**ITU SCHOOL of FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**ADVANCED ENGLISH PROGRAM**

**ING 201 FINAL EXAM**

**12 DECEMBER, 2014**

**BOOKLET A**

* **This booklet consists of 11 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:**  Auckland University. (2007). *Nanoparticles break the symmetry of light*. Retrieved from Auckland University website: http://www.tlu.ee/en/research/23453.pdf

**b:**  Nevillle-White, R. (2008). *The promise of nanotechnology.* Paper presented at Eight Biennial Eurasian Association for the Development of Nanotechnology, Centre of the Advancement of Technology, Wellington, New Zealand. Retrieved from http://www.tlu.nz/en/research/23453.pdf

**c:**  Bonnievale, S. (2012). *A cost-effective and energy-efficient approach to carbon capture* (A. Cook, Trans.). New York: T. Fisher Unwin.

**d:**  Smit, A. C., & Schutte, A. (2007). Nanoparticles: Drug delivery through skin? In I. B. Wilhelmiena & A. K. Seweenveertig (Eds.), *The basics of nanotechnology* (pp. 1-27). Wellington: Wiley Press.

**1.** Which of the sources above is a conference paper retrieved from the web?

**2.** Which of the sources above is a web article from a university?

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

**Read the following 4 reference entries and answer questions 4-6 accordingly. Mark your answers on the optical sheet.**

**a:**  Matthee, S. S., & Coetzee, S. E. (2003). Physical impairments and activity limitations in people with femoroacetabular impingement: A systematic review. *British Journal of Sports Medicine. 81*(3), 8-20.

**b:**  Sports medicine. (n.d.). In *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*. Retrieved from http://www.britannica. com/EBchecked/topic/724633/sportsmedicine

**c:**  *ECG findings in competitive rowers: Normative data and the prevalence of abnormalities using contemporary screening recommendations*. (2014). Retrieved from http://bmjo pensem.bmj.com/345

**d.**  Oranjezight, X, L., Choi, M. J., Angeli, L. L., Harland, A. A., Stamos, J. A., Thomas, S. T., …, Rubin, L. H. (2014). *Compendium of famous sports murders*. London: Penguin.

**4.** Which of the sources above is taken from an online encyclopaedia?

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

**6.** Which of the sources above is from a web article without a known writer?

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

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

Smit, A. C., & Schutte, A. (2007). Nanoparticles: Drug delivery through skin? In I. B. Wilhelmiena & A. K. Seweenveertig (Eds.), *The basics of nanotechnology* (pp. 1-27). New Jersey: Wiley.

**7.** Which of the below can be the correct citation for the source above?

a. (Wilhelmiena & Seweenveertig, pp. 12)

b. (Smit & Schutte, 2007, pp. 12)

c. (Wilhelmiena & Seweenveertig, 2007, p. 12)

d. (Smit & Schutte, 2007, p. 12)

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*ECG findings in competitive rowers: Normative data and the prevalence of abnormalities using contemporary screening recommendations*. (2014). Retrieved from http://bmjo pensem.bmj.com/345

**8.** Which of the below can be the correct citation for the source above?

a. (“ECG findings”, 2014, paras. 2)

b. (“ECG findings”, 2014, para. 2)

c. (“ECG Findings”, 2014, para. 2)

d. (*“ECG Findings*”, 2014, para. 2)

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Auckland University. (2007). *Nanoparticles break the symmetry of light*. Retrieved from Auckland University website: http://www.tlu.ee/en/research/23453.pdf

**9.** Which of the below is the correct citation for the source above?

a. (Auckland University, 2007, pp. 12 -13)

b. (“Nanoparticles”, 2007, pp. 12- 13)

c. (*Nanoparticle*s, 2007, pp. 12 -13)

d. (“Nanoparticles”, Auckland University, 2007, p. 12-13)

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Oranjezight, X, L., Choi, M. J., Angeli, L. L., Harland, A. A., Stamos, J. A., Thomas, S. T., …, Rubin, L. H. (2014).  *Compendium of famous sports murders*. London: Penguin.

**10.** Which of the below can be the correct citation for the source above?

a. (Oranjezight X. L…, Rubin, L, H., 2014, p. 12)

b. (Oranjezight, 2014, p. 12)

c. (Oranjezight, X. L. et al., 2014, p. 12)

d. (Oranjezight et al., 2014, p. 12)

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Matthee, S. S., & Coetzee, S. E. (2003). Physical impairments and activity limitations in people with femoroacetabular impingement: A systematic review. *British Journal of Sports Medicine. 81*(3), 8-20.

**11.** Which of the below can be the correct citation for the source above?

a. (Matthee, S. S., & Coetzee, S. E., 2003, 81(3), 8-20)

b. (Matthee, S. S., & Coetzee, S. E., 2003, pp. 8-20)

c. (Matthee & Coetzee, 2003, pp. 8-20)

d. (Matthee & Coetzee, 2003, 81(3), 8-20)

**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.**  The invention of acrylic material has enabled significant development in three main areas of usage: optical equipment, transparent sheets and textile fibres.

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

**13.** The usage of composite materials has a great number of advantages.

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

**14.** The diminishing number of species can be attributed to natural selection, human greed and loss of habitat.

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

15. As technology and science develop over time, the ways wars are waged vary in many aspects: biological, chemically and damages of cyber-attacks.

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

16. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) are useful because they have lots of applications and thereby benefit the development of society.

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** **Bradbury, 2011**

# The building known as “The Shard”, has become the most visible landmark on London's skyline. No wonder, then, that for its architect, Renzo Piano, the project carries with it a deep sense of responsibility. Piano says, “The reason that this building will be loved – and I am ready to bet that it will be loved – is because it will be accessible, because it is transparent, understandable and not mysterious.”

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

**18. Adapted from Harandine, 2014**

Couples in a research experiment launched in the 1970s shared the responsibility for home, family and work equally. Now, 30 years later, a follow-up study by Swedish researchers at Örebro University shows that the couples' strive for equality was beneficial not only for the family life but also for the fathers' careers. Despite the positive effects for family life and career; however, the follow-up study shows that the second generation, the participants' sons, have not chosen the same kind of life. "Like father, like son is not the case in this instance. The surrounding society, structures as well as social and historical conditions play a decisive role," Margunn Bjørnholt refers to as neo-traditional families.

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

**19. Adapted from “Impossibly bright dead star: X-ray source in the Cigar Galaxy is the first ultraluminous pulsar ever detected”, 2014**

A team of astronomers working with NASA's Nuclear Spectroscopic Telescope Array (NuSTAR), stated, “we have found a pulsating dead star beaming with the energy of about 10 million suns. The object, previously thought to be a black hole because it is so powerful, is in fact a pulsar - the incredibly dense rotating remains of a star.” Now that the NuSTAR team has shown that this ultraluminous X-ray (ULX) is a pulsar, Harrison points out that many other known ULXs may in fact be pulsars as well.

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

**20. Adapted from “Malala Yousafzai’s speech”, 2013**

On July 12, 2013, the first ever Youth Takeover of the UN took place, organised by the President of the UN General Assembly and A World at School. They brought together hundreds of young education advocates from around the world, including Malala Yousafzai, who made her first public speech since being attacked by the Taliban in Pakistan. During Malala's speech to the UN Youth Takeover she stated,”One child, one teacher, one pen and one book can change the world." This growing movement of young people around the world have since launched a unified demand for urgent action from world leaders to get every child into school without danger or discrimination.

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 Engelking, 2014**

Harvard scientists have announced a breakthrough that could eventually allow millions of diabetics to shed the burden of daily insulin injections. It took over 15 years, but researcher Douglas Melton and his team have discovered a method to transform human embryonic stem cells into insulin-producing cells which can then be injected into the pancreas. The discovery has generated a new wave of momentum in the field, with research labs across the world already working to replicate and build upon Melton’s results.

**Paraphrase:**

It has taken Scientist Douglas Melton and his unit at Harvard more than 15 years to discover a method to transform human embryonic stem cells into insulin-producing cells which can then be injected into the pancreas. All over the world this discovery has generated a new wave of momentum in the field and scientists are trying to repeat and improve on Melton’s successes with the hope that diabetics may be freed from daily insulin injections.

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 Greenemeier, 2014**

Physicians, nurses and other medical staff who are the first line of defence against the spread of Ebola are not always adequately protected from the virus, a situation that has contributed to more than 200 health worker deaths. As the virus spreads outside of Africa, so do reports that problems with procedures, protective equipment and training for using that equipment are putting health workers at risk.

**Paraphrase:**

Poor protection has resulted in the Ebola virus playing a part in the deaths of over 200 medical workers, and insufficient operational, preventative and educational measures continue to be an issue seeing that cases arise around the world.

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 “Print, Aim and Shoot: What Does a Plastic Handgun Mean for the Future of 3-D Printing?”, 2014**

Cody Wilson, a University of Texas law student has demonstrated that any ambitious inventor can make a handgun entirely out of 3-D printed parts. Although the “Liberator” currently fires only a single shot, better materials as well as improved designs and materials might ultimately lead to an automatic weapon shooting multiple shots. Critics are concerned by these developments, but agree this type of project was inevitable with recent developments in 3-D printing.

**Paraphrase:**

The latest advances in 3-D printing have inevitably led to a law student at the University of Texas introducing the “Liberator”, a single shot handgun which has been produced completely with components created with a 3-D printer. However, because regardless of improvements in design and materials it remains almost impossible to produce automatic weapons using 3-D printing technologies.

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 “Improving Nutrients Scientifically”, 2014**

The challenge yet to come is to feed the rising number of people on earth. Compared to beef, insects are about a 20 times more efficient nutritional source. Insects are an incredibly good source of animal protein, fat, vitamin, fibre and mineral content. New ways to cultivate them could see insects replace birds, fish and mammals as sources of dietary protein.

**Paraphrase:**

Cultivated insect protein could be a means of feeding the increasing human population because it is approximately 20 times more effective at providing nutrients than beef.

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 “New Material Steals Oxygen from the air”, 2014**

A team at Denmark University have created a material that absorb oxygen in large quantities and store it. The new material is crystalline, and using X-ray diffraction the researchers have studied the arrangement of atoms inside the material when it was filled with oxygen, and when it was emptied of oxygen. The fact that a substance can react with oxygen is not surprising. Food can go rancid when exposed to oxygen. On the other hand a wine's taste and aroma is changed subtly when we aerate it. Our bodies cannot function if we do not breathe. “The material is both a sensor, and a container for oxygen -- we can use it to bind, store and transport oxygen -- like a solid artificial haemoglobin," says Christine McKenzie. Sometimes we need oxygen in higher concentrations; for example lung patients must carry heavy oxygen tanks, cars using fuel cells need a regulated oxygen supply. Now a bucket full (10 litres) of the material is enough to suck up all the oxygen in a room. Once the oxygen has been absorbed it can be stored in the material until you want to release it.

**Summary:**

Researchers in Denmark have synthesized a crystalline material that can function as a receptacle for oxygen in high concentrations. The stored oxygen can be released again when and where it is needed.

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 Olafsonn & Wildholm, 2014**

The authors of the Current Directions in Psychological Science paper have studied how infants and toddlers react to scary objects and try to explain the almost universal fear of spiders and snakes. In one set of experiments, they showed babies as young as 7 months old two videos side by side -- one of a snake and one of something non-threatening, such as an elephant. At the same time, the researchers played either a fearful voice or a happy voice. The babies spent more time looking at the snake videos when listening to the fearful voices, but showed no signs of fear themselves. "What we're suggesting is that at first we have these biases to detect things like snakes and spiders really quickly, and to associate them soon after with things that are bad, like a fearful voice," says Vanessa LoBue of Rutgers University. In another study, three-year-olds were shown a screen of nine photographs and told to pick out some target item. They identified snakes more quickly than flowers and more quickly than other animals that look similar to snakes, such as frogs and caterpillars. Children who were afraid of snakes were just as fast at picking them out than children who hadn't developed that fear. "The original research by Ohman and Mineka with monkeys and adults suggested two important things that make snakes and spiders different," LoBue says. "One is that we detect them quickly. The other is that we learn to be afraid of them really quickly." Her research on infants and young children suggests that this is true early in life, too -- but not innate, since small children aren't necessarily afraid of snakes and spiders.

**Summary:**

Most people are afraid of spiders and snakes. Research on infants and toddlers has shown that people are born afraid of spiders and snakes, and they can detect them quickly compared to other animals. This fear is also compounded when they see the reaction of adults.

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 “Dissolvable silicon circuits and sensors”, 2014**

John A. Rogers' research group at the Department of Materials Science and Engineering Frederick Seitz Materials Research Laboratory is leading the development of a new generation of transient electronic devices that function in water but dissolve when their function is no longer needed, along with all of the required materials, device designs and fabrication techniques for applications that lie beyond the scope of semiconductor technologies that are available today. Practical applications might include: bio-resorbable devices that reduce infection at a surgical site. Other examples are temporary implantable systems, such as electrical brain monitors to aid rehabilitation from traumatic injuries or electrical simulators to accelerate bone growth. Additional classes of devices can even be used for programmed drug delivery, Rogers said. Such electroceutical uses are all best satisfied by devices that provide robust, reliable, high performance operation, but only for a finite period of time dictated, for example, by the healing process -- they are not only biologically compatible, but they are biologically punctual, performing when and as the body needs them. After their function has been fulfilled, they disappear through resorption into the body, thereby eliminating unnecessary device load, without the need for additional surgical operations. In terms of consumer electronics, the technology holds promise for reducing the environmental footprint of the next generation of "green" devices.

**Summary:**

Electronic devices that function in water but dissolve when their function is no longer needed, leaving behind only harmless end products, are part of a rapidly emerging class of technology. This technology suggests a new era of devices that range from green consumer devices to electroceutical therapies, to biomedical sensor systems that do their work and then disappear.

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 “Documentary brings world's oldest underwater city back to life”, 2014**

In a ground breaking collaboration, movie industry CGI specialists were invited to be part of a research team in the field to use state-of-the-art computer graphics in combination with the archaeological survey data as it was recovered to help bring the ancient underwater city, Pavlopetri, back to life. Working with experts in acoustic sonar and the latest digital survey techniques Dr. Jon Henderson and others from the Department of Archaeology at Nottingham has been able to record the entire city, which covers over 80,000 square metres. Using an advanced stereo-mapping robot, developed by the Australian Centre of Field Robotics at Sydney University, the entire city was recorded to a resolution of a few centimetres. From tiny graves, to door steps, from the walls of huge buildings which line the ancient streets to the ancient artefacts that litter the seabed -- every item was recorded in high resolution 3D creating a resource that can be analysed and studied by other archaeologists for years to come. State-of-the-art CGI will reveal, in a new documentary, for the first time how a city that has been lost to the sea for 3,000 years would once have looked and operated.

**Summary:**

Computer graphics technology from the film industry and the very latest digital marine technology have brought the world's oldest submerged city, Pavlopetri, back to life in a new documentary. A team of archaeologists has spent the last three years surveying the site which was first discovered in the late 1960's. The city, unseen for over 3,000 years, became the first underwater city to be fully digitally mapped and recorded creating a highly detailed stone by stone plan in photo-realistic 3-D.

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.