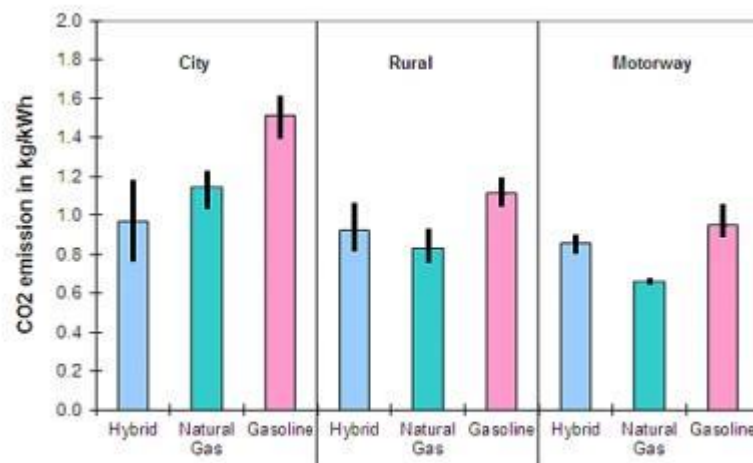


A. Writing (12.5 points)

Consider Figure 1. Write the data commentary, describing and interpreting the information in the graph. CO2 emissions are given per kWh of power delivered during the driving profile. (250-300 words)

Figure 1: CO2 Emissions by car type and driving situation



Source: Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology

Your text will be marked on content; discourse organisation; range and appropriacy of vocabulary and structures; and grammatical accuracy.

B. Vocabulary (2 points)

The following sentences were taken from recent editions of *The Guardian's* business section. Complete each sentence with the appropriate term. You may need to add a preposition or conjugate a verb. The first letter of the term and a paraphrase of its meaning are given to help you. (0.4 points each)

1. Marks & Spencer today promised to refocus on **c...** **v...** and return £2.3bn to shareholders as it unveiled its strategy to fend off a takeover bid by the retail tycoon Philip Green. (principles that guide an organization's internal conduct as well as its relationship with the external world)
2. Spain's National Statistics Institute reported that sales **p...** by 10.9% in September (compared with the previous year) which is the 27th monthly fall in a row. (dropped dramatically)
3. Transport **m...** 14% of spending of households' average spending of £473 a week, up from 13% the year before. (represented)
4. Hopes that the UK economy is on the mend were boosted on Tuesday when the latest snapshot of high street spending showed strong **g...** retail sales. (increase)
5. The recession is driving increasing numbers of British workers to crime, according to new research, with fraud by company managers, employees and customers up **t...** in the past year. (three times)

C. Reading (5.5 points)

Read the text and answer the questions that follow it.

Oil markets

Acting with reserves

1 PUTTING something aside for a rainy day is rarely a bad idea. Raiding the piggy bank often is, as the International Energy Agency (IEA) may yet discover. On June 23rd the rich-world energy consumers' club surprised markets by announcing that its 28 members would release 60m barrels of
5 oil over 30 days from their reserves—with the United States providing half the total. The IEA cited the disruption to oil supplies resulting from the uprising in Libya and the need to provide a “soft landing” for the global economy.

10 The decision to dip into reserves was unexpected, although it did not come entirely without warning. Both the IEA and Barack Obama had hinted in recent weeks that action to tackle high oil prices was on the cards. Yet the only two previous withdrawals from the oil-savings bank, set up in the wake of the oil crises of the 1970s, had come at times of more obvious emergencies—in the aftermath of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait
15 in 1990 and of Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

One reason for the move is that the conflict in Libya, which is denying world markets around 1.5m barrels a day of exported oil, is not likely to end soon. But although the oil price hurtled above \$125 a barrel in April, it then settled back to around \$115 and had begun to fall further. The IEA
20 seems to be taking pre-emptive action to plug an approaching supply gap as seasonal demand picks up in the northern hemisphere during the “driving season”.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is unimpressed. Abdalla El-Badri, the group's secretary-general, had
25 previously described the idea of an IEA reserve release as a “weapon against OPEC”. Coming from a production cartel, that is pretty rich. But whether the move was really necessary is questionable.

The high oil price was already doing its job of rationing demand. And Saudi Arabia, the only country with meaningful spare production capacity,
30 had broken with the OPEC hawks, led by Iran, and pledged to supply additional crude to make up for the Libyan shortfall. The Saudis were told about the IEA move and may not have objections: they too feel that the oil price is too high to sustain buoyant demand. And if prices fall too far for comfort the taps will be turned off on the fresh supplies they have
35 offered.

But the IEA's move still sets a terrible precedent. It adds to the uncertainty and volatility in oil markets, according to Bill Farren-Price of PPI, a consultancy. Rich countries are now clearly prepared to use oil stocks because they do not like the price. The IEA has dramatically
40 lowered the bar for when it might next intervene and has depleted its emergency stash in the event of more upheavals.

The Economist, 2 July 2011

C. Reading (cont.)

Based on the information in the text, say whether each statement is true or false. (0.5 points each)

1. The International Energy Association (IEA) is going to release oil onto the market because the economy is in recession.
2. The IEA is going to release oil onto the market because the oil price is high and rising.
3. After the upheaval from the oil shocks in the 1970s, the IEA released oil from its reserves onto the market.
4. The demand for oil in the US fluctuates over the year.
5. The purpose of the IEA oil reserves is to have a supply of oil on hand in case it is suddenly needed.
6. The writer approves of the IEA decision to release oil onto the market given that many countries will expect them to do it again if oil prices are high.
7. The writer implies that OPEC uses oil as a weapon against the west.

Say what each reference expression (highlighted in the text) refers to. (0.4 points each)

8. The move (line 16)
9. that (line 26)
10. they (line 32)
11. it (lines 36)
12. they (line 39)

Answers

A.

A good answer will compare and contrast the levels of emissions taking into consideration the different driving scenarios, drawing conclusions about the most efficient and least efficient car types in the different situations. It would also explain why the hybrid car is the most efficient for driving in the town/city.

B. Vocabulary

1. Marks & Spencer today promised to refocus on **core values** and return £2.3bn to shareholders as it unveiled its strategy to fend off a takeover bid by the retail tycoon Philip Green.
2. Spain's National Statistics Institute reported that sales **plunged/plummeted** by 10.9% in September (compared with the previous year) which is the 27th monthly fall in a row.
3. Transport **made up** 14% of spending of households' average spending of £473 a week, *up* from 13% the year before.
4. Hopes that the UK economy is on the mend were boosted on Tuesday when the latest snapshot of high street spending showed strong **growth** in retail sales.
5. The recession is driving increasing numbers of British workers to crime, according to new research, with fraud by company managers, employees and customers up **threefold** in the past year.

C. Reading

1. False
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. the move » (IEA's decision) to release 60m barrels of oil over 30 days from its reserves
9. that » Abdalla El-Badri's description of the idea of an IEA reserve release as a "weapon against OPEC".
10. they » the Saudis
11. it » IEA's move to release oil
12. they » rich countries