

ODPOVĚDNÍ ZKOUŠKOVÝ LIST STUDENTA**ANGLICKÝ JAZYK A2****Studijní obor:** MF/PMF/EAKS/PEAKS
PE/PPE/KLZ/PKLZ/MAR/PMAR/MBA**Varianta testu:** VZOR**Časový limit:** 45 min**Pomůcky:** bez pomůcek**Jméno a příjmení:****Studijní skupina:****Datum zkoušky:****Obdržené listy (nové):****Čas zkoušky (od – do):****Odevzdané strany (popsané):****Číslo pokusu:****Poznámka:** možno i více správných odpovědí**SPRÁVNÉ ODPOVĚDI ZAKROUŽKUJTE**

- Even though the meeting went on for three hours, there was not enough time to
- 1) discuss all the topics on the _____. (2 body)
- a) list
 - b) index
 - c) contents
 - d) minutes
 - e) agenda
- I can see from your _____, that you have had five different jobs in the
- 2) last three years. (2 body)
- a) apply
 - b) applying
 - c) motivation
 - d) application
 - e) cover
- You can _____ the cost of insuring your car if you keep it in a garage.
- 3) (2 body)
- a) cut
 - b) drop
 - c) low
 - d) refine
 - e) Slice
- _____ on the stock market just before Christmas is usually very slow.
- 4) (2 body)
- a) Trading
 - b) Shopping
 - c) Working
 - d) Pricing
 - e) Adding

5) It was considered a very good time to apply for a _____ to buy a flat, because the interest rates were very low. (2 body)

- a) leasing
- b) mortgage
- c) current account
- d) borrowing
- e) fee

6) The bank will simply not let you _____ any money unless you can prove that you have been in a regular employment for at least three years. (2 body)

- a) lent
- b) lend
- c) borrow
- d) loan
- e) mortgage

7) You should have read the _____ of payment as soon as you received the invoice. (2 body)

- a) terms
- b) types
- c) orders
- d) lists
- e) reasons

8) The first goal in writing a business letter is to attract the recipient's _____. (2 body)

- a) attention
- b) address
- c) taste
- d) services
- e) goods

9) Offshoring is a kind of _____. (2 body)

- a) HRM
- b) headhunting
- c) freelancer
- d) outsourcing
- e) contract

10) The Czech National Bank is a _____ of the Czech republic. (2 body)

- a) the main bank
- b) the central bank
- c) the special bank
- d) the head bank
- e) the highest bank

11) A document displaying all the financial activities and results of an organization during one year is called _____. (2 body)

- a) an annual report
- b) a balance sheet
- c) an invoice
- d) a bill
- e) a cash flow statement

- _____ are debts that will have to be paid in a period of time longer than one year. (2 body)
- Long-term liabilities
 - Long-term assets
 - Long-time liabilities
 - Long-time debts
 - Long-time assets

- The price of one currency in terms of another is expressed by the _____. (2 body)
- interest rate
 - exchange rate
 - currency
 - money
 - price

- _____ are people working manually. (2 body)
- Blue-collars
 - White-collars
 - Green-collars
 - Black collars
 - Unskilled

- _____ is another name for the administrative staff. (2 body)
- Blue-collars
 - White-collars
 - Green-collars
 - Black collars
 - Unskilled

- He is only a _____ worker. He works less than 40 hours in a week. (2 body)
- hard-time
 - leisure-time
 - spare-time
 - full-time
 - part-time

- They spent the afternoon negotiating to finally come to _____. (2 body)
- chairperson
 - minutes
 - an agenda
 - a conclusion
 - an end

- Companies should not create _____ to regulate the prices and sales conditions of the products and services they offer. (2 body)
- joint-ventures
 - hostile takeovers
 - cartels
 - mergers
 - friendly takeovers

19) The regular meeting of shareholders is called _____. (2 body)

- a) HRM
- b) EGM
- c) AGM
- d) NGO
- e) GDP

20) _____ is the date when a particular sum of money has to be paid. (2 body)

- a) Payment time
- b) Deadline
- c) Due date
- d) Invoice
- e) Expectancy

21) According to _____, people hate work and they will do everything to avoid it. (2 body)

- a) theory Y
- b) theory X
- c) all managers
- d) some theorists of management
- e) educated people

22) According to _____, including employees in some decision-making processes is beneficial for the company. (2 body)

- a) theory Y
- b) theory X
- c) all managers
- d) some theorists of management
- e) educated people

23) _____ is the money old people regularly get from the state. (2 body)

- a) Pension
- b) Remuneration
- c) Salary
- d) Commission
- e) Interest

24) A _____ may offer its shares publically. (2 body)

- a) limited liability company
- b) sole trader
- c) general partnership
- d) joint-stock company
- e) cooperative

25) People seeking professionals for very important jobs are called _____. (2 body)

- a) head seekers
- b) human resources managers
- c) detectives
- d) brainhunters
- e) headhunters

26) VAT is a kind of tax that is _____. (2 body)

- a) progressive
- b) regressive
- c) usually avoided
- d) direct
- e) indirect

27) _____ is the tax levied on products such as tobacco, petrol, alcohol etc. (2 body)

- a) Excise tax
- b) Green tax
- c) Income tax
- d) VAT
- e) Inheritance tax

28) _____ is the tax you have to pay in case you become an heir. (2 body)

- a) Excise tax
- b) Green tax
- c) Income tax
- d) VAT
- e) Inheritance tax

29) _____ are special kind of taxes imposed on goods imported from abroad. (2 body)

- a) Tariffs
- b) Green taxes
- c) Income taxes
- d) Transport taxes
- e) Transfer taxes

30) Managers capable of _____ give their subordinates responsibility for work rather than doing everything themselves. (2 body)

- a) delegation
- b) leadership
- c) charisma
- d) skills
- e) decision-making

31) Parent _____ is a period of time during which a caretaker is absent from work to care for his/her offspring at home. (2 body)

- a) pause
- b) holiday
- c) off
- d) out
- e) leave

32) _____ is the tax levied on the income of companies. (2 body)

- a) Corporation tax
- b) Company tax
- c) Income tax
- d) VAT
- e) Inheritance tax

- 33) _____ indicates how easy it would be to convert an asset into cash. (2 body)
- a) security
 - b) solvency
 - c) liquidity
 - d) easiness
 - e) wealth
- 34) _____ are debts that must be paid within one year. (2 body)
- a) Current liabilities
 - b) Long-term liabilities
 - c) Current assets
 - d) Normal assets
 - e) Short-time liabilities
- 35) _____ are people we borrowed money from. (2 body)
- a) Creditors
 - b) Debtors
 - c) Givers
 - d) Bookkeepers
 - e) Borrowers

Neither a Borrower Nor a Lender Be

Both borrowers and lenders in the sub-prime mortgage market are wishing they had listened to the old saying: neither a borrower nor a lender be. Last year people with poor credit ratings borrowed \$ 605 billion in mortgages, a figure that is about 20 % of the home-loan market. It includes people who cannot afford to meet the mortgage payments on expensive homes they have bought, and low-income buyers. In some cases, the latter could not even meet the first payment. Lenders include banks like HSBC, which may have lost almost \$ 7 billion.

Both sides can be blamed. Lenders, after the 2–3 percentage point premium they could charge, offered loans, known as 'liar loans', with no down payments and without any income verification to people with bad credit histories. They believed that rising house prices would cover them in the event of default. Borrowers ignored the fact that interest rates would rise after an initial period. One result is that default rates on these sub-prime mortgages reached 14 % last year- a record. The problems in this market also threaten to spread to the rest of the mortgage market, which would reduce the flow of credit available to the shrinking numbers of consumers still interested in buying property.

So, the housing market will remain weak; borrowers with weak credit histories will find the credit window closed; people with adjustable-rate mortgages will have to spend less so they can meet their increased payments; tighter lending standards and falling home prices will reduce consumers' ability to tap the equity in their homes. But as long

as the labour market remains strong, which it has done despite job losses in housing-related industries, and as long as real incomes continue to go up, consumers might complain, but they are unlikely to go on a buyers' strike on a scale that will make this slowdown become a recession.

Therefore, we should not be too worried, but, at the same time, we should be a bit cautious and watch closely how things develop.

36) Sub-prime mortgage loans were offered...

(6 bodů)

- a) only to the poorest families.
- b) to people who wanted to buy very expensive houses
- c) to people with poor credit histories.
- d) to no one.
- e) to all the applicants.

37) Who believed that rising house prices would cover them in the event of a default?

(6 bodů)

- a) Borrowers
- b) Lenders
- c) Both
- d) No one
- e) Fools

38) Borrowers have been caught out ...

(6 bodů)

- a) because they lied when applying for the loan.
- b) because house prices have risen.
- c) because interest rates rise after a while.
- d) because they lost their jobs.
- e) because the real estate market collapsed.

39) According to the text, people with adjustable-rate mortgages ...

(6 bodů)

- a) will not be able to get credit.
- b) will have to economise.
- c) have weak credit histories.
- d) will have to reduce their expenditures.
- e) will be allowed to get another mortgage.

40) The housing market problems ...

(6 bodů)

- a) could easily tip the country in recession.
- b) are unlikely to tip the country into recession.
- c) will cause a buyers' strike.
- d) may cause disasters.
- e) is not dangerous at all.