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**EXAM TEST FOR DOCTORAL STUDENTS**

**(2021 – C1 LEVEL )**

**The test includes Four parts.**

* Part one is a listening part with two tasks.
* Part two is a Reading part with two texts.
* Part Three o is for Use of English.
* And part four -ESSAY WRITING.

**Duration of the Test**: 2 hours and a half

**Total score:** 100 points

WISH YOU GOOD LUCK!

**PART I**

**LISTENING**

**MULTIPLE-CHOICE, CHOOSE MULTIPLE ANSWERS ( 2 points for each right answer).**

**Listen to the recording and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. You will need to select more than one response.**

**(Test 1) ( Recording 3:** [**https://eeu.edu.ge/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Sample-listening-for-doctoral-students-C-level-test-1-reording-3.mp3**](https://eeu.edu.ge/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Sample-listening-for-doctoral-students-C-level-test-1-reording-3.mp3) **)**

**1.**

Which aspects of subway construction will the speaker talk about in this lecture?

A. the funding of projects

B. the speed of trains

C. geological conditions

D. employing professionals

E. public approval

F. passenger movement

**Test 2,** **(Recording 4:** [**https://eeu.edu.ge/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Sample-listening-for-doctoral-students-C-level-test-2-recording4.mp3**](https://eeu.edu.ge/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Sample-listening-for-doctoral-students-C-level-test-2-recording4.mp3) **)**

**2.**

**According to the speaker, which of the following measures helped reduce community problems in Brickendon?**

A. allowing residents to patrol the area

B. interviewing residents about the problems

C. organizing regular community meetings

D. giving families financial support

E. identifying hotspots for crime

F. removing litter from the streets

PART II

**Reading text 1**

**Task 1 – Choose a subheading (A, B, C, D) for each paragraph (1, 2, 3, 4,) – one title is not needed (4 QUESTIONS – 2 points each)**

**A- offering time without pay.**

**B- How it all began.**

**C – The most favored cases.**

**D – Volunteering for the British Council.**

**E – How charities accumulate revenue.**

 **Charity: a brief overview**

by A.Watson **(2021)**

[1] Britain has a long history of philanthropic work. Starting in 1136 with the opening of the Hospital of St Cross in Winchester by Bishop Henry De Bois (Historic England, 2021) to care for the elderly, it now has 169,779 registered charities (Clarke, 2020).

[2] Although there are charities supporting many different many causes, the three most popular types are: organizations who raise money for research into diseases, animal welfare societies and children’s charities (YouGov, 2018). However, with revenues of over one billion pounds, the British Council, which aims to build “connections, understanding and trust” with other countries through arts, culture and education, is the largest (Clarke, 2020).

[3] Charities raise money through a number of avenues: fund raising, either through collections or public legacy; businesses the charities have set up; central or local government donations through funding bodies such as the Arts Council; grants from other charities such as the National Lottery and donations from private organizations (gov.uk, 2016). This combined annual income that charities raise is over £50 billion, and the contribution to the UK economy is around £18 billion per year (NCVO, 2020).

[4] Apart from the funds raised, 91% of charities would not survive without the 21 million volunteers (ibid), who enlist for many different reasons. Some volunteers wish to learn new skills and improve their employment opportunities, while others find volunteering improves their physical and/or mental health. Some volunteer for just a day, while others volunteer long term and see it as a full-time job. The types of volunteering is also diverse. Opportunities range from working in one of the 11,200 (Charity Retail, ND) charity shops in the UK to wildlife conservation projects in Africa.

**Task 2 – True, False or not given (8 QUESTIONS – 1 points each)**

Decode if these statements are true(T), false(F), or not given(NG)

1. The first charity opened in the eleventh century.
2. Henry De Bois worked in the hospital he set up.
3. Charities researching cures for cancer or heart disease is one of the most favoured.
4. The British council uses education to build relations internationally.
5. Some people leave money to charity in their will. ‘
6. The government funds some charities.
7. Volunteers are essential for charities.
8. Charity shops employ the most volunteers.

**Reading text:2 (8 QUESTIONS – 2 points each)**

**The Biohacking Movement**

In our drive to look younger and live longer, a new lifestyle has emerged in the last few years. Biohacking, also known as DIY biology, is defined by Samuel (2019) as “the attempt to manipulate your brain and body in order to optimize performance, outside the realm of traditional medicine.” Although the term was first coined by Michael Schrage who wrote about the “rise of the biohacker” in 1988, it was not until 2014 that it gained popularity. Mostly based in Silicon Valley, biohackers conduct experiments on themselves in order to optimize their bodies and help others to achieve peak performance (ibid).

One pioneer of this movement is Dave Asprey who set up the world’s first biohacking facility which uses state of the art equipment to supercharge a person’s body. This is achieved through the use of various methods, for example, cryotherapy where the body is exposed to extremely cold temperature; infrared saunas where energy waves are used to warm the body; ozone saunas where steam is used to infuse oxygen into the skin and PEMF (pulsed electromagnetic field) where electromagnetic waves are used to restore cells (Johnson, 2019). It is suggested that these treatments reduce inflammation, improve cognition, remove toxins and enhance longevity.

Taking biohacking to another level, some people, known as grinders, are inserting technology into their bodies (Samuel, 2019) to become cybernetic organisms. One example is a near-field communication (NFC) chip that allows individuals to unlock doors and log into computers. Other extreme examples include Nootropics (smart drugs) that are used to boost brain performance, stem cell injections to improve joint pain and young blood transfusions to fight aging. These may seem rather excessive and in fact dangerous; however, the most controversial biohack of all is Crispr gene-editing.

Although Crispr gene-editing has the potential, in a laboratory setting, to eradicate diseases, biohackers are buying do-it-yourself kits to practice gene editing in their homes (Pearlman. 2017). This is completely legal as long as the kit carries a ‘not for self-administration’ warning. It is not clear how many users are self-administering Crispr, but there is a concern in the scientific community that people could unintentionally cause mutations. It may be difficult to understand why people would wish to explore unconventional ideas in a bid to extend their life, but the biohacking community is here and is gaining popularity around the world, and with its 7th annual biohacking conference coming up, this is a movement that is here to stay.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 13.  | Bio hacking uses traditional medicine to improve their performance.  |  |
| 14.  | Michael Schrage coined bio hacking in 1968.  |  |
| 15. | The world’s first bio hacking centre is in the US.  |  |
| 16.  | Some bio hacking therapies expose your body to very cold or warm temperatures.  |  |
| 17. | Some people want to become cyborgs.  |  |
| 18.  | Nootropics can help with joint pain.  |  |
| 19.  | Some people are practicing gene editing on themselves.  |  |
| 20.  | Anyone can buy a Crispr gene editing kit.  |  |

**PART III**

**Use of English (9 QUESTIONS – 2 points each)**

**Choose the correct alternatives to complete the passage.**

This year’s (21) data / numbers / recommendations/ from a (22) report / survey / questionnaire /of over 40,000 businessmen and -women suggests that the UK's executives are willing to risk their job security. The number of executives who resign from their job is currently at 6.5%. The survey, done by (23) findings / questionnaires / statistics/ on the Internet and followed up by interviews, asked companies why their employees left. (24) Production / Analysis / Completion/ of the (25) findings / innovation / recommendations showed that three-quarters (75%) of organizations blamed competition from other businesses. The (26) recommendation / statistics / innovation/ showed that almost half (48%) of businesses recognize that they do not provide adequate career opportunities or development programs. Further (27) survey / examination / discovery /of the results shows that one in ten admit that employees left because of frustrations with the working environment (9%). The (28) report / numbers / examination/ also showed similar proportions leaving due to ‘bureaucratic leadership styles' (8%) and (29) recommended / examined / explored/ that, to keep the best talent, businesses needed to provide good working environments and good long-term career opportunities.

**Choose the most suitable option for the e-mail below:( 5 QUESTIONS – 2 points each)**

**From: The Managing Director**

**To : all staff**

1. It is decided/ was decided/has been decided to adopt a flex-time system for a trial period of three months. After this period elapses all members of the staff (31) will consult/will be consulted/is consulted through their line manager, and feedback(33) is sought, will be sought/ will seek. Comments will be collected and analyzed before a decision makes/ will be made/is made as to whether the system should be adopted permanently or not. Alternatively, the trial period (33)may extend/ will extend/ may be extended for a further month. All employees( 34) will require/ is required/ are required to arrive between the hours of 8.00 and 9.30,and to leave after they have fulfilled their contractual obligations of eight hours. It is hoped that this arrangement meets with your enthusiastic approval!

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. *Do not change the word given.* You must use between three and six words, including the word given.( 4 questions 3 points each)**

 Here is the example :

1. Do you ever regret not going to University?

**WISH**

Do you ever wish you had gone to University?

1. I should really be going home now.

**Time**

It’s ---------------------------------------home now

1. I’d rather you did not stay long at the party

**better**

It--------------------------------------stay long at the party.

1. I had spent every last penny of my money.

**absolutely**

 I had-------------------------------whatsoever.

1. I think you must have seen a ghost.

**that**

It---------------------------------------------you saw.

**SECTION III**

 **WRITING – Use 200 -250 words. ( 20 points)**

*Do you think that adventure tourism in unexplored parts of the world should be encouraged?*

**KEY:**

**PART I – 8 POINTS**

Task 1.

**C**  , **D**

**Task 2.**

**B F**

**PART II – 32 POINTS**

**Reading text 1- task (1)- 1B, 2C, 3E 4A, (D- not needed)**

**task( 2 ) - 5 F, 6NG, 7T, 8T, 9T, 10 F, 11T, 12NG**

**Reading text 2**

**13F. 14F. 15 NG. 16T. 17T. 18F. 19 T. 20T.**

**PART III – 40 POINTS**

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**21 data 22 survey 23 questionnaires 24 Analysis 25 findings**

**26 statistics 27 examination 28 report 29 recommended**

1. **Has been decided**
2. **Will be consulted**
3. **Will be sought**
4. **May be extended**

**34. Are required.**

1. **It’s time I went/was going**
2. **Would be better if you didn’t**
3. **Absolutely no money left**
4. **Must have been a ghost that**

**PART IV-20 POINTS**