ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL SPEAKING SKILLS
FINAL EXAM – June 2015
TIME: 1 h 45 m
NAME AND SURNAME: _____

Notes provisionals: Dimarts, 23 de juny, a Racó
Revisió d'exàmens i consultes: Dijous, 25 de juny, 11:00-13:00h (C6-104)

SECTION I
Pronunciation

A) According to their pronunciation, try to work out the spelling of these words.

1. /ˈbændwɪθ/ _____bandwidth_____
2. /ˈbʌfə/ _____buffer_____
3. /ˈsaɪkl/ _____cicle_____
4. /kəmˈpaɪlə/ _____compiler_____
5. /ˈvɒljuːm/ _____volume_____
6. /ˈgeɪtweɪ/ _____gateway_____
7. /rɪˈməʊt/ _____remote_____
8. /trænsˈfɜːd/ _____transferred_____
9. /ˈsteɪtəs/ _____status_____
10. /ˈtempleɪt/ _____template_____

B) Circle the correct options to answer the questions below (only ONE answer is correct)

1. Which of the following words contains the sound /ə/?
   a) delete b) active c) office d) control

2. Which of the words in each group contains a different vowel or diphthong? Circle the word.

a)	Key	Feel	Link	Leak
b)	Mouse	Browse	Count	Broad

3. In which of the words is the letter "r" pronounced in British English?
   a) serial b) enter c) kernel d) internet

4. Weak and strong forms. Which is the pronunciation of ***have*** and ***can*** in these sentences?
   a)
   - *I'm glad I have come to see you today* weak

   W **S**

   b)
   - *I'm afraid you won't be able to finish in time.*
   - *Of course, I can* **W** **S**

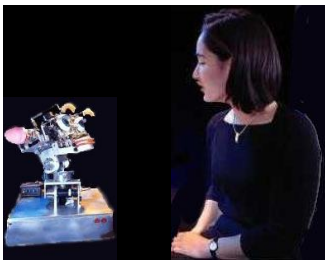
5. What's the correct stress for the words in italics? 1st or 2nd syllable?

a)	The data *transfer* was very fast.	**1st**	**2nd**
b)	They couldn't *present* the report yesterday.	**1st**	**2nd**

SECTION II
LISTENING

ROBOTICS

1. Preview. Before you watch the video, read this text and answer the questions to know a bit about Kismet.



Sociable humanoid robots pose a dramatic and intriguing shift in the way one thinks about control of autonomous robots. Traditionally, autonomous robots are designed to operate as independently and remotely as possible from humans, often performing tasks in hazardous and hostile environments. However, a new range of application domains (domestic, entertainment, health care, etc.) are driving the development of robots that can interact and cooperate with people, and play a part in their daily lives.

Humanoid robots are arguably well suited to this. Sharing a similar morphology, they can communicate in a manner that supports the natural communication modalities of humans. Examples include facial expression, body posture, gesture, gaze direction, and voice. The ability for people to naturally communicate with these machines is important. However, for suitably complex environments and tasks, the ability for people to intuitively teach these robots will also be important. Social aspects enter profoundly into both of these challenging problem domains.

The Sociable Machines Project develops an expressive anthropomorphic robot called Kismet that engages people in natural and expressive face-to-face interaction. Inspired by infant social development, psychology, ethology, and evolution, this work integrates theories and concepts from these diverse viewpoints to enable Kismet to enter into natural and intuitive social interaction with a human caregiver and to learn from them, reminiscent of parent-infant exchanges.

1. Why have social robots appeared?
_____
_____

2. What are the distinctive characteristics of humanoid robots?
_____
_____

3. How does Kismet communicate?
_____
_____

2. Comprehension. Now, watch the first video and say whether these statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1. Kismet has a very expressive face because it has various degrees of freedom in the head and the neck. _____.

2. There are two degrees of freedom in each eyelid so that Kismet can wink and blink. _____
3. The cameras behind the eyeballs serve to get a periphery view, with distance metrics that allow the robot to know how far away the speaker is. _____
4. The system is composed of 15 networked computers running concurrently. _____
5. Kismet's vision system is not very complicated, so it does not require much computational power. _____
6. With Kismet, they are trying to build a demo program that can show intelligent behaviour. _____

3. Comprehension. The second video exemplifies some important social skills that Kismet can display. Answer these questions.

1. What important social skills does Kismet need to interact with humans?
   _____
   _____

2. What example is given of the social skill that Kismet has?
   _____
   _____

3. What is social amplification?
   _____
   _____
   _____

Vocabulary:

- *Pose: put forward, plantejar*
- *Eyebrow: cella*
- *Ethology: science of animal behaviour*
- *Eyelid: parpella*

SECTION III
Interaction in different situations

A) Complete the following dialogues.

(1)
P. Brown: Hello, _____ ICL Engineering?
S. Adams: Yes, it is.
P. Brown: _____ to Sarah Adams, please?
S. Adams: _____.
P. Brown: Hello, my name is Peter Brown, from Pacesetters Ltd. _____ about a proposal we sent you.

S. Adams: Oh, you should speak to my colleague, Roger Simons. I'll _____ (you) _____ to his extension.
P. Brown: Thank you.
S. Adams: _____ the line is engaged._____?
P. Brown: Yes, please. Could you tell him I phoned? It's urgent.
S. Adams: Of course. I'll leave the message.
P. Brown: Thank you very much. Goodbye.
S. Adams: My pleasure. Bye.

(2)

Your partners are discussing about the pros and cons of using the Internet as a source of information in academic contexts. Complete this extract with expressions ***to give an opinion, agreeing-disagreeing, interrupting, and getting clarification***.

- **JOE:** Hello! Finally, I have found the information about ERP. This is the information I took from the website.

- **LINDA:** From the Internet? But on the Internet anyone can publish anything. You shouldn't trust the Internet as a source of information so easily!

- **MATT:** _____. Internet is "the source" of information. If a web page is not reliable, it won't appear in the top ten results.

- **J:** I'd go along with that. Internet is a fair source if you know how to use it. _____ you just need to go to trustworthy websites. And that's what I have done since ……..

- **L:** _____, but in my view, although the information on these websites is more or less consistent, they are not as reliable as a book written by experts. Don't you think so?

- **J:** _____. But, you can't deny the Internet is an alternative to books sometimes. So, _____? How do you feel about using the Internet as the source of information for your university assignments?

- **L:** _____ it can have terrible consequences in academic life. For instance, students may use inaccurate information from the Internet instead of reliable information from books…..

- **M:** _____, but I'm afraid I don't share your opinion at all. _____ we ought to learn how we have to use the Internet. We should know how to find reliable and useful information on the net. […]

(3) In this dialogue, use only ONE word per space.

A: We need to _____ a time for our next meeting.
B: Yes, of course. Let me take a look at my diary.
A: Could you _____ next Tuesday?
B: Next Tuesday…it's not ideal. I've got a lot of work to do next week.
A: I understand, but if we don't meet next week, we'll get into July.
B: Right well, I could shift things around a bit and maybe make it Thursday afternoon. Would that _____ you?
A: I'm afraid I'm _____ up on Thursday afternoon. _____ _____ Friday morning? Would that be _____?
B: It's quite all right. I'll _____ _____ to seeing you on Friday then.

B) Supply alternative expressions for the following.

1. Could I speak to Michael Roberts, please?
   _____
2. Now, that brings us to another topic... (during a presentation)
   _____
3. What are your greatest strengths? (ask more formally in an interview)
   _____
4. I think you should install an antivirus program as soon as possible.
   _____
5. How about Monday? (making appointments)
   _____
6. I'd go along with that. (during a discussion)
   _____