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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/151/2021_2022__E5_95_86_E 5_8A_A1_E8_8B_B1_E8_c85_151585.htm PART THREE Questions 15 20 Read the following article on negotiating techniques and the question on the opposite page. For each question 15 20, mark one letter (A, B, C or D) on your Answer Sheet for the answer you choose. The Negotiating Table: You can negotiate virtually anything. Projects, resources, expectations and deadlines are all outcomes of negotiation. Some people negotiate deals for a living. Dr Herb Cohen is one of these professional talkers , called in by companies to negotiate on their behalf. He approaches the art of negotiation as a game because, as he is usually negotiating for somebody else, he says this helps him drain the emotional content from his conversation. He is working in a competitive field and needs to avoid being too adversarial. Whether he succeeds or not, it is important to him to make a good impression so that people will recommend him. The starting point for any deal, he believes, is to identify exactly what you want from each other. More often than not, one party will be trying to persuade the other round to their point of view. Negotiation requires two people at the end saying 'yes". This can be a problem because one of them usually begins by saying "no ". However, although this can make talks more difficult, this is often just a starting point in the negotiation game. Top management may well reject the idea initially because it is the safer option but they would

not be there if they were not interested. It is a misconception that skilled negotiators are smooth operators in smart suits. Dr Cohen says that one of his strategies is to dress down so that the other side can relate to you. Pitch your look to suit your customer. You do not need to make them feel better than you but , For example , dressing in a style that is not overtly expensive or successful will make you more approachable. People will generally feel more comfortable with somebody who appears to be like them rather than superior to them. They may not like you but they will feel they can trust you. Dr Cohen suggests that the best way to sell your proposal is by getting into the world of the other side. Ask questions rather than give answers and take an interest in what the other person is saying, even if you think what they are saying is silly. You do not need to become their best friends but being too clever will alienate them. A lot of deals are made on impressions. Do not rush what you are sayingput a few hesitations in , do not try to blind them with your verbal dexterity. Also, you should repeat back to them what they have said to show you take them seriously. Inevitably some deals will not succeed. Generally the longer the negotiations go on , the better chance they have because people do not want to think their investment and energies have gone to waste. However, joint venture can mean joint risk and sometimes, if this becomes too great, neither party may be prepared to see the deal through. More common is a corporate culture clash between companies, which can put paid to any deal. Even having agreed a deal, things may not be tied up quickly because when the lawyers get involved,

everything gets slowed down as they argue about small details. De Cohen thinks that children are the masters of negotiation. Their goals are totally selfish. They understand the decision-making process within families perfectly. If Mum refuses their request, they will troop along to Dad and pressure him. If all else fails, they will try the grandparents, using some emotional blackmail. They can also be very single-minded and have an inexhaustible supply of energy for the cause they are pursuing. So there are lesson to be learned from watching and listening to children. 15 Dr Cohen treats negotiation as a game in order to A put people at ease B remain detached C be competitive D impress rivals 16 Many people say " no " to a suggestion in the beginning to A convince the other party of their point of view B show they are not really interested C indicate they wish to take the easy option D protect their company 's situation 17 Dr Cohen says that when you are trying to negotiate you should A adapt your style to the people you are talking to B make the other side feel superior to you C dress in a way to make you feel comfortable. D try to make the other side like you 18 According to Dr Cohen, understanding the other person will help you to A gain their friendship B speed up the negotiations C plan your next move. D convince them of your point of view 19 Deals sometimes fail because A negotiations have gone on too long B the companies operate in different ways C one party risks more than the other. D the lawyers work too slowly 20 Dr Cohen mentions children 's negotiation techniques to show that you should A be prepared to try every route B try not to make people feel guilty C be

careful not to exhaust yourself D control the decision-making process. PART FOUR Questions 21 -30 Read the article below about the methods some companies are now using for recruitment. Choose the correct word to fill each gap from (A, B, C or D) on the opposite page. For each question 21-30, mark one letter (A, B , C or D) on your Answer Sheet. There is an example at the beginning, (0) The Scientific Approach to Recruitment When it (0) to 0selecting candidates through interview, more often than not the decision is made within the first five minutes of a meeting. Yet employers like to (21) themselves that they are being exceptionally thorough in their Oselection processes. In today 's competitive market place, the (22) of staff in many organizations is fundamental to the company 's success and, as a result, recruiters use all means at their disposal to (23) the best in the field. One method in particular that has (24) in popularity is testing, either psychometric testing, which attempts to define psychological characteristics, or ability £ aptitude testing (25) an organization with an extra way of establishing a candidate 's suitability for a role. It (26) companies to add value by identifying key elements of a position and then testing candidates to ascertain their ability against those identified elements. The employment of psychometric or ability testing as one (27) of the recruitment process may have some merit, but in reality there is no real (28) , scientific or otherwise, of the potential future performance of any individual. The answer to this problem is experience in interview techniques and strong definition of the elements of each position to

be (29) as the whole recruitment process is based on few real certainties, the instinctive decisions that many employers make, based on a CT and the first five minutes of a meeting, are probably no less valid than any other tool employed in the (30) of recruitment. Example: A have B decide C do D make 0 A B C D 21.A suggest B convince C advise D believe 22.A worth B credit C quality D distinction 23.A secure B relies C attain D achieve 24.A lifted B enlarged C expanded D risen 25.A provides B offers C contributes D gives 26.A lets B enables C agrees D admits 27. A portion B member C share D component 28. A extent B size C amount D measure 29.A occupied B met C filled D appointed 30 A business B topic C point D affair Questions 31 -40 100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问www.100test.com