

English 2
Exame Época de Recurso/Melhoria
2017-2018

2 July 2018

Time allowed: 2 hours

NOTE: During the exam students may consult a dictionary, which must not contain any handwritten notes. Students are **NOT** allowed to consult any electronic device or extra notes or materials.

The answers to question **B**, numbers 1-6 are to be written on the exam question paper.

All other answers are to be written in an official exam answer booklet.

A. Vocabulary (2.0 points)

Complete each space with a suitable word or expression that is similar in meaning to the explanation in brackets. The first letter of each keyword is given to help you. All letters are in lower case. You will need to put verbs in the right tense. You might need to add a preposition. (0.4 points each)

1. The world's third largest supermarket, Tesco, is in negotiations with China's biggest retailer, state owned China Resources Enterprise, to create a **j..... v.....** where Tesco's 131 stores in the country would merge with CRE's 2,986 sites under the Vanguard brand.

(commercial enterprise undertaken jointly by two or more parties which otherwise retain their distinct identities)

2. Britain's music festivals are looking to move **u.....** this year, away from the beery, mass-singalong culture that has come to define summer.

(towards the more expensive or affluent sector of the market)

3. New supermarket group would have 31.4% **m..... s.....**, compared with Tesco's 27.6%.

(portion of a market controlled by a particular company or product)

4. Investors were infuriated by a lack of innovation and what they believed was a **b..... c.....** with poor management.

(focus on the use of standard channels and procedures to process information through the various organizational areas)

5. More than 800 senior Asda shopfloor workers are facing a pay cut or **r.....** in the new year after the supermarket chain embarked on another cost-cutting exercise.

(being no longer in employment because there is no more work available)

B. Reading (5 points)

Read the text on page 2 and answer the questions that follow.

Why the 30-hour work week is almost here

Simon Kuper

The Financial Times, 15 February 2018

1. A friend who recruits for an investment bank grumbled to me recently about millennial job applicants. He said that at interview they ask questions like: “Can I leave early on Friday afternoons to go to yoga?”

5. Surveys have shown for years that most millennials — male and female — don’t want to work all hours. In recent studies by Deloitte and career-monitoring website, Comparably, younger workers placed “work-life balance” above career progression. Millennials want to get home on time to raise their kids — or at least play some Nintendo. During the economic crisis, any employer who got asked about yoga could simply titter and bin the jobseeker’s CV. There was always a more desperate candidate. But now
10. **that’s** changing: with the global economy growing at its fastest rate since 2011, qualified jobseekers are scarce. Finally, workers can make demands. IG Metall, Germany’s biggest trade union, just struck a deal allowing its members to work 28-hour weeks for up to two years, typically when they have small children. Childcare clearly isn’t just a German women’s issue any more: most IG Metall members are men. True, Germany is currently
15. something of a workers’ paradise. But if other national economies keep growing, working hours will soon move up the agenda there too.

20. During booms, more people want to trade money for time. The post-2008 crisis has finally ended. Average wages are now above pre-crisis levels in all developed countries except the UK and Greece. The eurozone’s jobless rate is the lowest and US wage growth the fastest since 2009. The average worker in the developed world now earns more than ever before. More than that, **she** has an inherited sense of security that previous generations lacked. Picture somebody born in a western country in 1980. Her grandfather, born about 1930, worked long hours in a factory. Her father, born 1955, worked slightly shorter hours in an office. Now she’s the third generation to make her career after the
25. Second World War, which means above mere subsistence level. She can also probably expect an inheritance. In short, though precariousness remains, today’s average worker has enough money to cope.

30. What she lacks in this age of helicopter parenting and constant work messages is time. Work-life balance is typically discussed as a personal issue. Self-help gurus tend to recommend life hacks: quit Facebook, ignore most emails, install a meditation app, etc. Yet, as Anne-Marie Slaughter argues in her book *Unfinished Business*, it’s not the individual worker who needs to change. It’s the system. Here, Germany has been the quiet trendsetter. In 1960, the average West German employee’s working year was 2,163 hours. Today **it’s** 1,363 hours, the lowest of all developed countries. And when Germans go home in mid-afternoon, lots of them are genuinely free. Many leading German companies — forced by tight job markets to keep workers happy — limit after-work emails. Daimler even automatically erases emails to employees who are on holiday. Now IG Metall has taken another step towards what Germans call *die Work-Life-Balance*. Admittedly, IG Metall’s members are unusually well placed to make demands. The
40. German metals industry is just about the most booming sector in Europe’s most booming country. Moreover, this month’s deal covers the particularly boomy state of Baden-Württemberg. But IG Metall’s deals tend to set benchmarks for the German economy.

...

45. Only the US has found a lasting way to make well-off employees work all hours into old age: take away **their** healthcare insurance if they stop. Yet even there, things may change. Amazon is piloting technical teams that work 30-hour weeks for the same benefits and three-quarters the pay of 40-hour employees. **Such schemes** will become common if the economy keeps growing. Shorter hours won’t help the poorest-paid workers, who can’t afford to work less, or elite workers, who generally love their work and can hire help for household tasks. But for the broad middle in rich countries, a new working life is emerging. The basic workweek will shorten, and individual workers will scale down when they have kids or aged parents to look after. By contrast, in calmer phases of life, they will work more: IG Metall’s deal makes it easier for some employees to scale up from the standard 35 hours to 40. Such flexibility should eventually kill off the “mommy track”, which punishes a woman all through her 45-year career for the few years she spends child-rearing. The future of work could look like Germany: short workdays, high productivity and a booming yoga sector.
- 55.

Source: <https://www.ft.com/content/78c5cebe-111b-11e8-940e-08320fc2a277>

Name: Number:

B. Reading Comprehension (cont.)

Choose one answer to each question and write the letter clearly in the box. (0.5 each correct answer; - 0.15 each incorrect answer)

1. The main purpose of the article is
 - a. to explain how something works.
 - b. to argue a point of view.
 - c. to discuss the pros and cons of a situation.
 - d. to report on a current state of affairs.
2. In the past applicants at a job interview
 - a. would never make demands.
 - b. rarely challenged the job conditions.
 - c. rarely asked employees about yoga.
 - d. None of the alternatives is correct.
3. Why have many German companies stopped sending their employees emails after work?
 - a. Because it shows that they truly care about the welfare of their employees.
 - b. Because if they didn't, the employees would probably leave.
 - c. Because the unions have forced them to.
 - d. Because everyone deserves a holiday free from work.
4. What is the writer's opinion about the shorter working hours in Germany?
 - a. He does not commit himself to an opinion.
 - b. He thinks it will encourage productivity.
 - c. He thinks it will affect productivity negatively.
 - d. He thinks it is the result of global economic growth.
5. Which statement is false?
 - a. Not all employees will be able to benefit from a shorter working week.
 - b. Trading time for money is typical in a recession.
 - c. IG Metall employees all work 28 hours/week.
 - d. A shorter working week is likely to extend to countries beyond Germany.
6. Why are qualified millennials able to prioritise work-life balance?
 - a. Because they are in a position to make demands.
 - b. Because they value it more than their parents did.
 - c. None of the alternatives is correct.
 - d. Because they are the third generation after the Second World war.

Reference, Substitution and Ellipsis

What do the following terms, which are highlighted in the text, refer to? (0.4 points each)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 7. that (line 10) | 10. their (line 45) |
| 8. she (line 21) | 11. Such schemes (line 47) |
| 9. it (line 34) | |

C. Writing (13 points)

What has been the impact of the Internet and social media on recruitment?

Write an answer to the question using impersonal language (300-400 words). Your text will be marked on relevance and breadth of content, discourse management and genre, appropriacy and range of vocabulary and structures, and grammatical accuracy.

Answers

A.

1. joint venture
2. upmarket
3. market share
4. bureaucratic culture
5. redundancy

B.

1.	b	7.	that = that there was always a more desperate candidate (reference)
2.	c	8.	she = the average worker (reference)
3.	b	9.	it = the average West German employee's working year (reference)
4.	d	10.	their = well-off employees' (in the US) (reference)
5.	c	11.	Such schemes = working 30 hours/week for the same benefits and ¾
6.	a		pay

C.

A good answer will explain how recruitment practices have changed as a result of technology such as the Internet and social media.

It should look at changes in practice from the employer's side, e.g.

- access to more candidates – use of social media sites like LinkedIn, Facebook, etc.;
- applications filled in on-line;
- software to read on-line applications to make shortlist;
- Google background checks to vet candidates;
- importance of further interviews after background check;

as well as from the candidate's side, e.g.

- social media sites for networking to find jobs;
- new, creative ways to present CV – e.g. video post;
- posts on social media sites & blogs can affect chances;
- access to a wide range of jobs anywhere in the world through Internet.

The text should be clearly written in the explanation genre with appropriate vocabulary and structures, and few grammatical errors. There should be a clear topic sentence for each paragraph. Information flow should be clearly maintained through use of conjunctions and appropriate thematic development.

Oral

Look at each cartoon and answer the questions.

1. What issue does it raise and what is the point of the cartoon?
2. Discuss the issue and comment on it.

