2ND QUIZ

PART 1: VOCABULARY – FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH FIRST-LETTER CLUES (10 Questions)

1. Instructions: Complete the sentences with the appropriate word related to idioms, feelings, or negotiation. You are given the first letter as a clue. Do not use contractions.

1. She absolutely detests public speaking; in fact, she loathes it so much that she will do anything to a_____ meeting large groups of people.

2. When he heard that his flight was cancelled for the third time, he became utterly f_____ because no one could give him a clear explanation.

3. They have been arguing for hours, but they need to find some c_____-_____ ground if they want to sign the contract today.

4. I am completely d_____ about the results of the examination; I expected to pass easily after studying for weeks.

5. During the meeting, John tried to d_____ the conversation away from the budget deficit to focus on the new marketing strategy.

6. It is an absolute p_____ to work with such a dedicated team of professionals every single day.

7. Mary has a strong p_____ for classical music over contemporary pop genres.

8. If you want to reach an agreement, you must be prepared to make a c_____ instead of demanding everything your way.

9. His constant complaining really gets on my n_____; it is incredibly irritating during long working shifts.

10. The manager had to t_____ the issue of low employee morale during the annual general conference.

PART 2: VOCABULARY – ALTERNATIVE FORMAT (MATCHING & MULTIPLE CHOICE) (10 Questions)

2. Instructions: Choose the correct option or meaning that best fits the advanced B2 context.

1) What is the correct meaning of the idiom "to see eye to eye"?

A) To look directly at someone during a negotiation.

B) To agree with someone completely.

C) To disagree politely with a colleague.

D) To supervise a project closely.

2) Which word is a synonym for "loathe"?

A) Adore

B) Despise

C) Tolerate

D) Appreciate

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3) **In a professional negotiation, if an offer is "on the table", it means:**

A) The offer has been officially rejected.

B) The offer is currently available for discussion.

C) The offer is illegal and confidential.

D) The offer will be discussed next year.

4) **Complete the sentence: "The two companies reached a _____ after a very long and intense debate."**

A) deadlock

B) compromise

C) disagreement

D) correlation

5) **What does it mean if a conversation is described as "tricky"?**

A) It is very funny and entertaining.

B) It is short and efficient.

C) It is difficult to handle and requires diplomacy.

D) It is completely irrelevant to the business.

6) **Choose the option that best completes the idiom: "I am afraid we have hit a brick _____ in our discussions."**

A) wall

B) road

C) house

D) gate

7) **Select the word that describes a feeling of extreme displeasure or anger:**

A) Contentment

B) Resentment

C) Indifference

D) Eagerness

8) **To "drive a hard bargain" means to:**

A) Travel a long distance to purchase a vehicle.

B) Be very determined to get a comprehensive agreement in your own favour.

C) Give up easily during a commercial discussion.

D) Pay more money than necessary for a product.

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9) Which of the following words means "to state that something is not true"?

A) Acknowledge

B) Deny

C) Confirm

D) Assert

10) Complete the sentence: "We must clear the _____ before we can proceed with the official contract signing."

A) sky

B) room

C) air

D) path

PART 3: GRAMMAR – MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 Questions)

3. Instructions: Choose the correct grammatical structure. Focus on verb patterns (-ing / infinitive) and reported speech. No contractions are used.

1. The manager suggested _____ the strategy before presenting it to the executive board.

A) to alter

B) altering

C) alter

D) that we will alter

2. They denied _____ any confidential information to their competitors during the conference.

A) to disclose

B) having disclosed

C) disclose

D) to have disclosed

3. He promised _____ the financial report by Friday afternoon without fail.

A) completing

B) to complete

C) complete

D) that he completes

4. The police officer ordered the suspect _____ out of the vehicle slowly.

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A) stepping

B) to step

C) step

D) that he steps

5. She remembers _____ the document in the safe, but now it is missing.

A) to lock

B) locking

C) lock

D) to have locked

6. Our teacher encourages _____ external sources to enrich our research papers.

A) using

B) to use

C) use

D) that we use

7. The negotiator refused _____ the new terms until he consulted with his legal team.

A) accepting

B) to accept

C) accept

D) having accepted

8. He regrets _____ his previous employer, as his current job is very stressful.

A) to leave

B) leaving

C) leave

D) to have left

9. The guide warned the tourists _____ into the deep forest without a proper map.

A) not to venture

B) to not venture

C) not venturing

D) do not venture

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10. They agreed _____ a compromise after evaluating the financial risks involved.

A) reaching

B) to reach

C) reach

D) for reaching

PART 4: GRAMMAR – CLOZE / FILL IN THE BLANKS (10 Questions)

4 Instructions: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets (Infinitive with "to", gerund "-ing", or bare infinitive). Do not use contractions.

1. I really do not mind _____ (wait) for a few more minutes if you need to finish the summary.
2. The executive assistant was accused of _____ (leak) the secret project details to the press.
3. They managed _____ (conclude) the negotiation successfully despite the initial disagreements.
4. The doctor advised him _____ (avoid) stressful situations until his health improves completely.
5. It is no use _____ (try) to convince the director; he has already made up his mind.
6. She offered _____ (assist) the new colleagues who were struggling with the software.
7. You should stop _____ (waste) your time on trivial matters and focus on your thesis.
8. The security guards prevented the protesters from _____ (enter) the main building.
9. He postponed _____ (submit) his application until he gathered all the required references.
10. I expect everyone _____ (arrive) at the conference hall before nine o'clock in the morning.

READING COMPREHENSION TEXT

Title: The Art of Critical Conversations in Modern Workspaces

In contemporary corporate environments, the ability to navigate complex interpersonal dynamics is highly valued. According to recent organizational studies, professionals spend more than thirty percent of their working hours engaged in negotiations or resolving delicate disputes. Misunderstandings frequently arise because individuals possess distinct communication styles and contrasting priorities. While some employees favor direct, assertive confrontations, others exhibit a preference for subtle, indirect diplomacy. When these approaches clash during critical project assessments, conflicts are almost inevitable.

Recently, a major technology firm implemented a conflict resolution seminar to address rising tensions within its international product development team. Prior to the intervention, several senior engineers reported experiencing

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intense frustration during peer reviews. They claimed that their colleagues persistently refused to acknowledge design flaws, which consequently delayed software deployment. Conversely, the project managers asserted that the engineers lacked the necessary flexibility to make essential compromises when deadlines were fast approaching.

The workshop focused heavily on the strategic implementation of reporting verbs and comment adverbs to soften criticism and maintain professional decorum. Participants practiced rephrasing blunt statements. For instance, instead of stating, "Your data is entirely inaccurate," employees were encouraged to say, "Regrettably, the data appears to deviate from our initial projections." The results of this linguistic shift were remarkably positive. A follow-up survey revealed that ninety percent of the workforce felt more comfortable voicing dissenting opinions without the fear of triggering personal resentment. Ultimately, the study demonstrates that effective communication is not merely about technical accuracy; it requires a sophisticated understanding of emotional intelligence and verbal nuance.

PART 5: READING – TRUE / FALSE / DOES NOT SAY (10 Questions)

5 Instructions: Based on the text above, choose whether the statements are TRUE (T), FALSE (F), or DOES NOT SAY (DS).

1. Professionals spend more than half of their working hours resolving delicate disputes.
2. Misunderstandings in the workplace are often caused by different communication styles.
3. The technology company hired an external consultant from London to run the seminar.
4. Senior engineers were frustrated because their colleagues ignored design flaws.
5. Project managers believed that engineers were too flexible with deadlines.
6. The seminar taught employees how to use comment adverbs to make criticism less aggressive.
7. The phrase "Your data is entirely inaccurate" was recommended by the workshop instructors.
8. Every single employee participated in the follow-up survey after the seminar concluded.
9. Ninety percent of the workforce felt better about expressing disagreement after the training.
10. The study concludes that technical accuracy is the only important factor in professional success.

PART 6: READING – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (10 Questions)

6. Instructions: Select the best option according to the information provided in the text.

1. What is the main objective of the text?

A) To criticize the management style of modern technology firms.

B) To analyze the impact of language and communication training in resolving workplace conflicts.

C) To prove that engineers are better communicators than project managers.

D) To promote a specific conflict resolution seminar available on the market.

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2. What percentage of working hours do professionals spend on negotiations and disputes?

A) Exactly thirteen percent.

B) Less than twenty percent.

C) More than thirty percent.

D) More than fifty percent.

3. Why do conflicts occur according to the first paragraph?

A) Because employees do not receive adequate salaries.

B) Because individuals have different priorities and communication styles.

C) Because the technology systems are outdated.

D) Because managers refuse to speak directly to staff.

4. Which group of professionals complained about delays in software deployment?

A) The project managers.

B) The senior engineers.

C) The external consultants.

D) The human resources department.

5. What did project managers assert about the engineers?

A) They asserted that engineers worked too many overtime hours.

B) They asserted that engineers did not possess enough flexibility to compromise.

C) They asserted that engineers were planning to leave the firm.

D) They asserted that engineers had excellent diplomatic skills.

6. The workshop taught participants how to use language to:

A) Hide financial mistakes from the public.

B) Soften criticism and maintain professional decorum.

C) Conclude meetings much faster than usual.

D) Force colleagues to accept unfair terms.

7. How did the text exemplify a softened statement?

A) By demanding immediate corrections to the database.

B) By using the adverb "regrettably" and changing the verb structure.

C) By ignoring the error completely during the review.

D) By sending an anonymous email of complaint.

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8. What did the follow-up survey reveal about ninety percent of the workforce?

A) They wanted to receive a higher promotion.

B) They felt more comfortable expressing dissenting opinions.

C) They wished to change their current department.

D) They decided to avoid all future peer reviews.

9. The word "nuance" in the final paragraph closest in meaning to:

A) Loudness

B) Subtle difference

C) Total absence

D) Rigidity

10. What does the text suggest about effective communication?

A) It depends solely on memorizing technical terms.

B) It requires emotional intelligence and verbal sophistication.

C) It is impossible to achieve in large technology companies.

D) It is only necessary for high-level directors and executives.

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