

B2 English Entry

Total time: 90 minutes

Maximum score: 70 points

Passing score: 45 points

Part 1: Grammar & Vocabulary (20 questions, 20 points)

Part 2: Reading (3 texts, 30 questions, 30 points)

Part 3: Writing (1 essay, 20 points)

Part 1:

Choose the correct answer. (1.5 point each)

1. Hardly ____ the manager entered the room when the discussion began.
a) had b) has c) did d) having
2. If the company ____ more aggressively last year, profits would be higher now.
a) invested b) had invested c) invests d) has invested
3. It is essential that every employee ____ the new compliance regulations.
a) understands b) understand c) understood d) will understand
4. By the time the report is published, the committee ____ a final decision.
a) will make b) will have made c) has made d) made
5. The proposal was rejected, ____ it had several innovative ideas.
a) although b) because c) despite d) unless
6. Only after the audit ____ the financial irregularities revealed.
a) was b) were c) had d) being
7. If demand keeps rising, we ____ have to increase production capacity.
a) might b) should c) would d) ought
8. The CEO insisted that the plan ____ implemented immediately.
a) is b) be c) was d) being
9. The company managed to ____ even after two years of heavy losses.
a) break in b) break up c) break even d) break through
10. Our new system aims to ____ customer complaints more efficiently.
a) deal out b) deal with c) deal up d) deal over
11. The project has been delayed, but it is expected to ____ by September.
a) catch in b) catch up c) catch on d) catch out
12. Rarely ____ such a rapid change in consumer behavior.
a) we see b) do we see c) saw we d) have we saw

13. Resources should be properly ____ to ensure efficiency.
a) allocated b) allocating c) allocation d) allocate
14. If we ____ the contract earlier, we could have avoided penalties.
a) sign b) signed c) had signed d) have signed
15. Compliance with regulations must not be taken ____.
a) heavily b) lightly c) seriously d) strongly
16. Not only ____ to reduce costs, but also to increase productivity.
a) they aim b) do they aim c) aimed they d) are aiming
17. The new product is designed ____ the needs of younger consumers.
a) meet b) meets c) to meet d) meeting
18. The board suggested that a new CEO ____ appointed.
a) is b) will be c) be d) being
19. No sooner ____ the speech ended than the audience applauded.
a) has b) had c) did d) having
20. Employees are encouraged to ____ responsibility for their own development.
a) make b) take c) do d) have

Part 2:

Text 1

GreenFuture Inc. is considering entering the renewable energy market in South America. The region shows strong demand, but government regulations and unstable political environments pose significant risks. Analysts suggest that GreenFuture must not only adapt its products to local infrastructure but also build strong partnerships with governmental agencies. Interestingly, while some competitors focus on low-cost solutions, GreenFuture aims to differentiate by offering high-quality, long-term energy systems. If the strategy works, the company could strengthen its reputation as a global leader in sustainable energy.

Questions:

1. What opportunity is South America offering GreenFuture?
a) Access to luxury markets b) Demand for renewable energy c) Partnership with banks d) Tourism growth
2. Which risk is highlighted in the text?
a) Natural disasters b) Lack of employees c) Political instability and regulations d) Rising production costs
3. Why is cooperation with governmental agencies important?
a) To receive subsidies b) To reduce risks and gain support c) To lower salaries d) To avoid marketing costs

4. How does GreenFuture plan to differentiate itself?
a) By offering the cheapest systems b) By improving HR policies c) By offering high-quality, long-term systems d) By reducing workforce
5. What can be inferred about competitors' strategies?
a) They focus on quality b) They focus on low-cost solutions c) They invest in training d) They leave the market
6. The word *differentiate* in the text is closest in meaning to:
a) distinguish b) ignore c) weaken d) compete
7. Which factor could strengthen GreenFuture's global reputation?
a) Successful expansion in South America b) Increasing employee turnover c) Reducing product quality d) Cutting investments in R&D
8. What must GreenFuture adapt its products to?
a) Global competition
b) Local infrastructure
c) European regulations
d) Consumer fashion trends
9. What type of energy systems does GreenFuture plan to provide?
a) Short-term, low-cost systems
b) High-quality, long-term systems
c) Imported European systems
d) Nuclear systems
10. What can be inferred about GreenFuture's long-term goal?
a) To leave the renewable energy sector
b) To become a global leader in sustainable energy
c) To reduce partnerships with governments
d) To focus only on the European market

Text 2

Business schools increasingly emphasize the role of emotional intelligence (EI) in management. Unlike IQ, which measures cognitive ability, EI reflects how effectively individuals manage their emotions and relationships. Research shows that managers with high EI achieve better results in motivating teams and resolving conflicts. However, critics argue that EI is difficult to measure objectively. Some experts believe that while EI is valuable, it should complement rather than replace traditional skills such as financial analysis and strategic planning. The debate continues, but most agree that EI will remain an essential component of modern leadership.

Questions:

1. What does EI focus on compared to IQ?
a) Physical ability b) Emotions and relationships c) Memory d) Financial knowledge
2. According to research, managers with high EI:
a) Avoid difficult decisions b) Motivate teams better and resolve conflicts c) Earn higher salaries d) Work longer hours
3. What is one criticism of EI?
a) It is too expensive b) It is difficult to measure objectively c) It has no link to performance d) It reduces IQ scores
4. What do some experts recommend about EI's role?
a) Replace all other skills b) Ignore EI completely c) Complement traditional skills d) Focus only on financial analysis
5. What can be inferred about traditional skills?
a) They are no longer important b) They remain essential alongside EI c) They are easier to learn than EI d) They are being replaced
6. The word *complement* in the text is closest in meaning to:
a) replace b) enhance/support c) reduce d) oppose
7. Which statement is correct according to the text?
a) EI is more important than strategy according to all experts
b) EI is less important than IQ for leadership
c) Experts disagree on how to evaluate EI
d) Emotional intelligence is easy to measure objectively
8. What do most people agree on regarding EI?
a) It will remain essential in leadership
b) It should be ignored in business schools
c) It reduces profitability
d) It only applies to education
9. What advantage is mentioned for managers with high EI?
a) They work fewer hours
b) They motivate teams and resolve conflicts better
c) They earn higher salaries automatically
d) They avoid responsibilities
10. The word "*component*" in the last sentence is closest in meaning to:
a) problem
b) part
c) barrier
d) alternative

Text 3

In modern organizations, change is constant. Companies must adapt to new technologies, customer expectations, and global competition. Effective leadership is often the deciding factor in whether change brings success or failure. Leaders who communicate clearly and involve employees in decision-making tend to build trust and reduce resistance. On the other hand, top-down approaches, where managers impose changes without consultation, usually create frustration and lower motivation. A well-known study showed that organizations with participative leadership experienced faster transitions and higher productivity. Analysts argue that while strategies and tools are important, the human side of change—

trust, communication, and motivation—remains the most critical element for long-term organizational success.

Questions

1. What is described as constant in modern organizations?
 - a) Employee turnover
 - b) Change
 - c) Financial stability
 - d) Motivation
2. What factors must companies adapt to?
 - a) New technologies, customer needs, and global competition
 - b) Political elections
 - c) Local traditions only
 - d) Natural resources
3. What role does leadership play in change?
 - a) It decides success or failure
 - b) It always prevents resistance
 - c) It replaces technology
 - d) It eliminates global competition
4. How do leaders build trust during change?
 - a) By avoiding communication
 - b) By involving employees in decision-making
 - c) By reducing salaries
 - d) By outsourcing jobs
5. What is a disadvantage of top-down approaches?
 - a) Faster productivity
 - b) Greater motivation
 - c) Frustration and lower motivation
 - d) Stronger communication
6. According to the study, organizations with participative leadership had:
 - a) Slower transitions
 - b) Faster transitions and higher productivity
 - c) No motivation problems
 - d) Lower trust levels
7. What does the text suggest about strategies and tools?
 - a) They are unimportant
 - b) They matter less than the human side of change
 - c) They guarantee success alone
 - d) They reduce communication needs

8. Which human factors are mentioned as critical in change?
 - a) Trust, communication, motivation
 - b) Salaries, offices, equipment
 - c) Taxes, laws, elections
 - d) Time, money, resources
9. The word “*resistance*” in the text is closest in meaning to:
 - a) opposition
 - b) cooperation
 - c) innovation
 - d) acceptance
10. What can be inferred about leadership in change management?
 - a) It must balance strategies with human factors
 - b) It should focus only on technology
 - c) It is less important than tools
 - d) It prevents all global competition

Part 3: Writing (1 essay, 30 points)

Essay (200–250 words):

To what extent do you agree that leadership skills are more important than technical expertise for sustainable business growth? Support your arguments with relevant examples and evidence.

Writing Assessment Criteria – 20 points

◆ 1. Content & Task Response – 6 points

- 6: Fully addresses the question; well-developed arguments with clear, relevant examples.
 - 4–5: Generally addresses the question; arguments mostly clear but may lack depth or examples.
 - 2–3: Partially addresses the task; some arguments underdeveloped or off-topic.
 - 0–1: Does not address the task; very limited or irrelevant response.
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◆ 2. Organization & Coherence – 4 points

- 4: Clear structure (introduction, body, conclusion); logical flow; effective use of linking words.
 - 3: Adequate structure; some lapses in cohesion or transitions.
 - 1–2: Weak structure; ideas fragmented or illogical; limited connectors.
 - 0: No recognizable structure.
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◆ 3. Vocabulary – 5 points

- 5: Wide and accurate range of vocabulary.
 - 3–4: Adequate vocabulary; occasional errors; some repetition.
 - 1–2: Limited vocabulary; frequent repetition; vague or inaccurate usage.
 - 0: Very limited; inappropriate or incomprehensible vocabulary.
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◆ 4. Grammar & Accuracy – 5 points

- 5: Accurate use of a range of structures (complex sentences, conditionals, passives); very few errors.
- 3–4: Mostly accurate grammar; some errors but meaning clear.
- 1–2: Frequent errors; limited sentence variety; meaning sometimes unclear.
- 0: Very frequent errors; text hard to understand.