

*University of the Aegean  
Dept. of Product and Systems Design Engineering*

**EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH**

**FEBRUARY 2012**

**LEVEL III**

**Version A**

*Name:* \_\_\_\_\_

*A.M. :* \_\_\_\_\_

*Date :* \_\_\_\_\_

*Time : 1 ½ hours*

- A. **Read the text below titled “Play MP3 Files” and answer the following question in your own words, as briefly as possible.**

### ***Play MP3 Files***

*Most machines today have enough processing power and memory to play MP3s immediately. Simply download an MP3 file like any other and click on it in Windows Explorer. The Windows Media Player will decode the file and route the signals to your soundcard and then to your speakers.*

*Other MP3 features include:*

#### ***Players.***

*Most standalone players have many features beyond Windows' default Media Player. To control what music you play, players let you group songs into playlists and randomize the selections. To control how the music sounds, they offer spectrum analyzers, graphic equalizers, and frequency displays.*

#### ***Track info.***

*A track info button gives you the information on the MP3 file's tag. Other buttons may take you to a music library where you can organize your MP3 files by performer or genre.*

#### ***Skins or themes.***

*These programs are designed to change the appearance of the most popular players. They're akin to the wallpaper that alters the look of the Windows desktop. With a skin, a player can become a jukebox, a car dashboard, or a Star Trek tricorder. Think of them as easily interchangeable faceplates.*

#### ***Rippers and encoders.***

*A ripper is a program that rips songs from a CD in your CD-ROM drive and turns them into WAV files. An encoder converts WAV files into MP3 files or vice versa. Many MP3 players incorporate rippers and encoders and can do both steps in one.*

#### ***Recorders.***

*With a writeable CD-ROM drive, a recorder program lets you create your own audio CDs.*

**What are skins compared to and what do they offer?**

**[ N.B.: Mere copying of part(s) of the text will NOT take ANY credits!! Also, any irrelevant or unnecessary information in your answer will be penalized! ]**

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2 ps.

**B. Find a suitable word or phrase in the text above for the definitions below.**

1. [v.] To choose things in a way that is not carefully controlled or planned; not to follow a definite plan, aim, order or pattern:  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. [adj.] Able to be operated on its own without being connected to or part of a larger system:  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. [adv.] Used to say that the opposite of a situation you have just described is also true:  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. [v.] To direct or divert along a particular course; to send something somewhere following a particular direction:  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. [v.] To remove something quickly and violently:  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 ps.

**C. Transcribe the following words from phonetic script (they are all in the text above).**

1. /ɪn 'kɔ:pəreɪt / : \_\_\_\_\_
2. /ɪn 'kəudə(r) / : \_\_\_\_\_
3. /'ɔ:diəʊ / : \_\_\_\_\_
4. /'zɒnrə / : \_\_\_\_\_

2 ps.

**D. Identify the jobs/professions of these workers according to the descriptions given below. Select from the following list:**

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| <i>Production planning &amp; control technician</i> | <i>Fitter</i>                |
| <i>Production engineer</i>                          | <i>Foreman/woman</i>         |
| <i>Test/Laboratory technician</i>                   | <i>Toolmaker</i>             |
| <i>Design engineer</i>                              | <i>Maintenance fitter</i>    |
| <i>Machine tool development fitter</i>              | <i>Inspection technician</i> |
| <i>Installation engineer</i>                        | <i>Systems analyst</i>       |
| <i>Installation &amp; service technician</i>        | <i>Welder</i>                |
| <i>Methods engineer</i>                             | <i>Electrician</i>           |
| <i>Applications engineer</i>                        | <i>Machine Operator</i>      |
| <i>Draughtsman/woman &amp; designer</i>             | <i>Debug technician</i>      |

1. Basically, we look after the production of parts. We do the planning for every new component; how they're going to be manufactured - what methods and what machines are going to be used to make them.

We're also responsible for specifying new equipment and new machines - gauges, tooling, modifications to tooling and gauges, and we generally look after production. We have to make sure everything runs smoothly. There is - there has to be - a good liaison between a foreman and ourselves so that if he has a problem of some kind, he knows where he can come to get it solved. And when he does come, hopefully we can usually sort it out for him.

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2. We produce the manufacturing instructions and organize the work of production so that it can be done as quickly, cheaply, and efficiently as possible.

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3. We ensure that the production process is efficient, that materials are handled safely and correctly, and that faults which occur in production are corrected. The design and development departments consult with us to ensure that any innovations proposed are practicable and cost-effective.

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3 ps.

**E. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with *a suitable word or phrase* from the three descriptions given above in the **right form**. **Add any necessary words** (such as prepositions, etc.).**

1. All the necessary steps had been taken to \_\_\_\_\_ their safety.
2. The context enables one to \_\_\_\_\_ more clearly the meaning of the word and thus to eliminate the ambiguity.
3. I need to go to the gas station before I go to work. The petrol \_\_\_\_\_ reads empty!
4. The finance department \_\_\_\_\_ all the accounts.
5. As we get older, our bodies become less \_\_\_\_\_ at burning up calories.

5 ps.

**F. Find a suitable *word or phrase* in the text above for the **definitions** below.**

1. [n.] A new idea or method of doing sth., etc. that has been introduced or discovered:
-

2. [adj.] Bringing the best possible profits or benefits in comparison with the money that is spent:  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. [v.] To make or produce goods or materials, usually in large quantities, using machinery:  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 ps.

**G. Complete the following sentences about some of the *main branches of engineering*.**

**a) Where a word is given in brackets use it in the form indicated, adding any necessary words.**

**b) For the other terms, the first letter is given.**

- Design engineers [1] [*deal* → *VERB*] \_\_\_\_\_ the creation of new products.
- Food [2] *p* \_\_\_\_\_ [3] [*to be*] \_\_\_\_\_ harvesting, preparing and preserving foods and drinks.  
[4] *M* \_\_\_\_\_ engineers design the machines and the appropriate equipment.
- Air-conditioning, refrigeration, etc.  
[5] [*concern* → *NOUN*] \_\_\_\_\_  
“*Heating & Ventilating*” which is a sub-branch of Engineering.

5 ps.

**H. Give the full word for the following common abbreviations used in dictionaries, as well as their Greek equivalent.**

1. derog. : a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_
2. conj. : a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_
3. sl. : a) \_\_\_\_\_ b) \_\_\_\_\_

3 ps.

- I. Look at the **bold part** of each word in the table below and find the word which has the same sound as the *pronunciation symbol* at the top of each column.

**N.B.:** You should select ONE word only!

/ <b>s</b> /	/ <b>ʃ</b> /	/ <b>u:</b> /	/ <b>u</b> /
<u>s</u> ugar	lun <u>ch</u>	pu <u>t</u>	bu <u>o</u> t
lo <u>s</u> es	vi <u>ʃ</u> ion	loo <u>k</u>	loo <u>o</u> p
lo <u>ss</u> es	ju <u>ic</u> e	fo <u>o</u> t	to <u>o</u> l
miss <u>ion</u>	class <u>es</u>	fo <u>o</u> d	goo <u>o</u> gle
tradit <u>ion</u>	hou <u>s</u> es	floo <u>r</u>	floo <u>o</u> t
hou <u>s</u> es	delic <u>io</u> s	cou <u>l</u> d	floo <u>o</u> d
delic <u>io</u> s	pleas <u>u</u> re	goo <u>o</u> d	floo <u>o</u> r

2 ps.

*GOOD LUCK!!!*