

Egzamin uniwersytecki z terminologią ekonomiczną jest egzaminem programowym przeznaczonym dla studentów Wydziału Ekonomiczno – Socjologicznego i Wydziału Zarządzania po czterech semestrach nauki języka. Sprawdza znajomość struktur gramatycznych na poziomie B2, wymaga swobodnego formułowania wypowiedzi pisemnych na tematy ekonomiczne, czytania ze zrozumieniem i wnioskowania na poziomie C1.

EGZAMIN UNIWERSYTECKI Z JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO DLA STUDENTÓW WYDZIAŁU EKONOMICZNO - SOCJOLOGICZNEGO I WYDZIAŁU ZARZĄDZANIA

I. Read the following extract and do all the subsequent exercises.

If you are in business as a sole trader you will have many advantages, such as being independent with nobody else to consult, thus keeping all the profits of the business and not having to share them with other people. However, you will also suffer from a number of disadvantages, including the possibility of having to work long hours if the business requires it, the problem of keeping the business running if you are sick. The most important of all is unlimited liability, which means you are personally responsible for all debts of your business. For these and other reasons, it is not surprising that sole traders sometimes combine to form partnerships. If, as a sole trader, you contemplate doing this, there are both advantages and disadvantages.

One important advantage is that the responsibility is now shared instead of being carried by one person alone. Another advantage is that the working hours can be shared if necessary – or at least shortened. There is also less worry about ill health because if either you or your partner is sick the other one can carry on the business until the sick partner recovers. If you enter into a partnership there is usually more money available than in a sole trader business, and this can enable the business to expand if you and your partner agree.

In planning for the future, both you and your partner can promote ideas instead of one person having to do this alone as a sole trader. As the old saying goes, “Two heads are better than one.”

However, as with everything, there are disadvantages as well as advantages in a partnership. Probably the most important one is that as the owner of a one-person business has unlimited liability for the debts of the business, so the partners have unlimited liability for the partnership. At worst, this could mean that you would be liable for your partner’s actions if he or she fails to act as you formally agreed and leave you responsible.

As you have a partner, no decisions can be made without consulting him or her first, and in the case where speed is necessary this could cause delay and a loss of business. If you and your partner differ over decisions, policies and plans, this could lead to friction between the two of you, and in an extreme case, the termination of the partnership.

(a) Decide whether the following statements are True or False placing the letter T or F next to them (punktacja: 10 x 1 = 10)

1. Working as a sole trader has only advantages.
2. Sole traders never work long hours.
3. In a partnership both partners are responsible for all actions.
4. In the case of your partner’s illness you take over his or her duties.
5. It is easier to expand business as a sole trader than in a partnership.

6. Promoting new ideas is necessary in any business.
7. In a one-person business you must pay all your debts yourself.
8. If a partner is dishonest you may have to pay also his or her debts.
9. In a partnership you can make your own decisions if you want to.
10. If partners can't agree about aspects of running business, it may result in ending co-operation.

(b) *Give derivatives of the following words* (punktacja: 15 x 1 = 15):

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
a.	a. decision	a.	a.
a.	a. loss b.	a.	-----
a. to lead	a. b.	a.	-----
a.	a. b.	a. shared	-----
a.	a.	a. surprising	a.

(c) *Find synonyms in the text of the following words and expressions* (10 x 1.5 = 15):

1. one-man business
2. to ask
3. to be necessary
4. essential
5. to continue
6. to advertise
7. disagreement
8. money that you owe
9. able to be used
10. bad point

II. From among three different possibilities choose the correct one underlining the chosen word or expression (punktacja: 10 x 2 = 20)

Example: I (cut, have cut, have been cut) myself.

1. December is the (busy, most busy, busiest) month of the year in our business.
2. What (happened, has happened, had happened) at the meeting yesterday?
3. They should concentrate (at, in, on) the problem of quality.
4. The Sales Manager said he (is going, was going, will be going) to resign.
5. Coca-Cola (was, has been, was being) invented by John Pemberton in the 19th century.
6. The Plaza Hotel, (who, that, which) is near the conference centre, charges US\$ 550 per person.
7. If you order 1,000 units, we (will, would, will be) offer 10% discount.
8. I'd like to know which department (do you work, work you, you work) in.
9. The boss is not available at present, he (is chairing, will chair, was chairing) a meeting.
10. You (can't, must, should) have phoned us earlier, now it is too late.

III. Supplement these sentences using words written in bold. Use from two to five words in each sentence (punktacja: 5 x 2 = 10):

Example: they are packing these goods now.

being These goodsare being packed.... now.

1. Where did they test the prototype?

was Where

2. I am certain that they have made a mistake.

have They a mistake.

3. He worked in this company many years ago.

used He in this company many years ago.

4. "We will deliver the goods within one week"- she promised.

would She promised within one week.

5. They will lower the price if you increase the order.

unless They won't the order.

IV. Write a short report (about 100 words) on the following topic:

"Piracy in Poland" (punktacja: max. 20).