

i Instructions - Read this before you start

ENG0111 – English for International Students

You may use the **SpellChecker** [the ABC button in your editor]

This exam consists of **three parts**. You should respond to all three parts. A **PASS** mark is required on each part.

You are allowed to use **monolingual** English **dictionaries**, **thesauruses**, dictionaries of **synonyms**, etc.

All questions must be answered in English.

What you write will be stored automatically every 15 seconds. You may, at any time, switch back and forth between exam modules in order to check what you have done in each; however, the modules are numbered and you must do each module as a separate unit.

Answer in full sentences.

Break a leg!

1 VISUAL

Write a small caption for the graph above. Do not ‘describe’ the visual; focus on the information contained in it. The caption should not exceed 70 words. The “System” [in dark green] refers to the school system in general.

Fill in your answer here

Format
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B
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Words: 0/70

Maximum marks: 10

2 Comprehension - Questions

Text Comprehension

Read the text well and answer the questions below or indicate whether a statement is true or false. Explain or correct the statement if false. The text is in the PDF Panel file. Please write in full sentences.

1. Could you give a couple of synonyms for the verb throng [line 9]?
2. How many national retail stores have filed for bankruptcy this year?
3. How many stores may close by the end of 2017?
4. Most malls will be gone before 2022.
5. Online stores largely compensate for the retail jobs lost in the malls.
6. What are tenants [lines 14 and 15]?
7. What do you think an anchor outlet [lines 19 and 20] is ?
8. What does shutter mean [lines 2 and 34]?
9. What in particular facilitated the emergence of shopping malls in the US?
10. What is a Goth [lines 38 and 85]?
11. What is meant by the term nexus [line 8]?
12. What is the greatest threat to shopping malls today?
13. When did the first shopping mall open in the US?
14. Why are shopping malls dying?

Fill in your answer here

Format | **B** | *I* | U | x_2 | x^2 | \int_x | ✂ | 📄 | 📄 | ⬅️ | ➡️ | ↺ | ☰ | ⋮ | ⋮ | Ω | 📊 | 🖋️ | Σ | ABC | ✖️

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 16

3 SUMMARY

Read the text very carefully. Look up all the words that you do not fully understand in a monolingual dictionary.

Write a summary of approximately, but not more than, 150 words. Concentrate on the information contained in the article.

Do not refer to the journalist or the source of the article.

Remember to DOUBLE-SPACE!

Fill in your answer here

Format - | **B** *I* U x_2 x^2 | I_x | ✂ | 📄 | 📄 | ⬅️ ➡️ ↺ | ☰ ☷ | Ω 📊 | ✎ | Σ | ABC | ✖

Words: 0/150

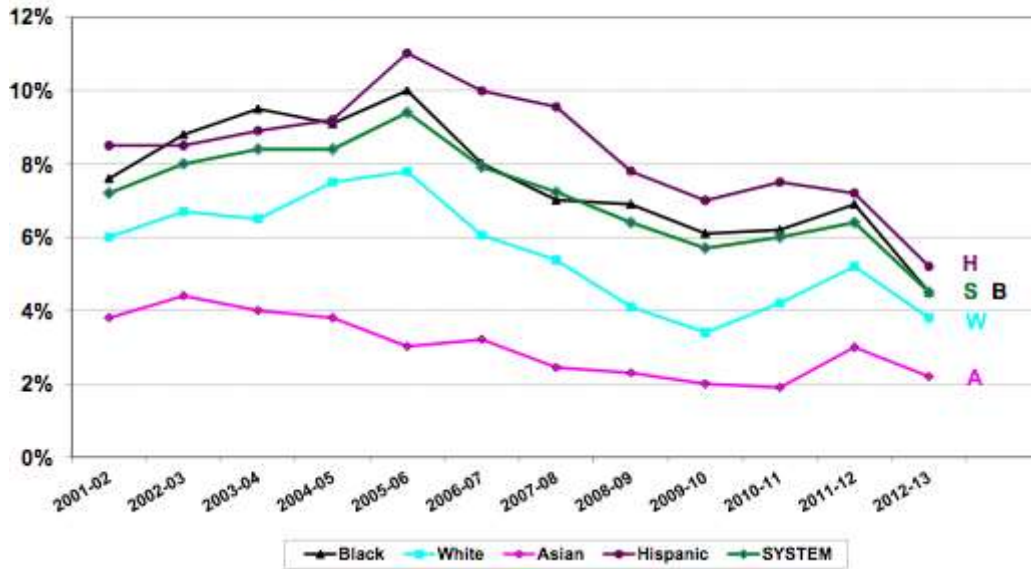
Maximum marks: 20

Question 1
Attached



Boston Public School

Annual Dropout Rate by Racial/Ethnic Group: 2001-02 through 2012-13



The “System” [in **dark green**] refers to the school system generally.

Question 2
Attached



Why the Death of Malls is About More Than Shopping

Time Magazine, July 20, 2017

1 The Schuylkill Mall in Frackville, Pennsylvania, is open for business, but you have to look hard
2 to know it. The stores that have shuttered—Sears, Kmart, Spencer Gifts, Hallmark Cards—far
3 outnumber the dozen businesses that remain. The customer-service office is cordoned off by a
4 metal gate. The plants underneath the skylight droop towards a ring of yellow caution tape, and
5 the piped-in music echoes off barren walls. The mall used to have a dance club. Now the dance
6 club is a dialysis center.

7 A decade ago, the Schuylkill Mall and its 90 stores, restaurants and knick-knack kiosks was a
8 nexus of daily life in this part of Pennsylvania coal country, where teenagers met to flirt as
9 warm-up-suited seniors walked laps around them. Crowds thronged to the annual Easter egg hunt
10 and Lithuanian Days festival, a nod to the region's ancestral ties. "I had to say Excuse me a
11 million times to get to work," says Jane Krick, a waitress at Suglia's Pizzeria & Restaurant, the
12 last full-service restaurant standing. "It was full of people. Now we get a million phone calls a
13 day asking, Are you still open?" It will not be for long.

14 In early May, management gave the remaining tenants 60 to 90 days to close up shop. Tenants
15 expect the property to be demolished. The wrecking ball¹ will put the mall in good company
16 around the nation. By 2022, analysts estimate that one out of every four malls in the U.S. could
17 be out of business—victims of changing tastes, a widening wealth gap and the embrace of online
18 shopping for everything from socks to swing sets. This year alone, more than 8,600 stores could
19 close, according to industry estimates, many of them the brand-name anchor outlets that real
20 estate developers once stumbled over themselves to court. Already, there have been 5,300 retail
21 closings this year, including Sears, Macy's, JCPenney and Kmart stores. Sears Holdings—which
22 owns Kmart—said in March that there is "substantial doubt" it can stay in business altogether,
23 and will close 300 stores this year. In April, Payless Inc. announced it would close 400 of its
24 shoe stores as part of its bankruptcy plan—on top of a separate 400 that had already been
25 scheduled to close. The mall staple RadioShack has filed for Chapter 11² twice in two years. So
26 far this year, nine national retail chains have filed for bankruptcy.

27 Local jobs are a major casualty of what analysts are calling – with only a hint of hyperbole – the
28 retail apocalypse. Since 2002, department stores have lost 448,000 jobs, a staggering 25%
29 decline, while the number of store closures this year is on pace to surpass the worst depths of the
30 great recession in 2008. The growth of online retailers, meanwhile, has failed to offset those
31 losses, with the e-commerce sector adding just 178,000 jobs over the past 15 years. Some of

¹ Wrecking ball → a heavy metal ball swung from a crane into a building to demolish it.

² Chapter 11 refers to protection from creditors given to a company in financial difficulties for a limited period to allow it to reorganize. A case filed under Chapter 11 of the *United States Bankruptcy Code* is frequently referred to as a "reorganization" bankruptcy.

32 those jobs can be found in the massive distribution centers Amazon has opened across the
33 country, often not too far from malls the company helped shutter.

34 In the sixty-one years since the first enclosed mall opened in suburban Minneapolis, the
35 shopping mall has been where a huge swath of middle-class America went for far more than
36 shopping. It was the home of first jobs and blind dates, the place for family photos and ear
37 piercings, where goths and grandmothers could somehow walk through the same doors and find
38 something they all liked. Sure, the food was lousy and the oceans of parking lots encouraged car-
39 heavy development, something now scorned by contemporary planners. But for better or worse,
40 the mall has been America's public square for the last 60 years.

41 So what happens when it disappears? Think of your mall. Or think of the one you went to as a
42 kid. Think of the perfume clouds in the department stores; the floating Muzak;³ the fountains
43 splashing below the skylights. The cinnamon wafting from the food court. As far back as ancient
44 Greece, societies have congregated around a central marketplace. In medieval Europe, they were
45 outside cathedrals. For half of the 20th century and almost 20 years into the new one, much of
46 America has found their agora on the terrazzo between Orange Julius, the Gap, and Sunglass
47 Hut.

48 The mall was an ecosystem unto itself, a combination of community and commercialism
49 peddling everything you needed and everything you did not: Magic Eye posters, wind catchers,
50 Air Jordans, and cheap bracelets. The giant department stores that held its flanks—Saks, the
51 Bon-Ton, Bloomingdale's, Elder-Beerman—were miniature malls unto themselves, with their
52 own escalators and sections and scents.

53 The first mall that opened in 1956 was the brainchild of Austrian architect Victor Gruen, a
54 socialist appalled by American "avenues of horror." Gruen envisioned the mall as a hub for
55 dense suburban developments that would include apartment buildings, hospitals and office space.
56 The building was fully enclosed, the storefronts faced in, and large anchor stores were placed at
57 separate ends to attract customers and promote foot traffic to the smaller shops in between. In the
58 middle was a European-style central court with sculptures, an open-air café and an aviary. It did
59 not take long for thousands of acres of farmland to be converted into massive centers for buying
60 stuff. Their construction was helped along by the Interstate Highway System, and enormous
61 commercial investments aided by changing tax laws. The white flight from cities during the
62 1960s and 70s assured a customer base and further isolated those left behind in city centers. By
63 the 1980s and into the 90s, the malls had become the new main streets of America.

64 Like all booms, this one could not last. The decline began slowly, in the mid-2000s. The rise of
65 online shopping and the blow of the 2008 recession led to a drop in sales and foot traffic at big-
66 brand retailers such as JCPenney and Macy's, which anchored many of the country's malls.
67 Between 2010 and 2013, mall visits during the holiday season, the busiest shopping time of the
68 year, dropped by 50%. A growing number of Americans do not see the need to go to any Macy's
69 at all. Our digital lives are frictionless and ruthlessly efficient, with retail and romance available
70 at a click.

³ Light background music being played continuously in shopping malls

71 Malls were designed for leisure, abundance, and ambling. They were built for patterns of social
72 interaction that increasingly do not exist. Younger Americans consider the nation's fading
73 commercial temples as a thing of the past. There are still about 1,100 malls in the U.S. today, but
74 a quarter of them are at risk of closing over the next five years.

75 Not all malls are failing, of course, and the ones that are thriving tend to share certain
76 characteristics. Chief among them: luxury. From the 375-store Galleria in Houston to the Shops
77 at Crystals in Las Vegas to the Bal Harbour Shops near Miami, complexes filled with runway
78 brands such as Gucci and Louis Vuitton are reporting healthy revenues. As a greater percentage
79 of America's wealth is concentrated in a smaller share of its population, these elite malls partly
80 avoid competition with Amazon by catering to those who do not need to scour for deals.

81 For all its flaws, the mall did manage to bring people together in ways that, in the era of personal
82 devices, even Gruen might appreciate: the grandmothers and goths, the flirting teens, the mall
83 walkers and mall rats. They are all online now, face-to-screen, interacting in ways impersonal
84 and impulsive. It is a different sort of marketplace, unsurpassed in its efficiency and with its own
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86 Muzak – all of which are still around, but you have to look hard to find it.

Text Comprehension

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Questions to Text for Summary

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Question 3
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SUMMARY

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1356 words [Edited]