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| **1.**    a)  b)  c)  d)  e)  f)  g)  h)  i)  j)  k)    **2.**  a)  1. | **Contrast / Purpose /**    **Result**    **Fill in the gaps with a suitable linking word.**  Patricia bought a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she could look for a job.  Patricia bought a newspaper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ look for a job.  Doris attended a language course \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she could improve her language skills.  Doris attend a language course  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ improve her language skills. Peter worked hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he would become a manager.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pamela didn’t attend the training session, she still understood the new procedure.  Pamela didn’t attend the training session, she still understood the new procedure. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not attending the training session, Pamela still understood the new procedure.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being very ambitious, Walter hasn’t progressed very far.  Walter hasn’t progressed very far yet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is very ambitious.  Walter is very ambitious. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he hasn’t progressed very far yet.  \_\_\_\_ / 11    **Join the sentences using suitable linking words.**  Jill has no leadership skills. She was promoted to manager.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     b) Harry got up late. Harry arrived on time.   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_     c) Jenny wrote up her CV. She wanted to apply for a job.   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   \_\_\_\_ / 9       1. **Choose the correct option.**     1. ***Although / In spite*** of she worked hard, she failed the test.    2. He stopped smoking. ***However, / Consequently***, he felt better.    3. Sally wrote her CV ***in order to / so that*** she could apply for a job.    4. She isn’t very intelligent. ***Therefore /***   ***Although***, she has to work extra hard.   * 1. She didn’t like the film, ***so that / so*** she went home.   \_\_\_\_ / 5       1. **Correct the mistakes.**      1. In spite of be fat, she is a good athlete.   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. She washed her hair that it would look nice.   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. He started exercising so to get fit.   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. She is really horrible. As result, no one likes her.   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   1. They went to the mountains in order go hiking.   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_ / 11 |

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| **Answers**    **1**  **A** So that  **B** In order to / so as to  **C** So that  **D** In order to / so as to  **E** So that  **F** Although  **G** However  **H** In spite of  **I** In spite of  **J** Although  **K** However  **2**  **A**   1. Although Jill has no leadership skills, she was promoted to manager. 2. Jill has no leadership skills. However, she was promoted to manager. 3. In spite of not having any leadership skills,, Jill was promoted to manager. | |  |  |
| **B**  **1.** | Although harry got up late, he arrived on time. |  |  |
| **2.** | Harry got up late. However, he arrived on time. |  |  |
| **3.** | In spite of getting up late, harry arrived on time. |  |  |
| **C**  **1.** | Jenny wrote up her CV in order to apply for a job. |  |  |
| **2.** | Jenny wrote up her CV so as to apply for a job. |  |  |
| **3.** | Jenny wrote up her CV so that she could apply for a job. |  |  |
| **A** Although  **B** Consequently  **C** So that  **D** Therefore  **E** So  **4**  **A** In spite of being fat, she is a good athlete.  **B** She washed her hair so that it would look nice.  **C** He started exercising so as to get fit.  **D** She is really horrible. As a result, no one likes her.  **E** They went to the mountains in order to  go hiking. | |  |  |

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| **What we can learn from Facebook’s software developers[[1]](#footnote-1)**  Cliff Saran Managing Editor 19 May 2016 12:00  ***Open source is not just about free code. It also offers a way to collaborate and share best practices***  Facebook recently contributed a key operating system (OS) diagnostics tool to the GitHub open source (1) repository. The process it took to make this code open source (2) provides an insight into how other organisations can (3) contribute and gain (4) value from the open source community.  In this community, source code is collected and (5) maintained in repositories such as GitHub.  The repository holds (6) requests for changes and provides version control and the ability for people to see the source code, comment on it, or even (7) modify it.  A governance structure provides a kind of peer review, which controls how these (8) modifications or requests for new (9) features are incorporated into the main code base or are maintained as branches to the main development stem.  It’s a proven model, which can also be applied internally in organisations to (9) enable different software development teams in a company to coordinate and share ideas across the business, breaking down silos and helping to (10) foster skills and improve code quality.  **Making code open source at Facebook**  The global internet giants are big supporters of open source and at the GitHub satellite event in Amsterdam in May 2016, Facebook released its osquery tool as open source.  The tool exposes an OS’s internal workings as structured query language (SQL), which allows administrators to run queries that are able to determine how well it’s running.  Osquery is used internally **(A) \_\_\_\_\_** Facebook. “You can run a query to find out the full list of processes running,” said Facebook developer Javier Marcos. “The fact that osquery is open source means there is now a cool security community and companies have created businesses around it.”  According to Facebook developer Marjori Pomarole, it was always the company’s intention to make osquery open source: “This meant we had to make the code **(B) \_\_\_\_\_** to work on other platforms, not just Facebook.”  She said the code also had to be **(C) \_\_\_\_\_**in a way that made it easy for other developers in the open source community to get involved.  “The code had to be clean enough that people would not have a high barrier of entry if they want to tweak osquery for their own use, or they find an **(D) \_\_\_\_\_** with the code which they would like to fix themselves,” said Pomarole.  Given that the tool allows people to find OS **(E) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_,** Pomarole said Facebook needed to discuss with those people contributing to the project, such as which information they would be happy to share publicly.  “This is the opposite to a lot of the open source projects we see on GitHub,” Pomarole added.  **Sharing improves quality**  Open source projects **(F) \_\_\_\_\_** the knowledge of everyone in the industry. “It’s fun to share code and have someone talk to you about it,” said Facebook’s Marcos.  Facebook’s philosophy is to make its code open source. Pomarole said: “As soon as something has been developed, I see a lot of excitement on how we can make it open source.”  However, these moves are not purely **(G) \_\_\_\_\_** . Pomarole said: “Open source development stops people going into silos and creating software to help solve problems everyone is facing. The more sharing that exists the more you improve security and knowledge.”  Her own experience is that open source helps developers learn. “Having someone read your code and point out improvements is much better than reading wikis.”  She added it’s a huge advantage for new developers to have their code available in the public domain on communities such as GitHub.  Many companies ask for a certain level of experience when recruiting developers. “If you are someone who is just starting out, you may have done a few internships but you may not have worked at a company before,” said Pomarole.  But, rather than have a CV that shows potential employers work experience, she added, you “can point them to your GitHub repository which you’ve been working on, or show them where you have been helping out on other projects”.  However, Pomarole believes it could be **(H) \_\_\_\_\_** for people to expect developers to post all of their projects on GitHub and treat it like a resume.  **When it doesn’t work**  Not everything Facebook **(I) \_\_\_\_\_**  is practical for the open source community, Pomarole said, with some “projects that are heavily tailored to the Facebook infrastructure”.  She added that projects that are only **(J) \_\_\_\_\_**  for Facebook’s own internal use, or where the company feels it cannot properly support externally, do not make good candidates to go open source, she said.  In these cases we “try to share the knowledge in a whitepaper or blog post rather than open source the code”, said Pomarole.  **Exercise 1**  In the text above, there are words which are underlined (1 – 10). Below you will find 10 synonyms or definitions of those words. Match the word to the definition or synonym below (1. A, 2. B, etc.)  1 E 2 A 3 F 4 G 5 D 6 H  7 B  8 I 9 C  10 J  **Exercise 2**  In the text you can also find several gaps (A – J). Use the words below to complete the text. (A = 1, B = 2, etc.)  A = N/A B = 1 C = 3 D = 5 E = 6 F = 7 G = 4 H = 2 I = 9 J = 8  **Exercise 3**  Make unique (i.e. of your own making) meaningful sentences for the words below (to be found in the text).   1. **Engineer (v)** Engineers are men whose job it is to design bridges. 2. **Internal (adj)** Internal is something inside of an object or someone. Someone can have an internal bleeding. That is a bleeding inside the body. 3. **Potential (adj)** Something has a potential when it has the capacity to develop in the future. 4. **Advantage (n)** You can have an advantage. This means that there is a condition that puts you in a superior position. 5. **Experience (n)** When you have worked in a company for a few years you are experienced. |

1. Saran, C. (2016) *What we can learn from Facebook’s software developers.* Retrieved from the Computer Weekly website on September 13, 2016: <http://www.computerweekly.com/news/450296576/What-we-can-learn-from-Facebooks-software-developers> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)