Примерные образцы экзаменационных тестовых заданий по английскому языку для поступающих в магистратуру.

Test
1. Please check everything before you … .
   a. will have left           b. would leave           c. will leave              d. leave

2. Many people have lost faith in doctors and are turning to … medicine.
   a. altered          b. alternating            c. alternate            d.alternative

3. Robert Scott was … the best explorer of his times.
   a. looked upon                  c. respected for
   b. regarded as                    d. honoured

4. Mobile phones have been … for a long time now.
   a. around           b. about            c. round           d. along

5. I don’t know what to … of Christina’s odd behaviour just lately.
   a. do            b. get            c. make           d. have

6. He is probably one of the most famous authors of our times. … he leads a simple life and avoids the public eye.
   a. Despite        b. So          c. Nevertheless             d. Therefore

7. The accident had a(n) … effect on her.
   a. extensive          b. profound              c. wide           d. total

8. Stop wasting your time … football. You will never be really good … playing it.
   a. at; on       b. for; in        c. on; at           d. on; in

9. If you … to me, you … in such trouble now.
   a. had listened; wouldn’t have been
   b. would listen; weren’t
c. would have listened; wouldn’t have been
d. had listened; wouldn’t be

10. Go out and get a paper for me, will you ?
   I need to see … .
   a. what the news are  c. what the news is
   b. what are news       d. what’s news

Text

Cultural differences between Japanese and American managers have presented the biggest obstacles to Japanese companies investing in America.

A seminar for Japanese executives working in America was attended by 25 men, nearly all of them in identical dark suits. Despite the room's stifling heating system, they resolutely refused to remove their jackets. Their coffee break lasted exactly the scheduled ten minutes. They began to
ask questions only after they had got to know one another a bit better at lunch. They were usually deferential and always polite.

A similar seminar for 25 Americans working for Japanese subsidiaries in America included eight women. Several of the men removed their jackets on entering the room. A ten-minute coffee break stretched beyond 20 minutes. Participants asked questions and several aggressively contradicted what the speakers had to say.

According to Mr Thomas Lifson of Harvard and Mr Yoshihiro Tsurumi of New York's Baruch College - the two main speakers at both seminars - misunderstandings between Japanese and American managers are possible at nearly every encounter. They can begin at the first recruiting interview. A big American company typically hires people to fill particular slots. Its bosses know that Americans are mobile people, who have a limited commitment to any particular employer or part of the country. As a result, jobs are clearly defined and so are the skills needed to fill them. American firms hire and fire almost at will.

The assumptions (and the expectations) of the Japanese managers of Japanese subsidiaries in America could hardly be more different. They hire people more for the skills they will acquire after joining the company than for their existing skills.

American managers rely heavily on number-packed memoranda and the like. The Japanese colleagues prefer informal consultations which lead eventually to a consensus. According to Mr Tsurumi, they find comical the sight of American managers in neighboring offices exchanging memos.

Confronted with a dispute between middle managers, most Japanese superiors refuse to become involved, expecting the managers themselves to resolve the issue. The Americans conclude, wrongly, that their Japanese bosses are indecisive or incompetent. Japanese managers do not share the American belief that conflict is inevitable, and sometimes healthy. They want to believe that employees form one big happy family.

Text
Choose the best answer.

1. What did cultural differences between Japanese and American managers result in?
   A. Americans refused to work in Japan.
   B. Managers became more interested in studying each other’s culture.
   C. Japanese found it more difficult to do business in America.
   D. Managers were made to attend special courses to study culture.

2. It took Americans 20 minutes to ...
   A. argue with the speakers.
   B. resume work after a break.
   C. remove their jackets.
   D. invite women to take part in the seminar.
3. According to the text, what are Americans like?
   A. They are devoted to a particular employer.
   B. They like to work in a certain part of the country.
   C. They often change jobs.
   D. They seldom possess necessary skills.

4. Japanese superiors don't intervene in disputes, because...
   A. they are incompetent.
   B. they are indecisive.
   C. they believe that conflict is inevitable and sometimes healthy.
   D. they want employees to solve problems themselves.

5. What do Americans think about their Japanese bosses?
   A. They like conflicts.
   B. They can't make decisions.
   C. They are very competent.
   D. They form one big family.