

﴿ دورة جوان 2002 ﴾

امتحان بكالوريا التقني

السبعة : ساعتان

الشعبة : تقنيات المحاسبة

## اختبار في مادة الإنجليزية ( لغة أجنبية ثانية )

**Read the passage carefully then do the activities.**

In most large companies in Japan, a policy of lifetime employment is practised. This means that people leave school or university to join a company and can expect to remain with that organisation until they retire, usually at the age of fifty-five or sixty. The workers get job security for life, and can be fired only if they make serious trouble. Even when business is bad, they are free from the fear of losing their jobs.

One result of this practice is that the Japanese worker identifies closely with his company and feels intense loyalty to it. By working hard for the company and being disciplined, he believes he is protecting his own future. It is not surprising that loyalty to one's company is considered a great right in Japan. A man is often prepared to put his firm's interests before those of his family.

Japanese workers seem positively to love the product their company is producing, and are willing to stay on after work for little overtime pay, and they participate in serious discussions about the quality of their product.

**Section One: Reading Comprehension**

(8 pts)

- Are there any negative sentences in the text?
- Copy the title which you think is the most appropriate.

a) Japanese Economy.	b) Japanese Workers.	c) Japanese Products.
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- What do the underlined words refer to?

a) This means that people... (§ 1)	b) free from the fear of losing <u>their jobs</u> . (§ 1)
c) feels intense loyalty to <u>it</u> . (§ 2)	d) before <u>those</u> of his family. (§ 2)

- Answer the following questions according to the text.

- Why do the Japanese workers remain with a company for a long time?
- How can a Japanese worker protect his future?
- What do the Japanese workers do to improve the quality of the product?

- Match words with their synonyms.

<b>Words:</b>	1. leave	2. remain	3. intense	4. trouble
<b>Synonyms:</b>	a. strong	b. quit	c. problem	d. stay

Words	1	2	3	4
Synonyms				

**Section Two: Mastery of Language****(8 pts)**1. *Supply punctuation and capitals.*

exports are either raw materials or **manufactured goods** raw materials such as cotton are products of the land while cars for example are **manufactured goods**

2. *Copy the odd one out on your answer sheet.*

a.	management	accountancy	fishing	economy
b.	pottery	factory	craft	handmade

3. *Express it differently.*

- There are no investments. No jobs are available.
- Had he hurried, he would not have missed the class.

4. *Supply past tense and past participle.*

leave	make	lose	feel
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5. *Which verbs can be derived from the following nouns?*

employment	practice	security	fear
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6. *Reorder the following sentences to make a coherent paragraph.*

- These goods had to be produced in factories and workshops
- there was a demand for goods of a better quality.
- where hundreds of workers were employed.
- When the population of Europe increased,

**Section Three: Written Expression****(4 pts)**

Choose one of the following topics.

**Either topic one:**

John has applied for a job in a travel agency. Peter, the manager, is interviewing him. Write a conversation of about 80–120 words using the following notes:

- age, qualifications
- previous experience
- languages spoken
- ability to travel

**Or topic two:**

Write a composition of about 80–120 words on the following topic.

Imagine you are a worker in a Japanese company. Give your own suggestions to improve the quality of the company's products.