



Samenvattingen
Technische Bedrijfskunde

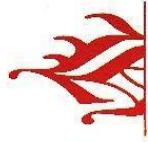
Engels
Oefen tt + antw '12 – '13

Met dank aan het bestuur van S.V. Scopus '16 – '17

Gemaakt door: Roy van der Wal en Cilla Mooij

Datum: 20 – 09 – 2016

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Exam code : TBVP2BSV1A	Subject: Resit Basic English Skills/Basisvaardigheden Engels	
Date: 12 November 2012	Time: 8:30 – 10:00 hrs	School: SIEN
Room: EM/B010	Group: TB1	Duration: 1,5 hrs
Lecturer : Meiny Visscher & Maike Timmerman Contact number during the exam: 4896 & 4797		Number of pages: 7
Aids and appliances: Pen + paper		Publication of results: 3 December 2012
Hand in paper: assignments and answer form Scribble-paper: on request		
Particulars: Students receive a separate form to fill in their answers. Answers written on the assignment sheets will not be read by the lecturers. You can gain 1 point per item that you fill in, except for questions 54-58, for which you get 2 points per answer. Total points: 63 Ceasure: 41 (that means you need 41 points to earn a 5.5)		

I Please give the correct translations of the Dutch words in the text below.

You won't need a driver's license by 2040

By Doug Newcomb, wired for CNN

September 18, 2012 -- Updated 2039 GMT (0439 HKT) | Filed under: [Innovations](#)



An engineering group says 75% of cars will be autonomous by 2040.

-- The timeline for 1... **(zelfstandig)** automatic cars hitting the road en masse keeps getting closer. GM's Cadillac 2... **(afdeling)** department expects to 3... **(produceren)** Produce partially self-driving cars at a large scale by 2015, and the automaker also predicts it will have fully self-driving cars 4... **(beschikbaar)** available by the end of the decade. Audi and BMW have also shown self-driving car concepts, with the former working with Stanford to pilot a 5... improved **(gewijzigde)** TT up Pikes Peak. Meanwhile, Google is ripping along at its own rapid pace with a fleet of fully self-driving Toyota Prius hybrids that have logged over 300,000 miles. And the company has pushed through 6... **(wetgeving)** the law that legalizes self-driving cars in Nevada. California is close behind, and Google has also been busy lobbying joyriding lawmakers in Washington, D.C.

But while we know that robo-cars are coming, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) recently released predictions that self-driving cars will 7... **(verantwoorden/voor z'n rekening nemen)** be responsible for up to 75 percent of vehicles on the road by the year 2040. The organization went even further, 8... **(voorspellend)** indicate how infrastructure, society and attitudes could change when self-driving cars become the norm around the middle of the century.

IEEE 9... **(zich voorstellen/zich indenken)** predict an absence of traffic signs and lights since highly evolved, self-driving cars won't need them, and it believes that full deployment could even 10... **(uitschakelen/verwijderen)** stop the need for driver's licenses.

II Please complete the conditional sentences below.

Google gets license to operate driverless cars in Nevada

11. If Google convinces legislators, they .will have to operate..... (to operate) driverless cars in Nevada.
12. If self-driving cars are put on the market, the governments .has to (to have to) improve the infrastructure.
13. On the other hand, if the two current types of self-driving cars were brought on the market now, the infrastructure .is..... (to be) more than sufficient.
14. If the two cars that we tested have.. (to have) sensing based on LIDAR technology, both cars would have needed no help from the infrastructure.
15. if the cars .are... (to be) based on very precise maps, they wouldn't need help from the infrastructure either.

III Choose the right option: when, if, unless, provided that, in case. Each option can only be used once.

16. when. reached for comment, a Google spokesman declined to make a statement on this story and IEEE's predictions on self-driving cars.
17. Traffic lights, speed limits and even driver licensing may disappear, . provided that.....there will be infrastructure in the form of centralized communication.
18. unless. cars can share situational data, they cannot avoid crashing into each other.
19. .if..... the concept of road trains, a train of vehicles moving very close to each other, were applied, the number of cars per road unit would increase and fuel consumption would decrease.
20. A central station can send speed adjustment commands to vehicles, ...in case... vehicles enter an intersection at too high a speed, in a situation in which all cars are connected and a central station knows their precise position and destination.

IV Tenses: which of the bold-printed options is correct?

21. Some five years ago Audi started/**has started** research into self-driving cars in cooperation with Stanford University.
22. Since 2009 BMW also looked/**has also looked** into this new concept.
23. Before their cooperation with Stanford, Audi did/**had done** research into traffic light and sign recognition by cars.
24. Currently they look into/**are looking into** a situation in which traffic lights will not be required altogether.
25. In 25 years driverless cars eliminate/**will eliminate** the need for driver's licenses.
26. In addition, traffic lights are not required/**will not be required** since coordination is reached at a higher level.
27. We already see/**are already seeing** a basic form of this in testing going on in Europe that combines V2V and V2I communication (vehicle-to-vehicle & vehicle-to-infrastructure).
28. Collectively this is called/**is being called** V2X.

29. The change to driverless cars may become as difficult as it **was/had been** for drivers to change to an automatic cars in the 1990s, especially in the Netherlands where the only automatic car until then had been a DAFje, a car for people who couldn't handle a stickshift.

30. By 2040 , driverless vehicles **were widely accepted/will be widely accepted** and possibly be the dominant vehicles on the road.

V Insert words from the list in the most suitable place in the text below.

List: corporation, cost approximation, cost control, fabric, gross, net, payoffs, product development, lean production, product line, product fabrication, requirements, sales, services, stores, supply chain management, wages, warehouses, wholesalers

Ikea Supply Chain Analysis

IKEA is short for Ingvar Kamprad Elmtaryd Agunnaryd, as the Swedish furniture .
.warehouses.31.., which with more than 200 .stores.32.. in over 30 countries (Chen et al., 2011). In 2011, IKEA had 23.5 billion euros in .sales.33.. with 2.7 billion euros .services.34.. income and 127,000employees worldwide (IKEA sustainability report, 2011). The company is known for being good at .cost control.35.. and continuous .lean production.36.., which allows keeping its prices competitive and continue its global expansion (Jonsson et al, 2010). In order to have a better understanding, this report will use Porter's five forces analysis to analyse the organisation and indicate some general potential challenges within IKEA's .product fabrication.37... Then it will propose the further challenges with a number of practical suggestions on Make-Buy, supplier selection and supply relationship.

IKEA is well known for high quality and low price (IKEA sustainability report, 2011). They are trying to concentrate on satisfying their customers' .requirements.38.. in all aspects and conducting marketing approach on customer needs, especially for quality .supply chain management.39.. (Jonsson et al, 2010). In addition, IKEA has a great public image to customers due to exploiting corporate responsibility on their product quality control (Ikea.com, 2012).

Furthermore, most buyers have a significant impact on IKEA's .corporation.40.. (Chen et al., 2011). For instance, in 1960s, IKEA created and developed a new type of model furniture package – self-assembly furniture, where the furniture is unassembled in flat cartons, in order to make transport and handling of the furniture easier. (Caplan, 2006).

VI Match the words with the corresponding descriptions.

41	Encompass .O	A	In gevaar brengen
42	Jeopardize .A	C	verlichten
43	Purchase .P	D	Omvatten
44	Consolidate .D	E	Verslechteren, afbreuk doen aan
45	Alleviate .C	M	kopen
46	Dispatch .E	O	verzenden
47	Diversify .U	P	Verstevigen, versterken
48	Prosper .E	R	Success hebben
49	Sustain .S	S	Volhouden, doorstaan
50	Impair .M	U	Verscheidenheid aanbrengen

VII Complete the following collocations

51. to ...**.cause low**. costs (cause)
52. to **.assign to**.... resources (assign)
53. to **.deal with customers**... orders (deal with)

VIII Read the text below and answer the questions.

Electric cars 'pose environmental threat'



4 October 2012 Last updated at 23:03 GMT

Electric cars might pollute much more than petrol or diesel-powered cars, according to new research. The Norwegian University of Science and Technology study found greenhouse gas emissions rose dramatically if coal was used to produce the electricity. Electric car factories also emitted more toxic waste than conventional car factories, their report in the Journal of Industrial Energy said. However, in some cases electric cars still made sense, the researchers said.

Big impact

The team looked at the life-cycle impact of conventional and electric vehicles. In essence, they considered how the production, the use and the end-of-life dismantling of a car affects the environment, explained co-author Prof Anders Hammer Stromman. "The production phase of electric vehicles proved substantially more environmentally intensive," the report said, comparing it to how petrol and diesel cars are made.

"The global warming potential from electric vehicle production is about twice that of conventional vehicles." In addition, producing batteries and electric motors requires a lot of toxic minerals such as nickel, copper and aluminium. Hence, the acidification impact is much greater than that of conventional car production.

"Across the other impacts considered in the analysis including potential for effects related to acid rain, airborne particulate matter, smog, human toxicity, ecosystem toxicity and depletion of fossil fuel and mineral resources, electric vehicles consistently perform worse or on par with modern internal combustion engine vehicles, despite virtually zero direct emissions during operation," according to Prof Stromman.

'Counterproductive' efforts

With electric car production being so damaging to the environment, these cars have already polluted a great deal by the time they hit the road, the report says. However, if the cars were then powered by electricity made from low-carbon electricity sources, they could nevertheless offer "the potential for substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and exposure to tailpipe emissions" over time. However, in regions where fossil fuels are the main sources of power, electric cars offer no benefits and may even cause more harm, the report said. "It is counterproductive to promote electric vehicles in regions where electricity is primarily produced from lignite, coal or even heavy oil combustion."

European benefits

In Europe, where electricity is produced in a number of different ways, electric cars do offer environmental benefits when compared with cars with internal combustion engines, according to the study. "Electric vehicles powered by the present European electricity mix offer a 10% to 24% decrease in their global warming potential relative to conventional diesel or petrol vehicles." This is in line with calculations made by some carmakers. "According to our results, a battery electric vehicle, with electricity produced by the power generation mix we currently have in Europe, compares favourably in the magnitude of 10% or so with diesel," Daimler's chief executive Dieter Zetsche told the BBC.

Longer lives

The report pointed out that the longer an electric car in Europe stays mobile, the greater its "lead" over petrol and diesel engines. "Assuming a vehicle lifetime of 200,000km exaggerates the global warming benefits of electric vehicles to 27-29% relative to petrol and 17-20% relative to diesel," it said. "An assumption of 100,000km decreases the benefit of electric vehicles to 9-14% with respect to petrol vehicles and results in impacts indistinguishable from those of a diesel vehicle."

An electric car's longevity depends a great deal on how long its battery lasts, not least since it is very expensive to replace them. Batteries are gradually getting better, which could result in electric cars being used for longer.

However, as petrol and diesel engines are also improving, the relationships between the different types of vehicles are not constant. "A more significant reduction in global warming could potentially be achieved by increasing fuel efficiency or shifting from petrol to diesel," the report said. "If you are considering purchasing an electric vehicle for its environmental benefits, first check your electricity source and second look closely at the warranty on the batteries," said Professor Stromann. Those in power, meanwhile, should recognise "the many potential advantages of electric vehicles [which] should serve as a motivation for cleaning up regional electricity mixes".

Questions about the text:

54. Why does the author think electric cars may be more pollutant than petrol or diesel powered ones?
- A. Because coal is always used to produce the electricity
 - B. Because their CO₂ emissions are higher
 - C. Because of petrol and diesel powered cars the entire life-cycle isn't taken into account
 - D. Because the production of the cars generates more toxic waste.**
55. Why, according to Prof. Stromann, are modern combustion engines less pollutant?
- A. Although you have zero emission when driving electric cars, they require many toxic acids in their production.
 - B. Although you have zero emission when driving electric cars, the use and end-of-life dismantling affect the environment more significantly.
 - C. Although they emit more CO₂, the production phase of conventional cars is substantially more environmentally friendly.
 - D. Although conventional cars have rather high CO₂ emissions, they require toxic materials such as nickel, copper and aluminium.**
56. In what circumstances does promoting electric cars not make sense?
- A. In areas where the electricity comes from coal plants
 - B. In areas where the electricity comes from low-carbon sources**
 - C. In areas where tailpipe emissions are soaring high
 - D. In areas where hydro-electricity is used for the production of the cars.
57. Why may electric cars be a good idea in Europe?
- A. In Europe most energy is generated by coal plants.
 - B. In Europe Daimler has the largest market share.
 - C. In Europe electric cars are produced and driven using electricity from various sources
 - D. Outside Europe electric cars are manufactured using electricity from a mixture of sources, such as solar, hydro and wind energy.**
58. Why is a longer lifetime of an electric car an advantage?
- A. Because compared to conventional cars their batteries are cheaper.

- B. Because electric cars have a better warranty on their batteries.
- C. Because after 100,000 km electric cars are up to 27% more beneficial to the environment compared to conventional cars.**
- D. It isn't. It would be better to focus on improving fuel consumption or shifting to diesel.



Answer form resit Basic English Skills, 2012-2013

Student name:..... **Student number:**

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