**Main English Examination**

**University of Bejaia**

**Master's cohort of June 2021**

**Answer all questions**

Please type your answers in a Word document, print a copy of your answers and hand it over to examiner.

**Question 1**

Put the following sentences in a correct order to form a paragraph about the Gulf War:

- Terrorism become a major concern. MNCs used various methods to protect against terrorism.

- Some MNCs with subsidiaries in Saudi Arabia temporarily closed some of their operations, allowing employees from other countries to return home.

- Even projects that appeared to be feasible from a financial perspective were postponed because of the potential danger to employees.

- Cross-country travel by executives was reduced, as MNCs used teleconference calls instead.

- Some projects that were being considered for countries that could be subject to terrorist attacks were postponed.

- As a result of the crisis that culminated in the Gulf War in 1991, many multinational companies (MNCs) attempted to reassess country risk.

 (**5 marks**)

**Question 2**

Read carefully the section entitle: "Why the Division of Labor Increases Production" on page 14 of your textbook (Principles of Economics). Use your own words (summarise and paraphrase) to write a short essay (of about 500 words) explaining why the division of labour increases production. (**10 marks**)

**Question 3**

 Read carefully the paragraph below and replace the words (phrases) in bold with their closest synonyms:

Markets and government regulations are always **entangled**. There is no such thing as an absolutely free market. Regulations always define the “rules of the game” in the economy. Economies that are primarily market-oriented have fewer regulations—ideally **just enough** to maintain an **even playing field** for participants. At a minimum, these laws govern matters like **safeguarding** private property against theft, protecting people from violence, enforcing legal contracts, preventing fraud, and collecting taxes. Conversely, even the most command-oriented economies operate using markets. How else would buying and selling occur? The government heavily regulates decisions of what to produce and prices to charge. Heavily regulated economies often have **underground economies**, which are markets where the buyers and sellers make transactions without the government’s approval. (**5 marks**)

 (**Total 20 marks**)

***Good luck***