(c) heads	(d) leaders	
Q6	When a panel interview is .	, the candidate is intervie	ewed by several people at th	ne same time.	
	(a) established	(b) held	(c) positioned	(d) thrown	
Q7	The candidate should make	e eye with each membe	er of the panel as s/he answe	ers the panelist's question.	
	(a) arrows	(b) avoidance	(c) contact	(d) sight	
Q8	One technique the applicant should be aware of is the stress interview, which is occasionally used to out those who are unable to deal with adverse situations.				
	(a) cast	(b) toss	(c) weed	(d) wrench	
Q9	Q9 Stress may be introduced into this kind of interview by asking strange questions or by reacting to the candidate's responses with				
	(a) queries	(b) quietness	(c) silence	(d) snores	
Q10	In a stress interview, the caterminating the interview.	andidate has only two choice	s: play or refuse such b	pad treatment by	
	(a) along	(b) anyway	(c) games	(d) ignorant	

Hiring the Right Person

Q1	In order to take on the right necessarily in that	candidate, the employer mu	ust examine both abilities an	d personality, although not
	(a) interview	(b) order	(c) resume	(d) time
Q2	The first step to hiring	is being aware of the abilitie	es that the ideal candidate sh	nould have.
	(a) congress	(b) process	(c) progress	(d) success
Q3	Before proceeding to advert to each skill.	rtisement and interviews, cre	eate a list of skills needed for	the job and assign a
	(a) rate	(b) rating	(c) time	(d) timing
Q4	Placing a on education	n and experience is only con	nmon sense in the hiring pro	cess.
	(a) premier	(b) premium	(c) preview	(d) prime
Q5	If the applicant seems to be someone very adept at inte	e over-qualified for the position erviews.	on, you have found either a	diamond in the or
	(a) coal	(b) mine	(c) rough	(d) shop
Q6	If this applicant does not have is the latter.	ave extensive practical expe	rience in a similar position, y	ou may rest that s/he
	(a) assured	(b) ensured	(c) insured	(d) secured
Q7	Nevertheless, occasionally which he or she is overqua	a talented candidate is foun lified.	d who is willing to accept a μ	position and pay for
	(a) back	(b) cheque	(c) envelope	(d) scale
Q8	How successful the candidate will be is determined in the end by the team of the group s/he becomes a part of.			
	(a) biology	(b) chemistry	(c) physics	(d) sociology
Q9	The manager's goal is to enteam.	mploy individuals who are te	chnically and also have	personalities that suit their
	(a) decent	(b) deficient	(c) proficient	(d) prolific
Q10	Should questions remain conhis or her	oncerning the candidate follo	owing the traditional interviev	w, it is then time to consult
	(a) references	(b) relatives	(c) remarks	(d) research

Training New Staff

Q1	Well before beginning a tra	ining program, the trainer sh	ould sit down and prepare a	lesson for each day.	
	(a) itinerary	(b) plan	(c) plot	(d) scale	
Q2	The course needs to be we	ell prepared in advance so th	at all important points will be)	
	(a) covered	(b) exercised	(c) plotted	(d) protected	
Q3	Before or during the first cla	ass, it is important, if possible	e, to take time to to kno	ow the individual students.	
	(a) get	(b) have	(c) learn	(d) study	
Q4	An effective trainer knows I	nis or her			
	(a) audience	(b) directions	(c) spectators	(d) teachers	
Q5	Put questions to the trained	es and encourage them to	in return.		
	(a) follow	(b) listen	(c) question	(d) quote	
Q6	Early on, the trainer should what his or her students already know, what previous experience they have, and what difficulties they have encountered.				
	and what announced they he	avo oncountorou.			
	(a) declare	(b) demand	(c) depict	(d) determine	
Q7	(a) declare			, ,	
Q7	(a) declare In this way, the trainer disc	(b) demand		, ,	
Q7 Q8	(a) declareIn this way, the trainer discinformation.(a) bring	(b) demand overs where to emphas	sis and where to move more (c) place	quickly through the (d) strike	
	(a) declareIn this way, the trainer discinformation.(a) bring	(b) demand overs where to emphas (b) list	sis and where to move more (c) place	quickly through the (d) strike	
	(a) declareIn this way, the trainer discrinformation.(a) bringTraining is a dynamic, two-(a) catalogue	(b) demand overs where to emphas (b) list way process; it should alway (b) dialogue et to cover the minor tasks the	is and where to move more (c) place /s be a rather than a sp (c) monologue	quickly through the (d) strike eech or presentation. (d) travelogue	
Q8	(a) declareIn this way, the trainer discinformation.(a) bringTraining is a dynamic, two-(a) catalogueThe trainer should not forget	(b) demand overs where to emphas (b) list way process; it should alway (b) dialogue et to cover the minor tasks the	is and where to move more (c) place /s be a rather than a sp (c) monologue	quickly through the (d) strike eech or presentation. (d) travelogue	
Q8	(a) declare In this way, the trainer discrinformation. (a) bring Training is a dynamic, two- (a) catalogue The trainer should not forget well be to a recent hire (a) exciting	(b) demand overs where to emphas (b) list way process; it should alway (b) dialogue et to cover the minor tasks thee. (b) foreign is the list; remember that thi	is and where to move more (c) place /s be a rather than a sp (c) monologue nat are familiar to a longer-te (c) impossible	quickly through the (d) strike eech or presentation. (d) travelogue erm employee; these could (d) lost	

Company Benefits

Q1	Company benefits are often a significant portion of the employee's compensation				
	(a) package	(b) parcel	(c) salary	(d) set	
Q2	When considering an offer	, the candidate should exam	ine any benefits offered by t	he employer.	
	(a) preferred	(b) prescriptive	(c) progressive	(d) prospective	
Q3	Generous benefits can cor	ntribute up to 35 or 40 percer	nt to the compensation	for a job.	
	(a) overage	(b) overall	(c) overpaid	(d) overseen	
Q4	Health insurance is an imp taking it out on one's own.	ortant benefit; it is less expe	nsive through the employer	at rates than when	
	(a) department	(b) division	(c) group	(d) team	
Q5	Should the employee beco	me ill or have an accident, h	is or her medical is ade	equately covered.	
	(a) bandage	(b) injury	(c) repair	(d) treatment	
Q6	Many US employers now h	nelp cover the expense of	facilities in their communi	ties.	
	(a) childcare	(b) childhood	(c) childish	(d) childlike	
Q7	Another important benefit now often offered is flextime, which allows the employee to vary his or her working hours, within, each day.				
	(a) hours	(b) limits	(c) ranges	(d) reasons	
Q8	On the other hand, fewer of	companies are offering pensi	on plans that guarantee a fix	ked monthly sum to	
	(a) employees	(b) layoffs	(c) retirees	(d) seniors	
Q9	Another benefit, the stock of subsidized prices.	ownership plan, permits the	employee to buy of the	company's stock at	
	(a) sections	(b) segments	(c) shares	(d) slices	
Q10	is a work plan that pe	rmits the employee to work f	rom his or her home.		
	(a) Telecommunicating	(b) Telecommuting	(c) Teleconferring	(d) Teleiobbing	

Starting Salary Expectations

Q1	If a well-qualified person is assiduous in his or her job search, s/he may receive more than one job				
	(a) advertisement	(b) chance	(c) offer	(d) site	
Q2	Location and cost of living	play a big in determinin	g salary.		
	(a) part	(b) percentage	(c) place	(d) portion	
Q3	Both salary and cost of living	ng vary among urban, suburl	ban, and areas.		
	(a) countryside	(b) hamlet	(c) rural	(d) wilderness	
Q4	Salaries in an urban area way be similar.	vill likely be higher than in the	e suburbs, while the purchas	sing of each salary	
	(a) amount	(b) power	(c) rate	(d) result	
Q5	The costs of living in a on the internet.	. of geographical locations c	an be compared by using sa	lary calculators available	
	(a) center	(b) number	(c) percent	(d) quantity	
Q6	and demand are big fa	actors in the starting salary a	a company may offer.		
	(a) Offer	(b) Plea	(c) Request	(d) Supply	
Q7	In a field with a large numb	er of candidates, there will b	e lower salaries and co	empetition.	
	(a) some	(b) steep	(c) stiff	(d) stout	
Q8	Contrariwise, other fields need workers so badly that the candidate will have his or her choice of employers, many of whom will offer dollar.				
	(a) maximum	(b) multiple	(c) silver	(d) top	
Q9	Even so, within fields a ran	ge of salaries is offered, and	l industry and specific emplo	yer usually salary.	
	(a) affect	(b) effect	(c) infect	(d) reflect	
Q10	Finally, each candidate is cattracting employers and	one-of-a-kind: his or her spec	cific qualifications and abilitie	es will play a major role in	
	(a) demanding	(b) garnishing	(c) negotiating	(d) settling	

Job Promotion

Q1	Employees with ambition are often eager to into management.				
	(a) climb	(b) level up	(c) move	(d) raise	
Q2	is the ability to make of	decisions that will affect the o	company's future in a non-er	notional way.	
	(a) Magnitude	(b) Majority	(c) Maturity	(d) Modesty	
Q3	Such employees will have decisions on these rel	formed friendships in the cor ationships.	mpany, and co-workers will l	pe expecting them to make	
	(a) affected	(b) based	(c) centered	(d) controlled	
Q4	An employee's ability to co for it.	me up with ideas is a b	enefit to a company, and the	e employee will be noticed	
	(a) sound	(b) stable	(c) strict	(d) subtle	
Q5 A manager knows what s/he needs to get done each day, and usually knows this at the end of the p day, so s/he should get a plan thought out ahead of time.				t the end of the previous	
	(a) drawn	(b) form	(c) game	(d) morning	
Q6	Promotions go to the emplorecommendation, those he	oyees who are the most help lpful employees will	to their bosses; when the b	oss is asked for a	
	(a) come to mind	(b) know their place	(c) step right up	(d) wait it out	
Q7	Management hopefuls sho position.	uld watch what their boss do	es and gain some into	the responsibilities of the	
	(a) foresight	(b) hindsight	(c) insight	(d) oversight	
Q8	The proverb "familiarity	contempt" is quite applical	ole to working in a position o	f authority.	
	(a) breeds	(b) exceeds	(c) needs	(d) precedes	
Q9	A manager cannot make cl	ose friends at the office; s/h	e should make instead.		
	(a) acquaintances	(b) allies	(c) employees	(d) enemies	
Q10	Good managers know how	to remain friendly but			
	(a) impersonal	(b) standoffish	(c) stern	(d) stolid	

The Balance Sheet

Q1	A balance sheet shows the financial that a company has at a point in time and where they came from.				
	(a) records	(b) resources	(c) returns	(d) revenues	
Q2	It is an instant photograph or year.	that displays the company's	financial at the end of a	a business month, quarter	
	(a) explanation	(b) position	(c) publication	(d) station	
Q3	The organization of a balar	nce sheet reflects this basic .	: assets equal debts plu	s equity.	
	(a) arrangement	(b) assessment	(c) equation	(d) question	
Q4	The of accounts is a li	sting of the accounts that are	e reflected in the financial st	atements.	
	(a) book	(b) chart	(c) table	(d) outline	
Q5	Assets are often listed in the into cash.	ne order of their — whic	h means how easy it would	be to convert each asset	
	(a) complexity	(b) liquidity	(c) security	(d) simplicity	
Q6	Assets are divided into three	ee categories: Current Asset	s, Fixed Assets, and As	ssets.	
	(a) Current fixed	(b) Different	(c) Fixed current	(d) Other	
Q7	Current assets will likely be	e turned into cash or converte	ed into a(n) within a yea	ar.	
	(a) bonus	(b) expense	(c) option	(d) stock	
Q8	Fixed assets are saleable,	but are not expected to be c	onverted to cash in the	course of business.	
	(a) average	(b) equal	(c) final	(d) normal	
Q9	Liabilities are debts or	stemming from goods or se	rvices received by the comp	any.	
	(a) obligations	(b) others	(c) outstandings	(d) owed	
Q10	If the assets of a company between the two numbers.	are greater than its liabilities	s, then the equity of the busin	ness is the positive	
	(a) calculation	(b) difference	(c) dividend	(d) sum	

Income Statements

Q1	The statement of income and expenses reports the company's income and expenses for the time period: it is also called aand-loss statement.				
	(a) earnings	(b) gain	(c) profit	(d) win	
Q2	The first item on the statem sales.	nent is the total amount of sa	ales of products or services;	this is often referred to as	
	(a) gross	(b) mass	(c) overall	(d) whole	
Q3	The main deduction from the produce the same goods of	nis revenue is called of r services.	sales, the amount of money	the company spent to	
	(a) cost	(b) discount	(c) expense	(d) reduction	
Q4	The next deduction is vary directly with production	expenses — for example, a n.	dministrative salaries and re	search costs, which do not	
	(a) fixed	(b) operating	(c) standard	(d) unproductive	
Q5	Depreciation expenses the wear and on assets like machinery, equipment and furnishings.				
	(a) age	(b) change	(c) repair	(d) tear	
Q6	The depreciation charge fo	r using these assets during t	the accounting period is a	of their original cost.	
	(a) foundation	(b) fractile	(c) fragment	(d) function	
Q7	income is the money t	that the company earns by k	eeping its cash in savings a	ccounts, term deposits, etc.	
	(a) Illicit	(b) Inactive	(c) Interest	(d) Internal	
Q8	Finally, tax is deducted.				
	(a) business	(b) commercial	(c) income	(d) value-added	
Q9	The final entry is the li	ine, which represents net ea	rnings of the company durin	g the accounting period.	
	(a) balance	(b) base	(c) black	(d) bottom	
Q10	Additionally, indicates earnings as dividends.	how much shareholders wo	uld receive if the company o	listributed all of its net	
	(a) EPS	(b) GDP	(c) GNP	(d) VAT	

Cost Accounting

Q1	or cost accounting systems are part of a company's information system and are used for tracking costs and allocations to judge operational efficiency.				
	(a) Corporate	(b) Domestic	(c) Management	(d) Monitoring	
Q2	This is an accounting	system, rather than one for	outside reporting.		
	(a) inner	(b) inside	(c) interior	(d) internal	
Q3	There are no rules go purposes.	verning how a company sho	uld keep track of cash flows	for cost accounting	
	(a) amended	(b) fixed	(c) required	(d) restricted	
Q4	budgeting is a form of	forecasted cost accounting	for long-term projects or exp	enditures.	
	(a) Capital	(b) Major	(c) Overhead	(d) Terminal	
Q5	Cost accounting application	ns are major financial ir	n everyday corporate decisio	n-making.	
	(a) distractors	(b) drivers	(c) fetters	(d) operators	
Q6	Cost accounting is important	nt for estimating the of	current and future activities.		
	(a) foreseeability	(b) profitability	(c) sensibility	(d) variability	
Q7	When good cost accounting procedures are, the company may find out that they have been producing a non-profitable product or service.				
	(a) contracted	(b) discarded	(c) implemented	(d) suggested	
Q8	Cost accounting mana	agers toward company goals	s.		
	(a) aggravates	(b) gravitates	(c) insulates	(d) motivates	
Q9	It also measures the o	of managers and department	s in the company.		
	(a) acceleration	(b) doings	(c) performance	(d) seniority	
Q10	costs change in propo	ortion to the level of production	on activity, while fixed costs	remain unchanged.	
	(a) Varicose	(b) Various	(c) Variable	(d) Versatile	

Auditing

Q1	The purpose of an audit is to company's financial statem	to gather and evaluate evide ents.	nce in order to form an opin	ion on the of a
	(a) rationality	(b) realization	(c) reliability	(d) responsibility
Q2	The audit is usually no	more than a page in length	and is attached to the financial	cial statements.
	(a) report	(b) response	(c) result	(d) review
Q3	Auditors are not responsible	e for the of the financial	statements of an company.	
	(a) evaluation	(b) examination	(c) position	(d) preparation
Q4	In the financial statements, valid, complete and ac	the company implicitly state ccurate.	s that all items, account bala	ances and transactions are
	(a) essentially	(b) generally	(c) materially	(d) precisely
Q5	An error in is committee	ed when the financial statem	ents include an item that sho	ould not be included.
	(a) accuracy	(b) auditing	(c) completeness	(d) validity
Q6	An error in is committed	ed when the financial statem	ents do not include an item v	which should be included.
	(a) accuracy	(b) auditing	(c) completeness	(d) validity
Q7	An error in is committee should be included.	ed when the financial statem	ents include incorrect inform	ation about an item that
	(a) accuracy	(b) auditing	(c) completeness	(d) validity
Q8	One of the principal goals of	of the auditor is to add to	o this assertion.	
	(a) credentials	(b) credibility	(c) creditworthiness	(d) credulity
Q9	Audit risk is the risk that the are significantly	e auditor expresses an inapp	propriate audit opinion when	the financial statements
	(a) misstated	(b) overstated	(c) restated	(d) understated
Q10	In addition to the financial seffectiveness.	statements, the auditor also ϵ	examines the company's inte	ernal procedures for
	(a) coherence	(b) command	(c) control	(d) correspondence

Budgeting

Q1	Budgeting is a combination of mathematics and guesswork: some are precisely known, while others a less clear.				
	(a) factions	(b) factors	(c) fallacies	(d) fractions	
Q2	Every company should pre	pare a complete budget and	constantly its performa	ince against that budget.	
	(a) match	(b) merge	(c) mirror	(d) monitor	
Q3	Any variation from a budge any problems.	t should be investigated and	explained, and action	should be taken to correct	
	(a) planned	(b) potential	(c) practiced	(d) prompt	
Q4	When you have set a budg	et, you should to it as n	nuch as possible, but revise	it when necessary.	
	(a) stand	(b) start	(c) stick	(d) stretch	
Q5	Budgeting itself can help a	company reduce costs, beca	ause every item in it must be	e beforehand.	
	(a) certified	(b) justified	(c) ratified	(d) rectified	
Q6	The wrong way to prepare	a budget is to simply include	everything at last year's lev	el plus annual	
	(a) accrual	(b) increment	(c) inflation	(d) investment	
Q7	Focus first on the largest co	osts, since they should have	the greatest for reducti	on.	
	(a) potency	(b) potential	(c) prediction	(d) projection	
Q8	Do not overestimate the	sales for the budget perio	d.		
	(a) conjectural	(b) considered	(c) determined	(d) projected	
Q9	Creating a(n) forecast requires estimating the expected monthly expenditures and matching those against the likely monthly income.				
	(a) cash flow	(b) current account	(c) operating	(d) turnover	
Q10	Many companies maintain	a budget, so that they a	are continually budgeting for	this time next year.	
	(a) floating	(b) moving	(c) rolling	(d) shifting	

Depreciation

Q1	The idea of depreciation is quite straightforward; for instance, a forklift is an operational asset for a compar business, and each year it loses a certain amount of value until at last it is and has no value for the company.			
	(a) irreparable	(b) irreplaceable	(c) unrecognizable	(d) unreliable
Q2	Calculating and for this	s loss in value of such an as	set is called depreciation.	
	(a) accounting	(b) applying	(c) disposing	(d) subtracting
Q3	Almost all companies investigation one year are considered	t in vehicles, furniture, mached assets.	ninery or buildings, and those	e that will be used for more
	(a) capital	(b) durable	(c) permanent	(d) sizeable
Q4	However, the entire cost of	such an asset cannot be	in the year it is acquired.	
	(a) deduced	(b) deducted	(c) reduced	(d) remaindered
Q5	If a business reduced a single year's income by the total cost of such an asset, it would result in a profit understatement in that year and a profit overstatement during the years.			
	(a) consequent	(b) continuous	(c) previous	(d) succeeding
Q6	For assets that have a usef	ul life of more than one year	t, the cost must be off c	over at least two years.
	(a) carried	(b) reduced	(c) stated	(d) written
Q7	The yearly depreciation for presumably retain some va	an asset is calculated using lue.	its cost and the number	er of years that it will
	(a) formal	(b) gross	(c) initial	(d) list
Q8	•	e annual depreciation is subt the same as its market valu		; this determines its
	(a) account	(b) actual	(c) book	(d) operational
Q9	•	the most common method o years that it will presumably		divides the initial cost of
	(a) ahead	(b) forward	(c) line	(d) measure
Q10	The balance method pwears.	presumes that the asset depr	reciates more when it is new	ver and less as it ages and
	(a) declining	(b) depleting	(c) descending	(d) discarding

Inventories

Q1	Inventory accounting starts with the inventory on				
	(a) deck	(b) hand	(c) record	(d) stock	
Q2	Inventories cannot be	until sold, and meanwhile th	ey are considered an asset.		
	(a) depleted	(b) eliminated	(c) expensed	(d) recorded	
Q3	There are four generally ac	ccepted approaches to inven	tory valuation based on	. cost.	
	(a) basic	(b) historical	(c) physical	(d) presumed	
Q4	The identification methor.	hod records actual cost flow:	each individual item and its	cost must be accounted	
	(a) positive	(b) product	(c) specific	(d) total	
Q5	The average method accounting period.	divides the total cost of inver	ntory items by their total num	ber at the end of any	
	(a) adjustable	(b) overall	(c) standard	(d) weighted	
Q6	The moving average method uses an average cost for inventory items that is calculated and at the to of each sale.				
	(a) added	(b) applied	(c) decided	(d) depicted	
Q7	7 The method of inventory evaluation is based on the presumption that most companies normally sell the oldest items in their inventory before they sell the newer ones.				
	(a) FEFO	(b) FIFO	(c) LIFO	(d) FILO	
Q8	The method is based items sold.	on the presumption that the	most recent stock items pur	chased will be the initial	
	(a) FEFO	(b) FIFO	(c) LIFO	(d) FILO	
Q9	The method presumes	s that the company will conti	nue to keep their oldest item	s in inventory.	
	(a) FEFO	(b) FIFO	(c) LIFO	(d) FILO	
Q10	The method attempts	to ensure that perishable pro	oducts are sold while they a	re still in good condition.	
	(a) FEFO	(b) FIFO	(c) LIFO	(d) FILO	

GAAP

Q1	Generally Accepted Account accounting industry.	nting Principles are a set of a	accounting approved by	the professional
	(a) standards	(b) suggestions	(c) syllabuses	(d) systems
Q2	GAAP are a combination or reporting financial information	f rules set by policy boation.	ards and the commonly acce	pted ways of recording and
	(a) authoritative	(b) guideline	(c) optional	(d) overriding
Q3	They can become accepted	d either as a result of due	or as a result of long term	practice.
	(a) placement	(b) polling	(c) procedure	(d) process
Q4	·	ss the opinion that financial s ch information includes any	•	with generally accepted
	(a) departures	(b) duplications	(c) projections	(d) quotations
Q5		of 1929, the American Instinfairly general acceptance.	tute of Accountants introduc	ed five broad principles of
	(a) Bubble	(b) Bust	(c) Crash	(d) Plunge
Q6	It is relatively unimportant to investors what reporting method is used by a company, so long as they are assured that it is followed every year.			
	(a) conclusively	(b) consistently	(c) constantly	(d) cooperatively
Q7	In 1934, the U.S. Congress created the Securities and Commission (SEC), giving it the authority to prescribe the methods used in preparing financial statements.			
	(a) Earnings	(b) Economic	(c) Evaluation	(d) Exchange
Q8	In 1938, Congress permitte	ed companies to use a new.	method, lifo, for income	tax purposes.
	(a) inclusive	(b) introductory	(c) inventory	(d) investment
Q9	In 1939, the AIA recommer principles" in the standard	nded the phrasing, "present to form of the report.	fairly in conformity with gene	rally accepted accounting
	(a) auditor's	(b) financial	(c) management	(d) stockholders'
Q10	• .	940 promulgated the " p ith the revenues that they pr		ary emphasis on the
	(a) alignment	(b) approximation	(c) concord	(d) matching

Accountants

Q1	Most accounting positions reducation and experience.	equire a bachelor's degree i	n accounting or a related fie	ld or combination of
	(a) an attained	(b) a calculated	(c) a curricular	(d) an equivalent
Q2	Many companies want grad administration with in a	duates with a master's degre	e in accounting, or a master	's degree in business
	(a) a concentration	(b) an expertise	(c) a major	(d) a specialty
Q3	Some schools offer student commercial firms.	s a chance for hands-on exp	perience with part-time	programs in accounting or
	(a) internship	(b) practice	(c) study	(d) tutorial
Q4	Accountants help make sur taxes are paid properly and	e that a firm is run efficiently I in a manner.	v, that its records are mainta	ined accurately, and that its
	(a) controlled	(b) courteous	(c) formal	(d) timely
Q5	Nowadays, accountants are consulting.	e the services they offe	r with budget analysis, inves	tment planning, and IT
	(a) broadening	(b) lengthening	(c) opening	(d) reformatting
Q6	accountants, many of firms.	whom are CPAs, generally h	nave their own companies o	r work for major accounting
	(a) Graduate	(b) Professional	(c) Public	(d) Senior
Q7	Some accountants specialized and embezzlement.	ze in accounting — inve	estigating white-collar crimes	s such as securities fraud
	(a) criminal	(b) forensic	(c) police	(d) undercover
Q8	Many work closely with law witnesses during trials.	enforcement officers and la	wyers during investigations	and often appear as
	(a) expected	(b) expert	(c) known	(d) respected
Q9	accountants record an	d analyze the financial infor	mation of the firms in which	they are employed.
	(a) Business	(b) Internal	(c) Licensed	(d) Management
Q10	Government accountants w government departments a	ork in the public, maint nd agencies.	aining and monitoring the re	cordkeeping of
	(a) arena	(b) domain	(c) quarter	(d) sector

Retirement and Pensions

Q1	The relationship between v	vorker pensions and retireme	ent is of interest to man	agement and economists.
	(a) considerable	(b) enough	(c) plentiful	(d) sufficient
Q2	The reduction in retirement governmental and private.	age since World War II is us	sually to greater pension	n benefits, both
	(a) aligned	(b) alleged	(c) assigned	(d) attributed
Q3	The anticipated difficulties retirement.	in financing current public pe	ensions could be by cha	anges that delayed worker
	(a) instigated	(b) investigated	(c) mitigated	(d) relegated
Q4	Private pensions a lar	ge percentage of individual v	wealth in most of the develop	oed nations.
	(a) compare	(b) compile	(c) compost	(d) comprise
Q5	As a worker ages, both his	productivity and the of	working another wage perio	d will change.
	(a) difficulty	(b) disability	(c) disinterest	(d) disutility
Q6	Q6 In a perfect labor market, employers, who always pay workers the value of their at any one time, will indifferent to the age of retirement.			
	(a) contract	(b) output	(c) pension	(d) salary
Q7	The most obvious reason for to accumulate untaxed until	or the existence of pensions I retirement.	is the tax advantage, since	pension are permitted
	(a) benefits	(b) calculations	(c) contributions	(d) payouts
Q8		yees benefit from a payment young and more than the a		
	(a) avenue	(b) envelope	(c) gap	(d) stream
Q9	This system reduces worker	er incentives for and che	eating and thereby raises the	eir lifetime wealth.
	(a) kiting	(b) lurking	(c) lying	(d) shirking
Q10		ns also help determine actua of his career causes the work	0 0	ation and greater
	(a) defray	(b) delay	(c) deny	(d) detract

Start Your Own Bank

Q1	The goal of the state of Calbanks.	ifornia is to maintain a sound	d banking system without	limiting the entry of new
	(a) unduly	(b) unreally	(c) unruly	(d) unusually
Q2	A competitive financial envi	ironment provides choid	ce to the public and stimulate	es economic development
	(a) critical	(b) optimal	(c) maximal	(d) radical
Q3	The state chartering agence to serve the public's ne	y makes sure that a new bar eeds.	nk possesses the needed ca	pital and management
	(a) expertise	(b) labour	(c) practices	(d) recruitment
Q4	This agency is the bank's p (a) administrator	rimary, with the duty to (b) moderator	protect the public from ques (c) originator	stionable banking practices. (d) regulator
Q5	The term "dual banking sys	stem" means that both the Ca	alifornia and the US governr	nents bank charters.
	(a) certify	(b) issue	(c) license	(d) publish
Q6	The word "State" or "Nation type of charter it has.	nal" as part of a bank's name	has nothing where it o	perates; this refers to the
	(a) in common with	(b) in comparison to	(c) to do with	(d) to understand by
Q7	Joining the Federal Reserv	e System is required for nati	onal banks, but for stat	e banks.
	(a) obligated	(b) obvious	(c) optimal	(d) optional
Q8	•	anks at a discount rate to he turn" for banks suffering lice		h requirements, and is
	(a) chance	(b) legs	(c) request	(d) resort
Q9	The minimum amount of stock.	capital for a newly charte	red bank should total at leas	et \$2,500,000 in capital
	(a) collected	(b) direct	(c) fixed	(d) startup
Q10		rage a broad and share be aber due to tax or other cons		although the organizers
	(a) based	(b) diversified	(c) lengthy	(d) shallow

Internet Investing

Q1	The Internet an excellent tool for both investors and fraudsters.				
	(a) becomes	(b) equals	(c) has	(d) makes	
Q2	online newsletters car	n certainly help investors gat	her valuable information.		
	(a) Legal	(b) Legible	(c) Legitimate	(d) Literary	
Q3	However, some companies	s pay online newsletters to	their stocks.		
	(a) tally	(b) tongue	(c) tout	(d) treat	
Q4	These newsletters will prof	it if they convince inves	stors to buy specific stocks.		
	(a) attractively	(b) beautifully	(c) handsomely	(d) prettily	
Q5	The most egregious scalp the stocks they hype, the price with recommendations and then selling their own holdings at an inordinate profit.				
	(a) clinging to	(b) driving up	(c) nailing down	(d) standing by	
Q6	Internet bulletin boards threads made up of numerous messages on investment opportunities.				
	(a) capture	(b) censure	(c) feature	(d) stature	
Q7	A single individual can mimic widespread interest in an unknown stock with a series of posts under various				
	(a) actors	(b) addresses	(c) aliases	(d) antonyms	
Q8	` '	• •	(c) aliases sters frequently use it to find	, ,	
Q8	Because spam is so easy	• •	`,	, ,	
Q8 Q9	Because spam is so easy a investment deals. (a) bogus Many investment programs	and cheap to produce, fraud (b) bonus	sters frequently use it to find (c) sub rosa of the classic scheme	investors for (d) surplus	
	Because spam is so easy a investment deals. (a) bogus Many investment programs	and cheap to produce, fraud (b) bonus s are just an internet version	sters frequently use it to find (c) sub rosa of the classic scheme	investors for (d) surplus	
	Because spam is so easy a investment deals. (a) bogus Many investment programs attempt to make money sin (a) escalation	and cheap to produce, fraud (b) bonus s are just an internet version mply by recruiting new partic (b) hierarchy	sters frequently use it to find (c) sub rosa of the classic scheme ipants.	investors for (d) surplus in which participants (d) pyramid	

Evolution of the Stock Exchange

Q1	Paul Arlman, Secretary General of the Federation of European Securities Exchanges, warned in the following excerpted speech that he would not be able to answer this question him: "What is an Exchange?"				
	(a) asked to	(b) put to	(c) said to	(d) set to	
Q2	The New York Stock Excha of their business by its mer	ange was originally formed to	o exchange rooms for the	ne convenient transaction	
	(a) furnish	(b) reform	(c) refurbish	(d) renovate	
Q3	The oldest Stock Exchange incoming and letters for	e in the world, the Amsterdar rom ships were registered.	m Exchange, started in a Po	st Office in 1598 where	
	(a) backdated	(b) outgoing	(c) outstanding	(d) overseas	
Q4	•	ne years after they started tra) that they really got their ow	•	<u> </u>	
	(a) facade	(b) nature	(c) sense	(d) stead	
Q5		s", by Joseph de la Vega, pu unless moderated by regula	·	uite precisely what an	
	(a) lions	(b) scouts	(c) thieves	(d) wolves	
Q6	Through most of its history an Exchange was a meeting place in a physical sense, and only in the last century did we introduce electricity and telephones, which on many floors of the Exchanges were restricted or				
	(a) forbidden	(b) foregone	(c) forestalled	(d) forgotten	
Q7	In order to define what a St of technology.	tock Exchange is today, you	have to understand the unst	toppable progress, or,	
	(a) barrage	(b) bombardment	(c) juggernaut	(d) ramrod	
Q8	•	ay with the physical limitation ess, and it gave rise to	_	e single city or region, the	
	(a) competition	(b) correlation	(c) jurisdiction	(d) justification	
Q9	· ·	nas been international equity equity investment, even		a ferocious appetite for	
	(a) aboveboard	(b) nevertheless	(c) notwithstanding	(d) thereabouts	
Q10	The fourth factor is the info free data.	rmation availability explosior	n that gave all investors near	ly access to nearly	
	(a) uncontrolled	(b) unlimited	(c) unmanageable	(d) untenable	

Corporate Taxation

Q1	Rob Norton, of eCompany are among the least efficier	Now and Fortune magazines nt and least of taxes.	s, notes in the article quoted	below that corporate taxes
	(a) avoidable	(b) defeatable	(c) defensible	(d) reprehensible
Q2	The tax is popular with the	man, who believes, inc	orrectly, that it is paid by cor	porations.
	(a) in the shop	(b) in the street	(c) on the block	(d) on the job
Q3	The federal corporate incornot to partnerships or	ne tax applies only to some proprietorships.	businesses — those charter	ed as corporations — and
	(a) simple	(b) single	(c) sole	(d) strict
Q4		three different rates on differ on income between \$50,000	·	
	(a) brackets	(b) components	(c) portions	(d) segments
Q5	A good reason that state are out of states that imposed to	nd local corporate income ta unusually high taxes.	xes remain low is that corpo	rations could easily
	(a) reinstate	(b) relegate	(c) relocate	(d) replace
Q6	Except for emergency taxe percent tax on corporation	s in wartime, corporate profit income.	ts were first taxed in 1909, w	hen Congress a 1
	(a) decided	(b) enacted	(c) proscribed	(d) retracted
Q7		6 was designed to increase o decrease the share from the		es collected via the
	(a) individual	(b) personnel	(c) private	(d) single
Q8		rate was cut, deductions for for many corporations rose.	capital expenditures were s	everely, and as a
	(a) amended	(b) curtailed	(c) examined	(d) extended
Q9	The central problem with the can pay taxes.	e corporate income tax from	an economic point of view	s that, ultimately, only
	(a) entities	(b) companies	(c) people	(d) some
Q10	•	y, Sir William Petty, one of the modities would eventually be		•
	(a) planners	(b) precursors	(c) predecessors	(d) progenitors

Commercial Property

Q1	According to NAREIT (Yungmann and Taube, 2001), property insurance coverage should be based on fair value, i.e., valuing assets at their current market values — actual, if available, or, if not.			
	(a) comparative	(b) previous	(c) projected	(d) theoretical
Q2	Much of the fair value deba	te has had a technical focus	s on how to place fair values	on assets for which no
	(a) apply	(b) compare	(c) exist	(d) obtain
Q3	While the technical issues a statements.	are important, the real driver	should be improving fo	or users of financial
	(a) opacity	(b) redundancy	(c) translucency	(d) transparency
Q4	A single global standard wi	Il increase the of financ	ial presentations, which curr	ently vary considerably.
	(a) completeness	(b) comprehension	(c) consistency	(d) control
Q5	A comprehensive standard	comparability across a	II types of financial institution	ns.
	(a) correlates	(b) facilitates	(c) initiates	(d) legislates
Q6 When accounting values for assets from their underlying market values, some uneconomic actions to protect accounting performance measures.				managements take
	(a) detract	(b) distract	(c) diverge	(d) divide
Q7	·	S. savings and loan crisis in ntinued to hold assets with b	·	s assets with market
	(a) sold off	(b) sold out	(c) underwrote	(d) wrote off
Q8	In hindsight, users of their time.	financial statements were no	t well served by the account	ing system at the
	(a) at hand	(b) in place	(c) on hold	(d) underway
Q9	Fair value argue that r	measuring financial assets a erse incentives.	s close as possible to their t	rue underlying economic
	(a) presentations	(b) proponents	(c) propositions	(d) protocols
Q10	Users would also benefit from	om a clearer picture of the e	conomic of the enterpri	se.
	(a) breath	(b) health	(c) heart	(d) scene

Quality Control at Ford

Q1	• • •	ntrol problems, Tom Murphy more culpable than the auto	•	
	(a) exploding	(b) rising	(c) rolling	(d) spinning
Q2	The Firestone tire got broader ailment afflicting th	the most attention, but in ma e No. 2 auto maker.	any respects it was merely a	symptom of a much
	(a) debacle	(b) debut	(c) detachment	(d) deterrent
Q3	A Ford executive contende mistakes.	d that suppliers deserved a t	rip to the for a number	of costly, boneheaded
	(a) dentist	(b) market	(c) outhouse	(d) woodshed
Q4	By last fall, however, the to	ne had softened; instead of	berating parts makers, Ford	was openly
	(a) conciliatory	(b) congratulatory	(c) consolatory	(d) convivial
Q5	Caught up in the industry-wengineering.	ride trend toward, Ford	may have relied too heavily	on suppliers for
	(a) outsiders	(b) outsourcing	(c) overhead	(d) oversight
Q6		Ms run the risk of becoming y purchase, rather than engi	•	ities — or liabilities — of
	(a) subcontracted	(b) subjected	(c) subordinate	(d) subservient
Q7	To the problem, Ford	reclaimed some engineering	responsibility.	
	(a) ramify	(b) realign	(c) rectify	(d) register
Q8	The effect of the new Ford taps for parts every da	philosophy will be felt for year ay.	ars to come by many of the 2	2,000 production suppliers
	(a) rapid	(b) ripple	(c) side	(d) special
Q9	Many suppliers are reservir most are cautiously	ng judgment until the strateg	y is fully implemented over t	he next two years, but
	(a) optical	(b) optimal	(c) optimistic	(d) optional
Q10		any that pioneered mass pro , that it sacrificed engineerin		• •
	(a) for an eye	(b) off the ball	(c) out of the socket	(d) to the grindstone

Product Development (1)

Q1	This white paper by the American Productivity & Quality Center explains that the most successful new product development teams are, with representation from a core group of areas such as finance, marketing, nanufacturing, design, engineering, and research.				
	(a) bilateral	(b) cosmopolitan	(c) metropolitan	(d) multifunctional	
Q2	•	vironment enables team me I facilitate brainstorming ses		the group, receive	
	(a) balance	(b) better	(c) bounce	(d) bring	
Q3	Team membership is vital to determine to be of the great	o the success of the group; a test value is a critical step.	program managers to s	elect those individuals they	
	(a) demanding	(b) empowering	(c) inducting	(d) suggesting	
Q4	In addition, teams are being project.	g given greater authority and	held more for the succ	cess or failure of the	
	(a) accessible	(b) accountable	(c) actionable	(d) advisable	
Q5	5 The use of various team reward and recognition structures is mixed, with a trend toward more recognition as opposed to monetary				
	(a) conceptions	(b) considerations	(c) incentives	(d) incitements	
Q6	Several best-practice comp	anies have specific compan	ywide awards for work "	. the call of duty".	
	(a) above and beyond	(b) inside and outside	(c) through and through	(d) up to and including	
Q7	In addition, the NPD process new experiences, good or be	ss needs a "champion", who pad, present themselves.	is with monitoring and	adjusting the process as	
	(a) assigned	(b) chored	(c) lumbered	(d) tasked	
Q8	The NPD process can be and process design, and pr	into four general categoroduction and delivery.	ries: idea generation, concep	ot development, product	
	(a) broken down	(b) cut up	(c) gathered up	(d) sorted out	
Q9	One organization stores all	ideas in a database and rev	isits them until they are	useless.	
	(a) deemed	(b) deleted	(c) determined	(d) discarded	
Q10	Once viable ideas are chos concepts proceed to full de	en, they must be further dev sign.	reloped, examined, and	before the select few	
	(a) itemized	(b) prioritized	(c) realized	(d) scrutinized	

Product Development (2)

Q1	The American Productivity & Quality Center study identified specific sources that tend to be good idea new product development, including market research, focus groups, third-party/inventor input, and brainstorming.			
	(a) constructors	(b) containers	(c) generators	(d) guarantors
Q2	· · ·	phase requires a more formates as ible, will make a prod		
	(a) fashionable	(b) reasonable	(c) seasonable	(d) sustainable
Q3	At this point, an executive r	eview generally approves th	e product for design and add	ditional resource
	(a) acquisition	(b) advisement	(c) allocation	(d) attachment
Q4	The product and process detransforming that design into	esign stage involves turning to prototype or pilot.	the concept into a tangible p	product design and
	(a) an active	(b) an actual	(c) a working	(d) a solid
Q5	Prototypes or pilots allow the originally expected.	ne designers to test and	. the ability of the product or	service to perform as
	(a) approve	(b) guarantee	(c) satisfy	(d) verify
Q6	At this stage, to change the	original product, some	form of approval is required	l.
	(a) classification	(b) generation	(c) identification	(d) specification
Q7	This approval can range from	om upper management revie	w to individual functional are	ea review to team
	(a) ballot	(b) consensus	(c) hindsight	(d) poll
Q8	Once the final design is final	alized and approved, the pro	duct is into production.	
	(a) admitted	(b) advanced	(c) launched	(d) projected
Q9	Aup period normally i	s required before full produc	tion can begin.	
	(a) level	(b) round	(c) scale	(d) speed
Q10	A quality assurance group manufacturing site meets the	within each business unit is not required	responsible for verifying that	the product and each
	(a) addenda	(b) agenda	(c) criteria	(d) quota

Auto Leasing

Q1	LeaseGuide.com author Al Hearn explains that automobile leasing is based entirely on the that you pay for the amount by which a vehicle's value depreciates during the time you're driving it.				
	(a) concept	(b) design	(c) image	(d) observation	
Q2	Depreciation is the different the primary factor that dete	· ·	nal value and its value at lea	se-end (value), and is	
	(a) remnant	(b) reserve	(c) residual	(d) retained	
Q3	Generally, European and J	apanese automobile ha	ave lower depreciation than	American brands.	
	(a) cars	(b) logos	(c) makes	(d) trademarks	
Q4	Manufacturer's Retail including optional packages	, , ,	e for a vehicle as displayed o	on its window sticker,	
	(a) Sales	(b) Standard	(c) Stated	(d) Suggested	
Q5	When you and your dealer cost".	sit down and agree on a lea	se price for a car, this becor	nes the cost, or "cap	
	(a) capitalized	(b) car and package	(c) cash projected	(d) contract approved	
Q6	Cap cost can be reduced be these are known as cap co	•	incentives, trade-in credit, or	a cash payment;	
	(a) down	(b) first	(c) key	(d) prior	
Q7	•	the leasing company's mo on that money, the same as	oney while you're driving thei with a loan.	r car and they rightfully	
	(a) binding over	(b) nailing down	(c) running through	(d) tying up	
Q8	This interest is expressed a number such as.00297.	as a money factor, sometime	es called lease factor, and is	specified as a small	
	(a) decimal	(b) denominator	(c) percentile	(d) unrounded	
Q9	A good rule of: Lease money factors, converted to an annual interest rate, should be comparable to, if I lower than local new-car loan interest rates.				
	(a) calculation	(b) law	(c) measure	(d) thumb	
Q10	However, you may not qua	lify for great money factors ι	unless if you have credi	t rating.	
	(a) a guaranteed	(b) a relevant	(c) a spotless	(d) an unremarkable	

Essential Advertising

Q1	•	o Burnett, observes that Ma c, "Advertising is the greatest	•	· ·
	(a) foot in his mouth(c) nose to the grindstone		(b) hat on backwards (d) tongue in his cheek	
Q2	You can dispute whether or	r not advertising is art, but th	ere is no that advertising	ng is big business.
	(a) betting	(b) denying	(c) discussing	(d) speculating
Q3	Advertising's global landsca achieve international clout a	ape is changing constantly, a and economies of	as agencies and holding com	npanies consolidate to
	(a) scale	(b) size	(c) state	(d) success
Q4		and electronics are converged merger between AOL and T		dustry, illustrated by
	(a) alliances	(b) antagonists	(c) competitors	(d) cooperatives
Q5	·	roblems for advertisers, but i argeting individuals, rather th		nities by increasing the
	(a) broadside	(b) bulletproof	(c) scattergun	(d) sharpshooter
Q6	Of the three central roles — relationship with the client of	- account manager, planner on a basis.	and creative — only the acc	ount handlers manage the
	(a) day-in-and-day-out	(b) day-to-day	(c) from-time-to-time	(d) time-after-time
Q7	The account manager is the managers, planners and cre	e of the wheel — some eatives.	one who organises the agen	cy team of account
	(a) axle	(b) hub	(c) rim	(d) spoke
Q8	The planner's role is to find relationship between the br	the most communication and and the consumer.	on strategy and develop a re	eal insight into the
	(a) compelling	(b) complementary	(c) convenient	(d) convivial
Q9		nt executional thinkers, work ners' ideas and think up ads	•	
	(a) ability	(b) advantage	(c) ambience	(d) assonance
Q10	We develop relationships we something it.	vith possible future clients, e	ven though sometimes it is y	rears down the line before
	(a) banks on	(b) comes of	(c) happens to	(d) reacts from

Asset Classes

Q1	Cathy Smart and the investment analysts at 401k Forum help you get down to the with this article about the different asset classes.				
	(a) baseline	(b) basement	(c) basics	(d) basis	
Q2	Asset classes are the categories stocks, small-cap stocks, a	gories that your different invended international stocks.	estments into — such a	s cash, bonds, large-cap	
	(a) fall	(b) fan	(c) sift	(d) sort	
Q3	Studies have shown that th	e key to successful investing	g is to your wealth amo	ng different asset classes.	
	(a) diverge	(b) expand	(c) range	(d) spread	
Q4	•	et cap) is a measure of the softhe company's share		•	
	(a) corporate	(b) individual	(c) open market	(d) outstanding	
Q5	·	ortant because history has s y in terms of return and risk.	shown us that the stocks of o	companies with different	
	(a) behave	(b) comply	(c) gain	(d) operate	
Q6	Cap-size shift: mid-cap stoo	cks may have once been de	fined as large cap, but fell or	ut of with investors.	
	(a) concern	(b) favor	(c) line	(d) satisfaction	
Q7	Mid-cap stock performance	usually falls somewhere in	between the returns of their	large- and small-cap	
	(a) companions	(b) counterparts	(c) replicas	(d) surrogates	
Q8	However, mid- and small-ca	ap stock returns tend to be r	nore than the returns o	f large-cap stocks.	
	(a) vaporous	(b) volatile	(c) voluminous	(d) voracious	
Q9	If a smaller company loses a few key executives, or if the economy takes a for the worse, it only takes a few nervous investors to cause the stock to drop drastically.				
	(a) dive	(b) path	(c) step	(d) turn	
Q10	•	and help protect your investment another asset class within	•		
	(a) Departmentalization	(b) Differentiation	(c) Distribution	(d) Diversification	

Business Law

Q1	•	ean Contract Law recognize opean and commercial	•	ere is great interest in
	(a) civil	(b) corporate	(c) individual	(d) personal
Q2	The efforts and money which	ch it will cost to unify the priv	rate law will be repaid w	hen it is there.
	(a) amply	(b) annually	(c) entirely	(d) mainly
Q3		sion began to prepare rules of plurality of creditors and del	•	
	(a) advisement	(b) alignment	(c) arrangement	(d) assignment
Q4	With a few exceptions the r many of the academics are	nembers of the Commission also lawyers.	of European Contract Law	have been academics, but
	(a) practical	(b) practiced	(c) practicing	(d) practicum
Q5		en representatives of specific e, to draft the most appropria	•	·
	(a) interests	(b) liaisons	(c) platforms	(d) wings
Q6	The Principles may be comnon-binding rules, or ""	pared with the American Re	statement of the Law of Cor	ntract, which consists of
	(a) by law	(b) false law	(c) near law	(d) soft law
Q7	Some of the Principles of E	uropean Contract Law reflec	ct ideas which have not yet.	in the law of any state.
	(a) adopted	(b) approached	(c) materialised	(d) realised
Q8	The Commission has made which may the trade.	e an effort to deal with those	issues in contract which fac	e business life of today and
	(a) adhere	(b) advance	(c) advertise	(d) advise
Q9		nission of the EU have been on those elements which are		
	(a) beyond	(b) both	(c) cross	(d) over
Q10	It is envisaged that the gen eventually become a Europ	eral principles of the law of opean Civil Code.	contracts provided in the PE	CL will be in what may
	(a) imagined	(b) instigated	(c) integrated	(d) investigated

Email Do's and Don't's

Q1	Joan Lloyd, of Joan Lloyd & Associates, writes that email is a medium of communication for sheer convenience.			cation for sheer
	(a) uncompared	(b) undivided	(c) unequal	(d) unparalleled
Q2	However, she warns that it	also carries many and	even dangers in the office e	nvironment.
	(a) deadfalls	(b) freefalls	(c) pitfalls	(d) pratfalls
Q3	Delivering a negative mess when it's received by email	sage is difficult, even when it	is spoken face-to-face;	is almost guaranteed
	(a) decisiveness	(b) defensiveness	(c) derisiveness	(d) discursiveness
Q4	What's worse, email can be how the other party has	e printed and saved: both pa them.	rties will often haul out their	"documentation" to prove
	(a) decried	(b) missed	(c) reviled	(d) wronged
Q5	If you receive an email that hours before you respond.	t you off, and your first r	reaction is to counterattack,	don't; close it and wait 24
	(a) checks	(b) fires	(c) seizes	(d) ticks
Q6	Because the tone and and carefully chosen words	are missing, it is more imposs.	ortant to use friendly languag	e, descriptive adjectives
	(a) inflection	(b) intention	(c) reflection	(d) retraction
Q7	If you don't consider how it understood, you could be o	will sound on the other end doing control later.	and take steps to shape the	delivery so the meaning is
	(a) communication	(b) courtesy	(c) damage	(d) passion
Q8	-	with poor punctuation, miss that what and how they write		
	(a) denies	(b) exaggerates	(c) telegraphs	(d) underlines
Q9	Email feels private, but it's	anything		
	(a) at all	(b) available	(c) but	(d) public
Q10	Write every email for your I	boss's eyes: it's a great way	to keep you honest and	. sensitive.
	(a) politically	(b) positively	(c) practically	(d) probably

Organizing a Business

Q1 According to Ron Kurtus of School for Champions, some companies may be successful, be even more profitable if they paid attention to the basics of organization.			uccessful, but they could	
	(a) casually	(b) mildly	(c) scarcely	(d) willfully
Q2	Good organization results i	n reducing losses due to	work or unclear objectives	·.
	(a) duplicate	(b) little	(c) over	(d) unplanned
Q3	All personnel do better wor of things.	k, because they know what t	they should be doing and wh	nat their place is in the
	(a) host	(b) plan	(c) process	(d) scheme
Q4	In order to improve, you mu	ust have a vision or goal of w	here you want to end	
	(a) it	(b) result	(c) point	(d) up
Q5	The primary purpose or rea	son to start a business	is to earn profits for its own	ers or stockholders.
	(a) energy	(b) entity	(c) strategy	(d) synergy
Q6	For the of public relation	ons, such a stated purpose i	s kept private.	
	(a) cause	(b) comfort	(c) matter	(d) sake
Q7	You should also be aware	of your core: what are y	ou good at?	
	(a) comparisons	(b) competencies	(c) competitors	(d) complements
Q8	Often companies become compete.	diluted and start to get into a	field that they think is,	but in which they cannot
	(a) lucent	(b) lucrative	(c) ludicrous	(d) lugubrious
Q9	A good statement acc future.	urately explains why your co	mpany exists and what it ho	pes to achieve in the
	(a) corporate	(b) foundation	(c) mission	(d) public
Q10	, , , ,	te your business is by following the state of the state o	<u> </u>	•
	(a) BBB	(b) ISO	(c) POP	(d) QC

SKUs and Pricing

Q1	Sales derive from a product's stock-keeping Units (SKU), the combination of the specific quality, price, container size, colour, model, etc, and the product name.				
	(a) deviant	(b) discreet	(c) peculiar	(d) unique	
Q2	SKUs are what manufactur advertised.	ers produce, what retailers s	sell, and what consumers bu	y; are what are	
	(a) brands	(b) images	(c) items	(d) wares	
Q3	A large of SKUs for co	onsumer products has led to	myriad choices for custome	rs.	
	(a) prepackaging	(b) preponderance	(c) proliferation	(d) proportion	
Q4	This has led to complicated margins.	I supply and demand logistic	es, of brand loyalty and	more pressure on profit	
	(a) eradication	(b) erasure	(c) erosion	(d) eruption	
Q5	Buyers have become much	more in recent years,	forcing retailers to respond r	more quickly and efficiently.	
	(a) decrying	(b) demanding	(c) dismaying	(d) distracting	
Q6	Many stores use a psychological \$19.95.	ogical pricing strategy called	odd pricing, prices end	d in odd numbers, such as	
	(a) whenever	(b) whereby	(c) while	(d) whither	
Q7	Presumably, customers see	e odd prices as being b	elow even prices, and conse	equently a bargain.	
	(a) seriously	(b) slimly	(c) substantially	(d) surprisingly	
Q8	On the other hand, luxury by \$10.00 or \$50.00.	ooutiques, to project a in	mage for their products, use	even pricing such as	
	(a) preponderant	(b) prepossessive	(c) prestigious	(d) prodigious	
Q9	Multiple unit pricing is a stra	ategy in which the customer	perceives buying as in	volving more savings.	
	(a) frequent	(b) quantity	(c) repetitive	(d) wholesale	
Q10	Multiple unit pricing is usual consumption.	Ily effective in increasing	sales of a product, but it n	nay not increase the rate of	
	(a) customer	(b) immediate	(c) overall	(d) retail	

Managerial Decisions

Q1	Dr. Said Atri, Professor of Economics at SUNY, explains that most managerial decisions involve making a choice from among courses of action or options in order to achieve a certain objective.				
	(a) alternate	(b) alternative	(c) opposing	(d) opposite	
Q2	is the process by which a desired outcome is achieved through the most efficient course of action.				
	(a) Operations	(b) Opportunism	(c) Optimism	(d) Optimization	
Q3	In consumption, a consumer with a amount of income purchases the mix of goods that provides him or her with the greatest level of satisfaction or utility.				
	(a) given	(b) limited	(c) predetermined	(d) standard	
Q4	Often managerial decisions have to be made subject to some				
	(a) considerations	(b) constraints	(c) constrictions	(d) contradictions	
Q5	For instance, a manager that is trying to cut his labor costs may be under a union limiting his ability to lay off workers.				
	(a) contract	(b) house	(c) strike	(d) negotiation	
Q6	A farmer who wants to take advantage of good market conditions and increase the size of his is limited by the amount of land that he has available.				
	(a) crop	(b) cultivar	(c) field	(d) produce	
Q7	Managerial decisions are not made in a: economic and market conditions constantly change and managers must decide in accordance with the dynamics of the business environment.				
	(a) committee	(b) hermitage	(c) rush	(d) vacuum	
Q8	As complex as managerial problems may appear, often their various elements can be fitted into microeconomic models; that is why managerial economics is also called "".				
	(a) applied microeconomics(c) theoretical microeconomics		(b) objective microeconomics(d) virtual microeconomics		
Q9	The manager's internal environments	he manager's internal environment is made up of those factors over which he has at least some of ontrol.			
	(a) angle	(b) degree	(c) measurement	(d) power	
Q10	Macroeconomics is to managers, as managers are often interested in knowing the state of the economy and the direction of macroeconomic measures such as interest rates and inflation.				
	(a) related	(b) relegated	(c) relevant	(d) requisite	

Operations Management

Q1	Some claim that management should exist only to support employees' efforts to be fully productive members of the organization — therefore, any form of control is completely to management and employees, says Carter McNamara of Authenticity Consulting, LLC.				
	(a) conducive	(b) congenial	(c) copacetic	(d) counterproductive	
Q2	The phrase "management coercive andhanded.	control" itself can have a neg	gative connotation, e.g. it car	n sound dominating,	
	(a) double	(b) heavy	(c) rough	(d) under	
Q3	Organizations often use documents to ensure complete and consistent information is gathered.				
	(a) photocopied	(b) prefabricated	(c) standardized	(d) stored	
Q4	Documents include titles and dates to detect different of the document.				
	(a) copies	(b) signatories	(c) sources	(d) versions	
Q5	Organizations typically require a wide range of reports, e.g. financial reports, status reports, project reports, etc, to what's being done, by when and how.				
	(a) administer	(b) archive	(c) mandate	(d) monitor	
Q6	Computers have administrative controls through use of integrated management information systems, project management software, human resource information systems, office automation software, etc.				
	(a) categorized	(b) evolved	(c) instituted	(d) revolutionized	
Q7	Delegation is an approach to getting things done in with other employees.				
	(a) concordance	(b) conjunction	(c) preparation	(d) proposition	
Q8	Delegation generally includes assigning responsibility to an employee to complete a task, granting the employee authority to gain the resources to do the task and letting the employee decide how that task will be carried				
	(a) off	(b) on	(c) out	(d) over	
Q9	Typically, the person assign	ning the task shares wit	h the employee for ensuring	the task is completed.	
	(a) accountability	(b) advisability	(c) compensation	(d) satisfaction	
Q10	is carefully collecting and analyzing information in order to make managerial decisions.				
	(a) Estimation	(b) Evaluation	(c) Reconnaissance	(d) Restitution	

Human Resources Management

Q1	stresses the necessity of es	r. John Sullivan, Head and Professor of Human Resource Management at San Francisco State University resses the necessity of establishing a set of assessment tools that will let you know in advance where bunt and overhead costs are excessive.			
	(a) body	(b) hand	(c) head	(d) nose	
Q2	<u> </u>	not uncommon for new mark ople and resources rapidly f		•	
	(a) competition	(b) impact	(c) return	(d) traffic	
Q3	Developing HR systems and metrics known as "" that indicate potential problems gives us sufficient time to develop plans and strategies to either avoid the problem or minimize its impact.				
	(a) fire detectors	(b) fog detectors	(c) lie detectors	(d) smoke detectors	
Q4 A strength or back-fill plan differs from succession planning in that it only covers replacing key a single department; individual managers are held responsible for developing at least one individual every key job.					
	(a) bench	(b) desk	(c) full	(d) industrial	
One of the primary reasons employees leave their jobs is due to a lack of challenge, but HR can di increase rates if it gets managers to develop individual "Challenge Plans" for each worker.				•	
	(a) recidivism	(b) remaining	(c) retention	(d) return	
Q6	Because most companies have eliminated many management positions, there are fewer opportunities for promotion to stimulate workers, so they need to develop transfer and job rotation plans to ensure the continued development of skills.				
	(a) holiday	(b) horizontal	(c) subsidiary	(d) supervised	
Q7	New hires, as well as our cooptions like job sharing and	urrent workers, are demandi I sabbaticals.	ng an increasing array of be	nefits and work life	
	(a) balance	(b) equality	(c) offset	(d) release	
Q8	In order to rapidly resc competency inventories.	ources and fill unexpected va	acancies HR must develop o	computerized skill or	
	(a) reaffirm	(b) redeploy	(c) redesign	(d) redress	
Q9	One of the primary reasons supervisor.	that employees quit their jo	bs are the bad management	t of their direct	
	(a) activities	(b) exercises	(c) habits	(d) practices	
Q10	A strong economy with labor increasingly difficult.	n large swings in the health o	of world economies makes p	predicting the supply of	
	(a) compared	(b) contrasted	(c) coordinated	(d) coupled	

Entrepreneurship

Q1	Millions of new enterprises are begun each year in spite of a more than 50% rate.				
	(a) failure	(b) initial	(c) interest	(d) return	
Q2	There is increasing research by the media.	ch on the subject, more and	more courses in entreprene	urship, and heightened	
	(a) coverage	(b) distribution	(c) journalism	(d) publication	
Q3	Initiating a new business in innovative ideas.	volves considerable risk, as	well as an effort to overcom	e all the against	
	(a) attitude	(b) inertia	(c) pressure	(d) protest	
Q4	The French word "entrepreneur", translated, means simply "undertaker".				
	(a) accurately	(b) actually	(c) fully	(d) literally	
Q5	The entrepreneur's connection with risk evolved in the 17th century, when an entrepreneur was someone who entered into a contract with the government to perform a service or to supply products.				
	(a) simulated	(b) stimulated	(c) stippled	(d) stipulated	
Q6	Q6 Since the contract price was fixed, any resulting profits or losses the efforts of the entrepreneur — better he performed, the more profit he made.				
	(a) affected	(b) deflected	(c) effected	(d) reflected	
Q7	In the 18th century, the person with capital was from the one who needed capital; in other words, the entrepreneur was distinguished from the capital provider.				
	(a) differentiated	(b) divided	(c) segregated	(d) separated	
Q8	In contrast to an entrepreneur, a venture capitalist is a professional money manager who makes risk investments from a of capital to obtain a high rate of return.				
	(a) pool	(b) portfolio	(c) stock	(d) stream	
Q9	In the mid-20th century, the of an entrepreneur as an innovator was established.				
	(a) action	(b) notion	(c) occupation	(d) position	
Q10	The concept of innovation and newness is now an part of entrepreneurship.				
	(a) intangible	(b) integral	(c) integrated	(d) intelligible	

Business English

(Answer Keys)

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Elementary level # 1 (Answer Keys)

Money accepted

A1 I like to visit other countries but I find the <u>cost</u> of travel is too high.

answer: (b) cost

A2 She is very happy because she starts her new *job* today.

answer: (a) job

A3 One day I hope I shall win the lottery.

answer: (d) win

A4 He must have a lot of money because this summer he is going on a cruise around the world.

answer: (b) around

A5 Have you read that book about the life of Van Gogh?

answer: (a) about

A6 Do you want any sugar in your coffee?

answer: (c) any

A7 They do not accept cheques in that restaurant.

answer: (a) accept

A8 I cannot work today because I have very bad toothache.

answer: (d) ache

A9 Children are not allowed in that public house.

answer: (b) allowed

A10 You can see the advertisement about the sale in the local paper.

answer: (d) advertisement

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Elementary level # 2 (Answer Keys)

Computers

A1 How are you getting on with your new computer?

answer: (b) with

A2 Not too bad but sometimes I just can't get the <u>hang</u> of it. answer: (c) hang

A3 Do you mean it drives you up the wall? answer: (a) wall

Well, not that often but there are things that completely <u>mystify</u> me. answer: (d) mystify

A5 What sort of things do you have in <u>mind?</u> answer: (b) mind

A6 Well, take the times when everything <u>freezes</u>. answer: (c) freezes

A7 Yes, I know what you mean that's when you'd like to smash it to <u>pieces</u>. answer: (a) pieces

A8 Never mind, most of the time it behaves like a little <u>angel</u>. answer: (b) angel

A9 And just think of all the <u>benefits</u> you get from having one. answer: (c) benefits

A10 Personally I'm looking forward to my holidays when I'll be <u>free</u> of it for two weeks! answer: (a) free

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Elementary level # 3 (Answer Keys)

Making an Appointment

A1 Welcome back everybody in this session — we're going to take a look at some of the vocabulary we used in session 2.

answer: (b) everybody

A2 To start with, can you remember what session 2 was all about?

answer: (d) remember

A3 Yes, that's right. It was all about the job I do every day. I expect you recall that I work for a financial company as a financial advisor.

answer: (b) as

A4 In other words I help people with investing their money.

answer: (c) investing

A5 My clients contact our office via email or phone and then we make an appointment.

answer: (a) make

A6 You arrange an appointment with another person because you want to *meet* or see them.

answer: (c) meet

A7 The two things that are important for an appointment are the time and the place. You say for example: Let's meet next Monday at 10 o'clock.

answer: (b) at

A8 Another word that is very similar in meaning to appointment is the word date. A date is usually a private meeting with another person.

answer: (d) another

A9 So, when you say: I've got a date with my boss, it means you are going to see your boss privately.

answer: (a) are going to

A10 Possibly you also know the expression 'blind date', which is a rendezvous with a person you have never seen before and you are meeting them for the first time.

answer: (c) for

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Elementary level # 4 (Answer Keys)

Late Again

A1 Do you know what time it is? answer: (c) what A2 No, I have no idea. answer: (b) no *A3* It's time you got up. answer: (d) up I don't believe you. You can't be right. A4 answer: (a) right I'm telling that you must hurry up or ... *A5* answer: (c) hurry *A6* Or what? Come on, tell me. answer: (b) Come *A7* Simply that you're going to be *late* for work. answer: (a) late I think there's something you've forgotten. A8 answer: (d) forgotten *A9* Now, it's your turn to tell me. answer: (b) turn A10 Remember that there's no work today because it's Sunday.

answer: (c) because

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Elementary level # 5 (Answer Keys)

Shopping

A1 The trouble is I haven't made a <u>list</u>.

answer: (d) list

A2 <u>Surely</u> you must know what we need? answer: (b) Surely

A3 Well, yes I do have a <u>pretty</u> good idea? answer: (a) pretty

A4 Do we need any dairy <u>products</u>? answer: (c) products

A5 Yes, we've almost run out <u>of</u> cheese, butter, milk. answer: (b) of

A6 Right, we'd <u>better</u> get on with it. answer: (a) better

A7 Oh and we'll also need some washing <u>powder</u>.
answer: (c) powder

A8 I assume there's nothing <u>else</u>. I said it would be quick. Oh dear. answer: (d) else

A9 What's the <u>matter?</u> answer: (b) matter

A10 Just look at the size of those huge queues at the checkouts.

answer: (c) queues

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Elementary level # 6 (Answer Keys)

On my Mobile

A1 Hello — I'm just *trying* out my new mobile. answer: (d) trying A2 Oh yes. Are you far away? answer: (c) far *A3* Not really. I'm quite near. answer: (b) near A4 You sound very clear. answer: (a) sound *A5* Well, I did spend a lot of money on it. answer: (c) spend *A6* Tell where are you at the moment? answer: (d) moment *A7* I've already told you I'm in the area. answer: (b) area Well, this is very interesting but I am very busy. A8 answer: (a) busy *A9* Don't worry — I'll see you very soon. answer: (c) worry

A10 Oh there goes the front door bell — oh it's you! I might have guessed.

answer: (d) guessed

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Elementary level # 7 (Answer Keys)

Basic Business English

A1 The water in the refrigerator should be *cold*. answer: (c) cold *A*2 Tonight I will come home early. answer: (c) Tonight *A3* Do you take the bus to work? answer: (a) take A4 Have you lost weight? answer: (b) lost weight *A5* She is a member of the gym. answer: (d) of *A6* He is an executive. answer: (b) is an *A7* My friend likes to work on extra projects. answer: (a) to A8 Please *leave* a message on the answering machine. answer: (c) leave *A9* Yesterday they did very well in their class. answer: (d) did

A10 At work we get a 30 minute lunch break.

answer: (b) break

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Elementary level # 8 (Answer Keys)

Business dialogue on the phone

A1 Bob: Do you <u>mind</u> if I use your phone to call my wife?

answer: (c) mind

A2 Bill: Sure. Would you <u>rather</u> use my cell phone or the one in my office? answer: (a) rather

A3 Bob: The one in your office is fine. Do I need to <u>dial</u> anything special to get out of the building? answer: (d) dial

A4 Bill: Yes. You <u>should</u> dial 9 and then your number. answer: (a) should

A5 Bob: If another call comes in while I'm on the phone, should I put my wife on <u>hold</u> and take it? answer: (b) hold

A6 Bill: No, that's alright. If you don't answer it will just go through to my <u>voicemail</u> and I can call them back later. answer: (b) voicemail

A7 Bob picked up the <u>receiver</u> and dialed 9 then his home number. answer: (d) receiver

A8 Bill straightened up the office, pretending not to listen to Bob's <u>end</u> of the conversation with his wife. answer: (a) end

A9 Finally Bob <u>hung up</u>.

answer: (c) hung up

A10 Bill: I couldn't help but <u>overhear</u> you're having chicken for dinner tonight. Can I come over? answer: (a) overhear

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Elementary level # 9 (Answer Keys)

Chit Chat: At the garage

A1 Customer: Have you had a chance to <u>look</u> at my car yet?

answer: (d) look

A2 Mechanic: Yes, we've given it a *complete* examination.

answer: (a) complete

A3 Customer: And what do you think is wrong with it?

answer: (b) wrong

A4 Mechanic: That's a bit of a difficult answer to give in a few words.

answer: (c) bit

A5

Customer: Well, just give me the *general* picture.

answer: (b) general

A6 Mechanic: To start with It's losing a lot of oil.

answer: (d) with

A7 Customer: I see. Anything else?

answer: (a) else

A8 Mechanic: Well, there's a lot more. I mean the petrol tank has a *hole* in it.

answer: (b) hole

A9 Customer: Why don't you tell me the truth. What should I do?

answer: (c) truth

A10 Mechanic: Okay — I'll come straight to the *point* — buy a new car!

answer: (d) point

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Elementary level # 10 (Answer Keys)

Renting a place

A1 In order for you to buy a house in the United States, it is important that you have a good <u>credit</u> report.

A2 If you have pets, it is always necessary to pay for a pet *deposit* when you rent an apartment.

answer: (a) deposit

answer: (c) credit

A3 When you are interested in buying or renting a place you have to fill out <u>an application</u>, which is a type of written request for an apartment or house.

answer: (b) an application

A4 Sometimes when you rent a studio apartment, it comes already *furnished*.

answer: (d) furnished

A5 Tenant is a person who is renting the apartment or house.

answer: (b) Tenant

A6 Landlord is a person who owns and runs an apartment building, a house or a land.

answer: (c) Landlord

A7 If you wish to temporarily rent your apartment to someone else, that means you <u>sublet</u> your apartment to that person.

answer: (a) sublet

A8 It is always good to provide a reference letter to the landlord to prove that you are a good character.

answer: (d) a reference

A9 <u>Lease</u> is a contract that determines for how long you can stay at the place you are renting and how much you have to pay.

answer: (b) Lease

A10 Application fees are usually non-refundable, which means you don't get your money back.

answer: (c) non-refundable

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 1 (Answer Keys)

Applying for that Job

A1 I would be very interested in <u>applying</u> for that job.

answer: (c) applying

A2 Do you want to stand as a candidate in the local elections?

answer: (a) stand

A3 They are completely *fed* up with all the noise in the centre of town.

answer: (b) fed

A4 The reason there are no buses is because the drivers are on strike.

answer: (c) strike

A5 The government has changed its policy and had a complete change of *heart*.

answer: (d) heart

A6 This supermarket is trying to target young shoppers by offering fashionable clothes.

answer: (a) target

A7 You should have *bought up* those shares when they were cheap.

answer: (c) bought up

A8 You must try and hurry up because my patience is *running* out.

answer: (a) running

A9 Have you ever tried your hand at running a business?

answer: (c) hand

A10 After all these years she has decided to take early retirement.

answer: (d) retirement

Accounts

- A1 In order to check all the telephone calls made during the month I want the account to be <u>itemized</u>.

 answer: (d) itemized
- A2 All the representatives are allowed to spend money for entertaining with their <u>expense</u> account. answer: (c) expense
- A3 To spread the cost of spending on articles you buy many big departments let you open a <u>credit</u>. answer: (b) credit
- A4 Once you are earning money and you want to keep it safe, you can always <u>open</u> an account with a bank. answer: (a) open
- A5 At the end of thirty days the company will ask you to <u>settle</u> the account. answer: (d) settle
- A6 The finance director is responsible for <u>keeping</u> the accounts for the business. answer: (b) keeping
- At the end of the financial year it is the responsibility of the chief finance officer to <u>publish</u> the accounts. answer: (c) publish
- A8 Before they got married, they decided to open a <u>joint</u> account. answer: (b) joint
- A9 If you have saved some money, it is a good idea to put the money into a <u>deposit</u> account. answer: (d) deposit
- A10 However hard I try, I find it impossible to account <u>for</u> this missing sum of money. answer: (c) for

Letter Writing

A1 I think it would be a good idea to <u>mention</u> in your letter that you have worked in that type of business previously.

answer: (b) mention

A2 You need to improve the <u>layout</u> of this letter because one or two things are in the wrong place.

answer: (c) layout

A3 Before you put the letter in the envolope, make sure you *fold* it in the right way.

answer: (a) fold

A4 If you want this letter to reach the bank tomorrow, you have no choice but to send it by express mail.

answer: (b) express

When you are going to write an important letter like that, it is absolutely essential that you <u>assemble</u> all the facts first.

answer: (d) assemble

A6 When you read something you've written on the computer screen, it often looks all right although you should always *proof* read it first.

answer: (c) proof

A7 I advise you to check <u>beforehand</u> with a letter or a phone call if you intend to pay them a visit in order to save a wasted journey.

answer: (d) beforehand

A8 Since that package contains valuable items, you must send it by registered post.

answer: (c) registered

A9 Quite honestly I cannot trust this particular letter to be sent by post and so I am using the services of a <u>courier</u> to deliver it for me.

answer: (a) courier

A10 I'm sure that computer program you use creates a very good letter design but it's far too <u>complicated</u> for me.

answer: (b) complicated

Flying on a Plane

A1 The worst thing about flying is when you take off.

answer: (c) off

A2 Landing is also a rather *frightening* experience, too.

answer: (a) frightening

A3 Come to think of it the bit between leaving the ground and coming down again can also *play* on the nerves.

answer: (b) play

A4 Of course during the flight the airline staff try to keep your mind occupied.

answer: (d) occupied

A5 They ask you if you want to buy things you don't in all *honesty* want.

answer: (b) honesty

A6 The captain, whose voice is so <u>relaxed</u> you feel as if you're sitting at home watching television, starts chatting

to you.

answer: (b) relaxed

A7 He tries to give you the *impression* that you're out in your car watching the countryside roll by.

answer: (c) impression

A8 Then you start to eat your meal and discover that the knives and forks are made of plastic and snap under

pressure.

answer: (d) pressure

A9 As you've probably *gathered*, I'm not really keen on flying.

answer: (b) gathered

A10 Mind you, once you've landed and you're saying goodbye to the smiling hostess, it's great to know you've

survived.

answer: (a) survived

Planning a Business

A1 It is essential before starting a business to work on a plan to <u>avoid</u> problems later on.

answer: (c) avoid

A2 The biggest *risk* in business can be eliminated if you have sufficient capital to start with.

answer: (b) risk

A3 Even when the economic situation is strong, there is always present the need for planning in a new business.

answer: (d) strong

A4 Whatever happens in the future there is absolutely no <u>substitute</u> for good market research before you launch a

new product.

answer: (c) substitute

A5 Your *primary* concern is naturally the plan but don't forget your capital or your premises.

answer: (b) primary

When people are considering whether to loan your new business a substantial sum, they are going to evaluate

your potential.

answer: (c) evaluate

A7 It is worthwhile gathering as much market research information as possible before you work out your plan.

answer: (d) gathering

A8 Her next task was to have a meeting with the bank manager to demonstrate that she had a secure enough

plan to warrant a loan.

answer: (b) demonstrate

A9 There are certain weaknesses in your plan that need to be addressed urgently if you are to succeed.

answer: (c) addressed

A10 Since the start of the business many new ideas have developed out of the original plan.

answer: (a) developed

Computers

A1 My computer is not capable of saving material on a separate <u>disc</u> because it has no floppy drive. answer: (c) disc

A2 I understand that I can make it possible for both my computers to share the same programs by means of networking.

answer: (d) networking

A3 I had only had my computer for three weeks when I had to have the hard drive <u>replaced</u>. answer: (a) replaced

A4 Laptop computers are becoming more and more <u>popular</u> in the business world. answer: (b) popular

A5 You have to have a really <u>sharp</u> mind in order to get your head round today's computing technology. answer: (d) sharp

A6 The great advantage of having an external zip drive is that you can use it as an extra means of <u>storage</u>. answer: (d) storage

A7 They tried very hard to install the new components on the computer but the language in the manual was too technical for them to understand.

answer: (a) technical

A8 When you look at the modern office today you could compare the changes with those that took place in the industrial <u>revolution</u> in the 19th century.

answer: (b) revolution

A9 In order to <u>facilitate</u> the method by which staff pay is calculated the company has bought a new software package.

answer: (d) facilitate

A10 Obviously a computer can take all the hard work out of processing a large mass of data.

answer: (c) processing

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 7 (Answer Keys)

Business Expressions (1)

A1 I heard of a new company today with which we should co-operate and <u>do</u> business with. answer: (d) do

A2 Shortly after he was dismissed from the firm he decided to <u>set</u> himself up in his own business. answer: (b) set

A3 They went <u>into</u> business shortly after their children had left home and got married. answer: (c) into

A4 As soon as they heard what had happened, they <u>made</u> it their business to find out the truth. answer: (a) made

A5 I would ask you kindly not to interfere with what I'm doing as in all honesty it's <u>none</u> of your business. answer: (c) none

A6 Despite all the alternations that are taking place in the department store, the management wanted to explain it was business as <u>usual</u>.
answer: (d) usual

A7 She knew that there was some kind of <u>funny</u> business going on because strange things were happening. answer: (c) funny

A8 We really can't delay any more with our plans and must <u>get</u> down to business as soon as possible. answer: (b) get

A9 When the bomb went off, most of the injured were just ordinary people going <u>about</u> their business. answer: (a) about

A10 Although they had high hopes that they would be successful, they <u>went</u> out of business within six months. answer: (c) went

Business Expressions (2)

- A1 I've warned you before that you shouldn't get involved in this matter and you have <u>no</u> business discussing it. answer: (c) no
- A2 That's really not my concern at all and I'm certainly not <u>in</u> the business of telling others what to do. answer: (a) in
- A3 She was very enthusiastic about her new job and was making rapid progress <u>like</u> nobody's business. answer: (d) like
- A4 I really wouldn't joke about it because these people are deadly serious and <u>mean</u> business. answer: (b) mean
- A5 He didn't hesitate to tell me that I wasn't wanted and just told me to <u>mind</u> my own business. answer: (d) mind
- A6 I'm afraid it won't be possible to talk to the boss today because he's away <u>on</u> business till Tuesday.
 answer: (b) on
- A7 He was very keen that we kept in touch and for that reason he handed me his business <u>card</u>. answer: (c) card
- A8 This is the really important part of the machine and that's why we call it the business <u>end</u>. answer: (b) end
- A9 The whole site has nothing but offices and administration centres and that's why we call it a business <u>park</u>.

 answer: (d) park
- A10 All the famous film stars, actors, directors and writers were at the festival representing the world of <u>show</u> business.

answer: (c) show

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 9 (Answer Keys)

How to agree

A1 You can be absolutely sure I'm on your <u>side</u>.

answer: (d) side

A2 You can rely on me for your support.

answer: (b) rely

A3 Our views clearly *coincide* at this point I'm pleased to say.

answer: (d) coincide

A4 Fortunately the leader and all her members were singing from the same *hymn* sheet.

answer: (a) hymn

A5 It's good that we both have the same way of *looking* at things.

answer: (c) looking

A6 I'm pleased to say that we speak on this matter with one voice.

answer: (d) voice

A7 I certainly won't raise any objection when you make your proposal.

answer: (b) raise

A8 I'm with you all the way as far as that's concerned.

answer: (a) with

A9 I'm happy to endorse those sentiments and wish you every success.

answer: (c) endorse

A10 When it comes to the vote I'm willing to put my hand up and support you.

answer: (d) hand

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 10 (Answer Keys)

How to apologize

A1 Please <u>forgive</u> me for interrupting you, I didn't realize you were busy with someone else.

answer: (d) forgive

A2 I'm very sorry that I'm late but there is a train strike on at the moment.

answer: (b) sorry

A3 Please send my apologies to the meeting as I shan't be able to attend.

answer: (a) apologies

A4 There's really no excuse for my behaviour last night. I can only think that I'd had too much to drink.

answer: (c) excuse

A5 I know I shouldn't have made those remarks about your work and I hope you now know how deeply I <u>regret</u>

what I said.

answer: (b) regret

A6 I must beg your pardon, I mistook you for somebody else.

answer: (d) beg

A7 If it helps to put things right, please let me take back everything I said earlier.

answer: (b) back

A8 Please accept this small present as my way of making amends for all the trouble I've caused.

answer: (c) amends

A9 All I can do now is simply beg your *indulgence* and hope that in time we can get back to where we used to be.

answer: (d) indulgence

A10 In their religion as long as they *repent*, they will be forgiven their sins.

answer: (a) repent

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 11 (Answer Keys)

How to ask the way

A1 Am I going in the right *direction* for the post office? answer: (d) direction *A*2 Can you tell me please how I get to the cinema from here? answer: (b) get *A3* Could you please *point* me in the direction of the motorway? answer: (c) point I'm making for the M25 motorway — is this road the most *direct* route? Α4 answer: (d) direct *A5* Could you tell me please how far I am from the town centre? answer: (b) far *A6* Can you help please because I've lost my way and need to get to the shops before closing time? answer: (a) need *A7* I'm making for the town hall — am I anywhere near? answer: (b) making A8 I took the wrong turning at the last road junction, can you tell me how I get back on the motorway? answer: (d) turning *A9* According to this map I should be near the church. Is it near? answer: (c) According

A10 Is this <u>right</u> for the railway station?

answer: (d) right

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 12 (Answer Keys)

How to complain

A1 I'm really not satisfied with the way you have <u>handled</u> the situation.

answer: (b) handled

A2 I've really had enough of all your excuses, what I want is some <u>action</u>.
answer: (a) action

A3 You've refused to help me now for six months and so I shall now have to take the matter <u>further</u>. answer: (d) further

A4 I must <u>insist</u> you do something immediately as I've been patient long enough. answer: (c) insist

A5 I now want some kind of compensation for the total <u>lack</u> of service I've experienced. answer: (a) lack

A6 I'm obviously not getting anywhere with my complaint please let me talk to someone <u>senior</u> to you. answer: (d) senior

A7 I'm very unhappy with the way I've been <u>treated</u>. No one seems at all interested in my case. answer: (b) treated

A8 I believe I have very good <u>grounds</u> for suing your company for negligence. answer: (c) grounds

A9 If you don't do something today, I shall be <u>forced</u> to take legal action.

answer: (d) forced

A10 You're the tenth person I've been put through to and I'm on the point of losing my <u>temper</u>. answer: (b) temper

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 13 (Answer Keys)

How to criticize

A1 Quite honestly I didn't think <u>much</u> of the standard of acting in the play.

answer: (d) much

A2 If you want my <u>honest</u> opinion, I thought the food tasted revolting. answer: (c) honest

A3 To come straight to the <u>point</u> I think the management team needs replacing. answer: (d) point

A4 There are several matters on which I should like to take <u>issue</u> concerning your report. answer: (c) issue

A5 There's really no virtue in me pussy<u>footing</u> around because I might as well tell you it's awful. answer: (b) footing

A6 I have a long <u>list</u> of things I think are wrong, where shall I start? answer: (d) list

A7 I'm afraid to tell you that your standard of work has fallen well below what we think is <u>acceptable</u>.

answer: (c) acceptable

A8 In all honesty if I said that everything was all right, I'd simply be <u>lying</u>. answer: (a) lying

A9 If you can't improve your level of work, I'm afraid you'll have to look <u>elsewhere</u> for another job. answer: (b) elsewhere

A10 I'm sick and \underline{tired} of always having to put right your mistakes.

answer: (d) tired

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 14 (Answer Keys)

How to disagree

A1 I'm sorry but I can't <u>share</u> your opinion on that.

answer: (b) share

A2 I very much regret that we must part company on that issue.

answer: (c) part

A3 Let's be honest about it we'll never agree on that because our views are diametrically opposed.

answer: (d) opposed

A4 We'll never agree, that's clear so let's beg to differ.

answer: (c) beg

A5 You can argue with me till the cows come *home* but I can't accept that.

answer: (d) home

A6 I really see no point in continuing this argument because we have no common ground.

answer: (c) common

A7 There's absolutely no way I can *meet* you on that matter.

answer: (a) meet

A8 Nothing in the world will ever make me change my *mind* on that subject.

answer: (b) mind

A9 I would love to meet you half way but I'm afraid I can't because with me it's a matter of principle.

answer: (d) principle

A10 Let's face it, you and I will never see eye to eye on this.

answer: (c) face

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 15 (Answer Keys)

How to encourage

A1 Well <u>done!</u> This is a very good piece of work.

answer: (b) done

A2 I must congratulate you on your efforts. Keep it up!

answer: (c) Keep

A3 Don't give up whatever you do. I'm sure you'll *make* it in the end.

answer: (d) make

A4 I'll stand by you no matter what happens.

answer: (a) stand

A5 I'm sure if you persevere, you'll succeed.

answer: (d) persevere

A6 You've clearly got *talent* and it's obvious that you'll get to the top.

answer: (c) talent

A7 I've watched a lot of young people try to make a success of it, but you're the only one I really believe in.

answer: (d) believe

A8 I see no *reason* why you shouldn't be accepted as an employee.

answer: (c) reason

A9 Never give up. That's a good philosophy.

answer: (a) give

A10 You mustn't ever be put off by a few setbacks.

answer: (c) put

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 16 (Answer Keys)

Online Marketing Campaign

A1 She was going to discuss the matter <u>either</u> with her colleagues or her family.

answer: (d) either

A2 Our project team tried hard to think <u>of</u> all the possible alternatives before making a decision.

answer: (a) of

A3 Timing can be extremely crucial when you're considering launching a new online marketing campaign.

answer: (c) extremely

A4 Are you able to accept our conditions of delivery in line with our recent invoice?

answer: (c) accept

A5 Fortunately for us we're finding our new internet division is showing an increased profit.

answer: (b) profit

A6 Following some recent research our engineers found that our index system has scope for fast improvement.

answer: (c) found

A7 In our line of business it is vital to host our website on our own server instead of getting someone else to do it.

answer: (d) instead

A8 Before you employ new staff you should carry out a <u>careful</u> examination of their personal qualities and

professional experience.

answer: (a) careful

A9 Thanks to the high standards of service we offer our customers, we have been able to establish an excellent

reputation.

answer: (c) reputation

A10 An interactive website can save your organisation significant amounts of time and money that would otherwise

be spent on correspondence.

answer: (b) significant

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 17 (Answer Keys)

Adverbially Speaking

A1 They had to drive *slowly* up the hill because the car was very old.

answer: (c) slowly

A2 Please listen *carefully* because this is important.

answer: (d) carefully

A3 Sorry we're late but we got here as *quickly* as we could.

answer: (b) quickly

A4 He mumbled throughout his speech so I could hardly understand a single word.

answer: (c) hardly

A5 I trust his judgement — he *never* makes a mistake.

answer: (a) never

A6 You've completely ruined my new carpet with your filthy shoes.

answer: (d) completely

A7 You haven't actually written that letter, have you?

answer: (c) actually

A8 I have *repeatedly* told her not to do that and yet she always does.

answer: (b) repeatedly

A9 It was a very long day but we eventually arrived in time for tea.

answer: (d) eventually

A10 He didn't want me to enter and hotly disputed my reason for being there.

answer: (a) hotly

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 18 (Answer Keys)

Letter of Complaint (1)

A1 I am writing this letter to you as a sort of last <u>resort</u> since all my attempts to phone you answer: (d) resort

A2 and to try and make an <u>appointment</u> to meet you and discuss my problem with you have been unsuccessful. answer: (c) appointment

A3 I would like to tell you the story from the <u>very</u> beginning. answer: (d) very

A4 In January this year I bought a washing machine from you for which I paid <u>cash</u> answer: (a) cash

A5 and made <u>arrangements</u> for it to be delivered to my home in Southcote on the following Tuesday.
answer: (b) arrangements

A6 I stayed in all day on <u>purpose</u> as you had informed me that you could not be sure at what time of day the washing machine would arrive.

answer: (c) purpose

A7 In the end nobody came that day. When I phoned, I was told it <u>would</u> come the following Tuesday. answer: (d) would

A8 Again I stayed in all day in <u>vain</u> and there was no delivery. answer: (a) vain

A9 After six more phone calls I <u>eventually</u> succeeded in settling on a date answer: (c) eventually

A10 and the machine came on Tuesday February 20th — almost 5 weeks after the <u>promised</u> delivery date. answer: (b) promised

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 19 (Answer Keys)

Letter of Complaint (2)

A1 I had the washing machine fitted by a <u>reputable</u> plumber but he was unable to make the thing work. answer: (c) reputable

A2 Apparently one of the components was faulty and he recommended that I got back to you so that a replacement could be fitted.

answer: (d) Apparently

A3 When I telephoned your store and explained the <u>situation</u> to your receptionist,

A4 I was <u>greeted</u> with the comment, 'Oh not you again'

answer: (d) greeted

answer: (b) situation

A5 which I found most <u>offensive</u> especially since throughout the protracted period of waiting for the machine answer: (c) offensive

A6 I remained calm although I believe I have every reason for *kicking* up a fuss.

answer: (b) kicking

A7 I eventually got put through to the technical department

answer: (a) through

A8 who were most off hand

answer: (d) off

A9 and told me there was little that could be done immediately

answer: (b) little

A10 since there were a number of people off sick.

answer: (c) off

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 20 (Answer Keys)

Letter of Complaint (3)

A1 We now move on to late March when I imagine that the sick employees were fully <u>recovered</u> answer: (d) recovered

A2 and one of your technical staff came out to see me with the intention of replacing the <u>defective</u> part. answer: (a) defective

A3 Unfortunately he had <u>brought</u> the wrong part with him answer: (c) brought

A4 and was very <u>unsure</u> as to when he would be able to find the right part and get it back to me. answer: (b) unsure

A5 Another visit took <u>place</u> in late April but the engineer, although he had got the right part with him, was unable to make the washing machine work.

It was at this stage that I was seriously considering getting *rid* of the machine

answer: (a) rid

A6

answer: (d) place

A7 and asking for a <u>refund</u> answer: (b) refund

A8 When I <u>raised</u> this matter with one of your staff

answer: (d) raised

A9 I was informed that this was out of the <u>question</u> answer: (c) question

A10 and they would send someone in the 'near future'.

answer: (a) near

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 21 (Answer Keys)

Letter of Complaint (4)

A1 At the beginning of May I decided that the only course of action was to <u>pay</u> a visit to your store answer: (c) pay

A2 and meet you face to face so that the matter could be settled once and for \underline{all} .

answer: (d) all

A3 Admittedly I should have checked first since when I reached the shop I was led to believe that you were out for the day.

answer: (a) Admittedly

A4 Throughout this time of course I have been without the <u>facility</u> of a washing machine answer: (b) facility

A5 and have had to use the local launderette.

answer: (c) launderette

- A6 From the end of May until August I have been away on business and was surprised that <u>during</u> that period answer: (d) during
- A7 no effort has been made to write to me and keep me \underline{up} to date.

answer: (b) up

A8 Since returning in September I have made at least a dozen phone calls and quite frankly I have reached the end of my <u>tether</u>.

answer: (a) tether

A9 and must insist that you do something immediately to put the matter right.

answer: (c) insist

A10 If I do not hear from you by the end of this week I shall be forced to seek legal advice.

answer: (d) seek

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 22 (Answer Keys)

Retirement Plans

A1 When Dad turned 40 we gave him an *over* the hill party.

answer: (d) over

A2 Young workers should begin *investing* now in preparation for retirement.

answer: (a) investing

A3 Fortunately we have more than enough volunteers for the job.

answer: (c) Fortunately

A4 He threw away the yogurt because it was *out* of date.

answer: (d) out

A5 Talk to your insurance agency about the *coverage* your plan provides.

answer: (a) coverage

A6 Consumers are constantly bombarded with pleas to buy products that they, 'can't live without.'

answer: (b) bombarded

A7 She is very *meticulous* in everything she does.

answer: (d) meticulous

A8 Gas prices are at an all-time high.

answer: (b) high

A9 Analysts said the acquisition would boost earnings.

answer: (a) boost

A10 Fire code regulations require that fire extinguishers be places strategically throughout the building.

answer: (d) require

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 23 (Answer Keys)

Daily Business Activities

A1 My interview went very well. I think I will get the job.

answer: (a) interview

A2 She likes your style of writing.

answer: (d) style

A3 There is a water *fountain* in the hallway next to the bathroom.

answer: (d) fountain

A4 This report is due next week.

answer: (b) due

A5 I cannot print the flyers because the *printer* is out of paper.

answer: (a) printer

A6 We normally serve five hundred *customers* every day.

answer: (b) customers

A7 At the annual picnic we will be serving hotdogs and chicken.

answer: (a) serving

A8 From time to time the inspector comes to make sure that everything meets health standards.

answer: (c) to

A9 The bigger they are the harder they fall.

answer: (d) fall

A10 Do you keep your files in your desk drawer.

answer: (b) drawer

Faxes

A1 Our fax machine is <u>down</u>, could you please mail us a hardcopy instead?

answer: (c) down

A2 Did you receive the fax I <u>sent</u> you this morning?

answer: (b) sent

A3 I did not receive your fax. Are you sure you dialed the right number?

answer: (d) dialed

A4 The <u>cover sheet</u> should note who the fax is to, who it is from, the fax number, the number of pages and what the fax is regarding.

answer: (a) cover sheet

A5 Load all documents to be faxed *face* up in the fax tray.

answer: (a) face

A6 Always write a short *memo* to explain what the fax is for and who it should go to.

answer: (b) memo

A7 I prefer e-mail to fax machines because it is so much less complicated.

answer: (c) to

A8 I would rather just send e-mails from now on because it is easier.

answer: (d) from now on

A9 If you want to submit a document that contains a *signature* a fax might be better than an e-mail.

answer: (b) signature

A10 Push the start button to send the fax, then watch to make sure the paper <u>feeds</u> through right and does not get wadded up.

answer: (c) feeds

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 25 (Answer Keys)

Placing an order via phone

A1 Receptionist 1: Thank you for calling ABC Inc., this is Mary. How may I <u>direct</u> your call? answer: (d) direct

A2 Phil: Could you <u>put me through</u> to accounting please? answer: (a) put me through

A3 Receptionist 1: One <u>moment</u> please.

A4 Receptionist 2: Thank you for calling Friendly Neighbors! <u>How</u> can I help you today?

answer: (d) How

answer: (d) moment

A5 Fred: May I <u>speak</u> with the supervisor of international affairs please?

answer: (b) speak

A6 Receptionist 2: I'm sorry, sir, he's unavailable right now. Would you like for me to <u>transfer</u> you to his voicemail?

answer: (c) transfer

A7 Fred: No thank you. I'll <u>try</u> back again later.

answer: (b) try

A8 To-go specialist: Thank you for calling Motzeralla's 'to-go'. <u>This is</u> Amy, how can I help you? answer: (d) This is

A9 Nick: I would like to place a to-go order.

answer: (c) place

A10 To-go specialist: What can I get for you today sir?

answer: (a) get

Will and Living Will

A1 A <u>Living</u> Will is a legal document that informs the doctor of what care you would like to receive in specific situations.

answer: (c) Living

A2 A <u>Will</u> is a legal declaration that states how people want their belongings to be taken care of after their death. answer: (a) Will

A3 Because there is always <u>confusion</u> between "Will" and "Living Will", many states have adopted the names "Health Care Directive" or "Advanced Health Care Directive" for "Living Will".

answer: (b) confusion

A4 <u>Estate</u> Planning is the general planning of an individual's wealth, along with the arrangements for his will and taxes for after his death.

answer: (d) Estate

A5 Neither Will or Living Will can be replaced by one another. A <u>thorough</u> estate plan will contain both of these documents.

answer: (b) thorough

- A6 When people want to have a secure health protection, they get <u>Health</u> Insurance. This will assure them proper medical care when they need treatment for an illness or preservation of their mental of physical well-being. answer: (c) Health
- A7 If you don't have a Will and you die, your estate will be <u>disposed</u> comforming with a strict legal formula possibly causing a troublesome dispute over your belongings.

answer: (a) disposed

A8 Although some do, it is not advisable for couples to write "<u>Joint</u> Wills" for two reasons: it is only effective after both spouses die and it cannot be changed even if only one of them is dead.

answer: (a) Joint

A9 It is necessary for two witnesses who are not <u>beneficiaries</u> of the will to be present when an individual signs his will.

answer: (d) beneficiaries

A10 For a will to be properly executed it must be signed.

answer: (b) executed

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 27 (Answer Keys)

Ways of commenting

answer: (b) desired

A1 If you want my honest opinion, I thought the play was <u>rubbish</u>.

answer: (d) rubbish

A2 It was quite a good film but I thought the characters were a bit like <u>cardboard</u>.

answer: (b) cardboard

A3 It's quite a nice car but there was not very much <u>room</u> in the back. answer: (c) room

A4 She's pleasant enough but not very pretty. In fact I'd say she was rather <u>plain</u>.
answer: (a) plain

A5 The first time you see the view you can't believe it. It almost takes your breath <u>away</u>. answer: (d) away

A6 I sat through the concert feeling really bored and sleepy and had to stop myself from <u>yawning</u> several times.
answer: (b) yawning

A7 It was one of the most embarrassing moments of my life and I just wanted the ground to <u>open</u> up and swallow me.
answer: (c) open

A8 In my opinion no one in their right mind would ever go and pay to see a play <u>like</u> that. answer: (d) like

A9 The room was good, the bed was comfortable and the service was excellent but the hotel food left a lot to be <u>desired</u>.

A10 To be perfectly honest with you I think that this is the best test I've ever taken in my entire <u>life</u>. answer: (a) life

Ways of disapproving

A1 There is no way that I can agree to you *leaving* early today.

answer: (c) leaving

A2 I must object and make it clear that I am totally <u>against</u> any measures that suggest changes to the original scheme.

answer: (c) against

A3 He has the habit of always rejecting any idea that will change the current arrangements.

answer: (a) habit

A4 I cannot condone that sort of behaviour in my establishment and would ask you to remember that in future.

answer: (d) behaviour

A5 I have no choice really but to turn down your recent proposal because it is completely unworkable.

answer: (c) down

A6 They can't possibly go along with your suggestions because it will involve too much expenditure.

answer: (b) along

A7 Quite honestly I'd have to be out of my *mind* to sanction what is a crazy proposition.

answer: (d) mind

A8 When her father discovered that his daughter wanted to marry a pop singer, he decided to put every <u>obstacle</u>

in their way to prevent the marriage.

answer: (a) obstacle

A9 He told me there was definitely no *chance* that I would pass my examination until I did some work.

answer: (b) chance

A10 You could tell by the way he refused to smile that he didn't like the story.

answer: (c) way

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 29 (Answer Keys)

Ways of greeting

A1 Great to see you again. I haven't seen you <u>for</u> ages.

answer: (d) for

A2 Welcome to our house. Come in and make yourself comfortable.

answer: (a) comfortable

A3 How do you do? I don't think we've met before.

answer: (d) before

A4 Hi Mary. Where have you been hiding yourself all this time?

answer: (b) hiding

A5 Good morning, sir. I hope you will have an enjoyable *stay* in our hotel.

answer: (a) stay

A6 Good evening to you all. Let me find you a *table* near the window.

answer: (c) table

A7 How are you, David.? I must admit you're looking very well.

answer: (d) admit

A8 Hello there. I just don't believe it. You haven't changed a bit since we last met.

answer: (a) bit

A9 Ah, you must be Mary's husband. Do come in and *meet* everyone.

answer: (d) meet

A10 Here you are at last! I hope your journey here wasn't too horrible.

answer: (b) journey

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 30 (Answer Keys)

Way of saying goodbye

A1 I'm afraid it's <u>time</u> we left.

answer: (b) time

A2 If you don't *mind*, I think we'll be cutting along.

answer: (d) mind

A3 I'll be seeing you then in due course.

answer: (c) course

A4 Well, as they say all good things come to an end.

answer: (a) end

A5 Thank you so much for *having* us you must come to us next time.

answer: (d) having

A6 Good bye then and *remember* me to all your family.

answer: (b) remember

A7 If we don't leave now I'm afraid we'll *miss* the last train.

answer: (c) miss

A8 It's been great meeting up again and we mustn't *leave* it so long next time.

answer: (a) leave

A9 Looks like we ought to be going really as it's got so late.

answer: (b) like

A10 Well, there's *nothing* for it but simply to wish you well and say goodbye.

answer: (d) nothing

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 31 (Answer Keys)

Ways of approving

A1 I'm quite happy to support you in your <u>application</u> for a loan.

answer: (c) application

A2 I must admit I think your idea is well worth considering. answer: (d) worth

A3 I shall certainly recommend your <u>proposal</u> for improving safety in the work place. answer: (a) proposal

A4 You can <u>count</u> on me for support when the next election comes up. answer: (b) count

A5 I would <u>wholeheartedly</u> like to endorse your scheme for saving water. answer: (c) wholeheartedly

A6 The local council has approved the plans for <u>extending</u> their house. answer: (d) extending

A7 You can <u>rely</u> on me to support you when the matter is discussed at the next meeting. answer: (a) rely

A8 His choice of a new wife <u>met</u> with his parents' approval. answer: (b) met

A9 They all promised they would stand <u>by</u> him when he put forward the idea of a strike. answer: (c) by

A10 The meeting unanimously supported the chairman when he suggested that they <u>close</u> the meeting. answer: (d) close

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 32 (Answer Keys)

Ways of showing pleasure

A1 Now that's what I call absolutely *perfect*.

answer: (a) perfect

A2 You couldn't have made that drink better if you'd tried.

answer: (d) tried

A3 What a delightful scent those flowers give off when you touch them.

answer: (c) scent

A4 Words just fail me when I try to say how happy I am.

answer: (a) fail

A5 I can safely say that I don't think I've ever enjoyed myself so much before.

answer: (b) safely

A6 There's really nothing like it, is there when you find you've got all the answers to the test right?

answer: (d) got

A7 The only problem with your cooking is that the more I eat, the more I want some more.

answer: (c) some

A8 I must be *dreaming* because it's all too good to be true.

answer: (b) dreaming

A9 Just let me try one more of your delicious chocolates and then I'll promise not to take any more.

answer: (a) promise

A10 It's absolute bliss here. I think I'll stay at this hotel one more week.

answer: (c) bliss

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 33 (Answer Keys)

Ways of showing anger

A1 I've had just as much as I can stomach from you.

answer: (c) stomach

A2 You do that again and I'll bite your head off.

answer: (d) bite

A3 I'm sorry but I can't take any more. I'm afraid I've reached screaming point.

answer: (a) screaming

A4 You just dare touch that piece of paper and I'll kill you.

answer: (b) dare

A5 How many more times do I have to repeat it to you, stupid?

answer: (c) repeat

A6 I know you find this highly amusing but to me it's no *laughing* matter.

answer: (d) laughing

A7 I'm warning you. I can take just that much and *no* more.

answer: (b) no

A8 Everybody just get out of my way and leave me alone.

answer: (a) out

A9 Not another word from either of you. That's final.

answer: (b) final

A10 Right. I'm leaving. You can do whatever you like. I couldn't care less.

answer: (d) less

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 34 (Answer Keys)

Ways of thanking

A1 Words can't possibly <u>express</u> how grateful I am for what you have done.

answer: (d) express

A2 Thank you so much for helping me. I really <u>appreciate</u> it. answer: (c) appreciate

A3 A thousand thanks for all your hard work. I shall never <u>forget</u> it. answer: (b) forget

A4 They showed their great gratitude by sending us a large <u>sum</u> of money. answer: (a) sum

A5 Thank you for all you've done from the <u>bottom</u> of my heart. answer: (d) bottom

A6 I'm sending this bunch of flowers as a small <u>token</u> of my thanks and appreciation.
answer: (b) token

A7 How can I <u>possibly</u> thank you enough for all you've done? answer: (c) possibly

A8 On the watch they gave him were the words: <u>in</u> gratitude for 40 years loyal service. answer: (d) in

A9 It's very difficult for children to <u>enclose</u> their gratitude for what their parents have done for them. answer: (c) enclose

A10 Look upon this as a <u>sort</u> of thank you present for all your endeavours on our behalf.

answer: (b) sort

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 35 (Answer Keys)

Ways of threatening

A1 If I've <u>told</u> you once, I've done it a hundred times. Don't do it!
answer: (c) told

A2 I'll give you just one more <u>chance</u> and after that, you'll be in real trouble. answer: (d) chance

A3 I'm telling you loud and <u>clear</u> that you really must get it right this time. answer: (b) clear

A4 She told him that if his manners didn't <u>improve</u>, he would be sent home. answer: (d) improve

A5 He agreed because he said it was like having a gun held to his <u>head</u>.

answer: (c) head

A6 I'll lend you money for the very last time because after that you're on your <u>own</u>. answer: (a) own

A7 I can't tell you how lucky you've been this time but just wait till next time.

answer: (b) wait

A8 I'm prepared to <u>overlook</u> your mistake on this occasion but I can't ever do it again. answer: (d) overlook

A9 If you leave me now, you don't <u>need</u> to come back. answer: (a) need

A10 Let me put it simply one more incident like that and you're out on your <u>ear!</u> answer: (c) ear

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 36 (Answer Keys)

How to make exclamations

A1 What a wonderful day to see the mountains <u>on!</u>
answer: (c) on

A2 How stupid can I get! I <u>left</u> my keys in the door overnight. answer: (d) left

A3 For goodness sake stop <u>complaining</u> about the weather! It'll stop raining soon. answer: (c) complaining

A4 What on earth are you talking about? I can't make head or <u>tail</u> of it. answer: (a) tail

A5 How nice of you to come all this <u>way</u> just to wish me a happy birthday. answer: (d) way

A6 What a disaster! I don't believe anything else could go <u>wrong</u> now. answer: (b) wrong

A7 Wow! You've certainly made a good <u>job</u> of decorating this room. answer: (a) job

A8 Well blow me down! I just can't believe I've actually <u>passed</u> my exam. answer: (b) passed

A9 You could have knocked me down with a feather! You mean to say he's <u>actually</u> cleaned my car. answer: (d) actually

A10 I'll go to the foot of my stairs! It must be at <u>least</u> 20 years since we last met.

answer: (c) least

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 37 (Answer Keys)

Ways of agreeing

A1 I'm certainly with you on that.

answer: (b) with

A2 I'm of a <u>like</u> mind on that, too.

A3 Yes, we definitely see eye to eye on that one.

answer: (c) to

answer: (d) like

A4 In that respect we are of <u>one</u> mind on that.

answer: (a) one

A5 I can't <u>argue</u> with that.

A6 Let's shake on that.

answer: (b) shake

answer: (d) argue

A7 There's only one word I can use now to show my agreement and that's — $\underline{\text{deal}}$.

answer: (c) deal

A8 I'll confirm that in writing to show my acceptance.

answer: (a) confirm

A9 There's absolutely no doubt whatsoever that you're right.

answer: (b) whatsoever

A10 The terms seem eminently suitable to me.

answer: (d) terms

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 38 (Answer Keys)

Ways of disagreeing

A1 I'll have to <u>part</u> company with you there, I'm afraid.

answer: (c) part

A2 There's no way I can accept that.

answer: (d) accept

A3 We'll have to agree to differ over that.

answer: (a) differ

A4 Don't even think about it! I can't possibly take that on board.

answer: (c) board

A5 No matter how *persuasive* you are, I won't change my mind.

answer: (d) persuasive

A6 You can't talk until the cows come home. I won't accept that scheme.

answer: (b) cows

A7 Sorry the subject is now closed.

answer: (a) closed

A8 I regret I have no choice but to reject the plan out of *hand*.

answer: (c) hand

A9 No matter how much you object, I am convinced I am right and you're wrong.

answer: (b) convinced

A10 You might as well admit it! You haven't a <u>leg</u> to stand on.

answer: (d) leg

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Intermediate level # 39 (Answer Keys)

Expressions and phrases with money

A1 My grandfather keeps all his money in a cash box under his bed.

answer: (c) cash box

A2 What's the currency of India?

answer: (c) currency

A3 The president stated in the press conference that the economic situation was very serious.

answer: (c) economic

A4 I like horse racing, but I never bet any money. I think gambling is stupid.

answer: (a) bet

A5 There's a cash machine at the bank if you need some money.

answer: (c) cash machine

A6 Alan's parents must be wealthy. They've just bought him a new car.

answer: (b) wealthy

A7 As my uncle's an *accountant*, he helps me manage my finances.

answer: (c) accountant

A8 When my grandfather died, I discovered that he left me some money in his will.

answer: (c) will

A9 At the end of each month my employer pays my wages into the bank.

answer: (c) wages

A10 I'm broke at the moment. Can you lend me ten pounds until the weekend?

answer: (b) broke

Poverty in the US: living standards expressions

A1	Poverty is a relative measure that depends on prices, the standard of living, and the $\underline{\textit{incomes}}$ that others earn
	answer: (b) incomes

A2 Poverty is a major problem in America — and one that is extremely difficult to <u>resolve</u>. answer: (b) resolve

A3 Families and individuals are defined as living in <u>poverty</u> if their incomes fall below certain levels.

answer: (b) poverty

A4 Poverty in the United States is more <u>extensive</u> than most people realize.

answer: (d) extensive

A5 One reason for the continued high poverty number is the growing gap in the <u>distribution</u> of income. answer: (a) distribution

A6 Weekly <u>pay checks</u> tend to be lower for people employed in service industries.

answer: (b) pay checks

A7 During the 1990's, salaries for highly skilled employees <u>soared</u>, while wages for those who are less skilled remained about the same.

answer: (a) soared

A8 The decline of unions means that low skilled workers have to look <u>elsewhere</u> for less pay.

answer: (c) elsewhere

A9 The shift from two-parent families to single-parent families and other non-family arrangements tends to <u>lower</u> average family income.

answer: (d) lower

A10 According to recent statistics, nearly 35 million Americans live in poverty.

answer: (b) statistics

Dressing expressions

A1 We choose to wear different outfits for different occasions, putting on jumpers and scarves when it is cold and dressing up smartly for formal events.

answer: (c) dressing up

A2 To French people, the American idea of <u>dressing down</u> looks like a homeless person who just finished a oncea-year trip to the laundromat.

answer: (a) dressing down

A3 The New York Islanders <u>dressing room</u> sustained severe damage when a sewage pipe burst at Nassau Coliseum.

answer: (d) dressing room

A4 My boss put on her *dressing gown* and made herself some coffee.

answer: (c) dressing gown

A5 I've witnessed an employee screaming at her manager in a store, another worker stomping out of a restaurant, and a boss *dressing down* an employee in a public place.

answer: (b) dressing down

A6 The <u>dressing room</u> is approx. 3 1/4 feet wide by 4 feet deep, and has a full length mirror attached inside the door.

answer: (c) dressing room

A7 The door opened a few inches to reveal a beautiful woman wearing a red <u>dressing gown</u>.

answer: (c) dressing gown

A8 <u>Dressing up</u> for work doesn't make you more productive on the job — but it does make you look and act more professional, and it upgrades your image in the eyes of others.

answer: (c) Dressing up

A9 The intelligent <u>dressing room</u>, can scan your measurements and display how a particular item of clothing will look on you on a projection screen.

answer: (a) dressing room

A10 This presidential suite features a combined sleeping/living area with two king-sized beds, a wardrobe and dressing table, bathroom with separate shower, and floor-to-ceiling doors that open to a private balcony.

answer: (b) dressing table

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 1 (Answer Keys)

Code of Practice

A1 The company had its own code of *practice* in these matters.

answer: (b) practice

A2 This is a *prime* example of what not to do.

answer: (d) prime

A3 Plans have already been drawn *up* to deal with such situations.

answer: (c) up

A4 Thousands of *subscribers* are already signing up for this new telephone service.

answer: (b) subscribers

A5 Job losses are mainly in the *blue-collar* sectors of the industry.

answer: (a) blue-collar

A6 The circular will contain key financial information to help investors.

answer: (a) key

A7 The report is *likely* to show better than expected results.

answer: (d) likely

A8 So many of these animals have been shot over the years that they are now classed as *endangered* species.

answer: (b) endangered

A9 Some people are reluctant to learn a foreign language.

answer: (c) reluctant

A10 It was a big sacrifice for her to give up her acting career to look after her family.

answer: (b) sacrifice

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 2 (Answer Keys)

Spin Doctors

A1 Most of the money raised was donated to charity.

answer: (a) raised

A2 They are showing a *revival* of a 1930's musical at the Theatre Royal.

answer: (b) revival

A3 When they had both retired, they settled in a small village by the sea.

answer: (d) settled

A4 The students at this university are *housed* in blocks of flats on the campus.

answer: (a) housed

A5 I have no wish to have any *dealings* with a firm like that.

answer: (c) dealings

A6 Voters find it difficult to believe politicians because the latter use so many *spin* doctors.

answer: (b) spin

A7 We are told there will be little economic *progress* this year.

answer: (a) progress

A8 Unfortunately she has been given an insurmountable task.

answer: (a) insurmountable

A9 It is essential to have air conditioning in your car when you drive in a hot climate.

answer: (c) conditioning

A10 Manufacturers are bringing out a new range of computers this year.

answer: (b) out

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 3 (Answer Keys)

Credit Card Holders

A1 The stock market has hit new lows this year.

answer: (a) lows

A2 The government has decided to hold an *enquiry* into the latest financial scandal.

answer: (b) enquiry

A3 The animal rights organisation has *launched* a new campaign to make people aware of cruelty to animals.

answer: (a) launched

A4 I was totally unaware of the increased taxes.

answer: (d) unaware

A5 The price of petrol has *risen* again.

answer: (b) risen

A6 The ordinary person is again being asked to stump up to pay for dental treatment.

answer: (a) stump up

A7 This car is intended for the *export* market only.

answer: (c) export

A8 Credit card holders struggle very hard to *reduce* the amount they owe.

answer: (a) reduce

A9 This charity was set up to collect money for the poor.

answer: (a) collect

A10 Everything turned out all right in the end.

answer: (d) turned out

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 4 (Answer Keys)

Job Interview

A1 Tell us something about your <u>background</u> in the engineering industry?

answer: (b) background

A2 I see from your <u>application</u> form that you have had three different jobs in the last 5 years.

A3 What sort of <u>period</u> of time would you stay with us if we offered you the job?

answer: (c) period

answer: (d) application

A4 Describe how you would describe yourself in five years' time.

answer: (d) yourself

A5 Give us some idea of what you believe are your *strengths* and weaknesses.

answer: (b) strengths

As this is a managerial post, we must ask you how you deal with bad <u>time</u> keeping or unpunctuality in an employee.

answer: (c) time

A7 Imagine one of your staff loses her temper and shouts at you in front of others, how would you <u>deal</u> with this? answer: (d) deal

A8 What would you say to a member of your staff who always <u>handed</u> his work in late? answer: (b) handed

A9 I should explain that we would naturally <u>honour</u> any previous holiday arrangements you have made. answer: (d) honour

A10 Finally now that we've asked you several questions, do you want to put any to us?

answer: (b) put

Business

A1 I was pleased to receive your response to my proposal but there are one or two points that need <u>clarification</u>.

answer: (c) clarification

A2 A report has just been <u>published</u> that gives details of the causes of this trend towards informality in the business sector.

answer: (a) published

A3 According to the <u>findings</u> in the report it is clear that employees under the age of 35 prefer to dress casually at work.

answer: (c) findings

A4 Thirty years ago this kind of informality would not have been <u>tolerated</u>.

answer: (d) tolerated

A5 All employees are kindly requested to *refrain* from smoking in the presence of customers.

answer: (c) refrain

A6 The meeting went on for three hours and as a result there was no time left to discuss all the topics on the agenda.

answer: (d) agenda

A7 There's really no point in hoping to add important topics right at the end of the meeting under the heading of any other *business*.

answer: (a) business

A8 The chairman was obliged to bring the meeting to a <u>halt</u> because a fire broke out in the adjoining room.

answer: (d) halt

A9 It is absolutely essential that the clerk takes care to <u>minute</u> any decisions that have been reached during the meeting.

answer: (b) minute

A10 As so few members had turned up at the meeting, it was decided to postpone it until further notice.

answer: (c) postpone

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 6 (Answer Keys)

Finance (1)

A1 The one big fear of all world economies is that of *recession*.

answer: (c) recession

A2 You are never too young to start *investing* some money in a savings account.

answer: (d) investing

A3 If ever you find you have an unexpected expense, you can always withdraw some money from your savings.

answer: (d) withdraw

A4 At certain times of the year your shares will yield a good profit but you must also be prepared for them to go

down in value.

answer: (a) yield

A5 You can *cut* the cost of insuring your car if you keep it in a garage.

answer: (c) cut

A6 We got a very good *deal* when we bought that three piece suite for half its usual price.

answer: (a) deal

A7 Now that the summer has started, big department stores are hoping that sales of holiday items will take off.

answer: (c) take off

A8 The two companies have decided to merge because they believe that their combined resources will produce

greater profits.

answer: (a) merge

A9 When someone dies and their assets reach a certain figure, their family has to pay an additional tax.

answer: (c) assets

A10 The loan you have taken out is for a *fixed* term, which in your case is 5 years.

answer: (b) fixed

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 7 (Answer Keys)

Finance (2)

A1 When you go to an auction and you want to buy a particular item, you can simply make a <u>bid</u> for it. answer: (d) bid

A2 The larger company did not really want to join with the smaller one because it was more interested in a <u>takeover</u>.

answer: (d) takeover

A3 <u>Trading</u> on the stockmarket just before Christmas is usually very slow. answer: (b) Trading

A4 This sport centre has largely been <u>funded</u> by money that has come from the national lottery. answer: (d) funded

A5 The reason for the <u>slowdown</u> in the economy is because there is a great deal of uncertainty at the moment. answer: (c) slowdown

A6 The <u>upturn</u> in the market was seen as a positive sign that the recession was over. answer: (a) upturn

A7 The <u>order</u> books for manufacturers of small cars are now full following the rise in petrol. answer: (b) order

A8 The future of his job was at <u>stake</u> when he made the decision to invest in new machinery. answer: (c) stake

A9 After their house had been <u>valued</u>, they decided to sell it and buy a bigger one. answer: (a) valued

A10 Fifty people were made <u>redundant</u> when the company suffered a severe financial shock.

answer: (d) redundant

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 8 (Answer Keys)

Finance (3)

A1 If you cannot get a job and remain <u>unemployed</u> for a long period, you can claim some money from the state. answer: (c) unemployed

A2 The great thing about this guarantee is that there is never any doubt and there is no <u>quibble</u> about getting your money back.

answer: (c) quibble

A3 There is a substantial <u>shortfall</u> between the money you have available and the amount you need to spend. answer: (b) shortfall

A4 When you retire, you should get a pension and a <u>lump</u> sum from your employers. answer: (a) lump

A5 <u>Investors</u> are people who put money into a business in the hope of making a profit. answer: (d) Investors

A6 When you take out a large loan over many years, you don't start paying off the <u>capital</u> for some time. answer: (c) capital

A7 We will make no <u>charge</u> for the catalogue, which you can take with our compliments. answer: (c) charge

A8 It may seem a long way into the future but in the end you will get some <u>benefit</u> from your investment. answer: (b) benefit

A9 There is still an outstanding <u>balance</u> on that account, which must be paid in 30 days. answer: (a) balance

A10 Interest rates are at their lowest level since the 1950's.

answer: (b) rates

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 9 (Answer Keys)

Money

A1 It's useful when you go to an auction if you're ready with cash in <u>hand</u>.

answer: (d) hand

A2 I prefer to deal in <u>hard</u> cash rather than cheques.

answer: (b) hard

A3 Every office has a certain amount of *petty* cash to pay for things like tea, coffee or stamps.

answer: (d) petty

A4 At the moment we are experiencing some cash *flow* problems because little money is coming in.

answer: (c) flow

A5 At the casino you can cash *in* your chips at the desk.

answer: (d) in

A6 Whatever she does, she just can't help *making* money.

answer: (b) making

A7 There doesn't seem to be anyone working really hard for the business and yet they all seem to earn <u>easy</u> money.

answer: (c) easy

A8 If you don't want to use a cheque or postal order, you can always use a money order.

answer: (a) order

A9 That new invention has been very successful and has proved to be a money spinner for its creator.

answer: (c) spinner

A10 This machine is obviously useless and if I were you I'd get your money <u>back</u>.

answer: (a) back

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 10 (Answer Keys)

Advertising

A1 In order to make a sensible <u>comparison</u> among the different vacuum cleaners available, it is important to do some research.

answer: (b) comparison

A2 The local department store has to make a sustained effort at this time of the year to <u>satisfy</u> customer demand for summer clothing.

answer: (a) satisfy

A3 A good team leader must be able to <u>inspire</u> his colleagues to face the challenge of a downturn in business. answer: (d) inspire

A4 The <u>current</u> trend in children's desire to wear designer label clothes should be exploited.

answer: (b) current

A5 You have to <u>convince</u> the public that it is in their own interest to read the instructions on all our medicines. answer: (c) convince

A6 In order to survive in this business you must adopt a <u>competitive</u> stance.

answer: (d) competitive

A7 The <u>consumption</u> of alcohol is not allowed in any of the company's premises in order to present a clean image.

answer: (b) consumption

When you are setting out to <u>attract</u> new customers in an advertisement, choose the right words.

answer: (c) attract

A9 The really effective television commercial is the one that persuades you of its authenticity.

answer: (a) persuades

A10 I can strongly recommend this *product* as the best available on the market today.

answer: (b) product

At the Shops

A1 We got there early so that we could get the best <u>bargains</u> in the sale before anyone else.

answer: (c) bargains

A2 If you bear with me, I'll go and see whether we have that in your size.

answer: (c) bear

A3 The trouble with these huge superstores is that they don't have enough <u>checkouts</u> to deal with customers at busy times.

answer: (d) checkouts

A4 It started off as a small street corner shop over 30 years ago but it has now <u>expanded</u> into a massive department store.

answer: (a) expanded

A5 Take a good look at the receipt when you leave so that you can see that all the <u>items</u> have been listed.

answer: (b) items

A6 Whenever I go to the old part of a city, I like to <u>explore</u> all the shops selling antiques.

answer: (d) explore

A7 Are you aware of the latest *trend* in children's clothing?

answer: (b) trend

A8 They're quite *strict* in their policy of not giving refunds without a receipt in this store.

answer: (c) strict

A9 They have a <u>mandatory</u> restriction in the shop with regard to the number of items of clothing that you can try on at one time.

answer: (d) mandatory

A10 The extent of the merchandise available in this one store is more than you can possibly imagine.

answer: (a) merchandise

At the Computer

A1 Without the right software I'm afraid you can't access that particular program.

answer: (b) access

A2 The aim of the office manager is to <u>allocate</u> enough room on the building plans so that each employee can have space for a personal computer.

answer: (c) allocate

A3 Remember that before you leave your workstation, always shut down your computer.

answer: (d) shut down

A4 It's quite easy if you want to find folders and files on the computer, all you do is click here and it immediately starts searching.

answer: (b) searching

A5 I have tried and tried again and again and no matter what I do it still shows "error" — I just can't <u>figure out</u> what's wrong.

answer: (c) figure out

A6 I spent hours writing that report and checking all the information was correct and then without thinking I pressed the 'delete' button.

answer: (b) 'delete'

A7 It's a really clever piece of software because it enables you to <u>display</u> on your screen all the information in columns.

answer: (c) display

A8 Unfortunately this program is not *compatible* with the operating system on my computer.

answer: (b) compatible

A9 When you see that particular symbol on the screen, you have to take that as a <u>warning</u> that something is wrong.

answer: (d) warning

A10 With this program you can always check your spelling and grammar and if you don't want to accept what it shows, you simply press 'ignore'.

answer: (a) 'ignore'

Money Matters (1)

A1 Even after their recent heavy expenses, they still found there was a healthy <u>balance</u> in their bank account. answer: (c) balance

As the builder wanted cash for the work he had done, she had to go to the bank personally to <u>take out</u> the money herself.

answer: (b) take out

A3 It was considered a very good time to apply for a <u>mortgage</u> to buy the house because interest rates were very low.

answer: (c) mortgage

A4 Before they could borrow a large sum of money to buy the house, they had to make sure they had enough money to be able to make a <u>down</u> payment.

answer: (a) down

All the <u>transactions</u> you make on your internet account are recorded so that you can check the details at any time.

answer: (d) transactions

A6 I'm afraid this cheque will be of no value until you have put your signature on it.

answer: (a) signature

A7 The bank refused to accept the money order because the customer had no proof of identity.

answer: (c) accept

A8 Under the rules laid down by the bank there is a <u>restriction</u> on the amount of money you can get out from a cash machine in any one day.

answer: (b) restriction

A9 The bank clerk at the counter did not know the customer and in view of the large amount of money involved was naturally *cautious* about paying out the sum on the cheque.

answer: (d) cautious

A10 The bank will simply not let you <u>borrow</u> any money unless you can prove that you have been in regular employment for at least three years.

answer: (c) borrow

Money Matters (2)

- A1 Good <u>accounting</u> procedures are very important if you want to run a business profitably and successfully. answer: (b) accounting
- A2 The company fell heavily into <u>debt</u> when it took on too many customers and offered them all cheap warranties. answer: (a) debt
- A3 Once you have built up your company, you must remember to keep in touch with your original *clients*. answer: (c) clients
- A4 Each department within the organisation is given a <u>budget</u> within which it has to remain for the whole year. answer: (d) budget
- When the time came to close the business down, its entire <u>assets</u> had to be calculated so that the creditors could be paid off.

 answer: (b) assets
- A6 The manager called in her chief clerk because she could not <u>reconcile</u> the figures on the monthly spreadsheet. answer: (c) reconcile
- Every year the college finance officer did not look forward to the visit from the government official who came to <u>audit</u> the accounts.
 answer: (d) audit
- A8 It was a great relief to Charlie when he realized that he had come to the end of his agreement with the bank and there was only one <u>outstanding</u> payment left.

 answer: (c) outstanding
- A9 The building society sent a letter to all its savers and <u>borrowers</u> that there would be a reduction in the interest rate.

 answer: (b) borrowers
- A10 Shortly after the couple had bought their first house, they saw the number of bills <u>accumulate</u> rapidly. answer: (c) accumulate

Money Matters (3)

A1 The representative of the financial consultants assured her that the policy of the firm was that of complete commitment.

answer: (c) commitment

A2 There is no need to worry about the money side of the project because <u>funds</u> are available from the charity sponsoring us.

answer: (b) funds

A3 The present finance minister has adopted a very <u>conservative</u> approach towards change and always follows a very cautious policy.

answer: (d) conservative

As all advisers always do, she stressed that investing in this particular market had to be considered as a <u>long-term</u> commitment over at least 10 years.

answer: (c) long-term

A5 The best way to develop an income for the future is to invest in a series of companies and in that way to build up a *portfolio*.

answer: (b) portfolio

- A6 I strongly recommend investing in these shares because you will get a very good <u>return</u> after only a few years. answer: (c) return
- A7 The question is whether it is <u>wise</u> to sell up all your shares at this stage rather than wait to see how the market is next year.

answer: (b) wise

A8 There is no question that the most important <u>resource</u> in that company is its youthful enthusiasm.

answer: (c) resource

A9 If you want to make a good job of selling shares to the public, you must have an element of <u>aggression</u> in your approach.

answer: (b) aggression

A10 It's a personal matter whether you choose stock from this company or from that because in the end it's an attitude of mind.

answer: (c) attitude

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 16 (Answer Keys)

Money Matters (4)

A1 There is one date you mustn't forget and that's the <u>deadline</u> for sending in details of your earnings to the tax office.

answer: (b) deadline

A2 If you are self-employed, you must make sure that you <u>fill out</u> the form indicating how much you have earned. answer: (c) fill out

A3 If the department agrees that you have paid too much tax in the year, you will receive a <u>refund</u> in due course. answer: (d) refund

A4 Each month when you receive your pay, the employer <u>withholds</u> a certain amount to pay towards your pension.

answer: (a) withholds

A5 When you take out a loan, you have to pay interest on the amount you <u>owe</u>. answer: (c) owe

A6 In the tax office there will be a <u>file</u> that holds all the documents and papers connected with you. answer: (a) file

A7 There is quite a heavy financial <u>penalty</u> attached to any action that involves late payment of taxes. answer: (d) penalty

A8 Under the new regulations you can agree yourself to <u>calculate</u> the tax you have to pay on the income over the previous year.
answer: (b) calculate

As the couple had a <u>joint</u> account, the money to pay the mortage was taken from there. answer: (a) joint

A10 You can decide, if you so wish, to <u>give up</u> your right to take your pension at an earlier date. answer: (b) give up

Quality Control

- A1 The reason why I always buy my clothes at this store is because all the <u>brands</u> they sell are of very high quality.

 answer: (c) brands
- A2 Before these articles leave the factory to be forwarded to the retailer, each one is thoroughly <u>inspected</u>. answer: (d) inspected
- A3 The advantages of working for this company is that all employees <u>perceive</u> themselves as a member of the team.

 answer: (c) perceive
- A4 If for any reason customers do not like the item they have bought, they always <u>take it back</u> and get a refund. answer: (b) take it back
- A5 The great thing about this particular material is that however much you screw it up, it never <u>wrinkles</u>. answer: (a) wrinkles
- A6 The company insists that all their products are <u>uniform</u> in respect of their quality, specification and look. answer: (d) uniform
- A7 This is the department for children's clothes and each <u>garment</u> is marked with the recommended age range. answer: (b) garment
- A8 The sole purpose of this jacket is to <u>repel</u> water and if you wear it in the rain and still get wet, it's useless. answer: (c) repel
- A9 The whole look of the shop front is <u>enhanced</u> by the introduction of bright colours. answer: (d) enhanced
- A10 These pots are being sold as seconds because each one has a slight <u>defect</u> in the glaze. answer: (a) defect

Product Improvement

A1 Before the product is put on the market, the company must <u>ascertain</u> whether it complies with safety standards.

answer: (c) ascertain

A2 It is absolutely essential to do some thorough <u>research</u> before you even think of putting a new product on the market.

answer: (b) research

A3 You have a <u>responsibility</u> to the public to ensure your toy products are suitable for children to play with. answer: (a) responsibility

A4 The company is busy trying to <u>solve</u> the problems arising from the sudden drop in sales of their cosmetic products.

answer: (b) solve

A5 The job of the <u>organizer</u> of this particular section is to train the members to deal politely with any complaints from the public.

answer: (b) organizer

A6 Inspiration has its place in any form of product development but at the same time you also need to adopt some kind of *systematic* approach.

answer: (a) systematic

- A7 A <u>logical</u> approach to new ideas is to be welcomed but you do need a strong element of imagination as well. answer: (d) logical
- A8 Since 1993 or if you like within the last <u>decade</u>, there have been many products that have failed because of poor marketing.

answer: (b) decade

We would definitely like to <u>examine</u> the proposal you have presented to us with a view to including it in our current range of products.

answer: (c) examine

A10 As we have enough money in our present budget, we are happy to launch this new product in the nature of an experiment.

answer: (b) experiment

Employment and Training

A1 We're paying for a stand at the new industrial exhibition with a view to <u>generating</u> interest among potential employees in our company.

answer: (b) generating

A2 For the first three months of your employment with the firm you will be under the care of a *mentor*.

answer: (d) mentor

A3 Although she was very tempted to accept the job she was offered, she had to <u>reject</u> the offer because the salary would have been insufficient.

answer: (b) reject

A4 A university education is of course important but it is essential that all employees undergo a period of intensive *training*.

answer: (c) training

A5 A newsletter is sent out every ten days to all the staff so that they receive a regular <u>update</u> on recent appointments.

answer: (a) update

A6 Part of the ongoing training is to ensure that a regular time and place are <u>set up</u> for department heads to meet their staff.

answer: (c) set up

A7 The head of department acknowledged that the <u>success</u> of the section was largely due to high quality support staff.

answer: (a) success

A8 The pace of change in that industry is so fast that staff find it hard to <u>keep up with</u> the latest developments.

answer: (d) keep up with

A9 It is the policy of the company to <u>conduct</u> all interviews for new recruits with a member of the trade union present.

answer: (b) conduct

A10 In view of the excessive workload you have at the moment I won't expect you to keep <u>on track</u> during the next few days.

answer: (c) on track

Agreements

A1 The contract was signed by the three partners who thus agreed to <u>abide</u> by terms and conditions contained in it.

answer: (c) abide

A2 There was nothing in the contract that <u>specified</u> who would be responsible in the event that one of the partners became seriously ill.

answer: (b) specified

A3 An independent adviser was called in after the collapse of the company to <u>resolve</u> some of the issues that were not clear.

answer: (d) resolve

A4 One of the <u>parties</u> mentioned in the original agreement has decided that she does not want to continue with the profit-sharing scheme.

answer: (d) parties

A5 In view of the serious problems associated with the takeover the newspaper company has decided to <u>cancel</u> its offer of financial help.

answer: (c) cancel

A6 The main problem was that the newly formed organisation was not attracting enough work and so they decided to *engage* the services of a public relations expert.

answer: (b) engage

A7 That company has been in business for over 100 years and in fact was established in 1899.

answer: (b) established

A8 After the complaint had been received from the customer about poor service, she was given a written assurance that the matter would be put right.

answer: (c) assurance

A9 They were very careful to make sure in the original agreement that <u>provision</u> would be made to pay for staff redundancies.

answer: (d) provision

A10 We decided to employ a solicitor who would be able to determine the extent of our liability in this matter.

answer: (d) determine

Super Supermarkets

A1 If you ask someone for their <u>stance</u> on supermarkets as opposed to the small corner shop, you will get varying replies.

answer: (c) stance

A2 The first question you have to ask is who are the customers that they are each trying to <u>target</u>.

answer: (a) target

A3 When you tell the inhabitants of a small village that the little local store is going to close, many will express dismay.

answer: (d) dismay

A4 There will naturally be <u>splits</u> in the various sections of the community as to the benefits or disadvantages of losing the little store.

answer: (b) splits

A5 Of course we all get <u>plagued</u> with endless leaflets through the door telling us of bargains at the local supermarket.

answer: (a) plagued

A6 Big discussions take place in the area as to whether a supermarket will come to the area and waiting for the outcome can be quite *nerve racking* for the small shop owner.

answer: (c) nerve racking

- A7 Inquiries are held which seem to go on forever and you only wish that the procedure could be <u>speeded up</u>. answer: (c) speeded up
- A8 Protest meetings are held but invariably they end in a <u>shambles</u> because they are not organized properly. answer: (b) shambles
- A9 Then the final result is announced that there is to be a <u>merger</u> between EASISHOP and GOSHOP, which will then become a super supermarket.

answer: (d) merger

A10 The confused customer is now in a terrible <u>dilemma</u> because in the old days there was just one brand of butter to buy and now there is a choice of 24.

answer: (c) dilemma

Are You in Debt?

A1 Going on a spending <u>spree</u> with your credit card and no concern about how you pay back the money you borrow, is a growing habit these days.

answer: (b) spree

A2 There is a popular demand for the system that allows credit companies to offer unlimited credit to young people to be *overhauled*.

answer: (a) overhauled

A3 It has been <u>disclosed</u> by a government agency that the percentage of under 25 year olds owing large sums to companies is on the increase.

answer: (d) disclosed

A4 One director of a major credit company has already been forced to <u>step down</u> because of the bad publicity his company has attracted.

answer: (c) step down

A5 One solution that has been suggested to control credit is to <u>step up</u> the regulations to make it more difficult to get credit in the first place.

answer: (b) step up

A6 The main problem is that a debt <u>culture</u> has developed recently believing that it is cool to owe large sums of money.

answer: (d) culture

A7 Recent reports have <u>revealed</u> that being in debt is not now looked upon as a disgrace but rather as an attractive way of life.

answer: (a) revealed

A8 In reality it's a very long haul to get from owing to paying off all your debts.

answer: (c) haul

A9 There are frequently <u>clashes</u> in the family home between parents and children about whether you should enter into credit agreements.

answer: (b) clashes

A10 What concerns people most are the mounting <u>fears</u> among governments that it will take at least a generation for us to be rid of excessive debt.

answer: (c) fears

Guarantees and Warranties

A1 If you go to an unauthorized garage to have your car serviced, the <u>consequence</u> is that your warranty will be invalid.

answer: (a) consequence

A2 The guarantee, as I understood it, *implied* that everything was covered.

answer: (b) implied

A3 I regret to inform you that as your guarantee expired last week, we can't help you.

answer: (c) expired

A4 A warranty is to be looked on as a sort of *promise* between the manufacturer and you.

answer: (d) promise

A5 Sometimes people don't bother about guarantees because the <u>reputation</u> of the manufacturer is enough for them.

answer: (d) reputation

A6 Certain warranties require the purchaser to have the item serviced at regular intervals.

answer: (c) require

A7 You will find that such warranties are not worth buying because the cover provided is <u>frequently</u> not worth the extra expense.

answer: (b) frequently

A8 This kind of legislation is in existence to *protect* the customer from worthless warranties.

answer: (b) protect

A9 You sometimes have to consider very seriously whether to buy a second hand car which has no guarantee.

answer: (a) consider

A10 Sometimes you get a one year warranty, a two year one or even a six month one — they all vary.

answer: (d) vary

At the Office (1)

A1 Concern was expressed by the office manager that the company would buy an <u>affordable</u> financial package. answer: (b) affordable

A2 The main <u>provider</u> of stationery for the office suddenly announced there would be an overall increase in their prices.

answer: (d) provider

A3 The chief administrative officer disliked lack of attention to detail and insisted that such mistakes should never recur.

answer: (a) recur

A4 Once again the company has had to make a <u>reduction</u> in the number of office staff to try and recoup their losses.

answer: (b) reduction

A5 The stock of zip discs in the office is running dangerously low.

answer: (c) stock

A6 If the managers want to stay employed, they will have to learn how to stay on <u>top</u> of their jobs.

answer: (b) top

A7 It's not worth paying for an annual service when you can simply call the supplier on an as-<u>needed</u> basis.

answer: (a) needed

A8 The new office manager will be in *charge* of all the IT requirements that the company uses.

answer: (d) charge

A9 Currently there is a shortage of clerical staff but it is hoped that by the end of the year they will be up to full capacity.

answer: (b) capacity

A10 Staff are always encouraged to work by themselves and whenever they meet a problem, they should use their own *initiative*.

answer: (a) initiative

At the Office (2)

A1 On her retirement she was given a substantial cheque in <u>appreciation</u> of all the work she had done over the last 20 years.

answer: (c) appreciation

A2 Having attended the office procedures course all employees were expected to <u>reinforce</u> what they had learned and introduce it into their daily routine.

answer: (a) reinforce

A3 Visiting clients had commented on the casual dress code of most of the clerical staff.

answer: (d) code

A4 The <u>practice</u> of staff doing physical exercises before the start of the day is well established in Japanese companies.

answer: (c) practice

A5 There is a lengthy procedure used in this office for staff who have produced shoddy work and it begins with a *verbal* warning.

answer: (b) verbal

A6 There was no fixed agenda for that particular day as it was to be regarded simply as a <u>casual</u> meeting. answer: (d) casual

A7 At the interview all the candidates were shown round the building but could only really catch a *glimpse* of the sort of work being carried out.

answer: (c) glimpse

A8 They really need to keep a check on the stationery supplies as they've run <u>out of</u> A4 paper once again.

answer: (c) out of

A9 Managers prefer to select people who have been <u>exposed</u> to many different types of office environments.

answer: (b) exposed

A10 A troubleshooter was brought into the office from another firm to get rid of some very *outdated* procedures.

answer: (a) outdated

Legal Expressions

A1 If you drive faster than the stated speed limit, you are simply breaking the law.

answer: (d) breaking

A2 However angry you may get at what someone has done to you, the police always advise you not to take the law into your own *hands*.

answer: (b) hands

A3 In London in any underground station it is *against* the law to smoke.

answer: (d) against

A4 Even if you think you may have got away with a crime, in most cases the long <u>arm</u> of the law will catch you.

answer: (a) arm

A5 In that particular industry everyone has to look after themselves because the law of the *jungle* rules.

answer: (c) jungle

A6 They have no respect for modern conventions and do exactly what they want — they are a law <u>unto</u>

themselves.

answer: (a) unto

A7 Her parents are very strict and frequently *lay* down the law about the way she behaves.

answer: (c) lay

A8 Although technically his judgement was not according to the <u>letter</u> of the law, most people thought the judge was right to let the man go free.

answer: (d) letter

A9 I get the impression sometimes that she thinks she can never do anything wrong almost as if she is <u>above</u> the law.

answer: (a) above

A10 All governments want people to live in peace and comfort and so they try to promote a sense of law and order.

answer: (b) order

Invoices

A1 There is an additional <u>charge</u> added to the price of the product if you want to have it delivered to your house. answer: (b) charge

A2 You should have read the <u>terms</u> of payment as soon as you received the invoice for the goods.

answer: (d) terms

A3 In order to cut down the expenses of compiling and sending out the invoices, you need to employ an <u>efficient</u> administrator.

answer: (c) efficient

A4 It's always a good idea to get an <u>estimate</u> of what the cost of the work will be before the invoice lands on your doormat.

answer: (b) estimate

A5 I do like to get a <u>prompt</u> reply to my letters especially when they are referring to the amount of money I'm supposed to be paying.

answer: (a) prompt

A6 Just as we were about to leave the restaurant, the waiter came running up to apologize there had been a *mistake* in the bill.

answer: (c) mistake

A7 The company were very quick to point out it was their fault we had been sent the wrong invoice and they rectified it immediately.

answer: (b) rectified

A8 In view of our previous orders over the last year we were offered a 10% <u>discount</u> on any future dealings. answer: (d) discount

A9 He appreciated the additional welcome and help he received from the department store staff as he had after all been a longstanding *customer*.

answer: (a) customer

A10 She got quite angry about the size of the invoice until it was pointed out that it was the government who imposed the value added tax.

answer: (b) imposed

Taxes

A1 If you are self-employed, it is your responsibility to <u>calculate</u> how much tax you should legally pay. answer: (d) calculate

A2 I had a letter from the office of the Collector of Taxes telling me that I had to pay back all the money I <u>owed</u> over the last 3 years.

answer: (c) owed

A3 The arrangement they have is that all the money that has to be paid in tax out of their earnings comes from their <u>joint</u> account.

answer: (d) joint

- A4 Under the current legislation if you are late in paying your taxes, then you have to face a financial <u>penalty</u>. answer: (a) penalty
- A5 He is in a terrible rush to complete his tax returns by Tuesday otherwise he won't be able to reach the deadline.

answer: (b) deadline

A6 It doesn't happen very often but I actually got some money from the tax office and with the <u>refund</u> I'm going to treat myself.

answer: (c) refund

- A7 Before you can claim any money back on overpayment of tax, you have to <u>fill out</u> an application form. answer: (b) fill out
- A8 You can elect, if you want, to transfer your tax free allowance to your <u>spouse</u>. answer: (a) spouse
- 49 Until it's clearly established which tax group you are in, your employer will be asked to <u>withhold</u> a certain amount of your pay.
 answer: (c) withhold
- A10 There have been so many queries about his tax situation that there is now a huge <u>file</u> containing the details in the office.

answer: (d) file

Finance

A1 It's a gamble at the moment whether the company will make profit in its second year but that nevertheless is the *desired* aim.

answer: (c) desired

A2 Each year the Chancellor of the Exchequer stands up in the House of Commons and gives a <u>forecast</u> of what is seen as the economic outlook for the country.

answer: (a) forecast

A3 I think that your financial optimism is not really justified and you should adopt a more <u>realistic</u> attitude.

answer: (d) realistic

A4 If you want to increase sales of a particular product, you must be sure that you are <u>targeting</u> the right customers.

answer: (c) targeting

A5 The idea caught on very quickly and people were queuing up to buy the goods so that year the company's investment *yielded* substantial profits.

answer: (b) yielded

A6 Overall it has not been a bad year as our costs are well down on last year's.

answer: (a) Overall

A7 Managers complained bitterly at the Annual General Meeting that <u>levels</u> of production had dropped to an all time low.

answer: (d) levels

A8 You have to accept that this kind of expenditure is quite typical in an enterprise of this kind.

answer: (b) typical

A9 The figures that have just been published by the company's accountants will give management some kind of *perspective* on how sales are going.

answer: (d) perspective

A10 Whenever a member of staff makes a claim for travel expenses, they have to provide a <u>detailed</u> account of their journeys.

answer: (a) detailed

Interviews and Jobs

A1 One of the most important qualities which the panel is looking for in a candidate is the <u>ability</u> to work with others.

answer: (d) ability

A2 Once the applications have been looked at the usual procedure for the panel is to follow <u>up</u> the references of those candidates who have been shortlisted.

answer: (c) up

A3 They were so impressed with the way she reacted to their questions that they didn't <u>hesitate</u> to offer her the job.

answer: (b) hesitate

A4 As this job was of a very specialist nature an <u>expert</u> was invited to join the interview panel.

answer: (a) expert

After the interview one of the candidates <u>constantly</u> phoned the office to see whether he had been successful. answer: (c) constantly

A6 She was in such a state of extreme nervousness when she was <u>called in</u> for the interview that she burst into tears.

answer: (b) called in

A7 From the point of view of relevant <u>background</u> she was the ideal candidate at least on paper.

answer: (d) background

A8 It is absolutely essential in an interview to give the impression at least that you are full of <u>confidence</u>. answer: (c) confidence

A9 One of the most popular questions asked of interviewees is to explain their strengths and <u>weaknesses</u>.

answer: (a) weaknesses

A10 Each candidate was asked to present a short account of how they saw the future of the company.

answer: (b) present

Working Well

answer: (c) achieve

answer: (b) promote

A1 The boss was appointed in the hope that she would be able to <u>achieve</u> results.

A2 In the very beginning she had a meeting with all the staff, which turned out to be extremely <u>productive</u>. answer: (a) productive

Although many people wanted to remain <u>loyal</u> to her predecessor, they soon started to respect her style of managment.
 answer: (d) loyal

At the first series of interviews the question was whether to appoint a newcomer or <u>promote</u> a current employee.

A5 The decision was finally taken that appointments should be based purely and simply on <u>merit</u>. answer: (c) merit

A6 There was a new spirit in the company and for the first time in ages staff at last felt they were being <u>valued</u>.

answer: (a) valued

A7 Employees were beginning to receive <u>recognition</u> for the hard work that they had been doing. answer: (d) recognition

A8 It soon became apparent that under the new management people were also starting to <u>contribute</u> some of their free time to the company.

answer: (c) contribute

A9 Some of the longest serving staff actually looked <u>forward</u> to coming into work. answer: (d) forward

A10 At the end of her first year it was <u>obvious</u> to everyone that as the new boss she had been totally accepted. answer: (a) obvious

Pay and Allowances

- A1 On the <u>basis</u> of her ten years' service she immediately qualified for the extended annual leave of six weeks. answer: (b) basis
- A2 Although he knew it was a sensitive subject, his boss had to ask him the <u>delicate</u> question about his drink problem.

answer: (d) delicate

A3 At the interview each applicant was able to <u>negotiate</u> the level of remuneration they would be expecting to receive.

answer: (a) negotiate

A4 Under the new <u>flexible</u> arrangements coming into force soon all employees can decide what time to start and when to finish.

answer: (c) flexible

A5 According to the contract you are not <u>eligible</u> for the new allowance until you have been with the company one year.

answer: (d) eligible

A6 The only way you can hope to <u>raise</u> the level of your pay is to take on greater responsibility.

answer: (b) raise

A7 She is trying to get some form of <u>compensation</u> to make up for the poor working conditions she had to put up with for all those years.

answer: (c) compensation

A8 Of course there is a little extra added to your salary because you will <u>benefit</u> from the inner city allowance. answer: (b) benefit

The hourly wage for all part time clerical assistants has gone up by 40% since 2000.

answer: (a) wage

A9

A10 Remember when you stop work and *retire*, you will be able to receive the company pension.

answer: (d) retire

Internet Business (1)

One of the great advantages of using the Internet is that people can <u>interact</u> more quickly.

answer: (d) interact

A2 It's no good spending a small fortune on new IT equipment as it's more cost <u>effective</u> to hire it.

answer: (c) effective

A3 One of the fashionable ways of saying you've been sacked is to say that your company is <u>down</u>sizing but you've still lost your job.

answer: (a) down

A4 The important thing to realise is that your service is not a little island on its own because all the services in this company are *inter*connected.

answer: (b) inter

A5 Whereas ten years ago we only dealt with customers in this country nowadays we are truly *global* with branches all over the world.

answer: (d) global

A6 One of the most successful tools in your organisation is that of good <u>communication</u> because everybody knows what's going on.

answer: (a) communication

A7 Let me just <u>recap</u> what we have agreed in the agenda so far if nobody minds me going over it all again.

answer: (c) recap

A8 You have to realise that not all your clients can reach you online because they don't have <u>access</u> to a computer.

answer: (b) access

A9 There are times when you have to force yourself to improve your performance and that's simply called selfmotivation.

answer: (d) motivation

A10 You must think big in this business and not just think short *term* but what you hope to do in ten years' time.

answer: (a) term

Internet Business (2)

A1 It's all very well having a dream or an idea but you must know where you're going and what your *goal* is.

answer: (c) goal

A2 Her job in the company was to sort out the relevant information thereby <u>filtering</u> it so that only appropriate material was sent to her directors.

answer: (b) filtering

A3 She told him to stop wasting time by coming up with tried and tested ideas and in this way simply re-inventing the *wheel*.

answer: (d) wheel

A4 The product had been on the market for some years and was selling well but somehow the image was in need of a face lift or *enhancement*.

answer: (a) enhancement

A5 In the hope of finding fresh ideas he used the internet to help him by using as many search <u>portals</u> as he could discover.

answer: (b) portals

A6 You must increase the sale of this commodity by trying to interest a different age range and by <u>tapping</u> into their society.

answer: (c) tapping

A7 You'll never make any more money or <u>generate</u> new income if you keep using that unimaginative marketing logo.

answer: (a) generate

A8 Now that you've explained the scope and <u>dimension</u> of the market, we are very keen to inject some money into your project.

answer: (d) dimension

A9 There is always a risk in any business <u>venture</u> when your scheme is based on an entirely new concept.

answer: (a) venture

A10 Get in there first and don't hesitate to act as the boss and take the *lead*.

answer: (b) lead

Verbal Communication Skills

A1 Remember that this happened first and was <u>prior</u> to the episode that happened afterwards.

answer: (c) prior

A2 As the police saw the accident themselves, the driver avoided the <u>necessity</u> of having to give a detailed report.

answer: (d) necessity

A3 It's a complete waste of time <u>arguing</u> over who was to blame, the main thing we have to do is decide what to

do next.

answer: (a) arguing

A4 It was easy to realise why the machine had stopped working since it was a direct <u>consequence</u> of his failure to

maintain it.

answer: (c) consequence

A5 I am completely confused as to why she did it and so it's not <u>difficult</u> to imagine why other people are

mystified, too.

answer: (b) difficult

A6 If you want to try and influence that political party it's best to become a member yourself and then you can

argue from the inside.

answer: (d) inside

A7 I have great sympathy for them at this time because I have had a similar experience.

answer: (b) sympathy

A8 Feel free to visit anything of interest to you in the exhibition and also you can <u>partake</u> of any of the

refreshments available.

answer: (c) partake

A9 Many of the people in the crowd were visibly crying because they all sympathized with those who had lost

relatives in the disaster.

answer: (d) sympathized

A10 I assure you that you will have no problem with the task because it's as easy as can be.

answer: (a) as

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 36 (Answer Keys)

Corporate Policy (1)

A1 Since last year my workload has increased *considerably*.

answer: (b) considerably

A2 The ability to present your thoughts in an organized *manner* is critical.

answer: (c) manner

A3 The company has *implemented* several new policies recently.

answer: (a) implemented

A4 She provided the judge with *concrete* evidence in support of the case.

answer: (a) concrete

A5 He is paid a salary rather than by the hour.

answer: (d) salary

A6 The job market seems to be improving.

answer: (c) market

A7 Your resume needs some work.

answer: (d) some

A8 The operation is currently *undergoing* some vast changes.

answer: (a) undergoing

A9 Working as a team will better enable the company to reach its goals.

answer: (c) reach

A10 Who is in charge of negotiations?

answer: (b) of

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 37 (Answer Keys)

Corporate Policy (2)

A1 She is fed up with having to do 2 people's jobs.

answer: (d) fed up

A2 Being a mother of 3 and working full-time was too much.

answer: (c) of

A3 He works 6 days a week.

answer: (a) a

A4 It's the opportunity of a lifetime.

answer: (a) opportunity

A5 The left-overs each night are donated to a *nonprofit* organization that feeds the homeless.

answer: (d) nonprofit

A6 It is very important that the review is turned *in* by the deadline.

answer: (c) in

A7 Beginning in October we will *evaluate* each employee's past performance.

answer: (a) evaluate

A8 People tend to gravitate *toward* others who are the most like themselves.

answer: (c) toward

A9 The owners are discussing how they can cut costs without lowering salaries or laying off employees.

answer: (b) laying

A10 You are the most helpful person I have met.

answer: (d) most

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 38 (Answer Keys)

Corporate Policy (3)

A1 A suck-up is someone who is <u>overly nice to</u> their superior in an attempt to gain favor.

A2 Another name similar to a suck-up is a *brown*-noser.

answer: (c) brown

answer: (b) overly nice to

A3 Our annual income is at least six-digits.

answer: (a) annual

A4 You should solicit and utilize feedback on all of your endeavors.

answer: (d) endeavors

A5 He must master an array of technical skills.

answer: (a) array

A6 It is crucial that we do not stifle the momentum of the up-and-coming generation of workforce.

answer: (b) stifle

A7 Let your creative juices flow.

answer: (d) flow

A8 You may need to alter some of your phrasing because some of these sentences are redundant.

answer: (b) alter

A9 She implied her notable distaste for her opponent by wrinkling her nose upon his arrival.

answer: (c) distaste

A10 The new supervisor has furnished the company with some exceptionally enlightening new ways of thinking.

answer: (a) furnished

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 39 (Answer Keys)

Behaviour Guidline

A1 Your reputation precedes you.

answer: (b) precedes

A2 Their vast efforts were thwarted in the end.

answer: (d) thwarted

A3 The corporate disorganization was really only a *by-product* of the director's indecisiveness.

answer: (a) by-product

A4 She strode hastily through the crowd.

answer: (b) hastily

A5 The condescending manner in which he addresses his employees is incredibly degrading.

answer: (c) degrading

A6 If an employee's performance is not up to par and the same is either unable or unwilling to change, a

personnel change may be necessary.

answer: (a) personnel

A7 No one can *help* liking her because she is so warm and pleasant.

answer: (d) help

A8 Engaging in gossip is a highly distasteful act.

answer: (a) distasteful

A9 All loitering is strictly prohibited on the premises.

answer: (d) premises

A10 We must start from 'ground $\underline{0}$ '.

answer: (b) 0

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 40 (Answer Keys)

How to assess employees

A1 His depiction was entirely ambiguous.

answer: (c) depiction

A2 Giving extravagantly to causes in which you believe is remarkably commendable.

answer: (b) commendable

A3 Diversity is *just* as important as continuity.

answer: (a) just

A4 Our office is a bustling hub of activity.

answer: (d) hub

A5 He gave us little to no indication as to his whereabouts.

answer: (c) as to

A6 The athletic abilities of the circus performers was nothing short of *phenomenal*.

answer: (b) phenomenal

A7 Virtually every assignment will require an *element* of creativity.

answer: (b) element

A8 He was contemplating devising a new technique.

answer: (a) devising

A9 The industry is on the *verge* of a colossal expansion.

answer: (d) verge

A10 While certain tasks may be somewhat *contrived*, nevertheless the genuine exchange of information can occur.

answer: (c) contrived

Money Slang Expressions

A1 Mary: Did you know there are <u>loads</u> of slang words for money, like bread for example? answer: (c) loads

A2 John: I suppose there are when you <u>come</u> to think about it — like dough, which is similar to your word bread. answer: (d) come

A3 Mary: One of my <u>favourites</u> is dosh. I like the sound of it.

answer: (a) favourites

A4 John: Well if you're <u>referring</u> to sound. What about spondulicks? answer: (b) referring

A5 Mary: Yes, that's excellent. Another short sound that <u>appeals</u> to me is brass. answer: (c) appeals

A6 John: Another one that <u>rhymes</u> with jolly is the word lolly.

answer: (d) rhymes

A7 Mary: An expression which sounds very <u>decadent</u> of course is filthy lucre.

answer: (a) decadent

A8 John: That's true and then there's that word that also has the same <u>meaning</u> as something that's been stolen — loot.

answer: (c) meaning

A9 Mary: The one that sounds very grand because it in a way <u>hides</u> the fact that it means money and that's the wherewithal.

answer: (b) hides

A10 John: Actually, I'm a little <u>embarrassed</u> about this but I haven't any money to pay for the bus home. Do you think you could lend me some readies?

answer: (d) embarrassed

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 42 (Answer Keys)

Accounting terms

A1 The customary manner in which a business analyzes and records its <u>transactions</u> is by first entering them into a journal.

answer: (a) transactions

A2 Journal entries are entered in *chronological* order, meaning by date, with the earliest date first.

answer: (c) chronological

A3 Once the transactions have been entered into the journal they are <u>posted</u> or transferred into their individual General Ledger accounts.

answer: (d) posted

A4 All assets increase with a debit entry and decrease with a credit entry.

answer: (c) assets

A5 Liabilities either have a credit or no balance at all.

answer: (b) balance

A6 Capital accounts represent the owner's *net* worth in the business.

answer: (d) net

A7 revenue accounts are accounts for your sources of business-generated income.

answer: (b) revenue

A8 The <u>markup</u> is the difference between what a business pays for an item wholesale and what the business sells it for retail.

answer: (a) markup

A9 An accounts payable *ledger* shows how much you owe each of your vendors.

answer: (c) ledger

A10 Accounts receivable shows how much money your customers owe you.

answer: (b) receivable

Payroll policy in the USA

A1 Gross pay is what an employee earns before deductions.

answer: (c) Gross

A2 Net pay is what an employee actually receives after deductions.

answer: (a) Net

A3 An employee who is paid on <u>salary</u> receives the same pay each pay period no matter how many hours they work.

answer: (b) salary

A4 In the USA working over 40 hours per week is considered overtime. For each hour of overtime in the USA you receive your hourly *wage* multiplied time 1 1/2.

answer: (c) wage

A5 The rates for overtime in the USA are generally known as *time-and-a-half*.

answer: (d) time-and-a-half

A6 Federal taxes and Social Security are both examples of standard <u>deductions</u> from your paycheck.

answer: (b) deductions

A7 In order to cash a check you must *endorse* it, or in other words sign the back.

answer: (a) endorse

A8 You record how much each of your employees should be paid in the payroll account.

answer: (d) payroll

A9 An <u>outstanding</u> check is one that you have written and deducted from your checkbook balance but has not yet cleared the bank.

answer: (c) outstanding

A10 Books are all closed at the end of an accounting period. A more common term for an accounting period is a *fiscal* period.

answer: (b) fiscal

Job Interview Advice

A1	When you go to a job interview, it is really important to dress <u>appropriately</u> .
	answer: (b) appropriately

A2 When filling out an application, make sure you write your answers <u>intelligibly</u>. answer: (c) intelligibly

A3 Make sure you list your skills and experience that you believe will meet the <u>expectations</u> of the employer. answer: (a) expectations

A4 In your job interview, don't complain about previous jobs or former <u>employers</u>.

answer: (d) employers

A5 When answering questions to the employer, be confident and <u>articulate</u> your words really well. answer: (b) articulate

A6 Avoid <u>casual</u> clothing such as jeans, flip flops, sneakers, t-shirts, caps, etc. answer: (a) casual

A7 Bring as much information about yourself as you might need. On your <u>resume</u> make sure you include hobbies, volunteer work or anything that you've done that may pertain to that job.

answer: (c) resume

A8 It is usually really handy to have letters of <u>recommendation</u> from previous employers. answer: (b) recommendation

A9 Hint: Fill out the job application first with a pencil then with a pen, so you don't have to use white out.

answer: (a) white out

A10 If you don't remember some particular information about jobs you had in the past, feel free to ask the employer if you can take the application home so you can do some <u>research</u>.

answer: (d) research

Dental Care Expressions

A1 Most dentists are <u>solo</u> practitioners, which means they own their own business and work alone or with a small staff.

answer: (c) solo

A2 Dentists sometimes perform corrective <u>surgery</u> on gums and supporting bones to treat gum diseases. answer: (b) surgery

A3 Dentists wear masks, gloves, and safety glasses to protect themselves and their patients from <u>infectious</u> <u>diseases</u>.

answer: (a) infectious diseases

A4 Orthodontists use braces or retainers to apply pressure to teeth in order <u>to straighten</u> them. answer: (d) to straighten

After finishing dental school, some people work together with established dentists as <u>associates</u> for a couple of years to build up experience and save money to equip an office of their own.

answer: (c) associates

As dental technology improves, dentists will be able to offer more <u>effective</u> treatment to their patients. answer: (b) effective

A7 When dentists extract all of your teeth, they replace the missing teeth with <u>dentures</u>. answer: (d) dentures

A8 Dentists use an assortment of <u>instruments</u> like mouth mirrors, probes, forceps, brushes, and scalpels in their work.

answer: (a) instruments

A9 When decay or injuries <u>infect</u> the blood or nerve supply of your tooth, you need a Root Canal. answer: (b) infect

A10 Wisdom teeth are always the last to <u>develop</u>. They commonly appear around the ages 17 to 25. answer: (c) develop

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 46 (Answer Keys)

Insurance Policy Vocabulary

A1 I took out a life insurance <u>policy</u> with State Ranch Insurance Company last week.

answer: (b) policy

A2 My insurance *premiums* are only \$70 per month.

answer: (c) premiums

A3 In the event of my death, the *beneficiary* will be my widow.

answer: (d) beneficiary

A4 My insurance does not *cover* me if I commit suicide.

answer: (b) cover

A5 The amount of money that my wife will get has already been calculated by State Ranch's actuary.

answer: (c) actuary

A6 If I decide that I no longer need my insurance, I can cash it in for the amount of its return value.

answer: (d) return

A7 Before I got the insurance, I had to receive a complete physical examination.

answer: (d) examination

A8 I am feeling great, because the doctor told me that I have a life expectancy of 82 years!

answer: (c) expectancy

A9 Even if I am late in paying, the insurance remains in effect for a *grace* period of 30 days.

answer: (a) grace

A10 The insurance is pretty expensive though: I am a policeman, so there are a lot of occupational hazards.

answer: (c) hazards

Contracts and agreements

A1 A contract is a binding agreement that is reached between two individuals or parties.

answer: (c) binding

A2 A contract between an individual and his or her employer is for the services s/he will provide in exchange for getting *paid*.

answer: (a) paid

A3 Signing a rental agreement to live in an apartment for one year is a kind of contract.

answer: (c) Signing

A4 The tenant promises to pay a <u>certain</u> amount of rent, and in return, the realty agent promises to supply the accommodation.

answer: (b) certain

A5 A customer *enters* into a contract each time s/he makes a purchase.

answer: (d) enters

A6 A contract is initiated when a person makes an offer to buy something and the seller <u>accepts</u> his or her offer.

answer: (c) accepts

A7 In order for a contract to be completed, something of *value* needs to be exchanged.

answer: (b) value

A8 A contract has been created when both the buyer and the seller have agreed that there will be some kind of consideration.

answer: (a) consideration

A9 Any contract that is made to buy or sell something that is *illegal* is not enforceable under law.

answer: (c) illegal

A10 A contract is required to be made by those who are legally capable, a condition called *capacity*.

answer: (b) capacity

The Business Plan

A1 The initial responsibility of a business plan is to help to develop a <u>solid</u> business strategy.

answer: (d) solid

A2 First, you should describe your products and services and discuss the market that you are <u>targeting</u>. answer: (c) targeting

A3 If you wish to interest investors, you need to emphasize the company's profit <u>potential</u>.

A4 You should be particularly careful to adequately <u>disclose</u> the risks in the business.

answer: (c) disclose

answer: (a) potential

A5 You should examine customer <u>needs</u> and the benefits of your products and services.

answer: (c) needs

A6 <u>Evaluate</u> the strong and weak points of any firms in competition with yours and look for marketplace opportunities.

answer: (b) Evaluate

A7 If you can find a particular market *niche* to focus on, you should investigate this further.

answer: (d) niche

A8 It may also be possible for you to <u>position</u> your products differently in the marketplace to attract new customers.

answer: (a) position

A9 It is not a good idea to exaggerate sales projections, and it is just as poor an idea to <u>underestimate</u> operating costs.

answer: (d) underestimate

A10 If you forecast conservatively, you will be more likely to maintain an extra cushion of cash.

answer: (d) cushion

Conference Advice

A1 Being a delegate at conferences and other gatherings is a valuable opportunity whether or not you present a paper.

answer: (c) paper

A2 At such events, you will get an accurate sense of the current direction of the industry.

answer: (c) sense

A3 And if you are scheduled to give a talk, you will gain increased visibility.

answer: (d) visibility

A4 Actually, it is not very important for you to attend any of the *vendor* exhibitions.

answer: (c) vendor

A5 In order for you to be *plugged* into your industry and its market, it is important for you to go to such events.

answer: (a) plugged

The importance of conferences is not the seminars or workshops, but the refreshment breaks and chatting at A6 the bar after the day is done.

answer: (d) done

A7 The key feature of a conference is the chance to meet those whom you would not otherwise have met.

answer: (c) otherwise

Be sure to carry your business cards, and do not hesitate to exchange cards with anyone you meet. Α8

answer: (d) exchange

A9 And finally: do not forget to enjoy your host city: conference information packages often spotlight nearby

attractions and sightseeing opportunities.

answer: (d) spotlight

A10 Well ahead of time, however, you should plan a balance of scheduled conference activities and events that

suit your needs.

answer: (d) suit

Computer Health

A1 Computer advisors recommend that you consider correct workstation <u>layout</u> and personal posture in order to minimize the chances of an injury.

answer: (a) layout

A2 The symptoms of such injuries may include <u>numbness</u> in the fingers, painful hands or wrists, or eye problems. answer: (d) numbness

A3 A(n) <u>ideal</u> workstation permits you to work in a natural position while minimizing the strain on your arms, back and eyes.

answer: (b) ideal

A4 On the other hand, a poorly designed workstation will force you into uncomfortable postures like <u>hunching</u> over.

answer: (b) hunching

A5 Experienced computer operators know that a good chair adapts to their bodies.

answer: (a) adapts

A6 Use a chair that has a backrest supporting the *curves* of your back.

answer: (d) curves

A7 Ensure that you have enough <u>room</u> below the table top to fit your knees comfortably.

answer: (c) room

A8 Select a mouse that fits your hand; be sure that it is as flat as possible in order to minimize wrist <u>strain</u>.

answer: (b) strain

A9 The computer monitor needs to be separate from the keyboard, and it should be <u>centered</u> directly in front of you.

answer: (a) centered

A10 A person's body is not intended to remain motionless, even in a comfortable position, for long <u>periods</u> of time; so get up and stretch!

answer: (c) periods

Marketing Strategies

A1 The first step most managers <u>take</u> to grow their business is to increase the number of customers. answer: (c) take

A2 Losses are usually suffered if inexperienced sales staff are given the task of <u>implementing</u> a marketing scheme.

answer: (c) implementing

A3 Fundamental marketing strategy is to create prospective customers who are ready, <u>willing</u> and able to buy. answer: (d) willing

A4 The primary goal of a such a strategy is to present sales staff with prospects to <u>convert</u> into paying customers. answer: (c) convert

A5 One thing that managers can do to increase their business is to reward existing customers for <u>referring</u> new ones.

answer: (a) referring

A6 Established customers are seldom asked whether they are interested in more or new products or services; they are all too often taken for *granted*.

answer: (d) granted

A7 It can be the <u>undoing</u> of a business to expect regular customers to purchase standard quantities without being solicited to buy more.

answer: (b) undoing

A8 Sharing news, information and offers with customers increases their <u>frequency</u> of repurchase.

answer: (b) frequency

A9 Customers should be offered more value through complementary products and services at the *point* of sale. answer: (d) point

A10 Repeat business is gained by the company that gives the customer what s/he wants.

answer: (c) Repeat

Warranties

A1 One definition of a warranty is that it is a promise of <u>quality</u> which is given by the seller or the manufacturer to the purchaser.
answer: (b) quality

A2 The purchaser must be given the <u>opportunity</u> to see the warranty before s/he makes the purchase. answer: (b) opportunity

A3 Unfortunately, shoppers do not usually pay attention to the <u>coverage</u> until a problem with the purchase arises. answer: (a) coverage

A4 Many retailers view warranties as a <u>promotional</u> technique. answer: (d) promotional

A5 The use of warranties gradually developed as part of the <u>bargaining</u> process between sellers and customers. answer: (a) bargaining

A6 An implied warranty is legally in effect even if it is not in <u>written</u> form. answer: (d) written

A7 Any respectable manufacturer will <u>honor</u> an implied warranty. answer: (b) honor

A8 Clear <u>title</u> is an affirmation that the product has not been stolen and is not otherwise illegal. answer: (d) title

A9 A warranty of <u>fitness</u> for purpose assures the purchaser that the item will perform properly the function for which it was designed.

answer: (c) fitness

A10 Merchantability warrants that the item will <u>live</u> up to reasonable expectations of the purchaser.

answer: (c) live

Office Technology Problems

answer: (c) productivity

answer: (a) comes

answer: (d) wastage

answer: (b) effect

answer: (c) colleagues

- A1 The <u>misuse</u> of technology in the office increases the average work day in the US by over an hour and a half. answer: (b) misuse
- A2 One research project revealed that phone and email habits can actually reduce <u>productivity</u> rather than improve it.
- A3 At work, male employees are the greater time wasters when it <u>comes</u> to surreptitious non-work activities.
- A4 Improperly dealing with phone calls and emails hinders workers from getting their jobs done, creates poor working habits, and <u>lengthens</u> the work day.
 answer: (c) lengthens
- A5 Too much reliance on voice mail when making or <u>returning</u> phone calls was also spotlighted in the study. answer: (c) returning
- A6 The delay that is caused by the necessity of waiting for critical responses to emails was another problem that caused time <u>wastage</u> every day.
- A7 The average total time lost at work every day was over two hours, of which an hour and a half was because communication technology was not used to good <u>effect</u>.
- A8 On average, thirty minutes were wasted managing telephone communications, while ten more minutes were wasted attempting to locate <u>colleagues</u>.
- A9 The communications <u>tools</u> that once were an important contribution to efficiency have now begun to become a detriment to it.

answer: (c) tools

A10 One basic cause of lost efficiency is that employees are often unaware of another worker's location, whether it be in a meeting, at a different desk, or away offsite.

answer: (a) offsite

Secretarial Office Procedures

A1 Modern technology continues to proliferate in offices everywhere, and the secretary's role has greatly evolved.

answer: (a) evolved

A2 Operational restructuring and automated procedures have presented secretaries with a broad range of new responsibilities formerly *reserved* for managerial levels.

answer: (c) reserved

A3 Nevertheless, amid these changes their core duties have remained almost unchanged.

answer: (b) core

A4 A secretary is responsible for a range of administrative and <u>clerical</u> duties that are essential to the efficient operation of a business.

answer: (a) clerical

A5 A secretary serves as an information <u>clearinghouse</u> for an office, organizes and maintains hard copy and electronic files, and generates correspondence.

answer: (a) clearinghouse

A6 Many secretaries also handle travel arrangements and contact clients.

answer: (c) handle

A7 A large part of a secretary's day is involved with negotiating meeting times, which is a(n) <u>cumbersome</u> job, especially if many are to attend.

answer: (b) cumbersome

A8 Today, more and more secretarial staff use PCs to run database management, <u>desktop</u> publishing, and computer graphics software.

answer: (a) desktop

A9 Secretaries nowadays are often <u>relieved</u> from old-fashioned typing and dictation; therefore, they can now support more than one executive staff member.

answer: (c) relieved

A10 Executive secretaries are responsible for fewer clerical duties than lower-level secretarial staff.

answer: (b) Executive

Basic Electronics

A1 Electronics is the study and utilization of systems that function by guiding electron flow in <u>devices</u> such as semiconductors.

answer: (b) devices

A2 Designing and building electronic circuits to solve <u>practical</u> problems is the mandate of electronics engineering.

answer: (b) practical

A3 Research into innovative semiconductor technology and applications is considered a <u>branch</u> of physics. answer: (a) branch

A4 Electronic circuits are mainly used to control, process and distribute information, and for the <u>conversion</u> and distribution of electric power.

answer: (d) conversion

A5 These two purposes rely on the creation and detection of electromagnetic <u>fields</u> and electrical currents. answer: (a) fields

A6 The rapid modern advancement of electronics began in <u>earnest</u> with the introduction of the radio. answer: (a) earnest

A7 There are three divisions to an electronics system, an example of which is a television <u>set</u>. answer: (d) set

A8 First, the input is a broadcast signal either received by its antenna or <u>fed</u> in through a cable. answer: (b) fed

A9 Second, processing circuits inside the TV <u>extract</u> the brightness, colour and audio data from this signal. answer: (c) extract

A10 Third and last, its output apparatus, a cathode ray tube, changes the electronic signals into a <u>visible</u> image on its screen.

answer: (d) visible

Business Letter Basics

A1 The first goal in writing a business letter is to get the recipient's <u>attention</u>.

answer: (b) attention

A2 One fundamental *principle* of effective writing is to put the key information at the beginning.

answer: (c) principle

A3 Avoid <u>weighing</u> down the beginning of the letter with abundant information of which the reader is already

aware, however.

answer: (c) weighing

A4 Effective writing is effortless reading that makes the recipient want to read further.

answer: (b) effortless

A5 In writing commercial correspondence, it is important to employ a friendly yet efficient tone.

answer: (d) tone

A6 Try to aim for a *conversational* style, but without employing bad grammar, slang, or otherwise questionable

English.

answer: (d) conversational

A7 Be merciless in eliminating the padding that most people put into letters: it wastes the recipient's time and tries

his or her patience.

answer: (d) padding

A8 A good business letter is simple and straightforward without being simplistic or patronizing.

answer: (d) patronizing

A9 The conclusion or ending paragraph should bring the communication to a polite and businesslike close.

answer: (a) businesslike

A10 Unfortunately, the ending paragraphs in much commercial correspondence employ wordy and overused

phrases that detract from the letter's impact.

answer: (d) impact

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 57 (Answer Keys)

Annual Report

A1 Our annual report was <u>submitted</u> to the shareholders on 31 March.

answer: (b) submitted

A2 Turnover remained constant through the fiscal year.

answer: (b) fiscal

A3 Profits declined sharply with the devaluation of the *currency*.

answer: (c) currency

A4 Sales fell gradually in the first two quarters, but recovered in the second half of the year.

answer: (c) recovered

A5 Costs reached a peak in April.

answer: (d) a peak

A6 Demand rose sharply after our major competitor went into bankruptcy.

answer: (a) bankruptcy

A7 Overhead levelled off when utility charges were frozen by the government.

answer: (b) frozen

A8 Prices were raised with the introduction of our new *line* of widgets.

answer: (b) line

A9 Output kept up with demand.

answer: (b) kept

A10 Although the company's overall *performance* was weak, its bottom line was still in the black.

answer: (c) performance

The Importation Process

A1 In the first step of the importation process, the purchaser makes his selection from the supplier's <u>catalogue</u> of hair dryers.

answer: (b) catalogue

A2 Next, he sends an email to check the availability of *stock*.

answer: (c) stock

A3 Thereupon, he *orders* the hair dryers.

answer: (c) orders

A4 Soon, he receives a *confirmation* of the order from the supplier.

answer: (a) confirmation

A5 Afterward, he receives a pro forma invoice.

answer: (c) forma

A6 Subsequently, his bank issues a *letter* of credit for the amount of the invoice.

answer: (b) letter

A7 Then, he receives the supplier's invoice for the hair dryers FOB *point* of departure.

answer: (c) point

A8 After that, he receives the *bill* of lading from the transporter.

answer: (a) bill

A9 Thereafter, he pays the transporter for *shipping* costs.

answer: (d) shipping

A10 Finally, he receives the hair dryers with a *customs* declaration form.

answer: (d) customs

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 59 (Answer Keys)

Cellular Telephones

A1 All <u>around</u> the world, cellular telephones are being used more and more.

answer: (b) around

A2 Cell phones are hand- held devices; they are also called wireless or mobile phones.

answer: (c) held

A3 Cell phones are popular with users because they are small, light and easily transported.

answer: (c) popular

A4 Cellular telephones are actually little different than two- way radios.

answer: (d) way

A5 A caller speaks into a cell phone, and it picks *up* his or her voice, transforming the sound into radio waves.

answer: (d) up

A6 Then these radio waves are transmitted through the atmosphere until they meet a *nearby* base station.

answer: (b) nearby

The station sends your phone call <u>through</u> the standard telephone network, where it eventually reaches the

receiver.

answer: (d) through

A8 Cell phones provide a vast array of *functions* these days, and new ones are being added all the time.

answer: (d) functions

A9 When someone calls you, your cell phone receiver *detects* radio waves sent out by the base station.

answer: (b) detects

A10 Inside your cell phone, these waves are converted back into the sound of the caller's voice.

answer: (a) back

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 60 (Answer Keys)

Job Advertising

A1 Industry- <u>specific</u>, or niche, employment websites are proliferating as places for companies to locate qualified personnel.

answer: (d) specific

A2 Niche sites present a large <u>pool</u> of qualified job-seekers.

answer: (c) pool

A3 The internet, in comparison to other advertising media, gives its users a broader <u>reach</u>. answer: (a) reach

A4 The internet produces results faster and more cheaply than other <u>traditional</u> advertising media. answer: (d) traditional

A5 Companies these days look at internet job advertising as an <u>integral</u> part of their staffing efforts. answer: (c) integral

A6 Advertising positions on employment websites can generate a lot of <u>traffic</u> from potential candidates. answer: (d) traffic

A7 But general sites often produce an insufficient number of qualified applicants, making the process relatively time <u>consuming</u> for the results seen.

Niche site marketing targets executives and professionals of the industry <u>served</u>.

answer: (d) served

Α8

answer: (a) consuming

A9 Advertisements both on niche sites and using more conventional methods are a part of a well- <u>rounded</u> staffing campaign.

answer: (c) rounded

A10 Niche sites often include job postings, comparative salary scales, curriculum vitae databases, and <u>more</u>. answer: (d) more

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 61 (Answer Keys)

Job Applications

- A1 The application form is used by companies as a means of <u>standardizing</u> basic information from all applicants. answer: (d) standardizing
- A2 The application is a key marketing tool for the applicant in the job-seeking process. answer: (c) seeking
- A3 Companies utilize the application as a <u>basis</u> for deciding whether to interview the applicant. answer: (b) basis
- A4 The application form should be considered the applicant's first test in <u>following</u> directions. answer: (b) following
- A5 The application form should be filled out as <u>neatly</u> as possible; it reflects the applicant's nature. answer: (c) neatly
- A6 On the form, answers should be <u>tailored</u> to the specific position for which the person is applying. answer: (d) tailored
- A7 No <u>blanks</u> should be left on the form; for questions that are irrelevant, write "not applicable" ("n/a"). answer: (b) blanks
- A8 The goal of the application is to obtain a personal interview, so do not provide any <u>negative</u> information. answer: (b) negative
- A9 Questions should be answered <u>truthfully</u>, but complete answers need not necessarily be given. answer: (d) truthfully
- A10 Specific salary limits should never be indicated on the application; just write "open" or " <u>negotiable</u> ". answer: (b) negotiable

Job Interviews

A1 The first interview for the candidate is the <u>screening</u> interview, which is used to ascertain whether s/he matches the position's minimum qualifications.

answer: (c) screening

A2 The interviewer(s) will have the applicant's resume in <u>hand</u> and attempt to confirm the information it contains. answer: (b) hand

A3 The selection interview is worrisome for most candidates: although they may have the requisite skills, the company now determines whether they have the personality to <u>fit</u> into the group.

answer: (a) fit

A4 A candidate who does not interact positively with supervisors and co-workers may <u>disrupt</u> the operations of a whole section.

answer: (b) disrupt

A5 A group interview is one in which the interviewer(s) attempt to distinguish the <u>leaders</u> from the followers.

answer: (d) leaders

A6 When a panel interview is *held*, the candidate is interviewed by several people at the same time.

answer: (b) held

A7 The candidate should make eye <u>contact</u> with each member of the panel as s/he answers the panelist's question.

answer: (c) contact

A8 One technique the applicant should be aware of is the stress interview, which is occasionally used to <u>weed</u> out those who are unable to deal with adverse situations.

answer: (c) weed

A9 Stress may be introduced into this kind of interview by asking strange questions or by reacting to the candidate's responses with *silence*.

answer: (c) silence

A10 In a stress interview, the candidate has only two choices: play <u>along</u> or refuse such bad treatment by terminating the interview.

answer: (a) along

Hiring the Right Person

A1 In order to take on the right candidate, the employer must examine both abilities and personality, although not necessarily in that <u>order</u>.

answer: (b) order

A2 The first step to hiring success is being aware of the abilities that the ideal candidate should have.

answer: (d) success

A3 Before proceeding to advertisement and interviews, create a list of skills needed for the job and assign a <u>rating</u> to each skill.

answer: (b) rating

A4 Placing a premium on education and experience is only common sense in the hiring process.

answer: (b) premium

A5 If the applicant seems to be over-qualified for the position, you have found either a diamond in the <u>rough</u> or someone very adept at interviews.

answer: (c) rough

A6 If this applicant does not have extensive practical experience in a similar position, you may rest <u>assured</u> that s/he is the latter.

answer: (a) assured

A7 Nevertheless, occasionally a talented candidate is found who is willing to accept a position and pay <u>scale</u> for which he or she is overqualified.

answer: (d) scale

A8 How successful the candidate will be is determined in the end by the team <u>chemistry</u> of the group s/he becomes a part of.

answer: (b) chemistry

A9 The manager's goal is to employ individuals who are technically <u>proficient</u> and also have personalities that suit their team.

answer: (c) proficient

A10 Should questions remain concerning the candidate following the traditional interview, it is then time to consult his or her *references*.

answer: (a) references

Training New Staff

A1 Well before beginning a training program, the trainer should sit down and prepare a lesson <u>plan</u> for each day.
answer: (b) plan

A2 The course needs to be well prepared in advance so that all important points will be <u>covered</u>. answer: (a) covered

A3 Before or during the first class, it is important, if possible, to take time to <u>get</u> to know the individual students. answer: (a) get

A4 An effective trainer knows his or her <u>audience</u>.
answer: (a) audience

A5 Put questions to the trainees and encourage them to <u>question</u> in return. answer: (c) question

A6 Early on, the trainer should <u>determine</u> what his or her students already know, what previous experience they have, and what difficulties they have encountered.

answer: (d) determine

A7 In this way, the trainer discovers where to <u>place</u> emphasis and where to move more quickly through the information.
answer: (c) place

A8 Training is a dynamic, two-way process; it should always be a <u>dialogue</u> rather than a speech or presentation. answer: (b) dialogue

A9 The trainer should not forget to cover the minor tasks that are familiar to a longer-term employee; these could well be <u>foreign</u> to a recent hiree.

answer: (b) foreign

A10 One important training tool is the list; remember that this may be the only <u>thing</u> that remains with your trainee after the training session has finished.

answer: (d) thing

Company Benefits

A1 Company benefits are often a significant portion of the employee's compensation <u>package</u>. answer: (a) package

A2 When considering an offer, the candidate should examine any benefits offered by the <u>prospective</u> employer. answer: (d) prospective

A3 Generous benefits can contribute up to 35 or 40 percent to the <u>overall</u> compensation for a job. answer: (b) overall

Health insurance is an important benefit; it is less expensive through the employer at group rates than when taking it out on one's own.
 answer: (c) group

A5 Should the employee become ill or have an accident, his or her medical <u>treatment</u> is adequately covered. answer: (d) treatment

A6 Many US employers now help cover the expense of <u>childcare</u> facilities in their communities. answer: (a) childcare

A7 Another important benefit now often offered is flextime, which allows the employee to vary his or her working hours, within <u>limits</u>, each day.

answer: (b) limits

A8 On the other hand, fewer companies are offering pension plans that guarantee a fixed monthly sum to <u>retirees</u>.

answer: (c) retirees

A9 Another benefit, the stock ownership plan, permits the employee to buy <u>shares</u> of the company's stock at subsidized prices.

answer: (c) shares

A10 Telecommuting is a work plan that permits the employee to work from his or her home.

answer: (b) Telecommuting

Starting Salary Expectations

A1 If a well-qualified person is assiduous in his or her job search, s/he may receive more than one job <u>offer.</u> answer: (c) offer

A2 Location and cost of living play a big part in determining salary.

answer: (a) part

A3 Both salary and cost of living vary among urban, suburban, and rural areas.

answer: (c) rural

A4 Salaries in an urban area will likely be higher than in the suburbs, while the purchasing <u>power</u> of each salary may be similar.

answer: (b) power

A5 The costs of living in a <u>number</u> of geographical locations can be compared by using salary calculators available on the internet.

answer: (b) number

A6 Supply and demand are big factors in the starting salary a company may offer.

answer: (d) Supply

A7 In a field with a large number of candidates, there will be lower salaries and stiff competition.

answer: (c) stiff

A8 Contrariwise, other fields need workers so badly that the candidate will have his or her choice of employers, many of whom will offer *top* dollar.

answer: (d) top

A9 Even so, within fields a range of salaries is offered, and industry and specific employer usually <u>affect</u> salary.

answer: (a) affect

A10 Finally, each candidate is one-of-a-kind: his or her specific qualifications and abilities will play a major role in attracting employers and *negotiating* a salary.

answer: (c) negotiating

Job Promotion

A1 Employees with ambition are often eager to move into management.

answer: (c) move

A2 Maturity is the ability to make decisions that will affect the company's future in a non-emotional way.

answer: (c) Maturity

A3 Such employees will have formed friendships in the company, and co-workers will be expecting them to make decisions *based* on these relationships.

answer: (b) based

A4 An employee's ability to come up with <u>sound</u> ideas is a benefit to a company, and the employee will be noticed for it.

answer: (a) sound

A5 A manager knows what s/he needs to get done each day, and usually knows this at the end of the previous day, so s/he should get a *game* plan thought out ahead of time.

answer: (c) game

A6 Promotions go to the employees who are the most help to their bosses; when the boss is asked for a recommendation, those helpful employees will <u>come to mind</u>.

answer: (a) come to mind

A7 Management hopefuls should watch what their boss does and gain some <u>insight</u> into the responsibilities of the position.

answer: (c) insight

A8 The proverb "familiarity <u>breeds</u> contempt" is quite applicable to working in a position of authority.

answer: (a) breeds

A9 A manager cannot make close friends at the office; s/he should make allies instead.

answer: (b) allies

A10 Good managers know how to remain friendly but *impersonal*.

answer: (a) impersonal

The Balance Sheet

A1 A balance sheet shows the financial <u>resources</u> that a company has at a point in time and where they came from.

answer: (b) resources

A2 It is an instant photograph that displays the company's financial <u>position</u> at the end of a business month, quarter or year.

answer: (b) position

A3 The organization of a balance sheet reflects this basic <u>equation</u>: assets equal debts plus equity. answer: (c) equation

A4 The <u>chart</u> of accounts is a listing of the accounts that are reflected in the financial statements. answer: (b) chart

A5 Assets are often listed in the order of their <u>liquidity</u> — which means how easy it would be to convert each asset into cash.

answer: (b) liquidity

A6 Assets are divided into three categories: Current Assets, Fixed Assets, and <u>Other Assets</u>. answer: (d) Other

A7 Current assets will likely be turned into cash or converted into a(n) <u>expense</u> within a year. answer: (b) expense

A8 Fixed assets are saleable, but are not expected to be converted to cash in the <u>normal</u> course of business. answer: (d) normal

A9 Liabilities are debts or <u>obligations</u> stemming from goods or services received by the company. answer: (a) obligations

A10 If the assets of a company are greater than its liabilities, then the equity of the business is the positive difference between the two numbers.

answer: (b) difference

Income Statements

A1 The statement of income and expenses reports the company's income and expenses for the time period: it is also called a *profit*-and-loss statement.

answer: (c) profit

A2 The first item on the statement is the total amount of sales of products or services; this is often referred to as gross sales.

answer: (a) gross

A3 The main deduction from this revenue is called <u>cost</u> of sales, the amount of money the company spent to produce the same goods or services.

answer: (a) cost

A4 The next deduction is <u>operating</u> expenses — for example, administrative salaries and research costs, which do not vary directly with production.

answer: (b) operating

A5 Depreciation expenses the wear and *tear* on assets like machinery, equipment and furnishings.

answer: (d) tear

A6 The depreciation charge for using these assets during the accounting period is a <u>function</u> of their original cost. answer: (d) function

A7 <u>Interest</u> income is the money that the company earns by keeping its cash in savings accounts, term deposits, etc.

answer: (c) Interest

A8 Finally, income tax is deducted.

answer: (c) income

A9 The final entry is the <u>bottom</u> line, which represents net earnings of the company during the accounting period. answer: (d) bottom

A10 Additionally, <u>EPS</u> indicates how much shareholders would receive if the company distributed all of its net earnings as dividends.

answer: (a) EPS

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 70 (Answer Keys)

Cost Accounting

A1 <u>Management</u> or cost accounting systems are part of a company's information system and are used for tracking costs and allocations to judge operational efficiency.

answer: (c) Management

A2 This is an *internal* accounting system, rather than one for outside reporting.

answer: (d) internal

A3 There are no <u>fixed</u> rules governing how a company should keep track of cash flows for cost accounting purposes.

answer: (b) fixed

A4 Capital budgeting is a form of forecasted cost accounting for long-term projects or expenditures.

answer: (a) Capital

A5 Cost accounting applications are major financial <u>drivers</u> in everyday corporate decision-making.

answer: (b) drivers

A6 Cost accounting is important for estimating the *profitability* of current and future activities.

answer: (b) profitability

When good cost accounting procedures are <u>implemented</u>, the company may find out that they have been producing a non-profitable product or service.

answer: (c) implemented

A8 Cost accounting *motivates* managers toward company goals.

answer: (d) motivates

A9 It also measures the *performance* of managers and departments in the company.

answer: (c) performance

A10 Variable costs change in proportion to the level of production activity, while fixed costs remain unchanged.

answer: (c) Variable

Auditing

A1 The purpose of an audit is to gather and evaluate evidence in order to form an opinion on the <u>reliability</u> of a company's financial statements.

answer: (c) reliability

A2 The audit *report* is usually no more than a page in length and is attached to the financial statements.

answer: (a) report

A3 Auditors are not responsible for the *preparation* of the financial statements of an company.

answer: (d) preparation

A4 In the financial statements, the company implicitly states that all items, account balances and transactions are *materially* valid, complete and accurate.

answer: (c) materially

A5 An error in *validity* is committed when the financial statements include an item that should not be included.

answer: (d) validity

A6 An error in <u>completeness</u> is committed when the financial statements do not include an item which should be included.

answer: (c) completeness

A7 An error in <u>accuracy</u> is committed when the financial statements include incorrect information about an item that should be included.

answer: (a) accuracy

A8 One of the principal goals of the auditor is to add *credibility* to this assertion.

answer: (b) credibility

A9 Audit risk is the risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate audit opinion when the financial statements are significantly *misstated*.

answer: (a) misstated

A10 In addition to the financial statements, the auditor also examines the company's internal <u>control</u> procedures for effectiveness.

answer: (c) control

Budgeting

A1 Budgeting is a combination of mathematics and guesswork: some <u>factors</u> are precisely known, while others are less clear.

answer: (b) factors

A2 Every company should prepare a complete budget and constantly <u>monitor</u> its performance against that budget.

answer: (d) monitor

A3 Any variation from a budget should be investigated and explained, and <u>prompt</u> action should be taken to correct any problems.

answer: (d) prompt

A4 When you have set a budget, you should <u>stick</u> to it as much as possible, but revise it when necessary. answer: (c) stick

A5 Budgeting itself can help a company reduce costs, because every item in it must be <u>justified</u> beforehand. answer: (b) justified

A6 The wrong way to prepare a budget is to simply include everything at last year's level plus annual <u>inflation</u>. answer: (c) inflation

A7 Focus first on the largest costs, since they should have the greatest <u>potential</u> for reduction. answer: (b) potential

A8 Do not overestimate the *projected* sales for the budget period. answer: (d) projected

A9 Creating a(n) <u>cash flow</u> forecast requires estimating the expected monthly expenditures and matching those against the likely monthly income.

answer: (a) cash flow

A10 Many companies maintain a <u>rolling</u> budget, so that they are continually budgeting for this time next year. answer: (c) rolling

Depreciation

A1 The idea of depreciation is quite straightforward; for instance, a forklift is an operational asset for a company's business, and each year it loses a certain amount of value until at last it is <u>irreparable</u> and has no value for the company.

answer: (a) irreparable

A2 Calculating and accounting for this loss in value of such an asset is called depreciation.

answer: (a) accounting

A3 Almost all companies invest in vehicles, furniture, machinery or buildings, and those that will be used for more than one year are considered *capital* assets.

answer: (a) capital

A4 However, the entire cost of such an asset cannot be deducted in the year it is acquired.

answer: (b) deducted

A5 If a business reduced a single year's income by the total cost of such an asset, it would result in a profit understatement in that year and a profit overstatement during the *succeeding* years.

answer: (d) succeeding

A6 For assets that have a useful life of more than one year, the cost must be <u>written</u> off over at least two years.

answer: (d) written

A7 The yearly depreciation for an asset is calculated using its <u>initial</u> cost and the number of years that it will presumably retain some value.

answer: (c) initial

At the end of each year, the annual depreciation is subtracted from the asset's cost; this determines its <u>book</u> value, which presumably is the same as its market value.

answer: (c) book

A9 Straight <u>line</u> depreciation, the most common method of depreciating assets, simply divides the initial cost of an asset by the number of years that it will presumably be of use.

answer: (c) line

A10 The <u>declining</u> balance method presumes that the asset depreciates more when it is newer and less as it ages and wears.

answer: (a) declining

Inventories

A1 Inventory accounting starts with the inventory on <u>hand</u>.

answer: (b) hand

A2 Inventories cannot be expensed until sold, and meanwhile they are considered an asset.

answer: (c) expensed

A3 There are four generally accepted approaches to inventory valuation based on historical cost.

answer: (b) historical

A4 The <u>specific</u> identification method records actual cost flow: each individual item and its cost must be accounted for.

answer: (c) specific

A5 The <u>weighted</u> average method divides the total cost of inventory items by their total number at the end of any accounting period.

answer: (d) weighted

A6 The moving average method uses an average cost for inventory items that is calculated and <u>applied</u> at the time of each sale.

answer: (b) applied

A7 The <u>FIFO</u> method of inventory evaluation is based on the presumption that most companies normally sell the oldest items in their inventory before they sell the newer ones.

answer: (b) FIFO

A8 The <u>LIFO</u> method is based on the presumption that the most recent stock items purchased will be the initial items sold.

answer: (c) LIFO

A9 The FILO method presumes that the company will continue to keep their oldest items in inventory.

answer: (d) FILO

A10 The FEFO method attempts to ensure that perishable products are sold while they are still in good condition.

answer: (a) FEFO

GAAP

A1 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles are a set of accounting <u>standards</u> approved by the professional accounting industry.

answer: (a) standards

A2 GAAP are a combination of <u>authoritative</u> rules set by policy boards and the commonly accepted ways of recording and reporting financial information.

answer: (a) authoritative

A3 They can become accepted either as a result of due process or as a result of long term practice.

answer: (d) process

A4 Accountants cannot express the opinion that financial statements are "in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles" if such information includes any *departures* from these principles.

answer: (a) departures

After the Stock Market <u>Crash</u> of 1929, the American Institute of Accountants introduced five broad principles of accounting which have won fairly general acceptance.

answer: (c) Crash

A6 It is relatively unimportant to investors what reporting method is used by a company, so long as they are assured that it is followed *consistently* every year.

answer: (b) consistently

A7 In 1934, the U.S. Congress created the Securities and <u>Exchange</u> Commission (SEC), giving it the authority to prescribe the methods used in preparing financial statements.

answer: (d) Exchange

A8 In 1938, Congress permitted companies to use a new *inventory* method, lifo, for income tax purposes.

answer: (c) inventory

A9 In 1939, the AIA recommended the phrasing, "present fairly in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles" in the standard form of the *auditor's* report.

answer: (a) auditor's

A10 The P & L monograph of 1940 promulgated the "<u>matching</u> principle", which places primary emphasis on the correspondence of costs with the revenues that they produce.

answer: (d) matching

Accountants

A1 Most accounting positions require a bachelor's degree in accounting or a related field or <u>an equivalent</u> combination of education and experience.

answer: (d) an equivalent

A2 Many companies want graduates with a master's degree in accounting, or a master's degree in business administration with a concentration in accounting.

answer: (a) a concentration

A3 Some schools offer students a chance for hands-on experience with part-time <u>internship</u> programs in accounting or commercial firms.

answer: (a) internship

A4 Accountants help make sure that a firm is run efficiently, that its records are maintained accurately, and that its taxes are paid properly and in a *timely* manner.

answer: (d) timely

A5 Nowadays, accountants are <u>broadening</u> the services they offer with budget analysis, investment planning, and IT consulting.

answer: (a) broadening

A6 <u>Public</u> accountants, many of whom are CPAs, generally have their own companies or work for major accounting firms.

answer: (c) Public

A7 Some accountants specialize in <u>forensic</u> accounting — investigating white-collar crimes such as securities fraud and embezzlement.

answer: (b) forensic

A8 Many work closely with law enforcement officers and lawyers during investigations and often appear as <u>expert</u> witnesses during trials.

answer: (b) expert

A9 <u>Management</u> accountants record and analyze the financial information of the firms in which they are employed.

answer: (d) Management

A10 Government accountants work in the public <u>sector</u>, maintaining and monitoring the recordkeeping of government departments and agencies.

answer: (d) sector

Retirement and Pensions

A1 The relationship between worker pensions and retirement is of <u>considerable</u> interest to management and economists.

answer: (a) considerable

A2 The reduction in retirement age since World War II is usually <u>attributed</u> to greater pension benefits, both governmental and private.

answer: (d) attributed

A3 The anticipated difficulties in financing current public pensions could be <u>mitigated</u> by changes that delayed worker retirement.

answer: (c) mitigated

A4 Private pensions <u>comprise</u> a large percentage of individual wealth in most of the developed nations.

answer: (d) comprise

A5 As a worker ages, both his productivity and the *disutility* of working another wage period will change.

answer: (d) disutility

A6 In a perfect labor market, employers, who always pay workers the value of their <u>output</u> at any one time, will be indifferent to the age of retirement.

answer: (b) output

A7 The most obvious reason for the existence of pensions is the tax advantage, since pension <u>contributions</u> are permitted to accumulate untaxed until retirement.

answer: (c) contributions

A8 Both employers and employees benefit from a payment <u>stream</u> where workers receive less than the actual value of their work when they are young and more than the actual value of their work when old.

answer: (d) stream

A9 This system reduces worker incentives for <u>shirking</u> and cheating and thereby raises their lifetime wealth.

answer: (d) shirking

A10 General economic conditions also help determine actual retirement age: higher inflation and greater unemployment at the end of his career causes the worker to *delay* his retirement.

answer: (b) delay

Start Your Own Bank

A1 The goal of the state of California is to maintain a sound banking system without <u>unduly</u> limiting the entry of new banks.

answer: (a) unduly

A2 A competitive financial environment provides <u>optimal</u> choice to the public and stimulates economic development and efficiency.

answer: (b) optimal

A3 The state chartering agency makes sure that a new bank possesses the needed capital and management expertise to serve the public's needs.

answer: (a) expertise

A4 This agency is the bank's primary <u>regulator</u>, with the duty to protect the public from questionable banking practices.

answer: (d) regulator

A5 The term "dual banking system" means that both the California and the US governments <u>issue</u> bank charters. answer: (b) issue

A6 The word "State" or "National" as part of a bank's name has nothing <u>to do with</u> where it operates; this refers to the type of charter it has.

answer: (c) to do with

A7 Joining the Federal Reserve System is required for national banks, but <u>optional</u> for state banks.

answer: (d) optional

A8 The FRS lends money to banks at a discount rate to help meet their short-term cash requirements, and is known as the "lender of last <u>resort</u>" for banks suffering liquidity crises.

answer: (d) resort

A9 The minimum amount of <u>startup</u> capital for a newly chartered bank should total at least \$2,500,000 in capital stock.

answer: (d) startup

A10 California wishes to encourage a broad and <u>diversified</u> shareholder base for new banks, although the organizers may desire to limit this number due to tax or other considerations.

answer: (b) diversified

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 79 (Answer Keys)

Internet Investing

A1 The Internet makes an excellent tool for both investors and fraudsters.

answer: (d) makes

A2 Legitimate online newsletters can certainly help investors gather valuable information.

answer: (c) Legitimate

A3 However, some companies pay online newsletters to *tout* their stocks.

answer: (c) tout

A4 These newsletters will profit handsomely if they convince investors to buy specific stocks.

answer: (c) handsomely

A5 The most egregious scalp the stocks they hype, <u>driving up</u> the price with recommendations and then selling their own holdings at an inordinate profit.

answer: (b) driving up

A6 Internet bulletin boards feature threads made up of numerous messages on investment opportunities.

answer: (c) feature

A7 A single individual can mimic widespread interest in an unknown stock with a series of posts under various aliases.

answer: (c) aliases

A8 Because spam is so easy and cheap to produce, fraudsters frequently use it to find investors for <u>bogus</u> investment deals.

answer: (a) bogus

A9 Many investment programs are just an internet version of the classic <u>pyramid</u> scheme in which participants attempt to make money simply by recruiting new participants.

answer: (d) pyramid

A10 Never make an investment based solely on what you read in emails or on the internet.

answer: (d) solely

Evolution of the Stock Exchange

- A1 Paul Arlman, Secretary General of the Federation of European Securities Exchanges, warned in the following excerpted speech that he would not be able to answer this question <u>put to</u> him: "What is an Exchange?" answer: (b) put to
- A2 The New York Stock Exchange was originally formed to <u>furnish</u> exchange rooms for the convenient transaction of their business by its members.

answer: (a) furnish

A3 The oldest Stock Exchange in the world, the Amsterdam Exchange, started in a Post Office in 1598 where incoming and <u>outgoing</u> letters from ships were registered.

answer: (b) outgoing

A4 But is was only in 1611, nine years after they started trading the first tradable share of the Vereenigde Oost-indische Compagnie (VOC) that they really got their own Exchange in the <u>sense</u> of a building.

answer: (c) sense

"Confusion de Confusiones", by Joseph de la Vega, published in 1688, shows us quite precisely what an Exchange is: a den of *thieves* unless moderated by regulation.

answer: (c) thieves

A6 Through most of its history an Exchange was a meeting place in a physical sense, and only in the last century did we introduce electricity and telephones, which on many floors of the Exchanges were restricted or *forbidden*.

answer: (a) forbidden

A7 In order to define what a Stock Exchange is today, you have to understand the unstoppable progress, or *juggernaut*, of technology.

answer: (c) juggernaut

When the computer did away with the physical limitation of the Exchange within one single city or region, the technology lost its uniqueness, and it gave rise to *competition*.

answer: (a) competition

A9 Another factor for change has been international equity investors, who have shown a ferocious appetite for both domestic and foreign equity investment, even <u>notwithstanding</u> the dot com bubble.

answer: (c) notwithstanding

A10 The fourth factor is the information availability explosion that gave all investors nearly <u>unlimited</u> access to nearly free data.

answer: (b) unlimited

Corporate Taxation

A1 Rob Norton, of eCompany Now and Fortune magazines, notes in the article quoted below that corporate taxes are among the least efficient and least <u>defensible</u> of taxes.

answer: (c) defensible

A2 The tax is popular with the man <u>in the street</u>, who believes, incorrectly, that it is paid by corporations.

answer: (b) in the street

A3 The federal corporate income tax applies only to some businesses — those chartered as corporations — and not to partnerships or *sole* proprietorships.

answer: (c) sole

- A4 The federal tax is levied at three different rates on different <u>brackets</u> of income: 15 percent on taxable income under \$50,000; 25 percent on income between \$50,000 and \$75,000; and 34 percent on income above that. answer: (a) brackets
- A5 A good reason that state and local corporate income taxes remain low is that corporations could easily *relocate* out of states that imposed unusually high taxes.

answer: (c) relocate

A6 Except for emergency taxes in wartime, corporate profits were first taxed in 1909, when Congress <u>enacted</u> a 1 percent tax on corporation income.

answer: (b) enacted

A7 The Tax Reform Act of 1986 was designed to increase the share of federal revenues collected via the corporate income tax and to decrease the share from the <u>individual</u> income tax.

answer: (a) individual

A8 While the top corporate tax rate was cut, deductions for capital expenditures were severely <u>curtailed</u>, and as a result the effective tax rate for many corporations rose.

answer: (b) curtailed

A9 The central problem with the corporate income tax from an economic point of view is that, ultimately, only *people* can pay taxes.

answer: (c) people

As early as the 17th century, Sir William Petty, one of the <u>progenitors</u> of modern economics, argued that a tax on the production and sale of commodities would eventually be shifted by producers to consumers, who would pay it in the form of higher prices.

answer: (d) progenitors

Business English / Incomplete Sentences / Advanced level # 82 (Answer Keys)

Commercial Property

- A1 According to NAREIT (Yungmann and Taube, 2001), property insurance coverage should be based on fair value, i.e., valuing assets at their current market values actual, if available, or *theoretical*, if not. answer: (d) theoretical
- A2 Much of the fair value debate has had a technical focus on how to place fair values on assets for which no market values <u>exist</u>.

answer: (c) exist

A3 While the technical issues are important, the real driver should be improving <u>transparency</u> for users of financial statements.

answer: (d) transparency

A4 A single global standard will increase the <u>consistency</u> of financial presentations, which currently vary considerably.

answer: (c) consistency

A5 A comprehensive standard <u>facilitates</u> comparability across all types of financial institutions.

answer: (b) facilitates

A6 When accounting values for assets <u>diverge</u> from their underlying market values, some managements take uneconomic actions to protect accounting performance measures.

answer: (c) diverge

A7 For example, during the U.S. savings and loan crisis in the 1980s, many institutions <u>sold off</u> assets with market values above book and continued to hold assets with book values above market.

answer: (a) sold off

A8 In hindsight, users of their financial statements were not well served by the accounting system <u>in place</u> at the time.

answer: (b) in place

A9 Fair value <u>proponents</u> argue that measuring financial assets as close as possible to their true underlying economic values removes these perverse incentives.

answer: (b) proponents

A10 Users would also benefit from a clearer picture of the economic health of the enterprise.

answer: (b) health

Quality Control at Ford

Writing of Ford's quality control problems, Tom Murphy of Ward's Auto World magazine mentions internal data suggesting suppliers were more culpable than the auto maker as recalls and warranty claims seemed to be <u>spinning</u> out of control.

answer: (d) spinning

A2 The Firestone tire <u>debacle</u> got the most attention, but in many respects it was merely a symptom of a much broader ailment afflicting the No. 2 auto maker.

answer: (a) debacle

A3 A Ford executive contended that suppliers deserved a trip to the <u>woodshed</u> for a number of costly, boneheaded mistakes.

answer: (d) woodshed

- A4 By last fall, however, the tone had softened; instead of berating parts makers, Ford was openly <u>conciliatory</u>. answer: (a) conciliatory
- A5 Caught up in the industry-wide trend toward <u>outsourcing</u>, Ford may have relied too heavily on suppliers for engineering.

answer: (b) outsourcing

A6 This demonstrates that OEMs run the risk of becoming <u>subservient</u> to the technical capabilities — or liabilities — of their suppliers if they merely purchase, rather than engineer.

answer: (d) subservient

A7 To <u>rectify</u> the problem, Ford reclaimed some engineering responsibility.

answer: (c) rectify

A8 The <u>ripple</u> effect of the new philosophy will be felt for years to come by many of the 2,000 production suppliers Ford taps for parts every day.

answer: (b) ripple

A9 Many suppliers are reserving judgment until the strategy is fully implemented over the next two years, but most are cautiously *optimistic*.

answer: (c) optimistic

A10 It is humbling for the company that pioneered mass production of the automobile to admit nearly 100 years later that it took its eye off the ball, that it sacrificed engineering prowess in what ironically was an attempt to make itself more efficient.

answer: (b) off the ball

Product Development (1)

- A1 This white paper by the American Productivity & Quality Center explains that the most successful new product development teams are <u>multifunctional</u>, with representation from a core group of areas such as finance, marketing, manufacturing, design, engineering, and research.
 - answer: (d) multifunctional
- A2 An open communication environment enables team members to <u>bounce</u> ideas around the group, receive feedback more quickly, and facilitate brainstorming sessions.
 - answer: (c) bounce
- A3 Team membership is vital to the success of the group; <u>empowering</u> program managers to select those individuals they determine to be of the greatest value is a critical step.
 - answer: (b) empowering
- A4 In addition, teams are being given greater authority and held more <u>accountable</u> for the success or failure of the project.
 - answer: (b) accountable
- A5 The use of various team reward and recognition structures is mixed, with a trend toward more recognition as opposed to monetary <u>incentives</u>.
 - answer: (c) incentives
- A6 Several best-practice companies have specific companywide awards for work "<u>above and beyond</u> the call of duty".
 - answer: (a) above and beyond
- A7 In addition, the NPD process needs a "champion", who is <u>tasked</u> with monitoring and adjusting the process as new experiences, good or bad, present themselves.
 - answer: (d) tasked
- A8 The NPD process can be <u>broken down</u> into four general categories: idea generation, concept development, product and process design, and production and delivery.
 - answer: (a) broken down
- A9 One organization stores all ideas in a database and revisits them until they are *deemed* useless.
 - answer: (a) deemed
- A10 Once viable ideas are chosen, they must be further developed, examined, and <u>prioritized</u> before the select few concepts proceed to full design.
 - answer: (b) prioritized

Product Development (2)

A1 The American Productivity & Quality Center study identified specific sources that tend to be good idea <u>generators</u> for new product development, including market research, focus groups, third-party/inventor input, and brainstorming.

answer: (c) generators

A2 The concept development phase requires a more formal review and planning process that ensures the concepts are technically feasible, will make a <u>sustainable</u> product, and will allow the organization to make a profit.

answer: (d) sustainable

A3 At this point, an executive review generally approves the product for design and additional resource *allocation*.

answer: (c) allocation

A4 The product and process design stage involves turning the concept into a tangible product design and transforming that design into a working prototype or pilot.

answer: (c) a working

A5 Prototypes or pilots allow the designers to test and <u>verify</u> the ability of the product or service to perform as originally expected.

answer: (d) verify

A6 At this stage, to change the original product *specification*, some form of approval is required.

answer: (d) specification

A7 This approval can range from upper management review to individual functional area review to team consensus.

answer: (b) consensus

A8 Once the final design is finalized and approved, the product is *launched* into production.

answer: (c) launched

A9 A scale-up period normally is required before full production can begin.

answer: (c) scale

A10 A quality assurance group within each business unit is responsible for verifying that the product and each manufacturing site meets the required *criteria*.

answer: (c) criteria

Auto Leasing

A1 LeaseGuide.com author Al Hearn explains that automobile leasing is based entirely on the <u>concept</u> that you pay for the amount by which a vehicle's value depreciates during the time you're driving it.

answer: (a) concept

A2 Depreciation is the difference between a vehicle's original value and its value at lease-end (<u>residual</u> value), and is the primary factor that determines the cost of leasing.

answer: (c) residual

- A3 Generally, European and Japanese automobile <u>makes</u> have lower depreciation than American brands. answer: (c) makes
- A4 Manufacturer's <u>Suggested</u> Retail Price (MSRP) is the full price for a vehicle as displayed on its window sticker, including optional packages and destination charges.

answer: (d) Suggested

When you and your dealer sit down and agree on a lease price for a car, this becomes the <u>capitalized</u> cost, or "cap cost".

answer: (a) capitalized

A6 Cap cost can be reduced by rebates, factory-to-dealer incentives, trade-in credit, or a cash <u>down</u> payment; these are known as cap cost reductions.

answer: (a) down

When you lease, you're <u>tying up</u> the leasing company's money while you're driving their car and they rightfully expect you to pay interest on that money, the same as with a loan.

answer: (d) tying up

A8 This interest is expressed as a money factor, sometimes called lease factor, and is specified as a small *decimal* number such as.00297.

answer: (a) decimal

A9 A good rule of <u>thumb</u>: Lease money factors, converted to an annual interest rate, should be comparable to, if not lower than local new-car loan interest rates.

answer: (d) thumb

A10 However, you may not qualify for great money factors unless if you have a spotless credit rating.

answer: (c) a spotless

Essential Advertising

answer: (a) scale

- A1 Stephen Whyte, CEO of Leo Burnett, observes that Marshall McLuhan may have had his <u>tongue in his cheek</u> when uttering his much-quoted statement, "Advertising is the greatest art form of the 20th Century".

 answer: (d) tongue in his cheek
- A2 You can dispute whether or not advertising is art, but there is no <u>denying</u> that advertising is big business. answer: (b) denying
- A3 Advertising's global landscape is changing constantly, as agencies and holding companies consolidate to achieve international clout and economies of <u>scale</u>.
- A4 Media, telecommunications and electronics are converging to become one giant industry, illustrated by powerful <u>alliances</u>, such as the merger between AOL and Time Warner.

 answer: (a) alliances
- A5 Media expansion causes problems for advertisers, but it also presents new opportunities by increasing the possibilities for effectively targeting individuals, rather than taking a <u>scattergun</u> approach.

 answer: (c) scattergun
- A6 Of the three central roles account manager, planner and creative only the account handlers manage the relationship with the client on a <u>day-to-day</u> basis.

 answer: (b) day-to-day
- A7 The account manager is the <u>hub</u> of the wheel someone who organises the agency team of account managers, planners and creatives.
 answer: (b) hub
- A8 The planner's role is to find the most <u>compelling</u> communication strategy and develop a real insight into the relationship between the brand and the consumer.

 answer: (a) compelling
- A9 The creatives are the brilliant executional thinkers, working in teams made up of a copywriter and an art director to develop the planners' ideas and think up ads which will give brands a strong competitive advantage.
- A10 We develop relationships with possible future clients, even though sometimes it is years down the line before something *comes of* it.
 - answer: (b) comes of

answer: (b) advantage

Asset Classes

- A1 Cathy Smart and the investment analysts at 401k Forum help you get down to the <u>basics</u> with this article about the different asset classes.
 - answer: (c) basics
- Asset classes are the categories that your different investments <u>fall</u> into such as cash, bonds, large-cap stocks, small-cap stocks, and international stocks.
 - answer: (a) fall
- A3 Studies have shown that the key to successful investing is to <u>spread</u> your wealth among different asset classes.
 - answer: (d) spread
- A4 Market capitalization (market cap) is a measure of the size and value of a company; to determine this, you simply multiply the number of the company's <u>outstanding</u> shares of stock by the market price of one share. answer: (d) outstanding
- A5 Market capitalization is important because history has shown us that the stocks of companies with different market caps <u>behave</u> differently in terms of return and risk.
 - answer: (a) behave
- A6 Cap-size shift: mid-cap stocks may have once been defined as large cap, but fell out of <u>favor</u> with investors. answer: (b) favor
- A7 Mid-cap stock performance usually falls somewhere in between the returns of their large- and small-cap <u>counterparts</u>.
 - answer: (b) counterparts
- A8 However, mid- and small-cap stock returns tend to be more <u>volatile</u> than the returns of large-cap stocks. answer: (b) volatile
- A9 If a smaller company loses a few key executives, or if the economy takes a <u>turn</u> for the worse, it only takes a few nervous investors to cause the stock to drop drastically.
 answer: (d) turn
- A10 <u>Diversification</u> can reduce your risk and help protect your investment: if one asset class in your portfolio is performing poorly, there's a chance that another asset class within your portfolio will be performing well. answer: (d) Diversification

Business Law

A1 The Commission on European Contract Law recognizes that throughout Europe there is great interest in developing a common European <u>civil</u> and commercial law.

answer: (a) civil

A2 The efforts and money which it will cost to unify the private law will be *amply* repaid when it is there.

answer: (a) amply

A3 In 1997, the Third Commission began to prepare rules on subjects which are common to contracts, torts and unjust enrichment, such as plurality of creditors and debtors, and *assignment* of debts and claims.

answer: (d) assignment

A4 With a few exceptions the members of the Commission of European Contract Law have been academics, but many of the academics are also <u>practicing</u> lawyers.

answer: (c) practicing

A5 The Members have not been representatives of specific political or governmental <u>interests</u>, and they have all pursued the same objective, to draft the most appropriate contract rules for Europe.

answer: (a) interests

A6 The Principles may be compared with the American Restatement of the Law of Contract, which consists of non-binding rules, or "soft law".

answer: (d) soft law

A7 Some of the Principles of European Contract Law reflect ideas which have not yet <u>materialised</u> in the law of any state.

answer: (c) materialised

A8 The Commission has made an effort to deal with those issues in contract which face business life of today and which may *advance* the trade.

answer: (b) advance

A9 The Council and the Commission of the EU have been invited to prepare new procedural legislation in <u>cross</u> border cases, in particular on those elements which are instrumental to a smooth judicial co-operation.

answer: (c) cross

A10 It is envisaged that the general principles of the law of contracts provided in the PECL will be <u>integrated</u> in what may eventually become a European Civil Code.

answer: (c) integrated

Email Do's and Don't's

A1 Joan Lloyd, of Joan Lloyd & Associates, writes that email is a medium of communication <u>unparalleled</u> for sheer convenience.

answer: (d) unparalleled

A2 However, she warns that it also carries many *pitfalls* and even dangers in the office environment.

answer: (c) pitfalls

A3 Delivering a negative message is difficult, even when it is spoken face-to-face; <u>defensiveness</u> is almost guaranteed when it's received by email.

answer: (b) defensiveness

What's worse, email can be printed and saved: both parties will often haul out their "documentation" to prove how the other party has *wronged* them.

answer: (d) wronged

A5 If you receive an email that <u>ticks</u> you off, and your first reaction is to counterattack, don't; close it and wait 24 hours before you respond.

answer: (d) ticks

A6 Because the tone and <u>inflection</u> are missing, it is more important to use friendly language, descriptive adjectives and carefully chosen words.

answer: (a) inflection

A7 If you don't consider how it will sound on the other end and take steps to shape the delivery so the meaning is understood, you could be doing <u>damage</u> control later.

answer: (c) damage

When I get a sloppy email, with poor punctuation, misspelled words or in lower case letters, it tells me the person just doesn't realize that what and how they write <u>telegraphs</u> their credibility to others.

answer: (c) telegraphs

A9 Email feels private, but it's anything but.

answer: (c) but

A10 Write every email for your boss's eyes: it's a great way to keep you honest and politically sensitive.

answer: (a) politically

Organizing a Business

A1 According to Ron Kurtus of School for Champions, some companies may be <u>mildly</u> successful, but they could be even more profitable if they paid attention to the basics of organization.

answer: (b) mildly

A2 Good organization results in reducing losses due to *duplicate* work or unclear objectives.

answer: (a) duplicate

A3 All personnel do better work, because they know what they should be doing and what their place is in the *scheme* of things.

answer: (d) scheme

A4 In order to improve, you must have a vision or goal of where you want to end <u>up</u>.

answer: (d) up

A5 The primary purpose or reason to start a business <u>entity</u> is to earn profits for its owners or stockholders.

answer: (b) entity

A6 For the *sake* of public relations, such a stated purpose is kept private.

answer: (d) sake

A7 You should also be aware of your core *competencies*: what are you good at?

answer: (b) competencies

A8 Often companies become diluted and start to get into a field that they think is <u>lucrative</u>, but in which they cannot compete.

answer: (b) lucrative

A good <u>mission</u> statement accurately explains why your company exists and what it hopes to achieve in the future.

answer: (c) mission

A10 A very good way to organize your business is by following the <u>ISO</u> 9000 standards; you do not necessarily have to become certified, but you can still use them as a guide in how to effectively operate your business.

answer: (b) ISO

SKUs and Pricing

A1 Sales derive from a product's stock-keeping Units (SKU), the <u>unique</u> combination of the specific quality, price, container size, colour, model, etc, and the product name.

answer: (d) unique

A2 SKUs are what manufacturers produce, what retailers sell, and what consumers buy; <u>brands</u> are what are advertised.

answer: (a) brands

A3 A large proliferation of SKUs for consumer products has led to myriad choices for customers.

answer: (c) proliferation

A4 This has led to complicated supply and demand logistics, <u>erosion</u> of brand loyalty and more pressure on profit margins.

answer: (c) erosion

A5 Buyers have become much more <u>demanding</u> in recent years, forcing retailers to respond more quickly and efficiently.

answer: (b) demanding

A6 Many stores use a psychological pricing strategy called odd pricing, <u>whereby</u> prices end in odd numbers, such as \$19.95.

answer: (b) whereby

A7 Presumably, customers see odd prices as being <u>substantially</u> below even prices, and consequently a bargain. answer: (c) substantially

A8 On the other hand, luxury boutiques, to project a <u>prestigious</u> image for their products, use even pricing such as \$10.00 or \$50.00.

answer: (c) prestigious

A9 Multiple unit pricing is a strategy in which the customer perceives *quantity* buying as involving more savings. answer: (b) quantity

A10 Multiple unit pricing is usually effective in increasing <u>immediate</u> sales of a product, but it may not increase the rate of consumption.

answer: (b) immediate

Managerial Decisions

A1 Dr. Said Atri, Professor of Economics at SUNY, explains that most managerial decisions involve making a choice from among <u>alternative</u> courses of action or options in order to achieve a certain objective. answer: (b) alternative

A2 Optimization is the process by which a desired outcome is achieved through the most efficient course of action.

answer: (d) Optimization

A3 In consumption, a consumer with a <u>given</u> amount of income purchases the mix of goods that provides him or her with the greatest level of satisfaction or utility.

answer: (a) given

A4 Often managerial decisions have to be made subject to some *constraints*.

answer: (b) constraints

A5 For instance, a manager that is trying to cut his labor costs may be under a union <u>contract</u> limiting his ability to lay off workers.

answer: (a) contract

A6 A farmer who wants to take advantage of good market conditions and increase the size of his <u>crop</u> is limited by the amount of land that he has available.

answer: (a) crop

A7 Managerial decisions are not made in a <u>vacuum</u>: economic and market conditions constantly change and managers must decide in accordance with the dynamics of the business environment.

answer: (d) vacuum

As complex as managerial problems may appear, often their various elements can be fitted into microeconomic models; that is why managerial economics is also called "<u>applied microeconomics</u>". answer: (a) applied microeconomics

A9 The manager's internal environment is made up of those factors over which he has at least some <u>degree</u> of control.

answer: (b) degree

A10 Macroeconomics is <u>relevant</u> to managers, as managers are often interested in knowing the state of the economy and the direction of macroeconomic measures such as interest rates and inflation.

answer: (c) relevant

Operations Management

A1 Some claim that management should exist only to support employees' efforts to be fully productive members of the organization — therefore, any form of control is completely <u>counterproductive</u> to management and employees, says Carter McNamara of Authenticity Consulting, LLC.

answer: (d) counterproductive

A2 The phrase "management control" itself can have a negative connotation, e.g. it can sound dominating, coercive and *heavy*-handed.

answer: (b) heavy

A3 Organizations often use <u>standardized</u> documents to ensure complete and consistent information is gathered. answer: (c) standardized

A4 Documents include titles and dates to detect different versions of the document.

answer: (d) versions

A5 Organizations typically require a wide range of reports, e.g. financial reports, status reports, project reports, etc, to *monitor* what's being done, by when and how.

answer: (d) monitor

- A6 Computers have <u>revolutionized</u> administrative controls through use of integrated management information systems, project management software, human resource information systems, office automation software, etc. answer: (d) revolutionized
- A7 Delegation is an approach to getting things done in <u>conjunction</u> with other employees.

answer: (b) conjunction

A8 Delegation generally includes assigning responsibility to an employee to complete a task, granting the employee authority to gain the resources to do the task and letting the employee decide how that task will be carried

out.

answer: (c) out

A9 Typically, the person assigning the task shares <u>accountability</u> with the employee for ensuring the task is completed.

answer: (a) accountability

A10 Evaluation is carefully collecting and analyzing information in order to make managerial decisions.

answer: (b) Evaluation

Human Resources Management

A1 Dr. John Sullivan, Head and Professor of Human Resource Management at San Francisco State University stresses the necessity of establishing a set of assessment tools that will let you know in advance where <u>head</u> count and overhead costs are excessive.

answer: (c) head

A2 In this changing world, it is not uncommon for new markets to open (and close) rapidly, so companies need to have a strategy to move people and resources rapidly from areas of low to areas of a higher <u>return</u>.

answer: (c) return

A3 Developing HR systems and metrics known as "<u>smoke detectors</u>" that indicate potential problems gives us sufficient time to develop plans and strategies to either avoid the problem or minimize its impact.

answer: (d) smoke detectors

A4 A <u>bench</u> strength or back-fill plan differs from succession planning in that it only covers replacing key jobs within a single department; individual managers are held responsible for developing at least one individual to fill every key job.

answer: (a) bench

A5 One of the primary reasons employees leave their jobs is due to a lack of challenge, but HR can dramatically increase <u>retention</u> rates if it gets managers to develop individual "Challenge Plans" for each worker.

answer: (c) retention

A6 Because most companies have eliminated many management positions, there are fewer opportunities for promotion to stimulate workers, so they need to develop <u>horizontal</u> transfer and job rotation plans to ensure the continued development of skills.

answer: (b) horizontal

A7 New hires, as well as our current workers, are demanding an increasing array of benefits and work life balance options like job sharing and sabbaticals.

answer: (a) balance

A8 In order to rapidly <u>redeploy</u> resources and fill unexpected vacancies HR must develop computerized skill or competency inventories.

answer: (b) redeploy

A9 One of the primary reasons that employees quit their jobs are the bad management <u>practices</u> of their direct supervisor.

answer: (d) practices

A10 A strong economy <u>coupled</u> with large swings in the health of world economies makes predicting the supply of labor increasingly difficult.

answer: (d) coupled

Entrepreneurship

A1 Millions of new enterprises are begun each year in spite of a more than 50% failure rate.

answer: (a) failure

A2 There is increasing research on the subject, more and more courses in entrepreneurship, and heightened coverage by the media.

answer: (a) coverage

A3 Initiating a new business involves considerable risk, as well as an effort to overcome all the <u>inertia</u> against innovative ideas.

answer: (b) inertia

A4 The French word "entrepreneur", literally translated, means simply "undertaker".

answer: (d) literally

A5 The entrepreneur's connection with risk evolved in the 17th century, when an entrepreneur was someone who entered into a contract with the government to perform a service or to supply <u>stipulated</u> products.

answer: (d) stipulated

A6 Since the contract price was fixed, any resulting profits or losses <u>reflected</u> the efforts of the entrepreneur — the better he performed, the more profit he made.

answer: (d) reflected

A7 In the 18th century, the person with capital was <u>differentiated</u> from the one who needed capital; in other words, the entrepreneur was distinguished from the capital provider.

answer: (a) differentiated

A8 In contrast to an entrepreneur, a venture capitalist is a professional money manager who makes risk investments from a <u>pool</u> of capital to obtain a high rate of return.

answer: (a) pool

A9 In the mid-20th century, the *notion* of an entrepreneur as an innovator was established.

answer: (b) notion

A10 The concept of innovation and newness is now an *integral* part of entrepreneurship.

answer: (b) integral