

BEC Vantage practice test 1

READING 1 hour

PART ONE

Questions 1–7

- Look at the statements below and the four paragraphs.
- Which section (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) does each statement 1–7 refer to?
- For each statement 1–7, mark one letter (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**).
- You will need to use some of these letters more than once.

Example:

0 The organisation is an eye-care company. D

- 1 This organisation is a public limited company. _____
- 2 The organisation does not seem to have offices in Australia. _____
- 3 Glasses are one of the products the company manufactures. _____
- 4 This organisation belongs to another business organisation. _____
- 5 The organisation is related to information technology. _____
- 6 The organisation may also be called an optical equipment company. _____
- 7 The pre-tax profits of the organisation were flat. _____

A

XYZ, the media sales and market research group, yesterday said that it saw tentative signs of recovery in the US and expected global advertising spending next year to grow by nearly 3 percent. The forecast came as the company announced first-half revenues up by 10 percent to £273.3 million, although pre-tax profits for the period were flat at £27.5 million before goodwill. The shares edged 2 pounds higher to 71 pounds.

B

AK has developed a unique approach to transforming service delivery in the public sector by rapidly identifying and delivering substantial service and financial improvements. Backed by 5a, Europe's leading venture capital company, we have established a nationwide client base and consistently outperform our targets. Our team of highly motivated, resilient and energetic people value commitment, integrity, teamwork and a sense of humour. All employees, over 1600, are shareholders.

C

ZH is a leading marketing and technology agency that helps clients use the Internet to grow their sales and trade profitably. For example, the website we built for HC generated over \$20 billion of e-commerce. We work with market-leading brands to get and keep customers and increase their value in the most cost-efficient way. ZH is part of Gocom — the world's largest communications holding company — and was founded in 1995. We have more than 600 professionals, and eight offices in the US, Europe and Asia.

D

This manufacturing centre of excellence, with a workforce of 1,000 people, is of pivotal strategic importance within the European operations of this global eye-care company. Manufacturing very high volumes of vision care products in a regulated, continuous process driven, clean room manufacturing environment, the facility which supplies to global markets is poised for sustained growth in terms of volume and new product innovation in the next 12 months.

PART TWO

Questions 8–12

- Read the article below about the securities exchange.
- Choose the best sentence to fill each of the gaps.
- For each gap **8–12**, mark one letter (**A–G**).
- Do not use any letter more than once.
- There is an example at the beginning, (**0**).

The Securities Exchange

When people buy stock, most do so through one of the securities exchanges or marketplaces for stocks and bonds. These marketplaces are commonly called “stock exchanges” and they provide a meeting place for both the buyer and seller. To understand why such securities or stock exchanges are important in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds, consider what would happen if you, and everyone who wanted to buy or sell securities, had to find your own buyer or seller. (**0**) A More importantly, how would you find out who is interested in selling that stock to you (or buying it from you)?

In order to handle such marketing problems, securities exchanges sprung up. These exchanges are nothing more than locations where stocks are bought and sold. And since there is a common meeting place for these transactions, people who are interested in buying and selling go there, or send their representatives. The result is a very systematic market process, where transactions are handled in an orderly manner and the operations are both supervised and regulated by law. (**8**) _____

Buying and Selling Securities

The general approach in buying and selling securities, regardless of the exchange where they are purchased, is basically the same. We provide a general picture of how security transactions take place; and for a fuller understanding, we will discuss some of the important terminology and functions of security trading. (**9**) _____ How would you go about buying stock in a major corporation? It's really quite simple. First, you would decide what you want to buy — such as 100 shares of IBM. (**10**) _____

Assuming your broker works for a major stock brokerage, the order would be telephoned directly to a company clerk on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. The clerk would hand the order to a member of the Exchange who is a partner in the brokerage. This individual would then go to the appropriate locale on the trading floor and ask for the latest quote on IBM. Let us say it is “70 to a quarter”. (**11**) _____

If your broker wants it, a sale can be struck at \$70.25, since the order calls for a purchase at the current market price. More likely, however, your broker will bid \$70.125 and hopes to save you in $\frac{1}{8}$ of a point or \$12.5. And it is likely that another broker with the order to sell will show up and accept the bid of \$70 $\frac{1}{8}$. The two brokers will then initial each other's sale orders and see that the transaction is relayed to the Exchange employee known as reporter. The reporter sees that the sale is reported and a few minutes later it will come out on the ticker tape.

Bulls and Bears

What does "a bull" mean? It is a term that is used to refer to an investor who expects prices to rise. (12) _____

Of course, the market will not always rise. Sometimes stocks drop and remain low for extended periods of time. Those investors who expect stock prices to decline are known as "bears". During the Great Depression, the bears made a great deal of money. While the bulls were "buying long" the bears were "selling short".

- A** How would you know what a fair price for the security is?
- B** This means that someone is currently bidding "\$70 for the stock and another party is willing to sell at \$70.25".
- C** How are stocks actually purchased?
- D** "Bulls" buy in anticipation of the market going up.
- E** In this way, the buyer or seller is ensured that the best price is secured and they are not short-changed or cheated in any way.
- F** Then you would place a call to your stockbroker, who would enter an order to buy the 100 shares at the current market price.
- G** If the market is going down, the only way to recover your investment is to hang on to the stock and wait for it to come back.

PART THREE

Questions 13–18

- Read the article below about the US banking system and the questions.
- For each question **13–18**, mark one letter (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) for the answer you choose.

The US Banking System

The stability of the US banking system is maintained by means of supervision and regulation, inspections, deposit insurance, and loans to troubled banks. For over 50 years, these precautions have prevented banking panics. However, there have been some close calls. The collapse of Continental Illinois Bank & Trusted Company of Chicago in 1984 did not bring down the banking system, but it certainly rattled some windows.

In the late 1970s, Continental soared to a leadership position among Midwestern banks. Parts of its growth strategy were risky, however. It made many loans in the energy field, including \$1 billion that it took over from Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City. To obtain the funds it needed to make these loans, Continental relied heavily on short-term borrowing from other banks and large, 30-day certificates of deposit — "hot money", in banking jargon. At least one Continental

officer saw danger signs and wrote a warning memo to her supervisors, but the memo went unheeded. Although the Comptroller of the Currency inspected Continental on a regular basis, it failed to see how serious its problems were going to be.

Penn Square Bank was closed by regulators in July 1982. When energy prices began to slip, most of the \$1 billion in loans that Continental had taken over from the smaller banks turned out to be bad. Other loans to troubled companies such as Chrysler, International Harvester, and Braniff looked questionable. Seeing these problems, hot money owners began to pull their funds out of Continental.

By the spring in 1984, a run on Continental had begun. In May, the bank had to borrow \$3.5 billion from the Fed to replace overnight funds it had lost. But this was not enough. To try to stem the outflow of deposits from Continental, the FDIC agreed to guarantee not just the first \$100,000 of each depositor's money but all of it. Nevertheless, the run continued.

Federal regulators tried hard to find a sound bank that could take over Continental — a common way of rescuing failing banks. But Continental was just too big for anyone to buy. By July, all hope of a private sector rescue had been dashed. Regulators faced a stark choice: Let Continental collapse, or take it over themselves.

Letting the bank fail seemed too risky. It was estimated that more than 100 banks had placed enough funds in Continental to put them at risk if Continental failed. Thus, on a rainy Thursday at the end of July, the FDIC in effect nationalized Continental Illinois at a cost of \$4.5 billion. This kept the bank's doors open and prevented a chain reaction. However, in all but a technical sense, Continental had become the biggest bank failure in US history.

- 13 In the spring of 1984, Continental experienced a run attributed to _____.
A short-term borrowing from other banks
B a risky growth strategy
C questionable loans to troubled banks
D all of the above
- 14 By July, all hope of a private sector rescue was _____.
A destroyed
B absurd
C desperate
D damaged
- 15 Which is not the reason that hot money owners began to pull their funds out of Continental?
A Penn Square Bank was closed by regulators.
B To find a sound bank was hard.
C Loans that Continental had taken over from the smaller banks turned out to be bad.
D Other loans to troubled companies looked questionable.
- 16 Banking panics may not be prevented by means of _____.
A deposit insurance
B inspections
C long-term borrowing
D regulation
- 17 Which of the following was not in trouble?
A International Harvester.
B Chrysler.
C Braniff.
D FDIC.

- 18 The word “stark” in the fifth paragraph means _____.
 A bare
 B blunt
 C extreme
 D harsh

PART FOUR

Questions 19–33

- Read the article below about honesty in job interviews.
- Choose the best word to fill each gap from **A, B, C** or **D**.
- For each question **19–33**, mark one letter (**A, B, C** or **D**).
- There is an example at the beginning, **(0)**.

Catching out the Dishonest Candidate

Most personnel managers agree that job interviews are one of the least objective recruitment methods. But the advantages of testing are not going to change the **(0)** A of the interview to employers. The appeal of the interview has everything to do with the **(19)** _____ factor.

Most people believe they are a **(20)** _____ judge of character and trust their instinctive feelings. We might use some kind of test to aid the **(21)** _____ process, but we usually pick a candidate who interviews well, has good **(22)** _____ and an impressive work record.

But **(23)** _____ the candidate lies or is less than completely honest, “This can be a serious problem for employers”, **(24)** _____ Alan Conrad, Chief Executive at Optimus Recruitment. “The most difficult liars to find out are those who **(25)** _____ half-truths rather than complete lies.” Research **(26)** _____ that up to 75 percent of curriculum vitae are deliberately inaccurate. The most common practice is **(27)** _____.

Interviewers should therefore concentrate on areas of **(28)** _____ such as gaps between periods of employment and job **(29)** _____ that seem strange. “Focusing on these areas will force candidates to tell the truth or become increasingly **(30)** _____. This is usually when people signal their **(31)** _____ by their body language. Sweat on the upper lip, false smiles and nervous hand movements all **(32)** _____ discomfort.”

Conrad does not suggest an aggressive police-style interview technique, but insists that **(33)** _____ inspection of curriculum vitae is absolutely essential. Only by asking the right questions can you confirm the suitability of the candidate or put pressure on those who are being less than completely honest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 0 A attraction | B discipline | C rules | D regulations |
| 19 A emotion | B feeling | C human | D person |
| 20 A reasonable | B sensible | C substantial | D normal |
| 21 A choice | B selection | C identification | D discovery |
| 22 A examinations | B papers | C notes | D qualifications |
| 23 A pretend | B think | C suppose | D fantasise |
| 24 A reveals | B admits | C exaggerates | D explains |
| 25 A say | B tell | C inform | D talk |

26	A shows	B predicts	C calculates	D reckons
27	A ignorance	B forgetfulness	C omission	D carelessness
28	A error	B incorrectness	C uncertainty	D indecision
29	A descriptions	B advertisements	C interpretations	D routines
30	A untrue	B illegal	C dishonest	D criminal
31	A annoyance	B anger	C anxiety	D disappointment
32	A indicate	B prove	C present	D picture
33	A immediate	B tight	C near	D close

PART FIVE

Questions 34–45

- Read the consumer reaction report below.
- In most of the lines **34–45** there is one extra word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the meaning of the text. Some lines, however, are correct.
- If a line is correct, write **CORRECT**.
- If there is an extra word in the line, write **the extra word** in CAPITAL LETTERS.
- The exercise begins with two examples, (0) and (00).

Examples

0	C	O	R	R	E	C	T	
00	W	I	T	H				

Consumer Reaction Report

- 0 We have completed our market research on testing consumer reaction to your
- 00 brands and products, and attached with you will find a statistical analysis which
- 34 is as the result of that research. This preliminary report is a summary of our
- 35 findings, conclusions, and suggestions about which you might like to discuss with
- 36 us after you have considered the results.
- 37 Our survey was based on discussions moderated by a psychological member who has took
- 38 a number of groups, some who were used and some who did not use your products.
- 39 On the results of the discussions we constructed a questionnaire which was
- 40 presented to a random sample of 500 people who reflecting the population
- 41 distribution of this country. We asked them about their preferences and
- 42 awareness of your products while compared to others on the market, and from
- 43 this usage and attitude study we did produced a profile of your brands compared
- 44 with other companies' brands.
- 45 The lists attached that show the statistical breakdown in answers to our questions.

WRITING 45 minutes

PART ONE

- You are the HR manager of a company. Your assistant sent you an email and asked for 3 days off to attend a seminar on team building.
- Write a reply to him:
 - saying he cannot go
 - explaining the reason.
- Write 40–50 words.**

PART TWO

- You are the owner of a toy factory. A retailer has sent you a letter summarising a recent negotiation. You have already made some handwritten notes on the letter.
- Then, using **all** your handwritten notes, write a **reply** to the retailer.
- Write 120–140 words.**

Dear Martha,

It was good to see you again last week and we are delighted to inform you that Big Boss will be included in our winter catalogue.

As promised, listed below are the points agreed upon at the meeting.

- The contract is about the Big Boss in three colours.
- You will grant us exclusive import rights for Big Boss in the US.
- The quantity will be 15,000 pieces, with a further option of 4,000.
- The price per piece will be \$6.00 for the first 15,000. You will confirm the price for the optional 4,000 pieces.
- The initial payment will be made after receiving the first batch of goods.

Please let me know if further clarification is needed. I am looking forward to your written confirmation.

Best regards,
Stephanie Powell
Chief Purchaser

Great!

What colours?

5,000

Already confirmed.
\$5.75

before

LISTENING 40 minutes (including 10 minutes' transfer time)

PART ONE

Questions 1–12

- You will hear three telephone conversations or messages.
- Write **one or two words or a number** in the numbered spaces on the notes or forms below.
- You will hear each recording twice.

Conversation One (Questions 1–4)

- Look at the form below.
- You will hear a woman changing the arrangement.

MESSAGE	
To: Frank Larsen	Date: November 7th
From: Amanda (1) _____	Tel: (2) _____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your message received. She's not (3) _____ the following week. The meeting is suggested on 28 November. Could you call her and (4) _____ the date? 	

Conversation Two (Questions 5–8)

- Look at the notes below.
- You will hear a woman checking the details of a job advertisement.

Recruitment Ad #R9274758	
Position:	(5) _____ for immediate employment
Salary:	Competitive salary plus (6) _____
Documents:	full CV, references and details of (7) _____ salary
Interview schedule:	the week commencing 21st June
Application deadline:	25th (8) _____

Conversation Three (Questions 9–12)

- Look at the notes below.
- You will hear a man telephoning to book a flight ticket.

**Coast Travel Agency
Booking Form**

Customer Name: (9) _____
Destination: **Detroit**
Date of Departure: **25th**
Transfer at: (10) _____
Class of Ticket: (11) _____
Cost (return flight): **\$1,128**
Method of payment: (12) _____

PART TWO
Questions 13–22

Section One
(Questions 13–17)

- You will hear five short recordings.
- For each recording, decide where it happens.
- Write one letter (**A–H**) next to the number of the recording.
- Do not use any letter more than once.
- You will hear the five recordings twice.

13 _____
14 _____
15 _____
16 _____
17 _____

A exhibition
B bank
C office letting agency
D post office
E airport
F travel agency
G supermarket
H hotel

Section Two
(Questions 18–22)

- You will hear another five recordings.
- For each recording, decide what the speaker is doing.
- Write one letter (**A–H**) next to the number of the recording.
- Do not use any letter more than once.
- You will hear the five recordings twice.

- 18 _____
- 19 _____
- 20 _____
- 21 _____
- 22 _____

- A** making a complaint
- B** requesting some information
- C** changing an arrangement
- D** declining an offer
- E** giving feedback
- F** confirming arrangements
- G** making an offer
- H** asking for permission

PART THREE

Questions 23–30

- You will hear Eilish O'Shea, Public Relations Manager at Skoda, talking about how Skoda changed public attitudes to the brand.
- For each question **23–30**, mark one letter (**A**, **B**, or **C**) for the correct answer.
- You will hear the recording twice.

23 People used to make jokes about Skoda because they thought _____.

- A** the look of the cars was strange
- B** the quality of the cars was poor
- C** the cars were very boring

24 Central European engineering _____.

- A** had very high standards traditionally
- B** only started to improve after 1948
- C** has not developed since 1948

25 Skoda re-launched its brand in 1995 with a _____.

- A** range of new models
- B** new network of showrooms
- C** major advertising campaign

26 Good press is more powerful than advertising because _____.

- A** it communicates the message more quickly
- B** the message can reach a lot more people
- C** it is based on independent opinions

27 The company took journalists to the Czech Republic to _____.

- A** show them the manufacturing plant
- B** enable them to attend the launch of the Octavia
- C** thank them for the positive coverage they gave Skoda

28 According to a recent UK consumer survey, _____.

- A** the company has sold over 40,000 cars in the UK
- B** Skoda consumers are the most satisfied car owners
- C** Central European engineering is the best in Europe

29 Eilish thinks the success of PR is best measured by _____.

- A** customer satisfaction surveys
- B** the amount of press coverage
- C** the company's sales

30 The most satisfying part of Eilish's job is _____.

- A** working in a small team
- B** having responsibility and influence
- C** solving difficult problems

You now have 10 minutes to transfer your answers to your Answer Sheet.

SPEAKING 14 minutes

PART ONE

In this part, the interlocutor asks questions to each of the candidates in turn. You have to give information about yourself and express personal opinions.

PART TWO

In this part of the test, you are asked to give a short talk on a business topic. You have to choose one of the topics from the three below and then talk for about one minute. You have one minute to prepare your ideas.

A: What is important when ...?

Attending a business conference

- Listening to presentations
- Giving your personal opinions
-
-

B: What is important when ...?

Choosing a hotel for a client of your company

- Location of the hotel
- Hotel facilities
-
-

C: What is important when ...?

Working with a new boss

- Making a good impression
- Being friendly to your new boss
-
-

PART THREE

In this part of the test, you are given a discussion topic. You have 30 seconds to look at the task prompt, and then about three minutes to discuss the topic with your partner. After that, the examiner will ask you more questions related to the topic.

For **two** candidates

Organising a Language Training Programme

The technical company you work for exports its products abroad, and needs foreign language speakers among its staff.

You have been asked to help organise a language training programme for the staff.

Discuss the situation together, and decide:

- whether the company should organise group or individual training sessions
- whether training should take place during or after working hours.

For **three** candidates

Organising a Language Training Programme

The technical company you work for exports its products abroad, and needs foreign language speakers among its staff.

You have been asked to help organise a language training programme for the staff.

Discuss the situation together, and decide:

- which staff members would benefit most from language training
- whether the company should organise group or individual training sessions
- whether training should take place during or after working hours.

Follow-on questions

- What types of language training have you found to be most useful? (Why?)
- How do you think companies can evaluate the effectiveness of language training programmes? (Why?)
- How important do you think it is for companies to recruit staff who speak other languages? (Why? / Why not?)
- Should staff be asked to bear some of the costs of language training? (Why? / Why not?)
- Do you think that language training will continue to be important to companies? (Why? / Why not?)
- What other skills do you think are important when doing business internationally? (Why?)

BEC Vantage practice test 1

参考答案及听力文本

参考答案

Reading

Part One

1 A 2 C 3 D 4 C 5 C 6 D 7 A

Part Two

8 E 9 C 10 F 11 B 12 D

Part Three

13 B 14 A 15 B 16 A 17 D 18 D

Part Four

19 C 20 A 21 B 22 D 23 C 24 D 25 B
26 A 27 C 28 C 29 A 30 C 31 C 32 A 33 D

Part Five

34 AS 35 ABOUT 36 CORRECT 37 HAS 38 WERE
39 CORRECT 40 WHO 41 CORRECT 42 WHILE
43 DID 44 CORRECT 45 THAT

Writing

Model answers

Part One

To: Nick Young

Subject: Team Building Seminar

I'm afraid you cannot attend this seminar because the annual meeting will be held next week and we have a lot of preparation to do. Also you are expected to speak at the meeting on behalf of our department.

Mary

Part Two

Dear Stephanie,

Thank you for your letter concerning Big Boss purchase. We are delighted that Big Boss will be sold in your stores.

However, there are some small points needing clarification.

- Big Boss is available in seven colours. Please look at the samples and confirm the three colours you have chosen.
- You mentioned in the letter the further option of 4,000 pieces. I thought we agreed on 5,000. Please reconfirm the quantity.
- I can now confirm the optional pieces will cost \$5.75 each.
- I thought we agreed on the first payment being made before the initial delivery, not after.

Please feel free to contact me if further information is needed. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours,

Martha Green

Listening

Part One

1 RAMONE 2 688 566 3 AVAILABLE 4 CONFIRM
5 SALES MANAGER 6 BONUS 7 CURRENT 8 JUNE
9 KEVIN BEACHAM 10 SAN FRANCISCO 11 BUSINESS
12 CASH

Part Two

13 H 14 C 15 F 16 B 17 A
18 B 19 G 20 C 21 H 22 E

Part Three

23 B 24 A 25 C 26 C 27 A 28 B 29 C 30 B

听力文本

This is the Business English Certificate Vantage Listening Test.

Part One. Questions 1 to 12.

You will hear three telephone conversations or messages.

Write one or two words or a number in the numbered spaces on the notes or forms below.

You will hear each recording twice.

Conversation One. Questions 1 to 4.

Look at the form below.

You will hear a woman changing the arrangement.

You have 15 seconds to read through the form.

Now listen, and fill in the spaces.

M: Good morning. Can I help you?

W: Good morning. Could I speak to Frank Larsen, please?

M: May I ask who's calling?

W: This is Amanda Ramone from Head Office.

M: One moment, please. I'll put you through.

...

M: I'm afraid he's not in his office at the moment. Can I take a message?

W: Yes. Could you tell him that I got his message and I've cancelled our meeting on the 14th. But I'm not available the following week, so I suggest meeting on the 28th of November.

M: OK. So, that's Amanda Ramane from Head Office. R-A-M-A-N-E, Ramane?

W: R-A-M-O-N-E.

M: The meeting on the 14th is cancelled and the 28th of November is suggested.

W: That's right. And could he call me to confirm the date?

M: OK. I'll give him the message and he'll get back to you as soon as possible. Oh, does he have your number?

W: It's 688 566.

M: OK. Thanks for calling.

W: Thanks. Bye.

Now you will hear the conversation again.

[repeat]

Conversation Two. Questions 5 to 8.

Look at the notes below.

You will hear a woman checking the details of a job advertisement.

You have 15 seconds to read through the notes.

Now listen, and fill in the spaces.

W: Hello, Alex. It's Cleo.

M: Hello, Cleo.

W: Alex, I'm just going over the notes for the advertisement we're putting in the paper. There's some information I need.

M: What do you need to know?

W: Well, "Sales Manager" is the final job title?
M: Yes. That's right. Sales Manager.
W: You still haven't decided the salary. What salary should I put?
M: Well, it depends on the quality of the candidate. Just put "competitive salary plus bonus". What we'll ask them to do is send details of their current salary and we'll go from there.
W: Should I put that in the advert?
M: Yes. That's right. Add it to the bit about applicants including their CVs and references.
W: And have you decided when you'll be holding the interviews?
M: Yes. It'll be the last week in June. Let me check. The week starts the 21st.
W: And you give me a date of the 25th of June. That's the closing date for applications?
M: That's right.
W: Right. Alex. I think that's everything I need. Thanks.

Now you will hear the conversation again.

[repeat]

Conversation Three. Questions 9 to 12.

Look at the notes below.

You will hear a man telephoning to book a flight ticket.

You have 15 seconds to read through the notes.

Now listen, and fill in the spaces.

W: Good afternoon, Coast Travel Agency. Can I help you?
M: Good afternoon. This is Kevin Beacham from D&B. I'm going to Detroit for an international conference next month and I want to book a flight here.
W: Yes. When exactly would you like to go?
M: Well, the meeting starts on the 26th of May. So I think I am leaving on the 24th.
W: Hold on, please. I'll check that for you. I am sorry. The flight for the 24th is fully booked. But we still have a few seats on the 23rd and 25th at 3:30 pm. Do you want to make a change?
M: Let me see. Um, I have an important appointment on the 23rd. I think I'll have to take the 25th. By the way, is it a direct flight?
W: No, I don't think so. You have to change flights in San Francisco. You'll arrive at Detroit at about 7:00 am on the 26th. You'll be just in time for the conference.
M: OK. Thank you then. How much is the ticket?
W: It's \$965 for economy class and \$1,128 for business. It already has a 20% discount.
M: I'll be flying business then. Is it a return ticket?
W: Yes, it is. Could you please tell me your name?
M: It's Kevin Beacham. B-E-A-C-H-A-M.
W: All right. I'll have it ready by tomorrow, Mr. Beacham. One more question, are you going to pay by cheque or in cash?
M: In cash. I'll give it to you when I go and pick up the ticket tomorrow afternoon.
W: No problem. OK, see you then.
M: See you and thanks a lot.

Now you will hear the conversation again.

[repeat]

That's the end of Part One. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers.

Part Two. Questions 13 to 22.

Section One. Questions 13 to 17.

You will hear five short recordings.

For each recording, decide where it happens.

Write one letter (A–H) next to the number of the recording.

Do not use any letter more than once.

You will hear the five recordings twice.

You have 15 seconds to read the list A–H.

Now listen, and decide where it happens.

Thirteen

I'm very willing to help you, but I'm sorry, sir. It's against our policy. You know we cannot reveal guests' room numbers, phone numbers or any information to anyone. I'm really sorry, but if you are willing to give me your name I can call her room and see if she's in. Or you can leave a message for her, if you like. We'll give it to her as soon as we see her.

Fourteen

Well, if you can wait a while, there's something coming up in the next few weeks. Now I haven't seen it myself, but I've been told by the owners that it should be ready for immediate occupation. So, as long as you can work out the finance and insurance in time, you should be in by the start of next month. And it's a lot cheaper than the other site you were considering.

Fifteen

Good. These are the right places to spend your holiday in the depths of winter. These places are warm and have plenty of sunshine. You can organise your insurance through us — against accidents, theft and loss of baggage for the duration of the trip. We use Non-stop, a leading company in the business. We find their rates very competitive. So, for two weeks that'll be \$120. Shall I just add the premium on to the fare?

Sixteen

The interest rate for a regular savings account at present is 3.6% and we now offer a year-term account at 4.8% interest. But it's very convenient with a regular account. Because you can deposit and withdraw money at any time. It's really very convenient if you deal with money in daily life. Which one would you like to choose, sir?

Seventeen

Please wait a moment. Let me check ... Sorry to have you wait. Luckily, there are some booths available. We still have 5 square metres and 8, two kinds. Please send your registration form and fees to us. We charge \$160 per square metre. If you send them in a week, it is possible for you to have a stand.

Now you will hear the five recordings again.

[repeat]

Section Two. Questions 18 to 22.

You will hear another five recordings.

For each recording, decide what the speaker is doing.

Write one letter (A–H) next to the number of the recording.

Do not use any letter more than once.

You will hear the five recordings twice.

You have 15 seconds to read the list A–H.

Now listen, and decide what the speaker is doing.

Eighteen

This is Margaret Brock here. It's 9:30 on Wednesday morning. I'm ringing about the half-year sales report. Could you send me a copy of your department's figures, please? I'm in Helsinki until Friday. Thanks very much. Bye.

Nineteen

This is Frank Larsen from Scandinavian Conferences in Copenhagen. I'm ringing to tell you that this year's Danish Telecommunications Trade Fair's taking place in the week of November 22. If you'd like some complimentary tickets, please let me know how many you need. Please call me on 0045 18 233 896. Thank you. Bye.

Twenty

Hi, it's Sue Mellor. How are you? I hope you're not too busy at the moment. I wanted to talk to you about my visit next month. You know we'd talked about the 13th? Well, I'm afraid it's not going to work out because of deadlines here. I don't suppose we could put it back a week or so, could we? Give me a ring and let me know. Thanks. Bye.

Twenty-one

Hi, Frida. It's Colin. I'm on my mobile because I'm travelling to a meeting with a client but I need to talk to you urgently. So could you

call me on 0465 255 699? It's my mobile number. I need to talk to you about that contract we're trying to get in Helsinki because the customer accepted our proposal and I need to know whether it's all right if I just go ahead and sign the contracts or whether you want to get involved as well. Could you get back to me ASAP? Thanks.

Twenty-two

Hello, it's Janet Montgomery here. I got your proposal for the product launch and I've finally managed to get a look at it. It looks OK. But I think there could still be one or two minor problems with it. I think the time schedule looks a bit on the optimistic side as well. I've got a couple of suggestions, which I'll get off to you today. Let me know what you think, OK? Bye.

Now you will hear the five recordings again.

[repeat]

That is the end of Part Two.

Part Three. Questions 23 to 30.

You will hear Eilish O'Shea, Public Relations Manager at Skoda, talking about how Skoda changed public attitudes to the brand. For each question (23–30), mark one letter (A, B, or C) for the correct answer.

You will hear the recording twice.

You have 45 seconds to read through the questions.

Now listen, and mark A, B or C.

- M: When Skoda relaunched its brand here in 1995, it would be fair to say that the company had a genuine image problem. How big a challenge was this for the PR Department?
- W: Unfortunately, Skoda was misunderstood by the UK public at the time. There used to be a lot of boring old jokes about Skoda cars. But that was because of people's misconceptions about the quality of Central European engineering. The strange thing is that the reality was actually quite different.
- M: In what way?
- W: Well, Central Europe had always been a centre of engineering excellence. However, from 1948 it had to develop on its own without the benefit of outside influence and up-to-date technology.
- M: So how did you go about communicating this reality to the public?
- W: When we re-entered the UK marketplace with a new model, the Felicia, in 1995, we put a huge emphasis on advertising, everything from national advertising to point-of-sale material

in the showrooms. This was repeated with the arrival of the Octavia in 1998. Our overall aim was to communicate the quality of Skoda.

- M: And what role did the PR Department play?
- W: Well, regardless of how successful and effective advertising is, the public is always aware that the company has complete control over the message and content of the advert. However, when the public reads positive things in their favourite magazine or newspapers, it's the journalist's own comment and therefore much more powerful because it isn't influenced by the organisation. So, our job was to communicate the quality of Skoda to the motoring press.
- M: Having seen the very positive press the company now enjoys, you obviously managed to do that. But how?
- W: One of the first press events we arranged was a trip to see the manufacturing plant in the Czech Republic. We took almost 100 journalists with us to show them just how good the facility was. We organised a similar trip the following year to see the new Octavia plant, which is one of the most modern in the world. These trips really changed people's attitudes.
- M: Well, you certainly won over the press. But what kind of feedback have you had from the public?
- W: Well, Skoda recently came top of a major consumer magazine's annual survey of car owners. It's the biggest customer satisfaction survey of its kind in the UK — based on over 40,000 car owners. The results of the survey made the evening news on national TV, so I guess the public has changed its mind about the quality of central European engineering. But the real indication of our success is the record growth in sales since 1995.
- M: The success you've had in dramatically changing the company's image in the UK must give you a great deal of personal satisfaction.
- W: Yes, it does. I think I'm very lucky at Skoda. Working with a small team means a lot of personal responsibility. And that's the real enjoyment for me, seeing my ideas having a clear effect on the forward direction of the brand. It's down to me to sort out any problems, so when things go well, I really do feel I'm making an important contribution to the success of the company. And that's an incredibly satisfying feeling.

Now you will hear the recording again.

[repeat]

That is the end of Part Three. You now have ten minutes to transfer your answers to your Answer Sheet.

That is the end of the listening test.

BEC Vantage practice test 2

READING 1 hour

PART ONE

Questions 1–7

- Look at the statements below and the information about recruitment.
- Which section (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) does each statement **1–7** refer to?
- For each statement **1–7**, mark one letter (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**).
- You will need to use some of these letters more than once.

Example:

0 You could communicate with people from fields other than yours. A

- 1** You are expected to have a master's degree in economics, business, etc. _____
- 2** It requires that you should know a lot about European economics. _____
- 3** It requires that your reports should be easy for users to understand. _____
- 4** Your age is expected to be under 30 years old. _____
- 5** Your job has a connection with people from the media. _____
- 6** You are expected to have some skills to communicate with other organisations. _____
- 7** It requires that your analysis be based on data from various sources. _____

A

Business Economist

You will have excellent analytical skills and an ability to communicate effectively with non-economists both orally and in writing. You will be expected to use data from a variety of sources for model-building and other forms of economic analysis. You will also liaise with clients, play an active role in business development, and present the results of your analysis in an incisive and accessible form.

B**Economic Policy Manager**

At the very heart of our business, you will need to be a highly confident and credible business shaper in economics or a related discipline and preferably, have postgraduate qualifications in economics, business or finance. You will also ideally have experience of regulatory issues and appreciate how they fit in with the bigger picture. Thus, you will be a key player in the team, leading our regulatory agenda both internally and externally, preparing government proposals, and using your excellent interpersonal communication and influencing skills to build strong links across our business and with external bodies.

C**Outstanding Young Economists**

We are seeking to recruit outstanding young economists to join our team at our Dublin office. Candidates should have a brilliant academic record, ideally including a PhD in economics and two or more years' post qualification experience. Ideal candidates will probably be in their mid to late twenties and will be focused on applying their exceptional economic skills to commercial and policy issues.

D**Principle Economist**

Leading the European team from London and reporting to the Chief International Economist, the role focuses on producing top quality macroeconomic commentary, forecasts and country risk analysis. Excellent written and verbal communication skills are of paramount importance as the role involves liaising with both clients and the media. Experienced in modelling and forecasting, you will have an extensive knowledge of European economics, with particular reference to structural change and policy.

PART TWO**Questions 8–12**

- Read the article below about a risky business.
- Choose the best sentence to fill each of the gaps.
- For each gap **8–12**, mark one letter (**A–G**).
- Do not use any letter more than once.
- There is an example at the beginning, (**0**).

A Risky Business

As everyone in business knows, working life can be difficult. At times, it seems impossible to reach a position where everything is running smoothly. (**0**) B Many disasters are completely unforeseen, and it is becoming increasingly important for managers to learn how to live with the unexpected.

After several major disasters in the City of London, a group of managers have got together to form an organization, called Survive. (**8**) So far they have worked with 600 companies in the UK and they are rapidly branching out to locations around the world. Survive Singapore,

which offers its services to companies in the Pacific Rim, is the latest branch of the organisation to be established. (9) _____

Whatever the size of your company is, the basic lessons are the same. Firstly, if you listen to employees and customers, then you are more likely to discover the risks you may be running which you hadn't thought of. (10) _____ Wider issues, such as polluting a local river, may be discovered through the public. If you have systems to keep in touch with what people are saying about you, then you will have a chance of preventing problems before they arrive.

Secondly, many companies don't have adequate insurance. (11) _____ A fire may break out in the office and bring damage to not only the office furniture but also invaluable customer records and legal documents. The effect of the damage to the company can often make recovery impossible. Survive will assist companies in assessing their risk of unexpected events, and point them in the direction of suitable insurance companies.

(12) _____ What you need is a business continuity plan. Professional assistance in drawing up a plan can be provided by Survive, who will give you access to publications, conferences, databases and workshops where you can discuss problems with people in similar situations to yours.

- A In fact, many small companies have very little insurance at all and only discover that they are underinsured when it is too late.
- B Computer failure, client indecision and even mistakes by staff can quickly send a company into crisis.
- C The advice they offer can be broken down into three areas.
- D Survive can help you to calculate what is unexpected.
- E Their objective is to advise companies of the steps they should take in order to maintain business continuity in the event of disaster.
- F Maybe safety procedures have got a little out-of-date; it is your employees who can tell you which working practices are dangerous or inadequately supervised
- G The third area to look at is what to do if your office did burn down and all your records were lost.

PART THREE

Questions 13–18

- Read the article below and the questions.
- For each question 13–18, mark one letter (A, B, C or D) for the answer you choose.

Life assurance has existed, in one form or another, for thousands of years. When Roman soldiers were paid, part of their earnings went into a fund on their behalf. If they were in battle then this money was given to their families. Or, if they were retired from the army, they were given this money to help them start a new career.

In the days when pirates used to attack ships at sea, many sea captains used to club together by putting money into a fund. Then when one of these captains was unlucky enough to get captured, money from the fund was used to pay his ransom and so get him released as soon as possible. Gradually, over the centuries, the basic principles of life assurance were growing.

One very important idea or principle that began to develop was that — if life assurance worked well — a fund of money was needed. People who wanted to have assurance would join a club or society and pay money regularly into the society's fund each year.

In this way, the fund would gradually grow, and if one of the society's members did die there should be enough in the fund to be able to pay out the amount assured. The problem that remained was this: how much should each person put into the fund?

This important question was solved by a mathematics teacher who worked in London two hundred years ago. He was James Dodson. He realized that the amount each person should pay into the fund rested on the principle of probability. That is how probable or likely it was that the person might die.

Using his mathematics, James Dodson calculated the probability of death for each individual who wanted life assurance. Today, we say that we are working out a person's life expectancy — how long the person can expect or hope to live.

Much will depend on the age of the person, how healthy he or she is, and how risky the job he or she does. James Dodson realized that the more likely a person was to die, the fewer years he or she should be expected to pay into the fund and, therefore, the more he or she should pay each year. With this information, James Dodson could calculate mathematically the fixed amount that the person should pay each year, in order to be assured that an agreed sum of money would be given to his or her family when he or she died. This fixed amount of money is known as a level premium — because it remains at the same level for as long as he or she keeps up the policy.

So, in 1762, the first scientifically calculated life assurance began — although, sadly, James Dodson himself died before his scheme started working properly.

- 13** Life assurance has existed for thousands of years. The statement is supported by two examples given in the passage, they are _____.
- A** Roman soldiers' fund and James Dodson's scheme
 - B** Pirates' attack and sea captains' fund
 - C** Level premium and James Dodson's scheme
 - D** Roman soldiers' fund and sea captains' fund
- 14** The problem of how much each person should put into the fund was solved by James Dodson based on the principle of _____.
- A** probability
 - B** health
 - C** level premium
 - D** club fund

- 15 A person's life expectancy has much to do with the following factors except _____.
A age
B health
C hobby
D job
- 16 What does "premium" mean?
A extra fund
B benefit
C compensation
D an amount of money that you pay regularly for an insurance policy
- 17 If a person wants to have assurance, he has to pay money regularly into the club's or society's fund each year. What the person does is generally referred to as _____.
A "paying a premium"
B "raising the fund"
C "collecting money"
D "getting the ransom"
- 18 Which of the following is the most proper title for this passage?
A Life Assurance
B History of Life Assurance
C Basic Principles of Life Assurance
D A Person's Life Expectancy

PART FOUR

Questions 19–33

- Read the introduction below about the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
- Choose the best word to fill each gap from **A, B, C** or **D**.
- For each question **19–33**, mark one letter (**A, B, C** or **D**).
- There is an example at the beginning, **(0)**.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Founded in 1948, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was one of three **(0)** A institutions — the others were the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund — **(19)** _____ to help regulate the international economy and prevent any drift back to the disastrous protectionist policies of the 1930s. The GATT was **(20)** _____ envisaged as part of an ambitious new United Nations **(21)** _____ agency, the International Trade Organization (ITO). This would cover not just trade, but also employment, commodity arrangements, restrictive business practices, international investments and services. Ambition was not **(22)** _____ into reality and the idea of the ITO was finally shelved, so that the GATT was the **(23)** _____ multilateral instrument governing international trade until the WTO was established in January 1995.

Multilateral trade (24) _____ within the GATT take place through a succession of Rounds — dealing with a (25) _____ of measures rather than single issues. The very first opened among the 23 founding members in 1946. (26) _____ to eat into the many protectionist measures which remained in (27) _____ from the 1930s, it led to 45,000 tariff concessions covering \$10 billion — about one fifth — of world trade.

Successive rounds became more complex, (28) _____ more members and issues and taking longer to complete. Tariff cuts helped to contribute (29) _____ high rates of world growth averaging 8% a year during the 1950s and 1960s. But (30) _____ the early 1980s the deterioration in the trade environment from a series of economic recessions, the increasing globalisation of the world economy and loopholes, (31) _____ had appeared in the GATT system, convinced its members of the need to (32) _____ and extend the multilateral system — a decision which led to the Uruguay Round. The concept of long, arduous Rounds is now (33) _____ to be replaced by a rolling program of trade liberalisation initiatives.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 0 | A multilateral | B bilateral | C international | D national |
| 19 | A organised | B directed | C devised | D produced |
| 20 | A lately | B originally | C primarily | D normally |
| 21 | A authorized | B specialised | C specified | D generalised |
| 22 | A turned | B changed | C returned | D developed |
| 23 | A one | B first | C sole | D solo |
| 24 | A discussions | B arguments | C talks | D negotiations |
| 25 | A list | B package | C lot | D series |
| 26 | A Desired | B Supposed | C Designed | D Expected |
| 27 | A place | B position | C location | D area |
| 28 | A bracing | B embarrassing | C accepting | D embracing |
| 29 | A for | B with | C to | D of |
| 30 | A by | B at | C in | D during |
| 31 | A that | B which | C when | D what |
| 32 | A enlarge | B improve | C increase | D strengthen |
| 33 | A possible | B likely | C unlikely | D necessary |

PART FIVE

Questions 34–45

- Read the extract of an article below about internet commerce.
- In most of the lines **34–45** there is one extra word. It is either grammatically incorrect or does not fit in with the meaning of the text. Some lines, however, are correct.
- If a line is correct, write **CORRECT**.
- If there is an extra word in the line, write **the extra word** in CAPITAL LETTERS.
- The exercise begins with two examples, (0) and (00).

Examples 0 T H R O U G H
00 C O R R E C T

Internet Commerce

- 0 The ability to order and pay for products over through the Internet can revolutionise international trade.
- 00 It can provide purchasers in one country with access to goods and services from another of which they might otherwise not even be aware.
- 34 Since then many governments restrict imports of certain products and regulate advertising
- 35 and the other marketing tools within their national borders,
- 36 purchasers are often forced to choose products from a limited — or even monopolistic — supply of a desired product.
- 37 With Internet access, purchasers can search the world
- 38 in minutes as to find the right product at a reasonable price.
- 39 Until recently, however, suppliers used the Internet primarily for advertising purposes.
- 40 All orders were taken either over the telephone or by sending mail.
- 41 While this certainly opened the door and paved the way for the internet commerce,
- 42 it is still required that business be conducted through traditional methods.
- 43 Shopping at these days is easy and convenient with home shopping networks and mail order catalogues.
- 44 What has been added to is internet shopping. As you surf the Internet and
- 45 come across some vendors' home pages you'll be able to purchase commodities.

WRITING 45 minutes

PART ONE

- You are the training manager for a truck manufacturer, which is going to set up a joint venture with a British automaker. You have been asked to organise a seminar on cross-cultural communication for some of the staff.
- Write a **memo** to all staff:
 - explaining why the training is necessary
 - saying where the seminar will be held
 - announcing which members of staff are required to attend.
- Write 40–50 words.**

MEMO	
To:	
From:	
Date:	
Subject:	

PART TWO

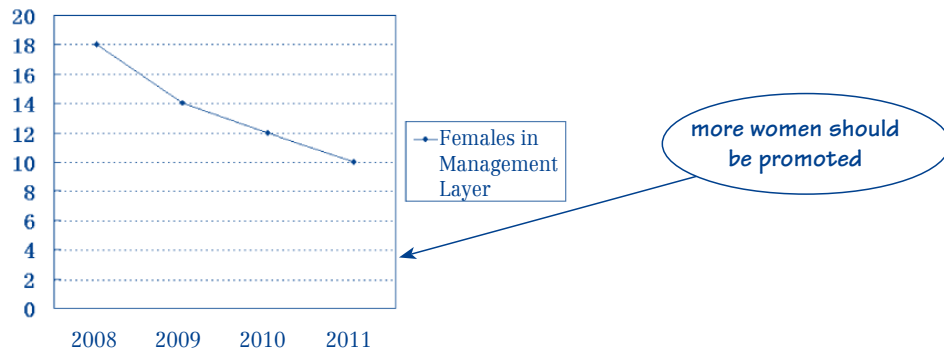
- You work for a manufacturing company called PKD Ltd. The Human Resources Manager has asked you to write a proposal on how the company can improve the situation of its female employees.
- Look at the information below, on which you have already made some handwritten notes.
- Then, using **all** your handwritten notes, write your **proposal**.
- Write 120–140 words.**

Number of Females in Different Departments

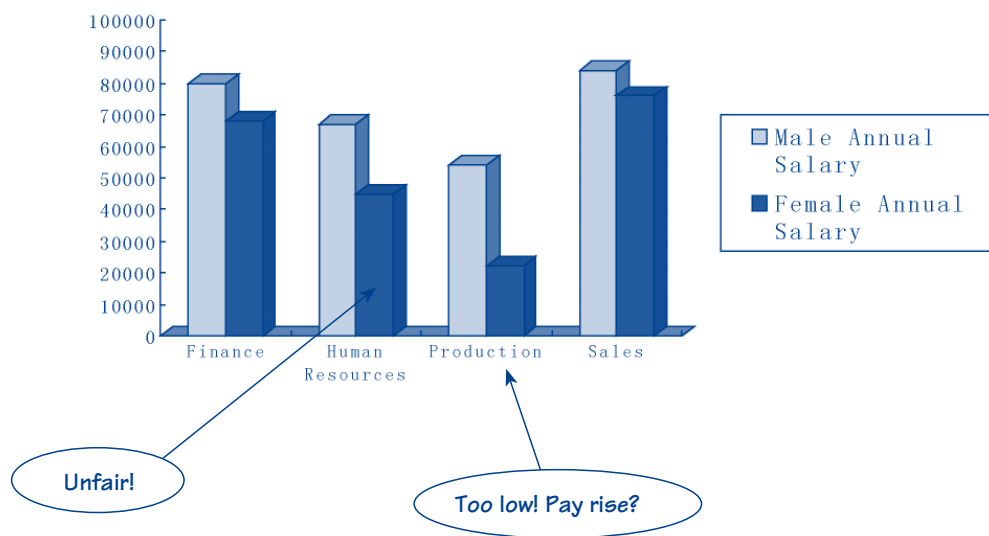
	Current Number	Standard Number
Finance	20	21
Human Resources	5	6
Production	58	80
Sales	20	36

more female staff
needed

Number of Females in Management Layer



Comparison of Male & Female Salaries

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

LISTENING 40 minutes (including 10 minutes' transfer time)

PART ONE

Questions 1–12

- You will hear three telephone conversations or messages.
- Write **one or two words or a number** in the numbered spaces on the notes or forms below.
- You will hear each recording twice.

Conversation One (Questions 1–4)

- Look at the form below.
- You will hear a woman calling to check the schedule.

Mrs Everett's Schedule		24th January
10 am:	arrive at the airport of (1) _____	
11:00–11:30:	meet Mr (2) _____ from Sunrise	
12:30:	lunch appointment with Mrs Rebecca from (3) _____	
3 pm:	sign a(n) (4) _____ with Mr McDonald from Ford	
Evening:	no specific arrangement	

Conversation Two (Questions 5–8)

- Look at the form below.
- You will hear a woman placing an order for office supplies.

Customer Order Form		Date Received	27/5/11
Customer Name:	Lacey Graphics		
Delivery Address:	Unit 5, Hailsham (5) _____ Estate, Hailsham		
For the attention of:	(6) _____		
Order Details:	10 boxes of (7) _____		
Delivery Time:	(8) _____		
Payment Method:	Invoice		

Conversation Three (Questions 9–12)

- Look at the notes below.
- You will hear a man talking about the boss.

<p style="text-align: center;">Mr Allan Virge</p> <p>the (9) _____ of the firm</p> <p>a very (10) _____ man, <i>exacting, punctual and accurate</i></p> <p>good to his (11) _____ workers</p> <p>(12) _____ with the forgetful and <i>careless</i></p>

PART TWO Questions 13–22

Section One (Questions 13–17)

- You will hear five short recordings.
- For each recording, decide what each speaker is booking.
- Write one letter (**A–H**) next to the number of the recording.
- Do not use any letter more than once.
- You will hear the five recordings twice.

- 13 _____
- 14 _____
- 15 _____
- 16 _____
- 17 _____

- | |
|---|
| <p>A a tennis court</p> <p>B a conference room</p> <p>C tables in restaurant</p> <p>D a holiday resort</p> <p>E a hotel room</p> <p>F opera tickets</p> <p>G a takeaway</p> <p>H a flight</p> |
|---|

Section Two (Questions 18–22)

- You will hear another five recordings.
- For each recording, decide who the speaker is.
- Write one letter (**A–H**) next to the number of the recording.

- Do not use any letter more than once.
- You will hear the five recordings twice.

18 _____

19 _____

20 _____

21 _____

22 _____

- A** sales representative
- B** travel agent
- C** product designer
- D** secretary
- E** market researcher
- F** receptionist
- G** public relations officer
- H** personnel officer

PART THREE

Questions 23–30

- You will hear a conversation with Michael Dell, the founder of Dell Computer Corporation.
- For each question **23–30**, mark one letter (**A**, **B**, or **C**) for the correct answer.
- You will hear the recording twice.

23 Michael talked about _____.

- A** how he started his business
- B** why he became successful
- C** what his corporation is like

24 Dell Computer Corporation's core idea is _____.

- A** working for the welfare of the society
- B** making computing technology easily available
- C** serving the customers to the utmost

25 Michael Dell's idea of sales mode is to sell computers _____.

- A** directly to the end customers
- B** via resellers
- C** on the Internet

26 Before Michael set up his business, he did _____.

- A** plenty of market research
- B** no market research at all
- C** market research with a few people

27 People's attitude toward Michael Dell's idea at the beginning was _____.

- A** appreciation
- B** encouragement
- C** disagreement

- 28 At the beginning, Michael Dell's business was _____.
A rough
B hard
C successful
- 29 When the company was incorporated as "Dell Computer Corporation", Michael Dell was a _____.
A graduate
B sophomore
C freshman
- 30 According to Michael Dell, his leaving school was _____.
A unacceptable to his parents
B acceptable to his parents
C encouraged by his parents

You now have 10 minutes to transfer your answers to your Answer Sheet.

SPEAKING 14 minutes

PART ONE

In this part, the interlocutor asks questions to each of the candidates in turn. You have to give information about yourself and express personal opinions.

PART TWO

In this part of the test, you are asked to give a short talk on a business topic. You have to choose one of the topics from the three below and then talk for about one minute. You have one minute to prepare your ideas.

A: What is important when ...?

Aiming to become a manager

- Working hard
- Leadership
-
-

B: What is important when ...?

Facing change

- Clear objectives
- Communication
-
-

C: What is important when ...?

Preparing for a meeting

- Number of attendees
- Type of meeting
-
-

PART THREE

In this part of the test, you are given a discussion topic. You have 30 seconds to look at the task prompt, and then about three minutes to discuss the topic with your partner. After that, the examiner will ask you more questions related to the topic.

For **two** candidates

Staff Holidays

You work in a busy sales department. Many employees tend to take their time off during the peak holiday season, which can have a negative effect on your department.

You have been asked to suggest possible solutions to this problem.

Discuss the situation together, and decide:

- whether to discourage employees from taking holidays at the busiest times
- whether to hire temporary employees to cover for absences.

For **three** candidates

Staff Holidays

You work in a busy sales department. Many employees tend to take their time off during the peak holiday season, which can have a negative effect on your department.

You have been asked to suggest possible solutions to this problem.

Discuss the situation together, and decide:

- whether to discourage employees from taking holidays at the busiest times
- whether to hire temporary employees to cover for absences
- what other ways there are of managing staff holidays during peak holiday season.

Follow-on questions

- How important do you think it is for employees to have enough holidays? (Why?)
- Would you prefer to have a job that offers long holidays, or one which offers a very good salary? (Why?)
- Do you think companies should contact their employees when they are on holiday? (Why? / Why not?)
- Do you think that companies will offer employees longer holidays in the future? (Why? / Why not?)
- Do you think companies should organise activities for employees in their free time? (Why? / Why not?)
- Do you think that companies have a responsibility to look after the health of their employees? (Why? / Why not?)

BEC Vantage practice test 2

参考答案及听力文本

参考答案

Reading

Part One

1 B 2 D 3 A 4 C 5 D 6 B 7 A

Part Two

8 E 9 C 10 F 11 A 12 G

Part Three

13 D 14 A 15 C 16 D 17 A 18 A

Part Four

19 C 20 B 21 B 22 A 23 C 24 D 25 B
26 C 27 A 28 B 29 C 30 A 31 B 32 D 33 B

Part Five

34 THEN 35 THE 36 PRODUCTS 37 CORRECT 38 AS
39 CORRECT 40 SENDING 41 THE 42 IS 43 AT
44 TO 45 CORRECT

Writing

Model answers

Part One

To: All staff

From: Training Manager

Date: August 1, 2xxx

Subject: Seminar on Cross-Cultural Communication

I've been asked to organise a seminar on cross-cultural communication because we will need to communicate with our British business partner. It will start at 9 am, 15th August. All staff, except those of the production department, should attend the seminar.

Part Two

Proposal on Improving the Situation of Female Employees

Introduction

This proposal aims to recommend the possible measures that could be taken to improve the situation of female employees in our company.

Findings

The table and graphs clearly show that the current numbers of females in the four departments are lower than what the standard requires, especially in sales and production, where additional 16 and 22 females are needed to meet the requirements. And the number of female managers has continued to fall since 2008. Female directors decreased by about 40% in 3 years. Also women have received lower salaries than men.

Recommendations

It is recommended that more females should be recruited to balance the numbers of the two sexes. Also more women should be considered for promotion. Excellent women should be given the chance to compete with their male counterparts. And the female employees should be offered a pay rise.

Listening

Part One

1 LIVERPOOL 2 PETERSON 3 NATIONAL BANK
4 AGREEMENT 5 INDUSTRIAL 6 OFFICE MANAGER
7 PHOTOCOPY PAPER 8 THURSDAY 9 MANAGING DIRECTOR

10 EXPERIENCED 11 EFFICIENT 12 IMPATIENT

Part Two

13 C 14 H 15 D 16 F 17 A
18 H 19 A 20 F 21 B 22 D

Part Three

23 A 24 B 25 A 26 B 27 C 28 C 29 C 30 A

听力文本

This is the Business English Certificate Vantage Listening Test.

Part One. Questions 1 to 12.

You will hear three telephone conversations or messages.

Write one or two words or a number in the numbered spaces on the notes or forms below.

You will hear each recording twice.

Conversation One. Questions 1 to 4.

Look at the form below.

You will hear a woman calling to check the schedule.

You have 15 seconds to read through the form.

Now listen, and fill in the spaces.

Karen: Hello, Karen Williams speaking.
Alice: Hello, Karen, this is Alice Everett here.
Karen: Oh, hello, Mrs. Everett. How are you?
Alice: Fine, thanks. Well, Karen, I'm just calling to sort out the arrangements for my visit to Liverpool next month.
Karen: All right. I think I've got all the details as well as the travel arrangements.
Alice: OK, then we can start with the 24th. What time shall I arrive at Liverpool?
Karen: Well, the plane arrives at 10:00 am.
Alice: That's good. When am I supposed to meet Mr. Peterson from Sunrise?
Karen: Well, your meeting with Mr. Peterson is ... at about 11:00 to 11:30, I think. Then you have a lunch appointment with Mrs. Rebecca from National Bank at 12:30.
Alice: Oh, I almost forgot about this. Is it correct that I only have one appointment in the afternoon?
Karen: That's right. You have to sign an agreement with Mr. McDonald from Ford at 3 o'clock. Then you'll be free in the evening. But you'll have to visit two factories on the 25th before your return flight at 2:30 in the afternoon.
Alice: OK, thank you, Karen. I'll remember that. Well, it sounds like a hectic trip.
Karen: Yes, it certainly does, Mrs. Everett.

Now you will hear the conversation again.

[repeat]

Conversation Two. Questions 5 to 8.

Look at the form below.

You will hear a woman placing an order for office supplies.

You have 15 seconds to read through the form.

Now listen, and fill in the spaces.

M: Initial Business Supplies. Good morning.
W: Good morning. This is Lacey Graphics. I'd like to place an order, please.
M: All right. I'll just get an order form. Right. Now, it's Lacey Graphics?
W: That's right. We have an account with you.
M: Oh, really? I'm sorry. I'm new here.
W: OK, that's fine.
M: Could you give me your address, please?
W: Yes, of course. It's Unit 5, Hailsham Industrial Estate, Hailsham.
M: Hailsham ... Industrial ... Estate, right?
W: Yes.
M: And could I have your name, please?
W: Well, I'm Liz Price, but I'd like you to address it to the "Office Manager", please.
M: OK. Fine. Now what's the order for?
W: We'd like 10 boxes of printer paper.
M: Well, Ms. Price, ... I'm afraid we haven't got any printer paper at the moment. Will photocopy paper do?
W: Yes. That'll be fine.
M: And when would you like it?
W: Well, as soon as possible, really. We've nearly run out.
M: I can get it to you on Thursday, if it's okay.
W: That's great. Thanks.
M: And how will you be paying?
W: Well, you usually send us an invoice.
M: OK. And that's to the same address?
W: That's right.

Now you will hear the conversation again.

[repeat]

Conversation Three. Questions 9 to 12.

Look at the notes below.

You will hear a man talking about the boss.

You have 15 seconds to read through the notes.

Now listen, and fill in the spaces.

W: Good morning. I hope I'm on time.
M: Good morning. Miss Tanner. Come on in and take a seat for a moment. I'll just sign those papers and we'll see what we can do.
...
M: Well, first of all, I'll take you to your future boss, the managing director of the firm. This way, please.
W: Is it a he or she?
M: It's Mr. Allan Virge, a very experienced gentleman with two daughters; the younger one might be of your age.
W: Is he ... is he a quiet person or a bossy man?
M: That'll depend on you. He's very exacting, punctual and accurate. If you turn out to be an efficient worker, he'll be very good to you. But if you're forgetful and careless, he may be very impatient. His former secretary lost her job with us because of that and also due to her private talks over the telephone.
W: Oh, dear, how you scare me!
M: Don't be afraid. In general he's a very nice person. This way, please. Now the third door on the right.

Now you will hear the conversation again.

[repeat]

That is the end of Part One. You now have 20 seconds to check your answers.

Part Two. Questions 13 to 22.

Section One. Questions 13 to 17.

You will hear five short recordings.

For each recording, decide what each speaker is booking.

Write one letter (A–H) next to the number of the recording.

Do not use any letter more than once.

You will hear the five recordings twice.

You have 15 seconds to read the list A–H.

Now listen, and decide what each speaker is booking.

Thirteen

There will be about 20 of us, so we'll need a large room. There must be enough seats, including three for kids and two tables. Could you please arrange them near the windows so that we'll have a good view of the outside? I wonder if we could have some hot appetisers and wine before the meal. We'll arrive at the airport at 11 o'clock, so please make preparations before that time. For most of us, it's our first visit to the country, so can you provide us with some knives and forks? Thank you.

Fourteen

We'll be in a large group of eight people including three kids. We'd like to leave early Friday morning and come back on Sunday afternoon. Can you have our seats arranged in the same area with three window seats? Our kids really enjoy watching the clouds. By the way, I'd also like to know if it's possible to have a car to pick us up on Friday morning.

Fifteen

We're two couples with no children. We just want to spend the weekend in a quiet place with fresh air to relax. We'd like to leave early Saturday morning and come back on Sunday evening ... What else do we need? Well, some really nice food, a hot spring, some sports like table tennis or bowling and I'd like to watch a Beijing Opera. Thank you.

Sixteen

Hello, can I have two adult tickets and a kid one for tomorrow evening, please? I hear it's marvellous. Hope you will have some left. Are second class tickets cheaper? OK, I'd like second class tickets and I want to sit on the second floor near the front row. Sitting in the middle is very necessary, so we'll have a clear view of it, but I don't want to pay too much for it.

Seventeen

Hello, we are in a group of four and just want to find a quiet place with fresh air to play for two or three hours. We really need to relax after a hard week. We'll bring our own rackets. How much will that be? We want a place off the main road but with some trees. Can I also ask if your price includes soft drinks and snacks? We want some really nice food, but don't want to pay too much.

Now you will hear the five recordings again.

[repeat]

Section Two. Questions 18 to 22.

You will hear another five recordings.

For each recording, decide who the speaker is.

Write one letter (A–H) next to the number of the recording.

Do not use any letter more than once.

You will hear the five recordings twice.

You have 15 seconds to read the list A–H.

Now listen, and decide who the speaker is.

Eighteen

You see, Mr. Simpson, we all help each other and have a really harmonious situation in our company. You should know team spirit is essential in our company. Only working together makes our company strong. So what we need is a man who gets on well with other people. And you can't get on well with people if you don't like them. We just want you to know what we are looking for, so you can decide whether this is what you really want.

Nineteen

We have a good range of folders. They are of good quality with a variety of sizes and colours. Whatever you like, we'll send them to you as soon as possible. You'd better pay by credit card. And we have a special offer at the moment, which makes it rather attractive. If you buy more than 100 at a time, I'll give you a 10% discount.

Twenty

We have reserved a suite for Ms. Black and a deluxe room for Mr. Reid nearby on the same floor. Both are decorated first-class, with bathroom. Hope you enjoy your stay here. By the way, I would like to know how long you will be staying and how you would settle your account.

Twenty-one

A car is arranged to pick you up at your hotel at 2:30 for you to get 4 o'clock flight. But I think you'll have to change flight in Chicago for the connection to Denver because there is no direct flight at that hour. You'll arrive in Denver at 6:30. Your flight number is written down here for you. Any questions, please contact 232 543.

Twenty-two

Good morning, Mrs. Nelson, Mr. Clark from Springfield Housewares is expecting you in the meeting room at the moment. You also have to go to your insurance agent at 10:30 this morning. Then at 2 pm a car will pick you up to take you to the airport. The flight to Denver is at 2:40. You'll arrive in Denver at 6, then a car will pick you up and take you to the hotel.

Now you will hear the five recordings again.

[repeat]

That is the end of Part Two.

Part Three. Questions 23 to 30.

You will hear a conversation with Michael Dell, the founder of Dell Computer Corporation.

For each question 23–30, mark one letter (A, B, or C) for the correct answer.

You will hear the recording twice.

You have 45 seconds to read through the questions.

Now listen, and mark A, B or C.

- W: Good evening, everyone. This is Face to Face programme. Today it is our great honour to have Michael Dell, the founder of Dell Computer Corporation here. Welcome to our programme, Mr. Dell. Could you please say hello to our audience?
- M: Good evening.
- W: Mr. Dell, could you please tell us what made you begin your career?
- M: Yeah ... actually I started the business with a very simple question: how can we make the process of buying a computer better? Everyone knows the answer now. The answer is: sell the computer directly to the end customers. In this way the reseller's mark-up will be eliminated and the savings will be passed on to the customers.
- What I saw at that time was a great opportunity to provide computing technology in a more efficient way. That was the core idea of what became Dell Computer Corporation and that's the one we have stuck with ever since.
- W: Then how did the others think about your idea?

- M: You know it hadn't occurred to me that others hadn't figured it out. I thought it was pretty obvious. I'm sure if I had taken time to ask, plenty of people would have told me that my idea wouldn't work — I have heard that a lot in the fifteen years since starting the business.
- W: Do you think you should ask other people's opinions?
- M: I'm not sure about that. Sometimes it's better not to ask or to listen — when people tell you something can't be done. I didn't ask for permission or approval. I just went ahead and did it.
- W: When did you begin your company?
- M: On January 2, 1984. I went back to Austin earlier than I would have to attend classes, and ... and I did all the things you need to do to set up a business. I registered the company with the State of Texas as "PC's Limited". I placed ads in the classified section in our local newspaper.
- W: Was everything going well?
- M: Through my previous contact with customers and the small ads I placed in the paper, I was already getting a lot of business. I was selling between \$50,000 and \$80,000 upgraded PCs, upgrade kits, and add-on computer components to people in Austin area. Not long after starting the classes I was able to move from a stuffy room that I shared with a roommate to a condominium with high ceilings and two bedrooms. I didn't, however, tell my parents for a few months that I moved.
- W: It seemed everything went well.
- M: Well, it is OK. In early May, about a week before I took my final exam to complete my freshman year, I incorporated the company as "Dell Computer Corporation", doing business as "PC's Limited". We moved the business from my condo to a 1000-square-foot of office space in a small business centre in North Austin. I hired a few people to take orders over telephone and a few more to fulfil them. Manufacturing consisted of three guys with screwdrivers sitting at six-foot tables upgrading machines. Business continued to grow, and I began to think of what the potential could be if I could devote myself to the venture, full-time.
- W: What about your parents' opinion on your career and study?
- M: Where I came from, not going to college is not an acceptable option. Convincing my parents to allow me to leave school would have been impossible. So I just went ahead and did it, whatever the consequences. I finished my freshman year and left. After a while, my parents forgave me. And a little bit after that, I forgave them, too.
- W: Were you scared back then?
- M: Oh, sure. But it turned out, the timing for "PC's Limited" couldn't have been better.

Now you will hear the recording again.

[repeat]

That is the end of Part Three. You now have ten minutes to transfer your answers to your Answer Sheet.

That is the end of the listening test.