

ONSCREEN C1 - MODULE 1 - MINI TEST

A Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Tanya is a great planner and weddings for years.
A was organising
B is organising
C has been organising
D had been organising
- 2 I went to a family reunion and long-lost relatives.
A have seen C saw
B had seen D was seeing
- 3 The adoptive parent was the boy's legal
A guardian C partner
B sibling D descendant
- 4 Ted's cousin is open-minded than him.
A far more C much
B most D a bit
- 5 Karen was overly of her parents' divorce.
A suspicious C critical
B dishonest D thoughtless
- 6 Peter in a foreign country after a while.
A got used to living C would live
B was used to living D used to live
- 7 James is not his brother Harry.
A as successful as C successful as
B as successful like D so successful
- 8 Jake is the spitting of his grandfather.
A image C appearance
B impression D expression
- 9 Monica Paris on holiday. She'll be back next week.
A has been to C has been in
B has gone to D has been
- 10 Children of families almost always need counselling.
A dysfunctional C hostile
B damaged D aggressive
- 11 My sister my clothes without asking me.
A always borrows
B is always borrowing
C always is borrowing
D has always been borrowing
- 12 It has been exactly three years his father died.
A for C just as
B since D after
- 13 A marriage is the foundation for a successful family.
A timid C tense
B solid D dominant
- 14 Jeff is related Cathy. They are first cousins.
A for C by
B to D with
- 15 Joe's parents were when they heard he lost his job.
A considerate C sympathetic
B affectionate D tolerant
- 16 Paul let everyone when he didn't come to the family gathering.
A out C away
B off D down
- 17 I told Tina a secret because I that she wouldn't tell anyone.
A suspected C supposed
B guessed D presumed
- 18 No one in her family is considerate as her older brother.
A half as C not quite as
B twice as D even as

19 Gina was in a mood when she won the dance competition.

- A jubilant C overjoyed
B content D gleeful

20 Eric a new sink in the kitchen as we speak.

- A is fitting C has been fitting
B fits D has fitted

B Choose the correct response.

1 A: What free time activity do you enjoy?

- B: a I used to windsurf when I was younger.
b I'm crazy about windsurfing.

2 A: Which university subject appeals to you most?

- B: a I quite like physics.
b I would like to be a scientist.

3 A: What has been your best holiday experience?

B: a That would have to be my trip to France.

- b I enjoy going to the beach when I get the chance.

4 A: Where are you from?

B: a I was born in Madrid.

- b I'm living in Madrid at present.

5 A: What do you do at weekends?

B: a I enjoy going out with friends.

- b I am planning to go to a concert.

C You are going to read a newspaper article about management. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Simply ticking the boxes isn't enough

I have been asked what I think about the idea of 'Investing in People'. The best answer I can give is that I think that what it tries to achieve – basically making the link between business improvement and focusing on the needs of the people who work for an organisation – is great. My problem is with organisations who subscribe to it as a way to help them 'get better', when they don't bother to understand where they went wrong in the first place. They need to ask what explicit and implicit policies and procedures they have in place that prevent their people from being able to do the right thing for the right reasons.

I am sure that there are managers out there who don't know any better, and assume that to manage they simply need to put pressure on their people to perform. But people don't demonstrate high performance because they are told to. They do it because they see the need to do it, and make the choice to do so. They do it because they are connected to the business goals and they see how their contributions can help achieve them. Such managers may tell themselves they can put a 'tick' in the 'we care about people' box. But simply putting ticks in boxes is no good if it doesn't reflect reality.

I know of a company that was so concerned that its people were doing the 'right thing' that it put in place a series of metrics to measure their effectiveness. So far, so good. But one of the objectives – making successful sales calls – manifested itself in the metric 'Number of potential customers seen in one day'. The sales people obviously focused their efforts on going from one customer's office to another, and not on closing deals. Instead of the employees becoming more effective, they focused on getting the boxes ticked. Good intent; poor thinking.

Another company wanted to improve the speed with which it was able to introduce new products. Competition was beating it to the market place, and consequently the company was losing market share. Senior management sent out the message to reduce the time spent in getting products into customers' hands, with the explanation that they couldn't afford delays. This was a relatively easy task, especially since the time spent testing the products was cut in half to accomplish the time reduction. The result was new products were introduced in less time than those of the competition – but soon rejected by customers for poor quality. Good intent; reckless implementation.

A third company I know is trying hard to help employees see that they have some control over their future. The company instituted a programme with a title like 'Creating our own future' or something like that. A good idea; get the people involved in the future of the company. But instead of the employees becoming motivated to contribute, they saw it as a hollow exercise on the part of senior management who, in the past, had paid little attention to anything other than getting the job done so they could report great earnings. Yes, the programme was a big 'tick the box' effort, but that was all it was in the minds of the people that it was designed for.

A final example is of a company that brought in one of these 'Investing in People' programmes to change the way the company was run. Assessors were running around like crazy, helping managers examine how they managed. They told managers how they could manage better. And when the programme was over, the company was able to say they had done it – it had invested in its people and life was now good. But the managers simply went back to business as usual. After all, the assessors were gone, and they had targets to hit.

All these examples are representative of senior management who see the need to improve things in their organisation, but don't see how to do it. For a start, a programme targeted at improving things is only as good as management's ability to motivate their people. And when the employees simply see the programme as a box-ticking exercise, then it's hopeless.

31 The writer thinks that putting the concept of 'Investing in People' into practice

- A. frequently results in confusion among the people it is supposed to help.
- B. involves more effort than some organisations are prepared to make.
- C. may create problems where previously there had not been any problems.
- D. is something that some organisations should not attempt to do.

32 The writer's main point in the second paragraph is that the performance of employees

- A. may be very good even if management is poor.
- B. cannot be accurately measured by any box-ticking exercise.
- C. is related to their knowledge of the organisation as a whole.
- D. is not as unpredictable as some managers believe it to be.

33 What point does the writer make about the first company he describes?

- A. It was not really interested in measuring the effectiveness of employees.
- B. The targets that it set for staff were unrealistic.
- C. It failed to understand the real needs of its employees.
- D. The data that it collected did not measure what it was supposed to measure.

34 What point does the writer make about the second company he describes?

- A. It made what should have been an easy task into a complicated one.
- B. It failed to foresee the consequences of an instruction.
- C. It misunderstood why a new approach was required.
- D. It refused to take into account the views of employees.

35 What does the writer say about the programme introduced by the third company he mentions?

- A. Employees did not believe that it had been introduced for their benefit.
- B. Employees felt that it was in fact a way of making their jobs even
- C. The reason given for introducing it was not the real reason why it was introduced.
- D. It was an inappropriate kind of programme for this particular organisation.

36 The writer says that the programme in his final example

- A. was too demanding for managers to maintain long-term.
- B. was treated as a self-contained exercise by managers.
- C. involved some strange ideas on how managers could improve.
- D. caused managers to believe that their previous methods had been better.