

**The European
Language Certificates**
English for Technical Purposes

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EngT

Mock Examination 1

ENGLISH FOR TECHNICAL PURPOSES

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Weiterbildungs-Testsysteme GmbH

These extracts from the mock examination can provide language teachers and learners with an impression of the level and format of the TELC examination concerned. The complete mock examination with instructions for candidates and teachers, the tapescript and the answer key, as well as the accompanying CD, can be ordered from WBT (see TELC – publications on the TELC website www.telc.net).

Die folgenden Auszüge des Modelltests vermitteln Unterrichtenden und Lernenden einen Eindruck von Niveau und Format der betreffenden TELC-Prüfung. Den vollständigen Modelltest mit Hinweisen für Teilnehmende und Unterrichtende, Transkript der Hörverstehens-Texte, Lösungsschlüssel sowie die Audio-CD für den Testteil Hörverstehen können bei der WBT bestellt werden (siehe TELC-Publikationen unter www.telc.net).



Important Information:

Please read this page before starting the test.

Dear Learners,

This Mock Examination in English for Technical Purposes has been published as additional practice material for learners interested in taking The European Language Certificates Examination in English for Technical Purposes.

There are three ways of approaching the Mock Examination:

- You can take the Mock Examination as if it were a real examination.
- You can use the whole or parts of the Mock Examination for practice purposes
- You can get a general impression of the contents and procedures of the examination.

It is important to decide which of the alternatives you wish to choose before reading on.

If you wish to work through the Mock Examination as if it were a real examination, you need the help of a teacher to organise the test in the same way as a real examination is conducted. In this case, please do not read further than this page. You should not read any of the test items and you should not look at the Information for Teachers. Wait for the information and instructions your teacher gives you.

If you wish to use this material for practice purposes, we would recommend you to keep to the specific times for the individual parts of the test – as in a real examination – e.g. 75 minutes altogether for Part One of the Written Examination. In this way you will develop a feeling for the time allotted for the examination. You can practise the sub-tests in the Written Examination, including Listening Comprehension and Taking Notes (with the help of the cassette – Order No. C08M-001T). The correct answers for the individual items can be found on Page 51. The sub-test Writing Faxes can be marked by your teacher or a similarly qualified person. It is of course not possible for you to practise the Oral Examination by yourself but you will be able to familiarise yourself with the tasks and procedures as well as the assessment criteria.

If you simply wish to have a general overview of The European Language Certificates Examination in English for Technical Purposes, all you need to do is to read the information in this booklet carefully.

We hope you will find the Mock Examination interesting and that you will pass with flying colours!

The Structure of the Examination

Sub-test	Type of Test	Points	Time (in minutes)
Written Examination			
1. Reading Comprehension			
A. Specifications and Operations	6 multiple-choice items 2 true/false items	6 4	15 *
B. Technical Texts	15 multiple-choice items	30	45 *
2. Language Elements	10 multiple-choice items	10	15 *
3. Listening Comprehension			
A. Specifications and Operating procedures	10 fill-in items	10	18 **
B. Discussions and Lectures	15 true/false items	15	18 **
C. Instructions and Descriptions	5 multiple-choice items	10	15 **
D. Taking Notes	10 fill-in items	5	8 **
4. Writing Faxes	writing of 2 faxes based on 6 guiding points	10 ***	25
Oral Examination			
1. Social and General English	Talking about oneself	5 ****	15-20
2. Business and Technical Situations	Reacting to 5 situations	20 ****	
3. Technical Description	Presentation of device or process	20 ****	
Pronunciation and Intonation	Assessment of pronunciation and intonation throughout	5 ****	

* recommended times for each sub-test

** depending on the length of the recording

*** cf. Marking Criteria on Page 48 of the Information for Teachers

**** cf. Marking Criteria on Page 49 of the Information for Teachers

Certificate in

English

**for
Technical Purposes**

Written Examination

Part 1

S1 - EngT / Mock 1



Important Information:

**This is the start of the Written Examination.
Before you look at the following pages make sure you have read
Pages 1 and 2.**

The first sub-tests are

- 1. Reading Comprehension**
 - A. Specifications and Operations**
 - B. Technical Texts**
- 2. Language Elements**

You are allowed a total of 75 minutes for these three sub-tests. You may divide up this time as you wish between the three sub-tests but it is recommended you keep to the following times for each sub-test: 15 minutes for Specifications and Operations, 45 minutes for Technical Texts and 15 minutes for Language Elements.

1A. Specifications and Operations

This sub-test consists of two parts. The first part consists of up to 2 sets of product specifications with 6 multiple-choice items testing your ability to extract particular information from the specifications. The second part consists of up to 2 sets of instructions with 2 true/false items testing your ability to understand instructions correctly. Each item has only one correct answer.

1B. Technical Texts

This sub-test consists of up to 5 technical texts with a total of 15 multiple choice items testing your understanding of the gist and the detail of the texts. Each item has only one correct answer.

2. Language Elements

This sub-test consists of 2 texts with a total of 10 multiple-choice items testing your knowledge of grammatical structures and vocabulary in a technical context. Each item has only one correct answer

Pressure sensors

Below is some detailed information about four different pressure sensors.

First read items 1 – 3. Then read the specifications. Then choose the correct answer to each question and mark a, b or c on your answer sheet.

TYPE A

Measuring element	Silicon
Housing material	Titanium
Pressure range	0-60 bar max.
Accuracy	+/- 2.5% max. pressure
Maximum overpressure	4 x rated pressure
Burst pressure	>10 x rated pressure
Supply voltage	10V at 5mA
Output	10 – 100mV
Electrical connection	1 metre integrated vertical cable
Operating temperature	-20°C to +80°C
Dimensions	diameter 21mm, length 70mm

TYPE B

Housing	Thermoplastic
Pressure range	5 –15 p.s.i. (1.3 – 2 bar nominal) 0 – 30 p.s.i. (1.3 – 3 bar nominal)
Accuracy	Error less than 0.10%
Overpressure	45 p.s.i. 60 p.s.i.
Burst pressure	150 p.s.i.
Supply voltage	10V dc
Full scale output	100mV (15 p.s.i.) 79mV (30 p.s.i.)
Operating temperature	- 10°C to + 95°C
Dimensions	overall height (including connections) 20.7mm, width 16.3mm, depth 16.3mm

Warning: Limited to fluids which do not corrode (polyester or silicon-based materials)

TYPE C

Measuring principle	Precision gauge in stainless steel disc
Construction	Extremely strong stainless steel
Temperature range	-200°C to + 250°C
Measured pressure	0 – 100 bar and 0 – 350 bar
Accuracy	better than +/- 0.12% combined nonlinearity, hysteresis and repeatability
Overpressure	twice rated maximum pressure
Burst pressure	450 bar
Excitation voltage	14V – 15V dc
Output	5V – 10V dc
Dimensions	diameter 40mm, length 91mm (including pressure connection)

TYPE D

Material	glass fibre/polyester
Pressure range	0 – 1.00 bar (vacuum)
Overpressure	2.75 bar
Absolute burst pressure	5.00 bar
Electrical requirements	12V dc at 0.065A
Output	0 – 100mV (zero can be adjusted 0 – 2.5V)
Wiring	4 core integral cable 0.75 long
Operating temperature	-10°C to +40°C
Dimensions	depth 40.5mm, length 40.5mm, height 25mm

1A: SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATIONS

1. You need a sensor that measures vacuum in a filter system. The power supply is 12V. Which sensor do you choose?
 - a) TYPE A
 - b) TYPE B
 - c) TYPE C
 - d) TYPE D

2. You have to measure pressures of 1.5 to 1.8 bar with an accuracy of more than 0.2%. Which sensor do you choose?
 - a) TYPE A
 - b) TYPE B
 - c) TYPE C
 - d) TYPE D

3. Your equipment must operate in environments with extreme temperature changes and high pressures. Which sensor do you choose?
 - a) TYPE A
 - b) TYPE B
 - c) TYPE C
 - d) TYPE D

1A: SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATIONS

Drilling Machines

Below is some detailed information about four different drilling machines.

First read items 4 – 6. Then read the specifications. Then choose the correct answer to each question and mark a, b or c on your answer sheet.

	Model A	Model B	Model C	Model D
Maximum drill capacity in mild steel (mm)	32	40	50	70
cast iron (mm)	40	50	60	80
Maximum drilling depth (mm)	180	210	230	260
Column diameter (mm)	125	180	200	240
Distance from column to spindle (mm)	300	385	370	390
Maximum distance from table to spindle (mm)	835	800	900	730
Base dimensions (mm)	600x380	535x805	545x855	600x920
Table dimension (mm)	400x420	510x510	570x570	660x775
Motor	220V/50Hz	220V/50Hz	220V/60Hz	220V/50Hz
Speeds (with motor 1450 rpm)	95/135/380/ 534/750/1500	61/85/123/ 269/390/ 800/1500	54/109/169/ 237/344/507/ 712/1100/ 1500	51/84/158/198/ 262/447/559/ 738/966/1260/ 1500
Power feed range (mm/min)	0-20	0-30	0-40	0-60
Power of main motor	1 hp	2 hp	4 hp	7,5 hp
Power of electric oil pump motor	0,12 hp	0,12 hp	0,12 hp	0,2 hp
Total height of machine	2200 mm	2380 mm	2470 mm	2570 mm
Net weight of machine	330 kg	640 kg	840 kg	1080 kg
Dimensions of transport box	930x600x 2300	1030x620x 2480	1070x670x 2600	1160x820x 2740

1A: SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATIONS

4. All the workpieces you have to drill are made of cast iron. The maximum diameter to be drilled is never more than 40mm and maximum drilling depth is 195mm. You need a drilling machine which weighs as little as possible. Which drilling machine do you choose?
- a) Model A
 - b) Model B
 - c) Model C
 - d) Model D
5. Power for the drilling machines is provided by electric motors. These motors rotate at
- a) 220 revolutions per minute
 - b) 1450 revolutions per minute
 - c) 1500 revolutions per minute
 - d) a different speed for each drilling machine.
6. You want a heavy duty drilling machine which weighs less than a ton. The table should measure more than 550mm by 550mm. Which drilling machine do you choose?
- a) Model A
 - b) Model B
 - c) Model C
 - d) Model D

1A: SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATIONS

Instructions

Read each text carefully and then decide whether the statements in items 7 and 8 are true or not true and mark YES or NO on the answer sheet.

Installing integrated “I” dishwashers – Fitting the (matching) door front

The door of the kitchen base unit (without the drawer facia or fittings) is normally used for the door front.

The door front is fixed to the machine door outer panel using a fixing bracket which has to be pre-mounted on the rear of the door front.

Templates are provided to position the fixing bracket and the door front accurately.

Fixing brackets are already fitted on the stainless steel door front. This front cannot be shortened.

Door fronts differ in weight and it is therefore essential that the door springs are adjusted after the door front has been fitted.

7. The door springs should be shortened or lengthened after the door has been fitted.

Installation and Maintenance of Diesel and Natural Gas Engines

The engine installation should be designed with maintenance requirements in mind. Serviceable components such as filters, fittings and connections should be readily accessible to the engine operator. Routine engine maintenance will be easier if the operator has good access to the engine. An overhead crane should be available in the engine room to assist the mechanic in removing heavy parts or even the complete engine, should this be necessary. Sufficient service space must be present on all sides of the engine to allow for the removal of even the largest engine components.

8. Standard maintenance requires the use of an overhead crane.

Read each text carefully and then choose the best answer in each set of questions and mark it on the answer sheet.

A New Heating System

Instead of the usual gas, oil or electric heating systems, workers in a new office block in Guildford, England are being kept warm by heat taken from an underground heat store. In the summer, excess heat from the building is absorbed by the store which contains 30,000m³ of rock held in a porous plastic sheet through which ground water can pass.

Heat is transferred to and from the store by a 220kW electric heat pump. According to Dr. Ian Franklin, managing director of the heat pump specialists, Geowarmth Systems, which designed the new project, the temperature of the store is not expected to drop below 6°C even in the middle of winter, allowing the temperature in the

14,700m² office to be kept at around 21°C. In the summer, when the store is used as a heat reserve, its temperature could rise to 20°C, allowing the offices in the building to be kept warm at a comfortable maximum 24°C.

In addition to space heating, the system will also provide most of the building's hot water. An electric heater will raise the water temperature by the final 10°C to 50°C.

The £600,000 project which has attracted £75,000 from the government, is expected to save the equivalent of about 70t of coal a year, giving an annual cost saving of around £10,000 over a normal heating and air-conditioning system.

9. Workers in an office block in Guildford are being kept warm in winter by
- “geothermal heat” (heat drawn from the earth’s heat).
 - heat drawn from ground water by a heat pump.
 - “summer heat” trapped in a heat store.
10. In summer, the temperature in the office blocks does not rise above
- 21°C
 - 24°C
 - 20°C
11. The new heating system
- will heat water to 60°C
 - will save £10,000
 - will use 70 tons of coal a year.

Superplastic Aluminium Alloys

Superplastic aluminium alloys (SPA) – those which behave like plastic when heated and metal when cold – have been commercially exploited in the aerospace industry since the early 1970s. Yet it is only during the last ten years or so that they have begun to be used in the manufacturing industry in general. This has led to new applications in fields as diverse as electronics, medical equipment, architectural components, the auto industry and public transport (especially railways).

Technically, a superplastic aluminium alloy is one which exhibits high tensile ductility at low strain rates, coupled with a high elongation and low flow stress at higher temperatures. Of these characteristics, the most important one is the elongation factor. In most applications, this will be slightly less than 200%, in order to maintain an acceptable material thickness, although it is technically possible to achieve a factor of more than 1000%. It is of course this stretching capability which facilitates the compressed air forming of complex shapes from a single sheet, a capability which holds many attractions for industrial designers.

LITAL 8090-SPA, for example, is an aluminium lithium alloy specially developed for aerospace applications which offers a reduced weight (of up to 10% less than conventional aluminium alloys), together with a similar degree of increased rigidity or stiffness. For increased room temperature ductility and corrosion resistance there are alloys such as LITAL 5083-SPA.

The use of compressed air forming techniques has the further advantage of high finish quality since only one component surface comes into contact with the tool. This allows low tooling costs – the majority of the tools are machined from aluminium alloys or ferrous metals. There are now three individual forming methods in common use, the chosen technique depending on size, the kind of aluminium alloy used and

the complexity of the design itself. These three methods are male forming, female forming and drape forming.

Whichever method is used, however, it is the exceptional design freedom offered by the combination of air pressure forming with a metal capable of behaving like plastic, which is the most important advantage to the manufacturing industry. It is this special combination which makes the SPA process so suited to the production of components with complex shapes. But it is only recently that other valuable manufacturing advantages have begun to be widely appreciated. An important advantage is the ability to produce complicated parts from a single sheet, minimising the need for additional manufacturing and assembly. Using SPA aluminium alloys reduces production times and costs and this frequently enables designs to be simplified and component weights to be reduced. Some components that were previously made from ten individual sheet metal details can now be produced in one single forming process.

Strength is not the only advantage offered by the alloys. Although some plastics now possess better strength to weight ratios than SPA alloys, SPA is still specified by most aerospace designers because of its better fire resistance.

Because of all the advantages of superplastic aluminium there seems little doubt that it will continue to be used more and more, at least for small to medium production volumes where some kind of sheet metal or plastic would be the standard alternative. The combination of increased design freedom, high finish quality, good mechanical properties and low tooling costs offer manufacturing possibilities not found in other materials. Also aluminium is recyclable. This is an added advantage in a world in which the environmental impact of manufacturing is becoming increasingly more important.

1B: TECHNICAL TEXTS

12. Superplastic aluminium alloys

- a) are new materials made of plastic and metal.
- b) have been used for some time in general production.
- c) are no longer used in the aerospace industry.

13. Superplastic aluminium alloys

- a) are produced using the compressed air technique.
- b) are very brittle at low strain rates.
- c) can be stretched to more than ten times their original length.

14. A component made of LITAL 8090-SPA

- a) is lighter than one made from a conventional aluminium alloy.
- b) has better corrosion resistance than one made from LITAL 5083-SPA
- c) is less rigid than one made from other aluminium alloys.

15. The use of compressed air methods means that

- a) both sides of the component are touched.
- b) inexpensive forming tools can be used.
- c) the same method can be used for all sizes of component.

16. The SPA process

- a) is only applied to the forming of complex shapes.
- b) allows complicated shapes to be produced from one sheet.
- c) offers little advantage in the assembling process.

17. SPA components

- a) are more expensive to produce than conventional aluminium components.
- b) can be shaped from a single sheet in up to ten individual forming steps.
- c) weigh less than standard aluminium components possessing the same strength.

18. Components made of SPA

- a) are easily recyclable.
- b) are stronger and lighter than plastic components.
- c) can be easily produced on a large scale.

Fax Via Email – Any Way you Like it

Need to receive a fax but don't have or want a fax machine? XOIP (pronounced keysop), a three-year-old Dutch firm, offers Internet users a free service by which they can receive faxes through their e-mail accounts. The company gives clients a special phone number in the Netherlands, U.K. or Belgium to be used as a personal fax line. XOIP forwards any faxes received on that line to the user's

e-mail address as an image file. The sender of the fax pays a normal telephone charge and XOIP gets a share of the revenue from the phone company. No special software is needed. More than 100,000 people already use the service, which also includes a free voice mail system that transmits voice messages as downloadable sound files to the client's computer.

19. This new service is for those who
- a) already have a fax machine.
 - b) don't have an e-mail address.
 - c) want to get faxes without a fax machine.
20. In order to receive faxes, users of the system
- a) are given a new number to use for faxes.
 - b) get a new e-mail address for faxes.
 - c) use their own telephone number for faxes.
21. The costs of the service for the users
- a) amount to normal telephone charges.
 - b) are mostly for the software necessary.
 - c) too high for most people.

Lamp Holders

IVOTECHS lampholder isolates the light bulb contact as soon as a bulb is removed, preventing the chance of electrical shock from the exposed contacts. The result of a suggestion from a private inventor and bought by IVOTECHS, the lampholder is designed for standard bulb fittings and was the first major improvement for over 100 years, say IVOTECHS.

One of the main obstacles to be overcome in the development of the lampholder was the selection of a suitable material. This needed to be stable at high tempera-

tures, to ensure that the mechanism would not stick. The final choice, PET, was tested at temperatures of up to 230°C for two years with no sign of deterioration. This is 80°C more than can be expected under normal conditions.

The lamp holder allowed IVOTECHS to enter the market for electrical fittings. Despite its extra features, however, it has always sold at a price which is competitive with other products.

22. The lamp holder

- a) can be used with ordinary light bulbs.
- b) was invented by IVOTECHS.
- c) was originally invented 100 years ago.

23. The material used for the lamp holder, PET

- a) deteriorates at temperatures under 80°C.
- b) is guaranteed for two years.
- c) remains intact at high temperatures.

Read the following texts and decide which word or phrase a, b, c or d is missing in items 24 – 33. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

The Battery and the Charging Circuit

In a car, electrical energy (produced by chemical action) is _____ 24 _____ in the form of current flow to electrical components when they are connected to the battery. As the battery continues to supply current, all the available chemical energy stored is used up. In order to _____ 25 _____ additional current, the chemical energy must be restored to the battery. The generator does this _____ 26 _____ current to the battery in the opposite direction to the discharge. _____ 27 _____ the battery is a chemical device, it should be noted that the generator is electro-mechanical, converting mechanical power from the engine into electrical power. When the battery is being charged by the generator, the voltage _____ 28 _____ across the battery is called the “charging voltage”.

24. a) prepared
b) presented
c) processed
d) provided
25. a) reach
b) require
c) prevent
d) supply
26. a) by sending
b) in order to send
c) in sending
d) sending
27. a) As
b) Because
c) When
d) Whereas
28. a) measured
b) measures
c) measuring
d) be measured

High Technology in Building

One measure of the efficiency of a building particularly liked _____ 29 _____ structural engineers is the way a load goes from the top to the ground. In the Bank of China building in Hong Kong _____ 30 _____ has 70 floors, the load takes the usual way downward. But the building is not of usual height and this area has very strong winds. Instead of two structural systems, one for the vertical loads and the other for the purpose _____ 31 _____ wind forces, the building only has a single system for both of these. Lightweight steel bars form a three-dimensional frame which _____ 32 _____ the vertical planes of the four faces of the building and the two diagonals. The frame transfers the loads to the vertical columns of reinforced concrete which _____ 33 _____ the loads directly to the ground.

29. a) by
b) from
c) to
d) with
30. a) what
b) which
c) who
d) whose
31. a) by resisting
b) of resisting
c) resist
d) to resist
32. a) adds
b) attaches
c) breaks
d) connects
33. a) are taking
b) take
c) have taken
d) took

Certificate in

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Written Examination

Part 2

S2 - EngT / Mock 1



3. Listening Comprehension

- A. Specifications and Operating Procedures**
- B. Discussions and Lectures**
- C. Instructions and Descriptions**
- D. Taking Notes**

The time for these sub-tests is approximately 85 minutes, depending on the length of the recording on the cassette.

For this sub-test you need the cassette (Order No. C08M-001T).

Once you have started the cassette do not stop it unless you hear the words

That is the end of Part B. For Part C and Part D please turn the cassette over.

Then turn over the cassette and do not stop it until you hear a gong and the words

That is the end of Part D. End of the recording.

All the pauses are on the cassette. In the real examination the cassette will not be stopped.

A. Specifications and Operating Procedures

This sub-test consists of a recording describing one or more diagrams with 10 items to be completed, either by filling in a missing word or phrase or by deciding whether a statement is correct or incorrect according to what you hear on the tape. You should write the missing words or phrases or mark YES or NO on your answer sheet.

B. Discussions and Lectures

This sub-test consists of a recording of a discussion, interview or lecture with 15 statements testing your understanding of the gist and the detail. You should decide whether the written statements are correct or incorrect according to what you hear on the tape. You should mark YES or NO on your answer sheet.

C. Instructions and Descriptions

This sub-test consists of 5 short recordings of technical instructions or descriptions with one multiple choice item for each recording testing your understanding of what is being said. Each item has only one correct answer.

D. Taking Notes

This sub-test consists of 10 short recordings each containing one piece of information in answer to a question which you can read in your examination booklet. You should write the answer on the answer sheet.

In all these sub-tests you may make notes but in the real examination marks can be given only for the answers which are written on the official examination answer sheets. Notes will be destroyed by the examination centre. Make sure you have enough time to write your answers on the answer sheets.

3A: SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

Two Valves Used to Control Pressure

The two diagrams, I and II, illustrate the two different types of valves used to control the flow of water.

Some parts have been labelled A - K .

First look at the general layout of the diagrams and read the test items.

Then listen to the speaker.

You will hear the text in two parts.

You may take notes if you wish.

After each part, you will have time to study the diagrams again and read the test items. Decide whether the sentences are correct -YES- or incorrect -NO- and add the missing words.

You will then hear the complete text a second time.

When you have heard the complete text a second time, check your answers and transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

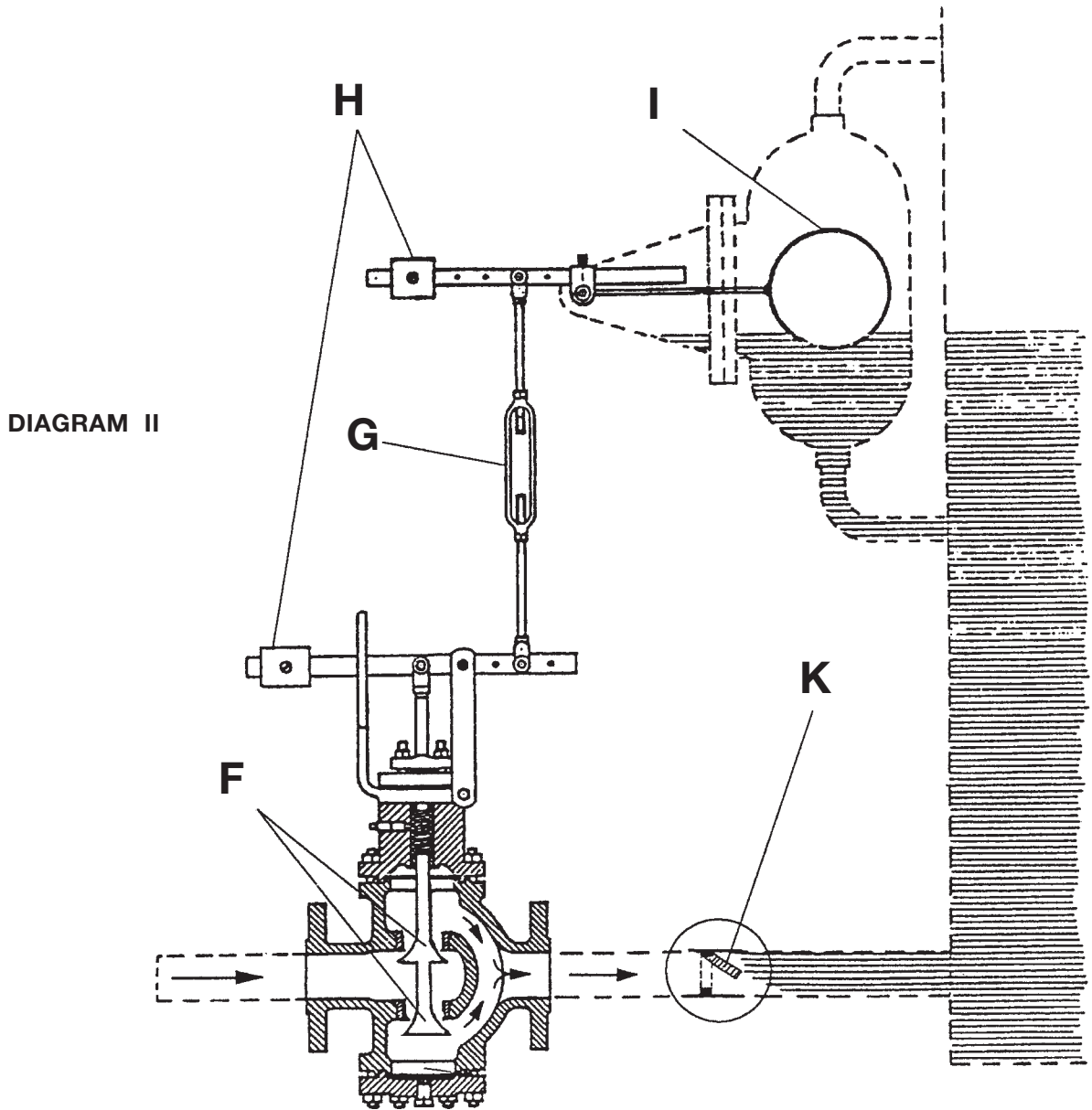
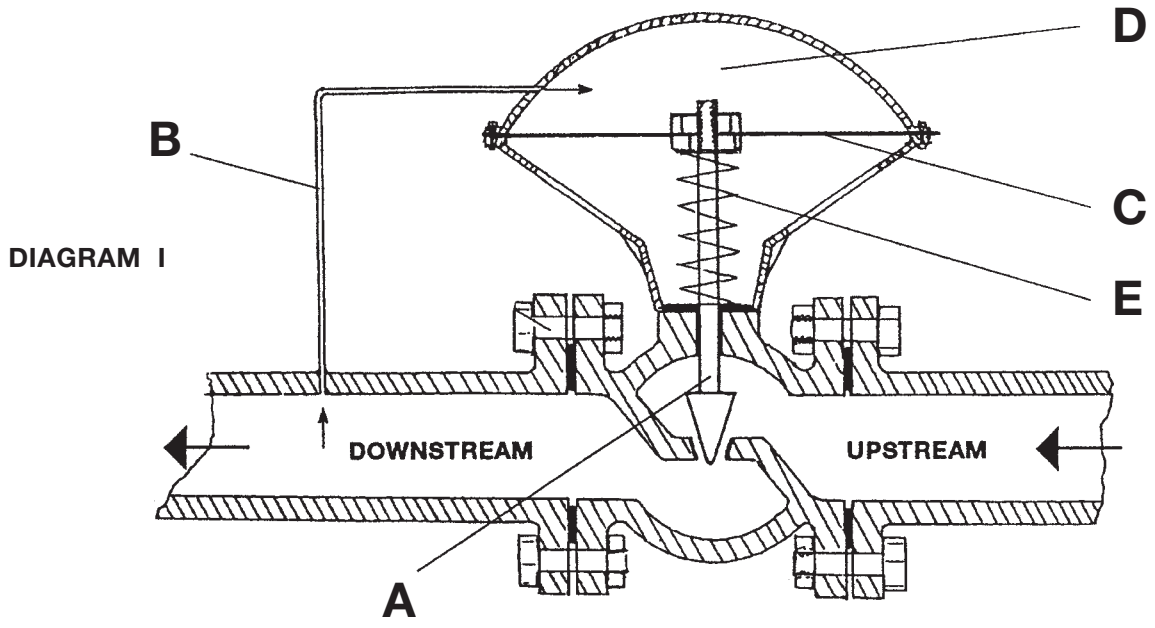
Please note: Minor spelling mistakes will not affect the result.

Before the speaker starts you have 90 seconds to study the diagrams.

34. Part A is referred to as _____ .
35. Part D is referred to as the pressure chamber.
36. Part B is mentioned.
37. Part C is made of _____ .
38. This type of valve can be easily adjusted.

39. The more the water level in the tank rises, the more the float falls.
40. Parts F are referred to as _____ .
41. Part G is mentioned.
42. Parts H are referred to as _____ .
43. Part K has a safety function.

3A: SPECIFICATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES



3B: DISCUSSIONS AND LECTURES

Danger – Risky Kinobis

You will now hear an interview from a radio programme .

Recent tests have shown that some cars are dangerous to drive. You are going to hear an interview with a representative of the Car-Owners' Association, talking about tests done and the results found. She will be talking about one type of car in particular – the Kinobi BK.

First read the test items 44-53 on the examination paper. You will have 2 minutes for this. Then listen to the interview.

After that you will hear the interview again, this time in two sections.

After each section you will have time to mark whether the sentences are true - YES - or not true - NO - on your answer sheet.

You now have two minutes to read the test items.

44. American and British car-owners' associations co-operated closely in testing Kinobi BKs.
45. Kinobi BKs slide too easily when going around corners.
46. The British test driver could not complete the test.
47. The same test has been done on many other cars.
48. Careful driving can prevent the car rolling over.

49. Two people have already been killed due to Kinobi BKs rolling over.
50. In the US 95 people have been hurt in Kinobis which have rolled over.
51. Kinobi has warned all owners of this danger.
52. Accidents have also happened in Kinobis when making a sudden stop.
53. The Car-Owners' Association will send details to interested drivers.

3B: DISCUSSIONS AND LECTURES

Cooling Down process heat

You will now hear a speaker describing ways of cooling down process heat in power stations. First look at the diagram and read the sentences 54 - 58.

You will have 90 seconds for this.

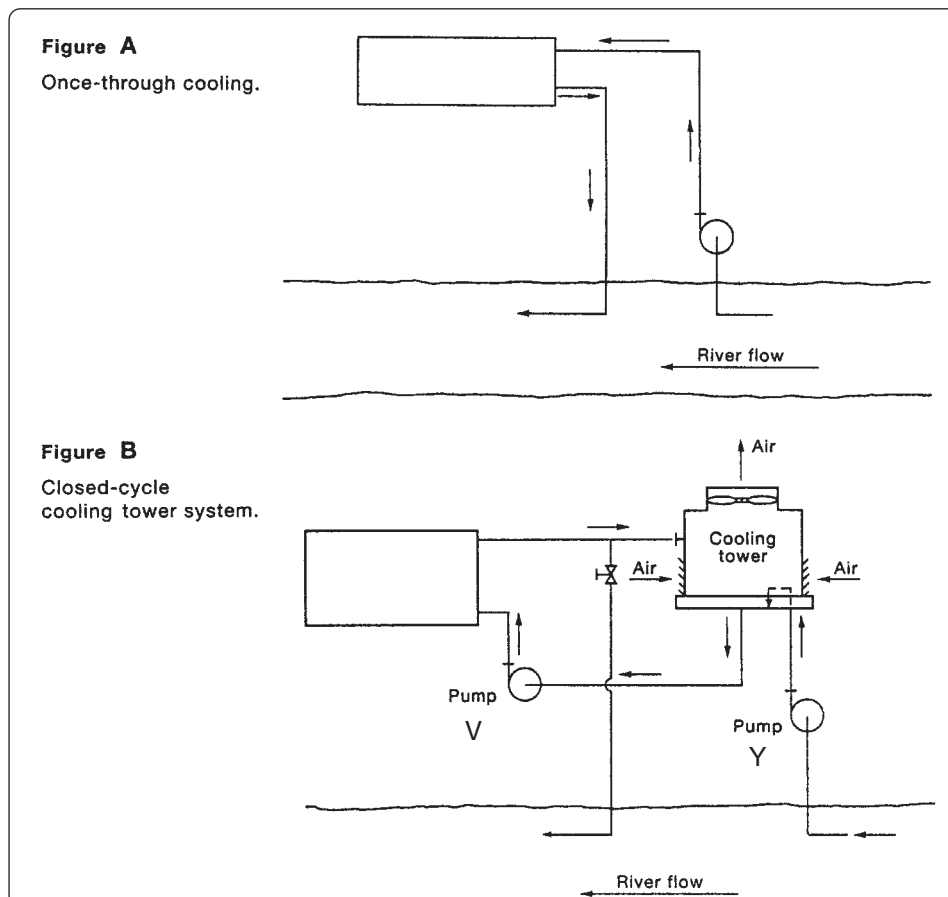
Then listen to the speaker.

After that you will hear the speaker again.

Then mark whether the sentences are true - YES - or not true - NO - on the answer sheet.

You now have 90 seconds to study the diagrams.

54. All thermal power stations produce waste heat.
55. The once-through cooling system shown in Figure A is equipped with a heat exchanger.
56. Pump Y in Figure B pumps only small amounts of water to the cooling tower.
57. Figure B shows a cooling system in which the rising air can be used to drive fans to produce electricity.
58. Natural draft design cooling towers are sometimes more problematic for the environment than electrically powered fan driven ones.



3C: INSTRUCTIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

You will now hear five short texts. Before you listen to each individual text first read the test items and look at the diagrams (if provided). You will have 60 seconds for this.

Then listen to the text.

Then read the sentences again.

Now listen again and decide which test item is correct according to the information given.

Mark your answer - a, b, or c - on the answer sheet.

You now have 60 seconds to read the test items.

59. New Developments in the Car Industry

The new ABB development

- a) can be quickly recharged at special charging stations.
- b) does not produce gaseous emissions.
- c) weighs four times more than normal batteries.

60. Shop-Floor Safety Instruction

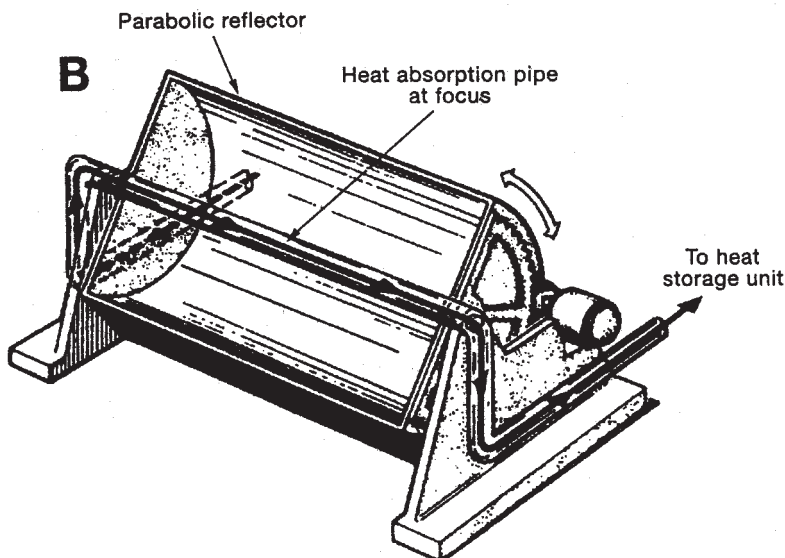
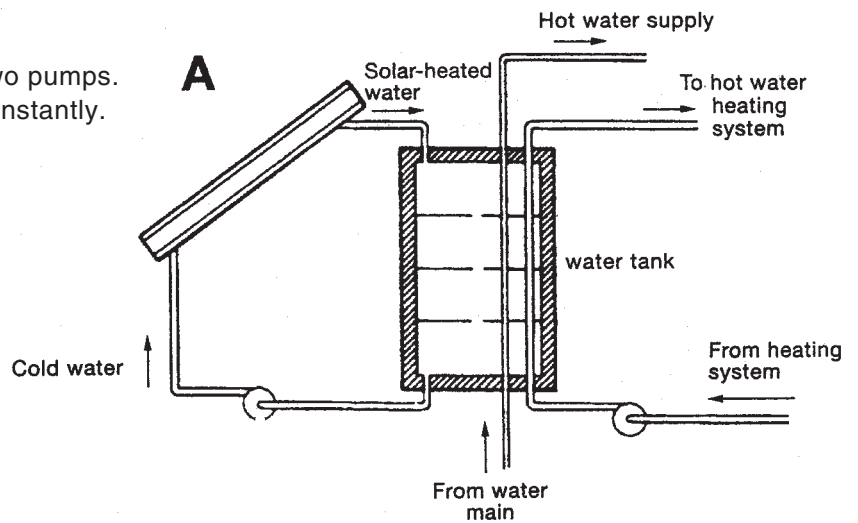
When you work at a lathe

- a) clean the machine with compressed air after you have finished your work.
- b) don't work in oily clothes.
- c) keep the cutting fluid in a metal container.

61. Solar Heating

Diagram A shows

- a) a one-axis concentrator.
- b) a system that requires two pumps.
- c) a system which works constantly.



3C: INSTRUCTIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

62. High Tension Cables for Car Ignition Systems

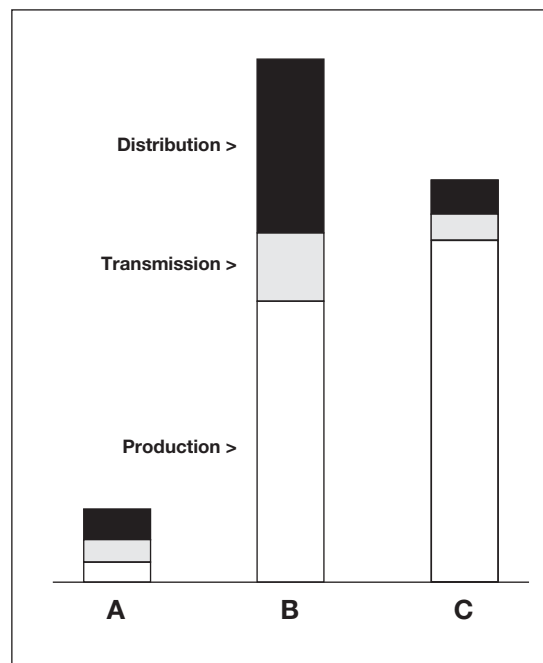
In the new high tension cables

- a) a lower resistance copper core is used.
- b) insulating material is no longer necessary.
- c) resistance against environmental effects has been increased.

63. Comparing Energy Costs

Column A represents the end price for

- a) electric power.
- b) hydrogen energy.
- c) natural gas.



3D: TAKING NOTES

In this section you will hear ten short recordings. Listen to each recording and then make a note of the information given on the answer sheet as in the example below.

Please note: You will hear the recording only once.

Example :

Question: "What is the power range of your motors?"

"We can supply motors from 1.25 to 9.8 horsepower"

Answer:

1.25 hp – 9.8 hp or

1.25 to 9.8 horsepower or

1.25 to 9.8

64. What is your name, please?
65. How many employees do you have exactly?
66. When can you deliver the goods?
67. What size is the paper?
68. What is the initial cost of each lens?
69. Can you give me your fax number?
70. What size are they?
71. What is the weight of the consignment?
72. How much is the VAT on that order?
73. Can you tell me the invoice number?



The last sub-test is

4. Writing Faxes

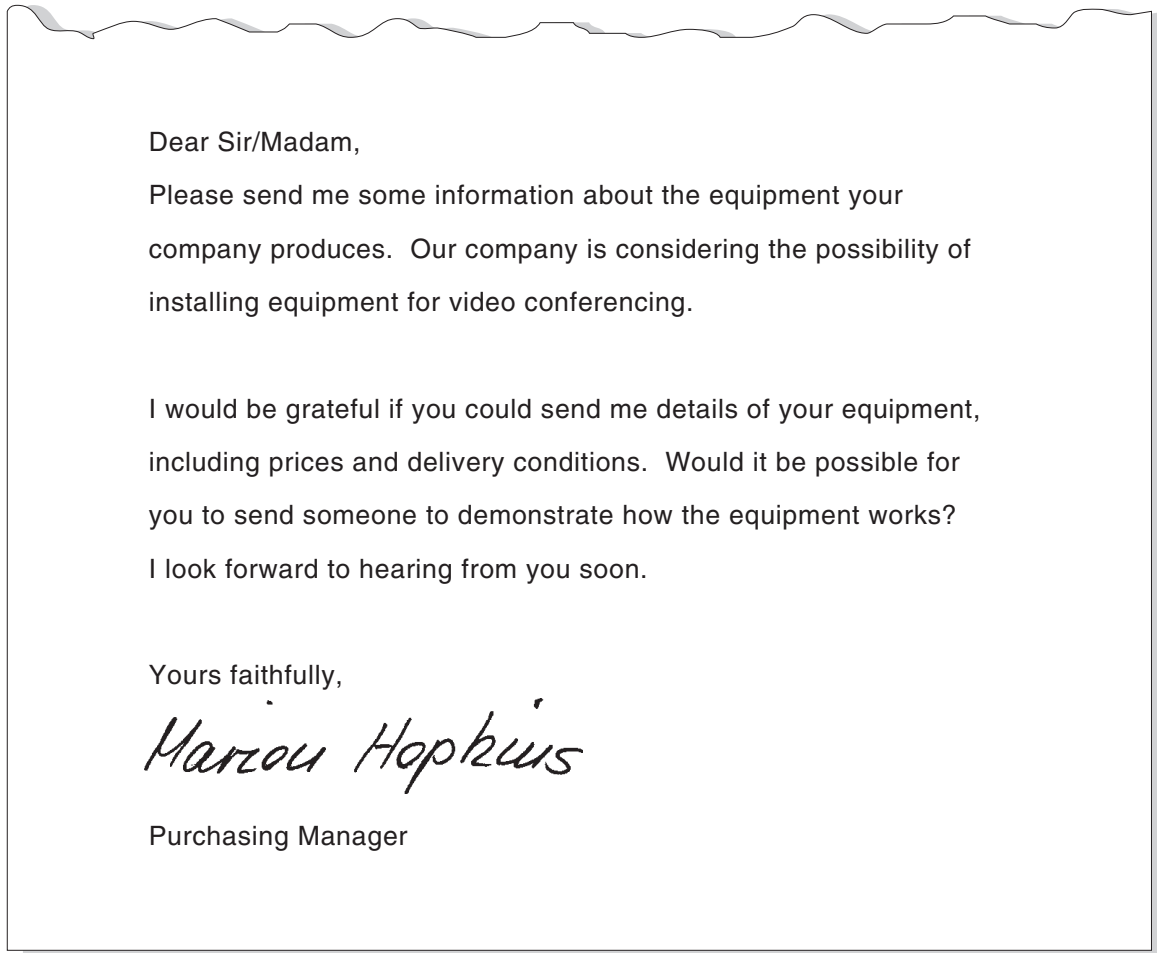
The time for this sub-test is 25 minutes.

You have to write two faxes. Please use Page 31 for Fax One and 32 for Fax Two. You can copy or remove these pages for this purpose. In this sub-test you have to write two faxes, each based on three guiding points. You are given a context consisting of a situation or a fax which you or your company have received and to which you write in reply. You may make notes or write a draft but in the real examination marks can be given only for faxes which are written on the official examination answer sheets. Notes will be destroyed by the examination centre. Make sure you have enough time to write your faxes on the answer sheets

This is the last sub-test in the Written Examination.

Fax 1

You work for a company which produces and sells video equipment for conferences. You have received the following enquiry.



Write a fax in reply. Include the following points.

- 74. Thanks for inquiry
- 75. Sending brochure
- 76. Representative will contact her.

Fax 2

You ordered a set of industrial drills from a company several weeks ago. You have heard nothing from them since and now need the drills urgently. Write a fax to the company. Include the following points:

- 77. Refer to order
- 78. Stress need for drills
- 79. Say what you will do if drills not sent soon.

... Information concerning the Answer Sheet ...

Always use a pencil on the answer sheet.

Each item has only one correct answer.
For example, if you think that “c” is the correct answer,
mark your answer on the answer sheet
in the following way:



Answer Sheet

S3 - EngT / Mock1

DO NOT MARK											09	00000	2							
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2								
			4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8								

Surname																				
First name																				
Examination Centre																				

WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Test 3

3 Listening Comprehension Part A: Specifications and Operating Procedures

		DO NOT MARK!				DO NOT MARK!	
34	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	39	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
35	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	40	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
36	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	41	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
37	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	42	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
38	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	43	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Part B: Discussions and Lectures

44	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	48	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	52	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	56	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no
45	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	49	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	53	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	57	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no
46	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	50	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	54	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	58	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no
47	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	51	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no	55	<input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no		

Part C: Instructions and Descriptions

59	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c	61	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c	63	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c
60	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c	62	<input type="radio"/> a <input type="radio"/> b <input type="radio"/> c		

Part D: Taking Notes

		DO NOT MARK!				DO NOT MARK!	
64	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	69	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
65	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	70	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
66	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	71	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
67	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	72	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
68	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	73	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Important Information:

This is the start of the Oral Examination.

If you wish to work through the Mock Examination as if it were a real examination, you need the help of a teacher to organise the test in the same way as a real examination is conducted. In this case, please do not read further than this page. You should not read any of the test items and you should not look at the Information for Teachers. Wait for the information and instructions your teacher gives you.

It is not possible for you to practise the Oral Examination by yourself.

If you simply wish to have a general overview of The European Language Certificates Oral Examination in English for Technical Purposes, all you need to do is to read the information in this booklet carefully. You will be able to familiarise yourself with the tasks and procedures as well as the assessment criteria used in the Oral Examination.

Each Oral Examination takes place with one candidate and two examiners. One of the examiners will do most of the talking.

It will have a positive effect on your marks if you speak as naturally as possible during the examination.

The Oral Examination consists of the following sub-tests

1. Social and General English
2. Business and Technical Situations
3. Technical Description

The time for the Oral Examination is 15 to 20 minutes. All three sub-tests are dealt with in this time.

1. Social and General English

In this sub-test you talk to the examiners about yourself. You are expected to talk freely and include information about work, study, home and interests. The examiners may interrupt with questions. You will be marked on how freely you speak and the language you use.

2. Business and Technical Situations

In this sub-test you respond to 5 business and social situations which the examiner will read to you. You are not allowed to take notes. You may ask the examiner to repeat each situation once.

3. Technical Description

In this sub-test you talk about an object, diagram or process from your working environment. You should be prepared for this and bring the material you need (object, drawings etc) with you. You may make notes and bring these with you but should not read from these during the examination. The examiners can ask you questions about the material.



Points and Grades

A maximum total of 125 points can be awarded for both parts of the examination (Written and Oral). There is a total of 100 points for the Written Examination and a total of 25 points for the Oral Examination.

To pass the whole examination, you must get at least 60% of the maximum total number of points in the Written and in the Oral Examination. This corresponds to a total of 60 points for the Written Examination and 15 points for the Oral Examination.

If you pass both parts of the examination, then the number of points awarded for the Written Examination is added to the number of points awarded for the Oral Examination to get the total. The grade is then awarded according to the following table.

75.00	–	87.25 points	Pass
87.50	–	99.75 points	Satisfactory
100.00	–	112.25 points	Good
112.50	–	125.00 points	Very Good

If you fail or do not take one of the two parts of the examination (Written or Oral) you can retake that part of the examination during the calendar year in which you take the examination the first time or the following calendar year and have the points added together to get your final grade. The entire examination can be retaken as many times as you wish, e.g. if you fail or in order to get a better grade.



These Mock Examinations in English for Technical Purposes for The European Language Certificates have been developed as supplementary material for learners in courses preparing for this examination.

The Mock Examinations enable learners, with the help of their teacher, to check whether they have reached the level of language competence necessary to pass the European Language Certificates Examination in English for Technical Purposes. The Mock Examinations also provide learners with examples of examination items for practice purposes. The material is presented in such a way that it allows the learners to become fully acquainted with the examination format and to know exactly what is expected of them in the examination. If the instructions and times are strictly adhered to, the Mock Examinations can be used to simulate an authentic examination situation.

Procedure for Conducting a Mock Examination

To simulate a real examination situation, the following instructions should be followed.

The Written Examination

Formal Instructions

In a real examination, this phase would take about 30 minutes.

Remind learners that they are not allowed to use any reference material or draft paper not provided by the Examinations Office.

Hand out the answer sheets S3 ET which can be removed or copied from the Mock Examination. Make sure that learners can fill in the ellipses on the answer sheet correctly (an example is given on Page 33 of this Mock examination).

Point out that answers to the examination items should be entered only on the answer sheet and not in the test booklet.

Make sure they have pencils of the correct type (2B or soft-ledged pencil). In a real examination using any other type of pencil could affect the scanner that reads the answer sheets.

Ask the learners to fill in the required personal data.

Invite learners to ask any questions they may have before the examination begins.

Hand out the examination booklet.

Remind learners they should do only the sub-tests Specifications and Operations, Technical Texts and Language Elements.

Having completed the formalities, tell the learners they may start and that they have a total of 75 minutes for the first three sub-tests in the Written Examination.

Start the clock.

As most classroom sessions are only 90 minutes, it may make more sense to divide the Written Examination between classroom sessions and use one session of 90 minutes for the sub-tests Specifications and Operations, Technical Texts and Language Elements.

To make sure that learners are not tempted to work ahead, the teacher should collect in the Mock Examination booklets after each session.



Written Examination Part One (Specifications and Operations, Technical Texts and Language Elements)

After the time allotted has elapsed, ask the learners to stop writing and collect in the first page of the answer sheets.

Hand out the examination booklet (if necessary). Remind learners they should only do the sub-tests Specifications and Operating Procedures, Discussions and Lectures, Instructions and Descriptions, Taking Notes and Writing Faxes. Explain that once you have started the cassette recorder you will not stop the tape until the sub-tests Specifications and Operating Procedures, Discussions and Lectures, Instructions and Descriptions and Taking Notes are over. All pauses are included on the cassette. Then start the tape.

Written Examination Part Two (Specifications and Operating Procedures, Discussions and Lectures, Instructions and Descriptions and Taking Notes)

The end of the Listening Comprehension is announced on the tape by a gong and the words *That is the end of Part D. End of the recording.* When you hear this stop the tape and collect in the second page of the answer sheets. Tell the learners they will now have 25 minutes to do the sub-test Writing Faxes. Start the clock.

Written Examination (Writing Faxes)

After 25 minutes have elapsed, ask the learners to stop writing and collect in the answer sheets



The Oral Examination

In the real examination, two examiners are present at each examination. For this Mock Examination, one examiner is enough. Ask the learners to decide which order they would like to take the Oral Examination in.

As a teacher, you should prepare for the Oral Examination by reading the description of the Oral Examination in this Mock Examination booklet and reading the examiners' sheets on Pages 41 to 45.

To mark this examination, you will need a marking sheet M11 ET. The marking sheet in this Mock Examination on Page 46 may be copied for practice purposes.

Oral Examination (Introduction)

Explain to the learners that this introductory section is not marked. In a real Oral Examination, the examiners introduce themselves and ask the candidate a few questions to relax the candidate and get him/her used to the sound of their voices. This can also be practised in class, using the examiner's sheet on page 41. Then ask the learner to start talking about him/herself using the prompt on the examiner's sheet.

1. Social and General English

The learner should talk freely about him/herself. The examiners may ask questions to clarify certain points or for extra information. If the learner hesitates, questions may also be asked to maintain the flow of the conversation. When the learner has finished talking or the examiners feel that he/she has said enough for marking purposes, move on to the sub-test Business and Technical Situations. There is no preparation for this and the learner should not take notes. Introduce the sub-test using the words given on the examiner's sheet.

2. Business and Technical Situations

Read each situation out to the learner and wait for his/her response. If the learner fails to understand or misunderstands a situation, move on to the next item as smoothly as possible. Mark the response to each situation as described in the Marking Instructions on Page 49. When the sub-test Business and Technical Situations is over, move on to the sub-test Technical Description.

3. Technical Description

Introduce this sub-test by asking the candidate to start describing his/her object or process. Mark this sub-test as described in the Marking Instructions on Page 50. Mark pronunciation and Intonation for the whole Oral examination as described in the Marking Instructions on Page 50. The sub-test Technical Description is the last part of the Oral Examination. In a real examination, the examiners say goodbye to the candidate and wait until he/she leaves the room before beginning any discussion of marks. Do not give any indication of performance to the candidate during the Oral Examination.

Both examiners should award marks throughout the examination. The examiner who is not conducting the Oral Examination can also take notes to make the ensuing discussion easier. After the candidate has left the room, the examiners should compare marks and come to a consensus on the final mark to be awarded for each item.

Examiners' Discussion

This discussion should not take longer than 5 minutes so that the next candidate can start the Oral Examination on time. The marks agreed on should be entered on the Marking Sheet M11-ET. In a real examination, the candidates should on no account be informed of the marks they have been awarded.

Introduce yourself and the second examiner and check the candidate's name.

Ask a few brief questions to put the candidate at ease and then continue.

Examples might be:

Have you been waiting a long time?

Did you have to come a long way today?

Then continue as follows:

Now could you tell us something about yourself?

80. The following section is marked!

The candidate is expected to talk freely for three to five minutes. The examiners may prompt with questions such as:

Where do you live?

Do you work full-time?

Do you use English often?

What are your interests or hobbies?

What sort of training have you had?

Do you travel a lot?

What are your working/study hours?

Now we would like to ask you what you would say in certain business and social situations. If there is something you don't understand we can repeat the question once.

Version 1

81. You are going to show a group of foreign technicians around your company. Introduce yourself and say something about the tour.
82. A representative from a company manufacturing photocopiers asks if your company would be interested in installing new photocopiers. Say you are not interested and explain why.
83. At an engineering exhibition you want more information about a particular product. Ask for this information and say why you are interested in the product.
84. A visitor comes to your office and asks to speak to your boss. Your boss is away on a business trip at the moment. Explain the situation and offer to help.
85. You are taking some visitors on a tour of your company. One of them asks if he may smoke. Tell him this is not possible and explain why.

Version 2

81. You are not very happy with the photocopying machines used in your company. Tell the supplier this and explain why.
82. Your assistant has not completed a piece of work on time. Say you are not very happy about this and tell him what you want him to do.
83. You are on a business trip to an English company. You are offered a cup of tea. Refuse and say why you don't want one.
84. You want to invite a foreign visitor to your company out to dinner. Tell him this and ask him what sort of food he prefers.
85. You are visiting a company for the first time. Introduce yourself at the reception desk and ask for directions to the Sales Department.

In this part of the examination the candidate will present a component, diagram or drawing s/he has brought to the examination. The following questions are suggestions for the examiners. The actual questions will depend on the candidate's presentation.

Can you describe the parts (of the diagram) individually ?

Can you explain (in more detail) how the system works?

What (else) could this be used for?

Can you suggest any improvements or modifications?

Is this the latest design or are there any further developments?

How long has this design been in use?

What (other) materials are used for the manufacture of this product?

What advantages does this product have over others?

Do you think this design will last a long time or can you foresee possible changes?

If the candidate has not brought any material to the examination, the diagram and text provided here can be used. In this case the candidate is given 15 minutes to prepare for the sub-test Technical Description. Candidates should be encouraged to bring their own material to the examination as in general they will score better in this part of the Oral Examination if they are talking about an object or process which is familiar to them. The following questions may be asked by the examiners:

What is the installation used for?

Could you describe the air flow through the individual components?

What is the purpose of the heat exchanger?

What is the purpose of the compressor?

What is the starter used for?

Why are starter, generator, compressor and turbine all mounted on the same shaft?

How is the fuel ignited?

Can you suggest modifications?

How fast do you think the turbine and compressor rotate?