**ITU SCHOOL of FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

**ADVANCED ENGLISH PROGRAM**

**ING 201 FINAL EXAM**

**25 DECEMBER, 2015**

**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:**  Cartwright, H. M. (2009). Artificial neural networks in biology and chemistry. In D. J. Livingstone, & A. Boyle (Eds.), *Artificial neural networks methods and applications* (pp. 1-14). New Jersey: Humana Press.

**b:**  Climand, F. (2014). *Nanotechnology in textiles*. Paper presented at The 23rd Conference on Nanotextiles, Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved from www.ancdef.co.uk12890

**c:**  Fox, J., Kacandes, G. (Producers), & Gaghan, S. (Director). (2005). *Syriana* [Motion Picture]. United States: Warner Bros. Pictures.

**d:**  Engle, P. (2005, March). The pulse of manufacturing. *Industrial Engineer, 37*(3), 22.

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

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

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

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

**a:**  Hofer, T. N. (2008). *Marine pollution.* London: Nova Sciences.

**b:**  Miller, F., Choi, M., Angeli, L., Harland, A., Stamos, J., Thomas, S., . . . , Rubin, L. (2007). Web site usability for the blind and low-vision user. *Web Communications, 57*(3), 323-335.

**c:**  Paterson, P. (2008). How well do young offenders with Asperger Syndrome cope in custody?: Two prison case studies [Abstract]. *British Journal of Learning Disabilities, 36*(1), 54-58.

**d.**  Regh, J., & Kraeber, H. (2005). *Computer-integrated manufacturing* (3rd ed.). (J. Black, Trans.) New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.

**4.** Which of the sources above is a translated book?

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

**6.** Which of the sources above is an abstract?

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

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

Cartwright, H. M. (2009). Artificial neural networks in biology and chemistry. In D. J. Livingstone, & A. Boyle (Eds.), *Artificial neural networks methods and applications* (pp. 1-14). New Jersey: Humana Press.

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

a. (Cartwright, 2009, p. 12)

b. (Livingstone & Boyle, 2009, p. 12)

c. (Cartwright, H. M, 2009, p. 12)

d. (Cartwright, Livingstone, & Boyle, 2009, pp. 12)

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Fox, J., Kacandes, G. (Producers), & Gaghan, S. (Director). (2005). *Syriana* [Motion Picture]. United States: Warner Bros. Pictures.

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

a. (Fox, J., Kacandes, G. & Gaghan, S., “Syriana”, 2005)

b. (Fox, Kacandes, & Gaghan “Syriana”, 2005)

c.( Fox, Kacandes, Gaghan 2005)

d. (Fox, Kacandes & Gaghan, 2005)

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Miller, F., Choi, M., Angeli, L., Harland, A., Stamos, J., Thomas, S., . . . , Rubin, L. (2007). Web site usability for the blind and low-vision user. *Web Communications, 57*(3), 323-335.

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

a. (Miller, F., …Rubin, L., 2007, pp. 324-334)

b. (Miller, F., …Rubin, L., 2007, p. 324-334)

c. (Miller et al., 2007, pp. 324-334)

d. (Miller, et al., 2007, p. 324-334)

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Climand, F. (2014). *Nanotechnology in textiles*. Paper presented at The 23rd Conference on Nanotextiles, Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved from www.ancdef.co.uk12890

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

a. (Conference on Nanotextiles, 2014, p. 12)

b. (Climand, 2014, p. 12)

c. (“Conference on Nanotextiles”, 2014, p. 12)

d. (Climand, 2015, pp. 12)

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Paterson, P. (2008). How well do young offenders with Asperger Syndrome cope in custody?: Two prison case studies [Abstract]. *British Journal of Learning Disabilities, 36*(1), 54-58.

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

a. (Abstract, 2008, p. 55)

b. (Paterson [Abstract], 2008, p. 55)

c. (Paterson, 2008, 36(1), 54-58)

d. (Paterson, 2008, p. 55)

**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**. Recent development in 3D design software has brought great advantages in the fields of architecture, engineering and manufacturing.

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

**13.** The environmental dangers of the oil refining and storage industry can be reduced by examining environmental concerns.

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

**14.** The applications of nanotechnology in medicine are focused on mainly the successful use of nanotubes, nanocapsules and nanorobots.

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

**15**. Hydrogen is a necessary alternative energy source for the future and its efficient processing, storage facilities that are safe and secure, transportation are important factors.

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

**16.** The Golden Ratio is a recurring pattern that can be found in nature and has a very long history.

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** **“**If Democracy Can't Respond to Climate Change, Should We Abandon Democracy?”, 2015

The question can be asked whether democracy is failing. In the United States Declaration of Independence it states that its citizens have the unalienable right of “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” but all those rights are in jeopardy if there are food shortages, wildfires, floods, and rising seas. Leaders have been historically slow to address climate change. Few proactive measures have been taken by so-called democratic governments to confront climate change.

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

**18. Adapted from “The Original Star Trek is Still Driving Innovation at Apple and Google”, 2015**

Star Trek series creator Gene Roddenberry was a visionary figure in so many ways that 50 years later companies like Apple and Google are still trying to turn his dreams into reality. According to Amit Singhal, the head of Google’s search team, the famous Star Trek computer is not just a metaphor that the company uses to explain to others what they are building. He stated, “It is the ideal that we’re aiming to build — the ideal version done realistically”.

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

**19. Adapted from Shoemaker, 2015**

For a while quantum data could only be transferred across short distances, and still much of the information would get lost. The National Institute of Standards and Technology’s Marty Stevens, a co-author on the study, explained, “Only about 1 percent of photons make it all the way through 100 km of fiber. We never could have done this experiment without these new detectors, which can measure this incredibly weak signal.”

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

**20. Adapted from “**Students Who Use the Most Technology to Learn Also Perform the Worst”, 2015

Technology isn't a replacement for learning — it's up to teachers to show students how to use it effectively. A recent study from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) underscored this point when its results indicated students who use computers very frequently at school do a lot worse in most learning outcomes, even after accounting for social background and student demographics. Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, “Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is most important,” in his 2013 speech to a group of university students in the US.

1. Acceptable
2. Not necessary to be quote
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, 2015**

A group of the world's top scientists have called for a ban on weapons systems that can select and attack targets without human control. In a letter, which was presented at the International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Buenos Aires, Argentina, it was acknowledged that robot weapons could potentially reduce human causalities in conflict, but argued that the potential costs to society outweigh any benefits. Unlike nuclear weapons, robotic systems do not require rare raw materials and so could rapidly become ubiquitous - like the infamous Kalashnikov assault rifle – which was cheap for military powers to mass-produce but caused worldwide misery.

**Paraphrase:**

At the International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence held in Buenos Aires, Argentina internationally renowned scientists have presented a document asking for a prohibition on weapons controlled by autonomous systems. There is a risk that they may be mass-produced cheaply and furthermore, do not need the scarce resources that nuclear weapons call for. They acknowledged that such weapons may save lives during wars, but likened them to the Kalashnikov that became universal, resulting in suffering everywhere.

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 McGuinness, 2015**

Cars and the environment are two things that Germany cares so deeply about that they form part of the national character, which is why Germans are shocked to discover that for years the country's mightiest car manufacturer Volkswagen has been rigging environmental tests for diesel emissions in the US, and it seems particularly shocking that VW is guilty of faking its green credentials while marketing its cars as both powerful and better for the environment.

**Paraphrase:**

It has come to light that the car company Volkswagen has been giving fake results of environmental tests for diesel emissions in the US, and because environmentally friendly, powerful engines is the cornerstone of VW’s reputation, and hence it is this deception that has shocked Germans who care so deeply about these two issues that they form part of the national character.

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 “Can China keep its new city dwellers healthy and happy?” , 2015**

China's urbanisation is the biggest and fastest in history and it's by no means over. By 2030, China's cities will house close to a billion people, that's 70% of the population. The speed of this transition is also breath-taking - in just 30 years, China has gone from 20% urbanisation to 54%, a journey that took Britain 100 years.

**Paraphrase:**

To achieve the urbanization of just over half of its people, took Britain a half a century. China has managed to urbanize 54% of its people in approximately two thirds of that time and this process is continuing at a record breaking pace; it is predicted that a majority of its population, nearly 1 billion people, will live in urban areas in 30 years from now.

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 “Being Human”, 2014**

Researchers from the Simon Fraser University in Canada say when left to its own devices, the subconscious nervous system continuously fine-tunes movements to keep energy costs low. Researchers asked nine volunteers to wear leg braces that made walking at their usual pace more strenuous. Within minutes, each volunteer worked out how to modify their usual walking patterns to use the least energy. In other words, humans are biologically wired to be lazy and seem to have a common tendency to put as little effort into tasks as possible.

**Paraphrase:**

In experiments conducted at Simon Fraser University in Canada, it was found that the human nervous system is pre-programmed to follow the path of least resistance. When 9 subjects were fitted with braces to make walking more difficult, their bodies quickly responded in ways to use less effort. It seems laziness can be considered to be a biological instinct in humans.

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 “**Does ad blocking herald the end of the free internet?”, 2015

Imagine you had to start paying to view content on all your favourite websites. Would you give up on the internet completely or happily pay for good journalism and entertainment? These are the choices that users could be facing if ad blocking programs go mainstream. This is because advertising revenue underpins about 90% of everything we see online. Yet Apple's decision to allow its iPhone and iPad Safari browser to block ads could seriously undermine this model. Brian O'Kelley, chief executive of AppNexus, a digital advertising technology firm, believes that websites only have themselves to blame for this ad backlash. "A lot of websites have gotten greedy - on some home pages about 50% of the screen area is taken up with ads. A lot of junk is thrown on there," he says. For example, Jaguar recently videoed its new F-Pace four-wheel drive car performing the world's biggest ever loop-the-loop. It made newspaper headlines. They then used targeted paid-for social media to get that video in front of people who would find it interesting. Native advertising is also a form of online advertising that matches the form and function of the platform on which it appears. For example, an article is written by an advertiser to promote their product, but it uses the same format as an article written by the editorial staff. But as companies resort to more of this native advertising and branded content to recoup lost digital ad revenue, what does this mean for independent journalism? Once consumers understand that they may have to pay for an ad free online experience, ad blockers may wane in popularity, particularly if the other alternative is a website full of commercially biased editorial.

**Summary:**

Due to the negative effects of ads on the browsing experience so-called ad blocking programs have emerged. However, the threat of a loss of potential revenue may result in companies making use of even more branded content or native advertising which in turn may unduly influence editorial content. This, and the possibility of paying for the internet may result in ad blockers not becoming as widespread as expected.

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 Robson, 2014**

Similar to many scientists and philosophers, the father of evolutionary theory, Charles Darwin, was stumped by human’s musical faculty, calling it one of “the most mysterious with which [humankind] is endowed”. One popular idea was that music arose from the desire to attract a mate: like the peacock’s tale, it’s a display that makes you stand out from your rivals. Others have proposed that music emerged as an early form of communication. Certain motifs in music may, in fact, carry some of the signatures of the emotional calls made by human ancestors; upwardly rising, staccato sounds tend to put people on edge, while long descending tones seems to have a calming effect, to give just two examples. Such patterns of sound seem to carry a universal meaning shared by adults of different cultures, young children, and even other animals. As a form of “protolanguage”, it could have even paved the way for speech. What is more, music may have helped gel human societies as we began to live in bigger and bigger groups. Dancing and singing together, seems to make groups of people more altruistic, and to have a stronger collective identity. According to cutting-edge neuroscience, when a person moves in synchrony with another person, his or her brain starts to blur its sense of self. It is almost as if they are looking in the mirror: they think they look more like them, and that they share their opinions. With increased solidarity and less in-fighting, a group may then be better equipped to survive and thrive. But music’s role as a social glue can also be seen in work songs sung by slaves, sea shanties among sailors, and soldiers’ chants. Music, it seems, really does bond people closely. Lying at the heart of relationships in this way, it makes sense that music would tug at the heartstrings, helping people to create an emotional connection. Whatever its early origins, today people can’t help but associate certain music with the most important events in their lives. It is the soundtrack of conception, pregnancy, births and funerals, and everything in between.

**Summary:**

People cannot help but associate certain music with the most important events in their lives. Whenever they hear certain tunes, ittugs at their heartstrings and this phenomenon has been a source of mystery to the scientific and intellectual world. Music may have been the root of spoken language and have strengthens bonds in societies as they gathered in larger settlements. It creates cohesion, helping people to create an emotional connection.

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 “Is Intelligence Is a Burden on Making Good Life Decisions?”, 2015**

Businesses and institutions looking for intelligent workers increasingly screen for people who are also humble about their own abilities. Google, for example, places special emphasis on intellectual humility during its interview process. The company knows that relying too much on raw intelligence can come at the cost of listening to others' points of view and considering new ideas. Perhaps the greatest wealth of scientific evidence supporting the dangers of intelligence comes from a survey begun in 1926 by psychologist Lewis Terman. Tracking over 1,500 gifted pupils through their adult lives, Terman saw that intelligence had no direct bearing on their life achievement. Rates of divorce, alcoholism, and suicide among the gifted were level with the rest of society. And some later complained that their adult lives were burdened by the persistent thought that they had failed to live up to their early promise. More recent data suggests that intelligence may actively impair our ability to make good life decisions because we believe in our own superiority. Keith Stanovich, professor of psychology at the University of Toronto, found that unbiased decision-making is largely independent of IQ. Individuals measured as having high intelligence are twice as likely to max out their credit cards, for example, and tend to believe in paranormal activity at rates higher than the general population. The problem, again, is that intelligent people find it more difficult to maintain an awareness of their own biases. When people become aware of their ingrained biases, they move from intelligent to wise.

**Summary:**

Having greater intelligence can actually make someone a more foolish person because intelligence breeds excessive self- doubt, according to sociologists who study how intelligent people make life decisions. When a person becomes aware that they are smart relative to those around them, they become acutely aware of biases that plague their ability to understand the world, yet they are unable to do anything about it. In this sense, they keep on making the same mistakes.

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 “**Scientists Crack the Code to Protein Self-Assembly”, 2015

Duke University scientists have successfully hacked the genetic code controlling how and when proteins self-assemble and disassemble. It's a huge step forward for designer proteins, synthetic biology, and a whole host of other future-minded pieces of medical research. Perhaps most importantly, these findings may result in new and effective ways to deliver drugs to vital areas within the body. It's now possible for medical researchers to imitate computer programmers in the way that they create and use code — except in this case, we're talking genetic coding rather than digital. The researchers' study, which appears in this month's *Nature*, details the many possible environmental stimuli that result in protein assembly and disassembly, and then demonstrates that the researchers have learned to replicate them in a lab. For example, the researchers have pinned down the complex relationship between protein structures and heat. If you wrap medicine in a protein shell and heat it just right, you can control when and where in the body that shell will give way and the medicine will be delivered. The shell become more than just a shell; it becomes a "bioactive component" of the drug, according to Ashutosh Chilkoti, chair of the Department of Biomedical Engineering at Duke.

**Summary:**

Medical researchers are now able to emulate computer programmers in the formation and execution of code for genetic rather than digital coding. By manipulating bioactive components of medicines, proteins could amass or disperse themselves. This degree of control and knowledge of the varied environmental influences is unprecedented and should lead to a host of new discoveries and innovations in the years to come.

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.