**ITU SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**ADVANCED ENGLISH PROGRAM**

**ING 201 SAMPLE FINAL EXAM**

* **This booklet consists of 12 pages. Make sure there are no missing pages.**
* **The duration of the exam is 90 minutes.**
* **Please read the instructions carefully before answering and use a pencil.**
* **There are 28 questions.**

**STUDENT NAME: …………………………………………………………………………**

**STUDENT NUMBER: ……………………………………………………………………..**

**STUDENT FACULTY: …………………………………………………………………….**

**CRN of ING 201 CLASS: ………………………………………………………………….**

**NAME of ING 201 INSTRUCTOR: ………………………………………………………**

**PART I. (6 x 1 = 6 points)**

**Read the following 4 reference entries and answer questions 1-3 accordingly.  Mark your answers on the optical sheet.**

**a.**  Westover, T. (2018). *Educated*. Random House.

**b.** Enke, H., & Letschnik, J. (2019). Investigation of Ka-band satcom link performance for teleoperated rescue applications. *IEEE Aerospace and Electronic Systems Journal, 34* (1), 29-38.

**c.** Tadokoro, S. (Ed.). (2009). Rescue robotics. Springer-Verlag.

**d.** Lodgerig, J. (2015). *Teleoperated rescue*. https://www.isquareit.in

**1.**Which of the sources above is retrieved from the Internet?   D

**2.**Which of the sources above is a journal article? B

**3.**Which of the sources above is an edited book? C

**Choose the correct reference entry for the following 3 sources. Mark your answers on the optical sheet.**

**4. SOURCE (Article from a university website)**

**DATE:** February 7**,** 2019

**WRITERS:** Keiko Yasuda

**TITLE OF THE ARTICLE:** Regulating the MS-Causing Properties of Th17 Cells

**TITLE OF THE WEBSITE:** Osaka University

a. K. Yasuda, Osaka University. (2018). Regulating the MS-causing properties of Th17 cells. https://resou.osakau.ac.jp/en/research/2019 /20190207\_1

b. K. Yasuda, Osaka University. (2018). *Regulating the MS-causing properties of Th17 cells*. https://resou.osakau.ac.jp/en/research/2019 /20190207\_1

c. Yasuda, K. (2018). Regulating the MS-causing properties of Th17 cells. https://resou.osakau.ac.jp/en/research/2019/20190207\_1

d. Yasuda, K. (2018). *Regulating the MS-causing properties of Th17 cells*. https://resou.osakau.ac.jp/en/research/2019/20190207\_1

**5. SOURCE** (E-book)

**WRITER:**  Roger McNamee

**DATE:** 2019

**TITLE:** Zucked

**ELECTRONIC ADDRESS:** https://doi.org/ 10.1007/978-1-5247-6315-2

**PUBLISHER:** PENGUIN RANDOM HOUSE

a. McNamee, R. (2019). Zucked. https://doi.org/ 10.1007/978-1-5247-6315-2

b. McNamee, R. (2019). *Zucked.* https://doi.org/ 10.1007/978-1-5247-6315-2

c. McNamee, Roger. (2019). *Zucked*.https://doi.org/ 10.1007/978-1-5247-6315-2

d. McNamee, Roger. (2019). Zucked. https://doi.org/ 10.1007/978-1-5247-6315-2

**6.** **SOURCE** (Conference paper published in a book)

**AUTHORS**: Song Bian, Masayuki Hiromoto and Takashi Sato

**EDITOR OF THE PUBLICATION**: Bita Riazi

**DATE OF THE CONFERENCE:** 24-28 June, 2018

**TITLE OF THE PAPER**: DWE: Decrypting Learning with Errors

**TITLE OF THE PUBLICATION**: Proceedings of the 55th ACM/ESDA/IEEE Design Automation Conference

**PAGES OF THE PAPER:** 1-6

**PUBLISHER**: IEEE

**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.1016/S0300-9440(16)30930-4

1. Bian, S., Hiromoto, M., & Sato, T. (2018). DWE: Decrypting learning with errors. In B. Riazzi (Ed.), Proceedings of the 55th ACM/ESDA/IEEE Design Automation Conference. IEEE. https://doi.org/ 10.1016/S0300-9440(16)30930-4
2. Bian, S., Hiromoto, M., & Sato, T. (2018). DWE: Decrypting learning with errors. In B. Riazzi (Ed.), Proceedings of the 55th ACM/ESDA/IEEE Design Automation Conference (pp. 1-6). IEEE. https://doi.org/ 10.1016/S0300- 9440(16)30930-4
3. Bian, S., Hiromoto, M., & Sato, T. (2018). DWE: *Decrypting learning with errors*. In B. Riazzi (Ed.), Proceedings of the 55th ACM/ESDA/IEEE Design Automation Conference (pp. 1-6). IEEE. https://doi.org/ 10.1016/S0300- 9440(16)30930-4
4. Bian, S., Hiromoto, M., & Sato, T. (2018). DWE: Decrypting learning with errors. In B. Riazzi (Ed.), *Proceedings of the 55th ACM/ESDA/IEEE Design Automation Conference* (pp. 1-6). IEEE. https://doi.org/ 10.1016/S0300- 9440(16)30930-4

**PART II. (5 x 1 = 5 points)**

**Read the given reference entry, and decide which in-text citation form is correct.**

**7.** Which of the below is the correct in-text citation for the source?

Snow, J., & Rass, K. (2017). *Global overview of hierarchical design (Design and Automation Report 2018).* Springer.

a. (Snow, J., & Rass, K., 2017, pp. 7-8)

b. (Snow & Rass, 2017, pp. 7-8)

c. (Snow & Rass, (2017), *Booklet 2*, pp. 7-8)

d. (Snow & Rass, Booklet 2, pp. 7-8)

**8.** Which of the below is the correct in-text citation for the source?

Münzer, C. H. W. (2015). *Constraint-based methods for automated computational design synthesis of solution spaces.* Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Technische Universität München, Germany.

a. (C. H. W. Münzer, 2015, p. 39)

b. (Münzer, C. H. W., 2015, p. 39)

c. (Münzer, 2015, p. 39)

d. (Münzer, (2015), p. 39)

**9**. Which of the below is the correct in-text citation for the source?

*Design automation for embedded systems*. (n.d.). https://doi.org/10.7002/3607

a. (Design Automation for Embedded Systems. (n.d.). para. 3)

b. (“Design Automation for Embedded Systems” (n.d.). para. 3)

c. (*Design Automation for Embedded Systems*, n.d., para. 3)

d. (“Design Automation for Embedded Systems”, n.d., para. 3)

**10.** Which of the below is the correct in-text citation for the source?

Mujumdar, A. S. (2007). *Drying technologies of the future*. Paper presented at the 10th CHISA Congress of Chemical Engineering, Equipment Design and Automation.

a. (Mujumdar, A. S. (2007). para. 4)

b. (Mujumdar, 2007, para. 4)

c. (Drying technologies of the future, 2007, para. 4)

d. (“Drying technologies of the future” (2007). para. 4)

**11.** Which of the below is the correct in-text citation for the source?

Waszecki, P., Mundhenk, P., Steinhorst, S., Lukasiewycz, M., Karri, R., & Chakraborty, S. (2017). Automotive electrical and electronic architecture security via distributed in- vehicle traffic monitoring. *International Journal of Integrated Circuits and Systems IEEE Transactions, 36*(11), 1790-1803.

a. (Waszecki, P., Mundhenk, P., Steinhorst, S., Lukasiewycz, M., Karri, R., & Chakraborty, S., 2017. pp. 1800-1802)

b. (Waszecki, Mundhenk, Steinhorst, Lukasiewycz, Karri, & Chakraborty, 2017. pp. 1800-1802)

c. (Waszecki, …, Chakraborty, 2017, pp. 1800-1802)

d. (Waszecki et al., 2017, pp. 1800-1802)

**PART III.** Study the following **thesis statements** and decide if they are acceptable, have all the required content and a correct grammatical structure. **(5 x 1 = 5 points)**

**12.** Buildings can be built using materials such as concrete and steel; however, concrete is often preferred due to its low cost, safe, and sustainable.

1. Acceptable
2. Does not have the necessary content or sufficient content to be a complete thesis statement
3. Not grammatical

**13.** To avoid fatal accidents in shipyards there are three critical steps: working on problems about workers, prepare professional and comprehensive safety plans and execution of extended laws about safety.

1. Acceptable
2. Does not have the necessary content or sufficient content to be a complete thesis statement
3. Not grammatical

**14.** Although the risks associated with nuclear power plants are notorious, they are more efficient, greener and less expensive than coal-fired power plants.

1. Acceptable
2. Does not have the necessary content or sufficient content to be a complete thesis statement
3. Not grammatical

**15.** Despite the fact that plastic usage is widespread in industry owing to its low price and flexibility, it not only causes various hazards such as environmental pollution and critical health issues, but also creates a serious problem for plastic production due to lack of raw material.

1. Acceptable
2. Does not have the necessary content or sufficient content to be a complete thesis statement
3. Not grammatical

**16.** In the architectural design process, using computer programs has many advantages such as speeding up the design.

1. Acceptable
2. Does not have the necessary content or sufficient content to be a complete thesis statement
3. Not grammatical

**PART IV.** Read the following excerpts and decide if the included **direct quotations** are acceptable or not. **(4 x 2 = 8 points)**

**17.** **Adapted from Brittain, 2018**

The world could use more people who stand strong in their convictions, who value education, who believe in fighting for equality, and speak up for those who may not be able to speak up for themselves. Malala Yousafza is one of those people whose activism, fighting for human rights and particularly girl’s education, has earned her a Nobel Peace Prize, making her the youngest recipient in the award’s history. While most people know her with her book I am Malala: The girl who stood up for education and was shot by the Taliban, the memoir recounting Malala’s early life in the Swat Valley in Pakistan, her growing dedication to the fight for girl’s education as well as the attack on her life and her subsequent recovery, others have heard of her owing to her famous quote: “When the whole world is silent, even one voice becomes powerful.”

1. Acceptable
2. Not necessary to be quoted
3. Not grammatical

**18. Adapted from Woodward, 2019**

Great white sharks are famous for their rapid recovering from severe wounds in just weeks. In addition to this rapid healing, sharks don't get cancer more often than humans, despite their large size. Scientists generally think the chance of developing cancer should go up with an organism's body size and life span, since having more cells and a longer life leads to more opportunities for cancer-causing DNA damage to accumulate. As Michael Stanhope, the renowned evolutionary biologist at Cornell University who co-led the latest study with scientists from the Mote Marine Laboratory describes, “Great whites can be up to 20 feet long, weigh around 7,000 pounds, they live between 40 and 70 years”. Therefore, the fact that they don't have an increased risk of cancer surprises scientists and suggests that something in their genome confers additional protection for the great white sharks making them cancer-proof.

a.      Acceptable

b.      Not necessary to be quoted

c.      Not grammatical

**19. Adapted from** **Richards, 2019**

Thanks to the groundbreaking technology of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, unprecedented processing power and speed, and massive storage capacity; data is being collected and harnessed like never before. Automation, machine learning, mobile computing and artificial intelligence are no longer futuristic concepts, but they are the reality of the day. To many people, these changes are scary especially because as the future of work looks very different from the past the machines are expected to take the human’s place. However, people can perform better at their jobs rather than fearing that their human skills will be devalued. As the co-founder and CEO of Uptake Technologies, a well-known industrial artificial intelligence company, Brad Keywell very clearly “The world will always need human brilliance, human ingenuity and human skills.”

1. Acceptable
2. Not necessary to be quoted
3. Not grammatical

**20. Adapted from** **Charles, 2018**

Researchers worry that addiction to smartphones could increase compulsivity and have adverse impacts on critical thinking. These concerns are based on the results of studies such as one conducted by psychologist Anne Mangen and her colleagues at the University of Stavanger in Norway in which they had been keeping track of smartphone use by high school students and young adults. Using apps that count the number of times a phone gets unlocked, the researchers found that participants had gone from unlocking their phones about 56 times a day in 2016 to 73 times a day in 2018. “That’s a huge increase,” Mangen says.

1. Acceptable
2. Not necessary to be quoted
3. Not grammatical

**PART V.** Read the following excerpts and decide if the **paraphrases** are acceptable or not.

**(4 x 2 = 8 points)**

**21. Adapted from Andrews, 2018**

Worlds with atmospheres tend to have outer layers known as ionospheres. Material that reaches these extraordinary heights bumps up against the vacuum of space, where starlight and cosmic rays attack it, stripping electrons from atoms and creating a thinly spread shell of electrically charged gas, or plasma.

**Paraphrase:**

Planets with atmospheres display the tendency to have exterior coats called ionospheres. Material that rises up to these astounding heights clashes against the void of space, where starlight and cosmic rays hit it, separating electrons from atoms and generating a thinly spread shell of electrically charged gas, or plasma.

1. Yes, the paraphrase is acceptable.
2. No the paraphrase plagiarizes the original by using the same vocabulary or grammar.
3. No, the paraphrase has a different meaning than the original

**22. Adapted from Mellon, 2018**

Basketball players need lots of practice before they master the dribble, and it turns out that is true for computer-animated players as well. By using deep reinforcement learning, players in video basketball games can gain insights from motion capture data to sharpen their dribbling skills.

**Paraphrase:**

Similar to real life basketball players, virtual basketball players also have to practise intensively to excel at the art of dribbling. “Deep reinforcement learning”, which offers players data from motion capture, helps them improve their dribbling competence.

1. Yes, the paraphrase is acceptable.
2. No the paraphrase plagiarizes the original by using the same vocabulary or grammar.
3. No, the paraphrase has a different meaning than the original

# 23. Adapted from American Chemical Society, 2018

For centuries, gardeners attempted to breed blue roses with no success. But now, thanks to modern biotechnology, the elusive blue rose may finally be attainable. Researchers have found a way to express pigment-producing enzymes from bacteria in the petals of a white rose, tinting the flowers blue.

**Paraphrase:**

Today current biotechnology permits gardeners to grow blue roses, which was a feat that could not be accomplished for hundreds of years. White rose petals can be transformed to blue by applying bacterial enzymes on them, which triggers pigment growth.

1. Yes, the paraphrase is acceptable.
2. No the paraphrase plagiarizes the original by using the same vocabulary or grammar.
3. No, the paraphrase has a different meaning than the original

**24. Adapted from** **Delarosa, 2018**

When it comes to greenhouse gases, methane gas is significantly more harmful to the environment than carbon dioxide. Landfills in Canada generate 20% of the nation’s total methane production. Hence, the country needs to step up its waste energy game, building more “waste to energy” plants or developing new “waste to energy” technologies.

**Paraphrase:**

Since, compared to carbon dioxide, the environmental damage caused by methane gas is slightly greater, and one fifth of the world’s methane is produced by landfills, it is obligatory for countries to either advance current “waste to energy” methods or increase the number of their “plant to waste” factories.

1. Yes, the paraphrase is acceptable.
2. No the paraphrase plagiarizes the original by using the same vocabulary or grammar.
3. No, the paraphrase has a different meaning than the original

**PART VI.** Read the following excerpts and decide if the **summaries** are acceptable or not. **(4 x 2 = 8 points)**

**25. Adapted from Flagg, 2018**

Human activity is driving scores of mammals to shift their activity from the day into the dark hours of the night. With many species already pushed to the geographical margins of their local habitats, the animals are attempting to avoid interaction with humans by separating themselves in time rather than in space, according to researchers who examined the behaviors of 64 mammal species, including deer, tigers, boars, and sun bears. They observed increased nocturnal behavior in a large majority of them, with species that are naturally active during the day tending to shift their activity to after dark, and those that are naturally nocturnal becoming more so. The mammals affected ranged across body size, habitat type, region of the world, and diet. Human activity of all sorts had an impact, including lethal activity like hunting as well as agriculture and land development, harvesting local natural resources, and even hiking or walking through wild areas. For example, sport hunting in the Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe drove sable antelopes to spend more of their active waking hours at night, restricting their access to water during the day. Similarly, hikers in the Santa Cruz Mountains in California made coyotes more nocturnal, forcing them to find new sources of food among traditionally nocturnal prey. Profound shifts in the natural behavior patterns of so many species disturb predator-prey dynamics that have evolved over generations, leading to unknown and potentially cascading effects on the environment.

**Summary:**

To evade human beings, numerous species of mammals are significantly changing their life patterns, becoming more and more active during the night. Although the full effect of this nocturnal tendency, which has impacts on their reaching water and food sources, is not clear yet, scientists are concerned about the outcome.

1. Yes, the summary is acceptable.
2. No, the summary plagiarizes the original using the same vocabulary or grammar.
3. No, the summary has a different meaning than the original.

**26. Adapted from University of Copenhagen, 2018**

Both world history and everyday life are full of examples of people acting ruthlessly, maliciously, or selfishly. In psychology as well as in everyday language, there are diverse names for the various dark tendencies humans may have, most prominently psychopathy (lack of empathy), narcissism (excessive self-absorption), and Machiavellianism (the belief that the ends justify the means), the so-called 'dark triad', along with many others such as egoism, sadism, or spitefulness. Although at first glance there appear to be noteworthy differences between these traits - and it may seem more 'acceptable' to be an egoist than a psychopath - new research shows that all dark aspects of human personality are very closely linked and are based on the same tendency. That is, most dark traits can be understood as flavored manifestations of a single common underlying disposition: The dark core of personality. In practice, this implies that if one has a tendency to show one of these dark personality traits, that person is also more likely to have a strong tendency to display one or more of the others. As the new research reveals, the common denominator of all dark traits, the D-factor, can be defined as the general tendency to maximize one's individual utility, disregarding, accepting, or malevolently provoking disutility for others, accompanied by beliefs that serve as justifications. In other words, all dark traits can be traced back to the general tendency of placing one's own goals and interests over those of others even to the extent of taking pleasure in hurting others, along with a host of beliefs that serve as justifications and thus prevent feelings of guilt, shame, or the like. The research shows that dark traits in general can be understood as instances of this common core.

**Summary:**

According to recent research, negative propensities of humans, ranging from psychopathy to sadism, all stem from the same “dark core”. Maximizing one’s individual utility while ignoring, accepting or malevolently causing disutility for others and developing beliefs that serve as justifications to prevent feelings of guilt, shame or the like is the general underlying tendency.

1. Yes, the summary is acceptable.
2. No, the summary plagiarizes the original using the same vocabulary or grammar.
3. No, the summary has a different meaning than the original.

**27. Adapted from Griffiths, 2019**

Beginning on February 20, 2020 Japanese officials will start probing 200 million IP addresses linked to the country, sniffing out devices with poor or little security. A law was passed last year to enable the mass hack, as part of security preparations ahead of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIAC), two-thirds of cyber-attacks in Japan in 2016 targeted IOT devices. Officials fear some kind of IOT-related attack could be used to target or disrupt the Olympics. Michael Gazeley, director of a Hong Kong-based security firm, warned that while the intentions of the test were good, it could potentially backfire on users, by creating an easy attack vector for hackers. "The public at large is going to have to be extra vigilant," he said. "How easy would it be to send someone (everyone) a phishing email, claiming to be from the government, saying, ' IOT devices failed testing, please click on this link to get updated,' resulting in a huge number of successful hacks?" While Japan may be on higher alert than other countries due to the approaching Olympics, the problem its government is trying to tackle is a global one. Research firm Gartner estimates there will be 20.4 billion IOT devices online by 2020, up from around 11 billion in 2018.

**Summary:**

In order to address the possible security problems that may arise during the Tokyo 2020 Olympics, the Japanese government will be permitting security companies to mass hack IOT devices. The aim is foreseeing any attacks on the Olympic Games and developing solutions for the unprotected IOT appliances. While this appears to be a practical solution to determine weaknesses, authorities are concerned that hackers will devise similar methods to counter strike.

1. Yes, the summary is acceptable.
2. No, the summary plagiarizes the original using the same vocabulary or grammar.
3. No, the summary has a different meaning than the original.

**28. Adapted from University of Toronto, 2018**

While most management research has supported the idea that giving structure to information makes it easier to cope with its complexity and boosts efficiency, recent research indicates that it comes as a double-edged sword. "A hierarchically organized information structure may also have a dark side," warns Yeun Joon Kim, a PhD student who co-authored the paper with Chen-Bo Zhong, an associate professor of organizational behaviour and human resource management at the Rotman School. The researchers showed in a series of experiments that participants displayed less creativity and cognitive flexibility when asked to complete tasks using categorized sets of information, compared to those asked to work with items that were not ordered in any special way. Those in the organized information group also spent less time on their tasks, suggesting reduced persistence, a key ingredient for creativity. It is suggested that people put their ideas randomly on a white board and then think about some of their connections. The tendency to categorize information rather than efficiency itself is what those working in creative industries need to be most on guard about, the researchers say.

**Summary:**

Structure organizes human activities and allows an understanding of the world with less effort; on the other hand, it not only causes inefficiency, but also acts as the killer of creativity and inflexibility, concludes a new study.

1. Yes, the summary is acceptable.
2. No, the summary plagiarizes the original using the same vocabulary or grammar.
3. No, the summary has a different meaning than the original.