

# ROMANIAN-AMERICAN UNIVERSITY



**= Admission Test =**

*(test variant no.1)*

**July, 2015**

- *Computer Science for Economics*
- *International Business*

**-= Bucharest =-**

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## **ADMISSION TEST - 2015**

1. The test consists of 35 questions, within 3 different sections, and a writing assessment section.
2. Each of the 35 question has exactly 1 (one) correct answer.
3. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark it with an “X” sign.
4. Marking more than one answer renders the question illegible.
5. Each correct answer weighs 2 points and a maximum of 30 points can be given for the essay. The total amount of points is 100.
6. The admission test grade represents the number of points divided by 10.
7. In case of errors please ask for other answer sheets. Do not erase, draw over or do any other markings on the answer sheets.
8. The test time is **2 (two) hours**.
9. **The answer sheets are to be handed over to the teaching staff before leaving the classroom, accompanied by the candidate’s signature.**
10. The answer sheets are to be sealed in front of the candidate.

**The final grade for the admission contest shall be calculated by taking into account the baccalaureate average (50% of the final grade)**

$$\text{Admission Contest Grade} = \frac{50}{100} \times \text{Admission\_Test} + \frac{50}{100} \times \text{Baccalaureate\_Average}$$

Example:

One candidate answers correctly 30 questions, has written an essay worth 30 points and has a baccalaureate average of 8 (eight).

In total, he/she scores  $30 \times 2 + 30 = 90$  points.

The admission test grade is  $90/10 = 9$  (nine)

The admission contest grade =  $50/100 \times 9 + 50/100 \times 8 = 8.5$  (eight point five)

**All answers are to be marked only on the answer sheets,  
Anything marked on these test pages shall not be taken into consideration.**

**Time: 120 minutes.**

***Good luck!***

The questions here **test your knowledge of English grammar**. Each question consists of a short written conversation, part of which has been omitted.

Four words or phrases, labelled a, b, c, and d, are given below the conversation. Choose the word or phrase that will correctly complete the conversation.

1. It is very rude to point \_\_\_\_\_ someone in many cultures.

- a) at
- b) to
- c) into
- d) off

2. Was my child polite \_\_\_\_\_ you?

- a) at
- b) from
- c) to
- d) with

3. If our plans are carried \_\_\_\_\_ now, we will solve that issue.

- a) out
- b) up
- c) upon
- d) through

4. The neighbours didn't go on vacation, \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) didn't they
- b) did it
- c) did they
- d) didn't it

5. It \_\_\_\_\_ the day before yesterday.

- a) snowed
- b) was snow
- c) has snowed
- d) was snowed

6. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ on a horse? It is a wonderful experience.

- a) rode
- b) rid
- c) to ride
- d) ridden

7. He is learning Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Chan.
- a) through
  - b) by
  - c) to
  - d) from
8. Students are supposed to sit attentively \_\_\_\_\_ their desks.
- a) at
  - b) beside
  - c) to
  - d) beneath
9. "Where is the library?"  
"It's \_\_\_\_\_ your right."
- a) in
  - b) on
  - c) at
  - d) by
10. Tom is very temperamental, and he \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) always gets angry
  - b) gets always angry
  - c) always angry gets
  - d) angry always gets
11. "How many products did you sell?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ than we had expected."
- a) Less
  - b) Lesser
  - c) Few
  - d) Fewer
12. It's not an easy task. However, please have him \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- a) do
  - b) to do
  - c) doing
  - d) have to do

13. I would like to apply \_\_\_\_\_ the position of sales clerk that you advertised in the Sunday newspaper.
- a) for
  - b) to
  - c) with
  - d) in
14. It's often difficult for a young child \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.
- a) wearing
  - b) to wear
  - c) putting on
  - d) to put on
15. This knife is quite sharp. We use it \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) for to cut the bread
  - b) to cut with the bread
  - c) cutting with the bread
  - d) to cut the bread
16. I could have done it for you if you \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) ask me to
  - b) asked me to
  - c) had asked me
  - d) had asked me to
17. Joe \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) likes football best
  - b) likes best football
  - c) best likes football
  - d) football best likes
18. My sister went \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- a) to shopping
  - b) shopping
  - c) to shop
  - d) shopped
19. John is \_\_\_\_\_ soccer magazines.
- a) interested

- b) interesting
- c) interested in
- d) interest in

20. I liked the job better than Bob \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) did
- b) do
- c) has done
- d) done

*The questions of this section **test your reading comprehension skills.***

*This part contains a reading passage. You are to read the passage carefully. When answering the questions you will be allowed to refer back to the passage. The questions are based on what is stated or implied inside the text.*

**Passage:**

In many underdeveloped countries, the state plays an important and increasingly varied role in economic development today. There are four general arguments, all of them related, for state participation in economic development. First, the entrance requirements in terms of financial capital and capital equipment are very large in certain industries, and the size of these obstacles will serve as barriers to entry on the part of private investors. One can imagine that these obstacles are imposing in industries such as steel production, automobiles, electronics, and parts of the textile industry. In addition, there are what Myint calls “technical indivisibilities in social overhead capital.” Public utilities, transport, and communications facilities must be in place before industrial development can occur, and they do not lend themselves to small-scale improvements.

A related argument centers on the demand side of the economy. This economy is seen as fragmented, disconnected, and incapable of using inputs from other parts of the economy. Consequently, economic activity in one part of the economy does not generate the dynamism in other sectors that is expected in more cohesive economies. Industrialization necessarily involves many different sectors; economic enterprises will thrive best in an environment in which they draw on inputs from related economic sectors and, in turn, release their own goods for industrial utilization within their own economies.

A third argument concerns the low-level equilibrium trap in which less developed countries find themselves. At subsistence levels, societies consume exactly what they produce. There is no remaining surplus for reinvestment. As per-capita income rises, however, the additional income will not be used for savings and investment. Instead, it will have the effect of increasing the population that will eat up the surplus and force the society to its former subsistence position. Fortunately, after a certain point, the rate of population growth will decrease; economic growth will intersect with and eventually outstrip population growth. The private sector, however, will not be able to provide the one-shot large dose of capital to push economic growth beyond those levels where population increase eat up the incremental advances.

The final argument concerns the relationship between delayed development and the state. Countries wishing to industrialize today have more competitors, and these competitors occupy a more differentiated industrial terrain than previously. This means that the available niches in the internationalization cannot be a haphazard affair, nor can the pace, content, and direction be left solely to market forces. Part of the reason for a strong state presence, then, relates specifically to the competitive international environment in which modern countries and firms must operate.

21. According to the passage, all of the following are arguments for state economic intervention EXCEPT:

- a) the start-up costs of initial investments are beyond the capacities of many private investors
- b) the state must mediate relations between the demand and the supply sides of the economy
- c) the pace and process of industrialization are too important to be left solely to market trends
- d) the livelihoods and security of workers should not be subject to the variability of industrial trends

22. Which of the following best states the central point of the passage?

- a) Without state intervention, many less developed countries will not be able to carry out the interrelated tasks necessary to achieve industrialization
- b) Underdeveloped countries face a crisis of overpopulation and lack of effective demand that cannot be overcome without outside assistance
- c) State participation plays a secondary role as compared to private capital investments in the industrialization of underdeveloped countries
- d) Less developed countries are trapped in an inescapable cycle of low production and demand

23. The author suggests all of the following as appropriate roles for the state in economic development EXCEPT:

- a) Safeguarding against the domination of local markets by a single source of capital
- b) Financing industries with large capital requirements
- c) Helping to coordinate demand among different economic sectors
- d) Providing capital inputs sufficient for growth to surpass increases in per-capita consumption

24. The author suggests which of the following about the “technical indivisibilities in social overhead capital” and the “low-level equilibrium trap”?

- a) The first leads to rapid technological progress; the second creates demand for technologically sophisticated products
- b) Both enhance the developmental effects of private sector investment
- c) Neither is relevant to formulating a strategy for economic growth
- d) The first can prevent development from occurring; the second can negate its effects

25. Which of the following, if true, would cast doubt on the author’s argument that state participation is important in launching large-scale industries?

I. Coordination of demand among different economic sectors requires a state planning agency.

II. Associations of private-sector investors can raise large amounts of capital by pooling their resources.

III. Transportation and communications facilities can be built up through a series of small-scale improvements.

- a) I only
- b) II only
- c) I and II only
- d) II and III only

26. According to the passage, the “low-level equilibrium trap” in underdeveloped countries results from:

- a) The tendency for societies to produce more than they can use
- b) Intervention of the state in economic development
- c) The inability of market forces to overcome the effects of population growth
- d) The fragmented and disconnected nature of the demand side of the economy

The questions of this section **test your critical reasoning skills.**

For each question, choose the best answer among the listed alternatives.

27. If  $x \cdot y > 0$ , which of the following CANNOT be true?

- a)  $x > 0$
- b)  $y < 0$
- c)  $x + y < 0$
- d)  $x/y < 0$

28. A state legislator argues that his country's ban on casino gambling is inconsistent and impractical, since other forms of gambling such as bingo and the state lottery are legal. He claims that instead of vainly attempting to enforce the ban, the legislature should simply legalize all gambling, and that to do so would also have the positive effect of reducing the crime rate.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the legislator's arguments above?

- a) Since many people enjoy the thrill of participating in illegal practices, legalizing gambling would probably cause a decline rather than increase in this activity
- b) Because prosecutors rarely seek prison terms for illegal gamblers, legalizing gambling would not result in significant savings of money
- c) Long-term studies have shown that the number of people who participate in the lottery is higher now than it was when the lottery was prohibited
- d) Legalizing gambling would entice gamblers from countries where it is still banned, and many of them are involved in other illegal activities such as drug smuggling

29. In a world of many trading countries, the trade between two countries need not be balanced for the trade of each to be in global balance. Differing demands and productive capabilities among countries will cause a specific country to have trade deficits with some countries and surpluses with other countries.

Which of the following conclusions best summarizes the passage above?

- a) A country's trade deficits and surpluses with other countries always balance out.
- b) A country's global trade balance is a sign of strength or weakness.
- c) Countries should not be concerned if they have trade deficits because they will balance out in the long run.
- d) A country's global trade balance is determined by relative demand and productive capabilities.

30. The price of copper rose by 25% and then fell by 20%. The price after these changes was:

- a) 20% greater than the original price
- b) 5% greater than the original price
- c) the same as the original price
- d) 15% less than the original price

31. Tom reads at an average rate of 30 pages per hour, while Alex reads at an average rate of 40 pages per hour. If Tom starts reading a novel at 4:30, and Alex begins reading an identical copy of the same book at 5:20, at what time will they be reading the same page?

- a) 9:30
- b) 9:00
- c) 8:40
- d) 7:50

32. "Attempts to blame the mayor's policies for the growing inequality of wages are misguided, The sharp growth in the gap in earnings between college and high school graduates in this city during the past decade resulted from overall technological trends that favoured the skills of more educated workers. Nor can the mayor's response to this problem be criticized, for it would hardly be reasonable to expect him to attempt to slow the forces of technology."

Which of the following, if true, casts the most serious doubts on the conclusion drawn in the last sentence above?

- a) The mayor could have initiated policies that would have made it easier for less-educated workers to receive the education necessary for better-paying jobs
- b) Rather than cutting the education budget, the mayor could have increased the amount of staff and funding devoted to locating employment for graduating high school seniors
- c) The mayor could have attempted to generate more demand for products from industries that paid high blue-collar wages
- d) Instead of reducing the tax rate on the wealthiest earners, the mayor could have ensured that they shouldered a greater share of the total tax burden

33. "Privatization of the large state enterprises that comprise the industrial sector in Russia is proceeding slowly, due to competing claims of ownership by various groups. Continued government subsidization of these enterprises creates large deficits that drive up the inflation rate and cause the ruble's value to decline. It is therefore unlikely that the government will make the ruble freely convertible to western currencies until the question of ownership of state enterprises has been resolved."

If the author's prediction concerning the ruble is accurate, which of the following conclusions can most reliably be drawn?

- a) The industrial sector accounts for at least fifty percent of Russia's economic activity

- b) Making the Russian ruble freely convertible to Western currencies will cause the ruble's value to decline
- c) The Russian government can indefinitely withstand the expense of subsidiary state enterprises
- d) The Russian government is among the groups claiming ownership of certain state enterprises

34. "World War II had a profound effect on the growth of nascent businesses. The Acme Packaging Company netted only 10.000 USD in the year before the war. By 1948 it was earning almost ten times that figure."

The argument above depends upon which of the following assumptions?

- a) Acme's growth rate is representative of other nascent businesses
- b) An annual profit of 10.000 USD is not especially high
- c) Wars inevitably stimulate a nation's economy
- d) Rapid growth for nascent businesses is especially desirable

35. "Time and time again it has been shown that students who attend colleges with low faculty/student ratios get the most well-rounded education. As a result, when my children are ready for college, I'll be sure they attend a school with a very small student population."

Which of the following, if true, identifies the greatest flaw in the reasoning above?

- a) A low faculty/student ratio is the effect of a well-rounded education, not its source
- b) Intelligence should be considered the result of childhood environment, not advanced education
- c) A very small student population does not, by itself, ensure a low faculty/student ratio
- d) Parental desires and preferences rarely determine a child's choice of a college or university

**This section test your writing skills.**

Write a clear, logical, and well-organized **essay on one of the following topics:**

- *The origins of the latest financial crisis*
- *The role of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) in the Greek crises*
- *What should the US and the EU do in order to help Ukraine during the current crises in this country*
- *The key players fighting the crises: government and private investors*
- *Issues and solutions of the economic crises in my native country*
- *How can Apple maintain its iPhone market share against Android powered devices*
- *Security guidelines for a safe usage of computer database for an online shopping application*
- *The impact of the social media online applications (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google+ etc.) on the educational environment*

*Your essay should follow the conventions of standard written English. Your text should fit on a maximum of 2 (two) pages of A4 paper.*

*Write legibly. Essays that are illegible or that are written on a topic other than one of the above mentioned will not be scored.*

***Your essay must be written on the answering papers provided to the candidate,  
NOT on this brochure.***