

PART ONE: LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)

I. You will hear Mr Farmer, a company manager, talking on the telephone to someone from an IT company. You will hear the recording twice. Read sentences 1-10, listen to the recording, and circle the correct letter (T) if they are true, (F) if they are false or (NO INFO) if the information is not given in the recording. (10 points)

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Within six months, his company is going to approximately double the number of employees. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 2. His company needs a new IT system because the printers are slow and old. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 3. His main requirement is that the computer network must not break down. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 4. His company counts the time employees spend at work by using an electronic diary. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 5. The IT consultant confirms that very few companies have similar problems nowadays. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 6. Mr Farmer is unhappy with the company which provided the computer system he has now because of their poor after-sales service. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 7. The IT consultant says that they do their best to keep clients with them for years. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 8. Mr Farmer has called this particular company because he found them on the Internet. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 9. Most companies update their computer systems every year. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 10. The IT company usually agrees on the installation cost over the phone within 24 hours. | T / F / NO INFO |

(Adapted from: Evans, V., FC Listening and Speaking Skills, 2008, test 2, part 4, Express Publishing, p. 14)

II. You will hear part of a radio program about the history of cooking. You will hear the recordings twice. Read sentences 1-10, listen to the recordings and complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer. Transfer your answers to the column on the right. (10 points)

1. About _____ per cent of a chimpanzee diet is fruit.
2. A chimpanzee diet is difficult to digest and has a _____ taste.
3. Humans can't survive for long on fruit because they have a small _____.
4. Before they discovered cooking, people spent almost as much time eating food as they did _____.
5. One benefit of cooking was that it helped to _____ food.
6. Some scientists think cooking resulted in an increase in the size of the _____.
7. The idea of sharing a _____ probably started when people began to cook.
8. Waiting until food was cooked meant there was a risk that it could be _____.
9. New evidence shows that early humans used fire for cooking over one million years ago in _____.
10. The earliest evidence of cooking in Europe dates back to the _____.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

(Adapted from: Evans, V., FC Listening and Speaking Skills part 1, 2008, Express Publishing, p. 24)

PART TWO: READING COMPREHENSION (20 POINTS)

I. GENERAL READING (10 points)

A. For questions 1-5, circle the most appropriate option according to the text below.

1. The text below is about
 - a) the development of space exploration.
 - b) the abundance of human-made objects in space.
 - c) the surface of the Moon.

2. The event of March 4, 2022, was unique because
 - a) it took place on the invisible part of the Moon.
 - b) it was deliberate/planned.
 - c) it was unplanned but able to be tracked.

3. The crater created by the Chinese rocket booster was
 - a) comparable to several other Moon craters.
 - b) immediately observable.
 - c) too small to be noticed by other Chinese equipment.

4. As a result of some crashes that occurred on the Moon's surface,
 - a) the Moon is populated with live tardigrades.
 - b) some knowledge was gained about the layers below the Moon's surface.
 - c) a number of measuring instruments were placed on the Moon.

5. The reason why debris circulating in space is dangerous
 - a) is that it may change the surface of the Moon.
 - b) is that it makes the work of astronomers difficult.
 - c) is not given explicitly in the text.

B. For statements 6-10, decide whether they are true (T), false (F) or the information is not given in the text (NO INFO).

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 6. Approximately 17 human-made objects crashed on the Moon unseen prior to March 4, 2022. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 7. The space age has lasted for 50 years. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 8. The Earth's orbit has a radius equal to 22,000 miles. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 9. The light in space, combined with the distance, is an obstacle in tracking space junk. | T / F / NO INFO |
| 10. It follows from the text that existing regulations regarding space debris are insufficient. | T / F / NO INFO |

Space junk on collision course with the Moon

In an unprecedented display of cosmic littering, on March 4, 2022, a used rocket part crashed into the far side of the Moon, marking the first time that a piece of space junk has been reliably known to accidentally strike the lunar surface. The part, a spent rocket booster, believed to be a fragment of the Chinese Chang'e 5-T1 mission which swung around the Moon in 2014, slammed into the Hertzsprung crater at 12.25pm GMT. Travelling at more than 2.5km per second, the four tonne rocket body hit the surface at a shallow angle, scattering debris and creating a crater of its own. The crater was expected to reach 20 to 30 meters across.

Astronomers did not get to see the impact directly, but they hope that images of the crash site can be taken soon by Nasa's lunar reconnaissance orbiter or India's Chandrayaan-2 spacecraft, both of which are circling the Moon. China's Chang'e 4 lander, which reached the far side of the Moon in 2019, was too far away to witness the spectacle.

The natural impact of meteorites has left the Moon marked with half a billion craters the same size or larger than the one the rocket booster probably made. But the lunar surface also bears the scars of rocket parts that were crashed intentionally, and of Moon missions that disintegrated on impact rather than settled on it. During the Apollo era, for example, huge Saturn V rocket bodies were steered into the lunar surface so that instruments placed on the Moon's surface could monitor the resulting shock waves for analysis of the Moon's interior. And in 2019, the Israeli Beresheet probe crash-landed on the Moon, scattering around thousands of tiny living creatures called tardigrades, known for their ability to withstand extreme temperatures and the exposure to the radiation and vacuum of space. There are slim chances, though, that the tardigrades survived the crash.

Experts estimate that, over the course of the space age, 50 or so objects have been launched into orbits that could have led to a collision with the Moon. But because tracking data is next to none, their individual fates are not known. A fraction of them have likely smashed into the Moon and escaped human notice, another fraction were pushed into orbits around the Sun, and a third fraction are still in their evolving orbits or have burned up in the Earth's atmosphere.

Availability of tracking data depends on the distance of an object from the Earth. A number of organizations, including the U.S. military, use radar to track objects in the Earth's orbit, from the satellites that hover just above the atmosphere to those more than 22,000 miles up. Currently, the US tracks more than 27,000 pieces of orbital debris. However, almost no one tracks space debris once it leaves the Earth's orbit. One reason is that objects making up space debris are small, and the brightness of the Moon and the Sun makes them difficult to find once they are too far away. And when these things turn up in asteroid surveys, it is usually to the disappointment of astronomers who were hoping for newly discovered worlds.

A number of experts say that needs to change. There are calls for better regulations for proper disposal of space junk, such as requiring rocket stages to perform end-of-life maneuvers that send them into solar orbits rather than leave them tumbling between the Moon and the Earth.

In the meantime, to quote David Rothery, professor of planetary geosciences at the Open University, "One more crater on the Moon is nothing to be upset about".

[Adapted from : <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2022/mar/03/space-junk-about-to-crash-into-far-side-of-moon> and <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/a-rogue-rocket-part-is-about-to-collide-with-the-moon> Accessed: April 23,2022]

II. READING COMPREHENSION (10 points)

Read the text and complete task A and task B.

A. Choose a sentence / clause (a - f) which best fits each gap (1-5). There is one extra option which cannot be used. Place appropriate letters in the gaps in the text. (5 points)

a.	...W/what’s more these new flexible workplaces are also providing gains in worker productivity...
b.	...P/probably aware that the workplace as we know it is disruptively different...
c.	...W/while also allowing for the significant benefits of open and flexible office environments, including creativity, knowledge, teamwork and coordination...
d.	...E/employees have the option of working individually in a quiet space or working with their colleagues in open, collaborative team areas or rooms...
e.	...A/a flexible work environment can balance the needs for individual work with the need for interaction...
f.	...B/businesses can take advantage of the evolving nature of the office ...

What Will The Future Workplace Look Like?

The workplace as we know it is rapidly changing. The 9-to-5 grind spent in an “official” office is giving way to the virtual work environment; the at-my-desk-by-8:59 is becoming the on-my-Blackberry 24/7, and the Starbucks coffee break has become the Starbucks “home” office. This isn’t necessarily a bad thing. (1) _____ by striking a balance that combines virtual and physical work and space. This could ultimately increase productivity and lower costs without sacrificing company culture or individual motivation.

Information technology has turned the assumptions of where work happens and the role of buildings inside out. Innovative corporate leaders have already recognized that technology allows their employees to be mobile, to work with colleagues remotely and across time zones, and to get work done in a variety of settings both inside and outside of the traditional office. These businesses have saved money, increased work flexibility, and made the best use of their real estate. (2) _____ .

Today, companies are increasingly focusing on the predicament of how to help employees concentrate and get work done — which is traditionally thought to require an enclosed office space, (3) _____ . We know that open environments can inhibit work; we also know that they can promote interaction and knowledge sharing.

The mobility we now have allows individuals to choose how and where they work best. (4) _____ . The advent of untethered technology and mobile ways of using space has all but eliminated the challenge of deciding between openness versus enclosure when designing a workplace. So what is the solution? The hybrid workplace seems to be an answer.

Hybrid work spaces offer both open and closed environments that can be useful in a variety of ways. In a hybrid workplace, (5) _____ . Furthermore, the hybrid workplace can take advantage of technology to combine face-to-face and virtual collaboration — both within the office and remotely. At the same time, traditional work environments are becoming increasingly unproductive and will soon be outmoded among the leading corporations, if they aren’t already. The hybrid workplace is the future and will be essential for businesses looking to stay ahead.

(adapted from: <http://fortune.com/2011/01/19/what-will-the-future-workplace-look-like/>; retrieved: 01.03.19)

B. For questions 6 - 10 find the words in the text that correspond to the definitions. (5 points)

6.	giving up (something valued) for the sake of other considerations (par.1)
7.	something that you accept as true without question or proof (par.2)
8.	from a distance (par.2)
9.	to slow down a process or the growth of something (par.3)
10.	the situation of two or more people working together to create or achieve the same thing (par.5)

III. ESP – VOCABULARY – GENERAL/ACADEMIC (10 points)

Match each term in column A with an appropriate definition from column B. There are three options in column B that cannot be matched. Write your answers in the table below.

	A		B
1.	issue	A.	A grant or payment made to support a student's education, awarded on the basis of academic or other achievement
2.	research	B.	The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.
3.	scholarship	C.	The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions
4.	lecture	D.	A task or situation that tests one's abilities or resources.
5.	curriculum	E.	A means of coping with a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.
6.	solution	F.	A person who is involved in higher education or research.
7.	academic	G.	A building containing rooms where many people can sleep, typically providing accommodations for students on college or university campuses
8.	dormitory	H.	A plan or timetable for carrying out a process or procedure, indicating the times or dates when specific events or tasks are intended to occur
9.	challenge	I.	An educational talk to an audience, especially to students in a university or college.
10.	schedule	J.	An important topic or problem for debate or discussion.
		K.	The subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college.
		L.	A style of cooking involving the use of spices and herbs.
		M.	Relating to education, especially at a college or university level.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

PART FOUR: WRITING (20 POINTS)

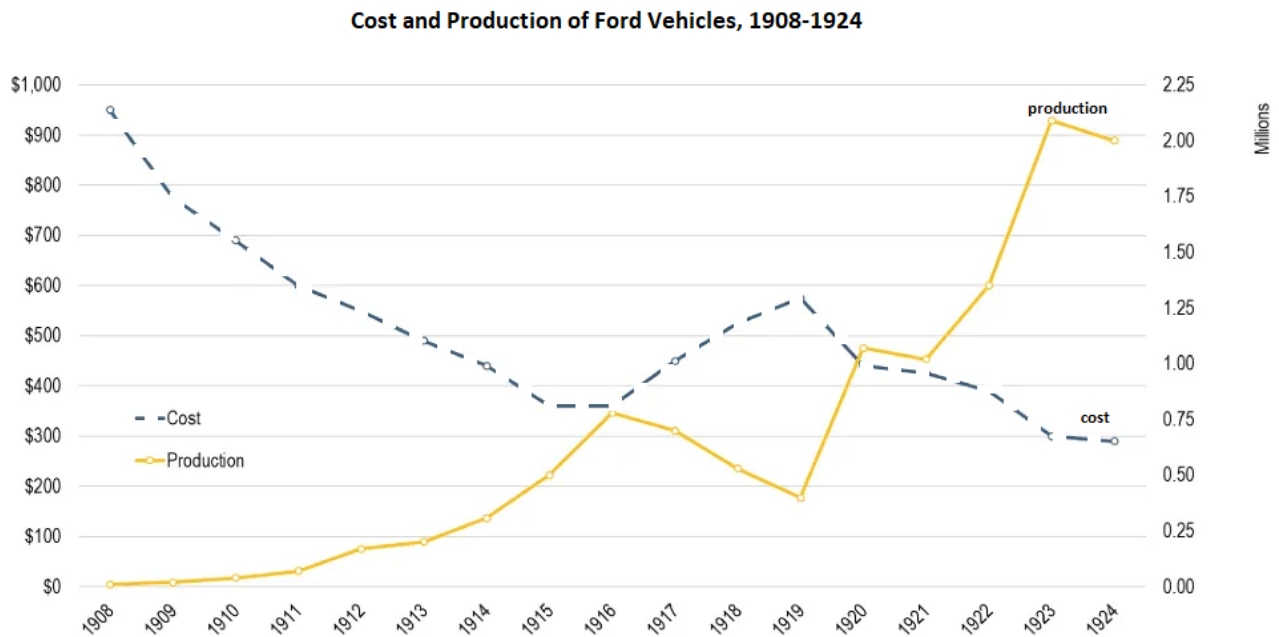
Choose ONE of the following topics. Write between 150 and 200 words.

I. GUIDED WRITING – GRAPH INTERPRETATION

Imagine you are participating in a research project which examines trends in the cost and production of Ford vehicles in the early years of its manufacture. You have been asked to write an analysis of these trends from 1908 to 1924.

In 150-200 words describe and interpret the graph shown below. Use appropriate vocabulary and a variety of different expressions. Use tenses consistently. In your composition:

- describe the trends shown below
- compare the trends
- give possible reasons for the changes in the trends, e.g. a widespread implementation of the assembly line



(Source: https://transportgeography.org/?page_id=1257)

II. GUIDED WRITING –WRITING AN EMAIL

Write an email to the Foreign Students' Department to request a dormitory room suitable for you. In your email mention the following aspects/information:

- your estimated time of arrival on campus
- your field of studies/the name of faculty you will be studying at
- a request either for single room or a room shared a friend / family member

Your email should be 150-200 words long. Remember to begin and end it appropriately.

TASK:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31
- 32
- 33

How many words have you written? _____

Task Achievement 0-5points	Coherence & Cohesion 0-5points	Vocabulary 0-5 points	Grammar 0-5 points	Total