



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND ARTS
School of Service and Professional Development

FINAL EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) : [Grid of 15 empty boxes]

Student ID (in Words) : \_\_\_\_\_

Course Code & Name : ENG1103 English for Academic Purposes
Semester & Year : January – April 2024
Lecturer/Examiner : Siti Nur Hidayah Binti Baharin
Duration : 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. This question paper consists of 3 parts:
PART A (40 marks) : READING COMPREHENSION, SUMMARISING & PARAPHRASING
PART B (30 marks) : GRAMMAR & ACADEMIC WRITING CONVENTIONS
PART C (30 marks) : WRITING
2. Candidates are not allowed to bring any unauthorised materials except writing equipment into the Examination Hall.
3. This question paper must be submitted along with all used and/or unused rough papers and/or graph paper (if any).
4. Only ballpoint pens are allowed to be used in answering the questions, with the exception of multiple choice questions, where 2B pencils are to be used.

WARNING: The University Examination Board (UEB) of BERJAYA University College regards cheating as a most serious offence and will not hesitate to mete out the appropriate punitive actions according to the severity of the offence committed, and in accordance with the clauses stipulated in the Students' Handbook, up to and including expulsion from BERJAYA University College.

Total Number of pages = 11 pages (Including the cover page)

**PART A** : **READING COMPREHENSION, SUMMARISING & PARAPHRASING**  
**(40 MARKS)**

**INSTRUCTION(S)** : Part A consists of **Four (4)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided.

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*We are such stuff as dreams are made on and our little life is rounded with a sleep.* Shakespeare

- A** Does this sentence make you think? What does it make you think about? Shakespeare was a dreamer, and some say he was a philosopher too. In this sentence he tells us that our lives are short but we can think up big and important ideas in that short time.
- B** The two Greek words – ‘philo’, which means love, and ‘sophia’, which means wisdom – are the beginnings of the word we use today: philosophy, the love of wisdom.
- C** Most people have a philosophy on life. Everybody has an idea of what is right and what is wrong, and why things are the way they are, and who they are and who to trust. A lot of people believe somebody else’s philosophy. That person may be a religious or political leader, or anybody you look up to. Some people have their own philosophy on life, which might be a mixture of theories. Others are philosophers – people who want to know the truth about life for themselves and spend their time studying, thinking and asking questions.
- D** One of the earliest Eastern philosophies was Taoism, which came from China. We are all aware of the yin and yang halves of the universe – nothing can exist without its opposite. Another great Eastern philosophy is Buddhism, which is a religion and also a system of beliefs which help us to understand ourselves and others better. One branch of Western philosophy, existentialism, is very similar to Buddhist ideas. **Both** ask questions about what really exists in life and help us to decide what is important.
- E** The first Western philosophers lived in Greece. They encouraged people to find their own answers to questions about life instead of believing the gods did everything. Socrates was the most famous of these. He is one of the most famous philosophers in the world, yet he said, ‘One thing I know and that is that I know nothing.’ This is why he never wrote or lectured. He only discussed. He did not believe he could tell anybody anything, that it was better to encourage individual thinking.
- F** Today philosophers are still encouraging people to think. Schools in some countries teach philosophy to children. Reading books written by old philosophers can be difficult because the language is from the past. So stories are used to help school children make their own decisions about what is right and wrong and think about the best way to solve problems.
- G** Why do we need philosophy? There are plenty of people who think that killing animals is cruel, but eating animals is fine. If you are one of these people, you should ask yourself why. Why is killing animals cruel? Why is it OK to eat animals? You might find that the answer to each question is very different and you could have an argument by yourself using your own ideas! Go on and argue – you will understand more about what you believe. You will begin to understand the subject more deeply. And this helps you to feel comfortable with it. And you might change something or you might not. When we ask ourselves questions, we start to understand ourselves and our

lives, and it's up to us to make changes or not. If the ideas in your head agree, this means you have integrity. What you say and what you do are the same. Everyone respects someone who has integrity!

**H** By thinking and questioning, we can understand more and maybe prevent problems caused by misunderstanding. But philosophy can also cause problems and conflict when people don't agree. When one group of people choose one philosophy to believe and another group of people choose a different philosophy, when they need to think or make a decision together, they start trying to change each other instead of working together on bigger ideas about life. So when you have some spare time, ask yourself the following philosophical questions: Does the world own us or do we own the world? Which is more important, humans or stars? If a tree falls where nobody can hear it, does it make a sound? And the Zen Buddhist riddle: What is the sound of one hand clapping?

(Adapted from [www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish](http://www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish), 2018)

**SECTION (1)-Labelling Information (8 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Read the passage above carefully. The passage has **EIGHT (8)** paragraphs labelled **A - H**. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter **A – H** in the boxes provided.

1. A lot of people believe somebody else's philosophy.
2. Philosophy can also cause problems and conflict when people don't agree.
3. Shakespeare was a dreamer, and some say he was a philosopher too.
4. The needs for philosophy.
5. Two Greek words – 'philo', which means love, and 'sophia', which means wisdom.
6. We are all aware of the yin and yang halves of the universe – nothing can exist without its opposite.
7. Socrates was the most famous philosopher among the Western Philosophers.
8. Schools in some countries teach philosophy to children.

**SECTION (2)-Matching: Word and Meaning (8 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Find a word from paragraphs **A-H** to match each description below.

1. A word that describes a person who has ideas or plans that are not practical or realistic. **(Paragraph A)** (1 mark)

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2. A word that describes the ability to make sensible decisions and give good advice because of the experience and knowledge that you have. **(Paragraph B)** (1 mark)

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3. A word that describes a formal set of ideas that is intended to explain why something happens or exists. **(Paragraph C)** (1 mark)

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4. A word that describes the other side of a particular area usually facing them. **(Paragraph D)** (1 mark)

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5. A word that describes giving somebody support, courage or hope. **(Paragraph E)** (1 mark)

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6. A word that describes the study of the nature and meaning of the universe and of human life. **(Paragraph F)** (1 mark)

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7. A word that describes the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. **(Paragraph G)** (1 mark)

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8. A word that describes having a great effect on people or things. **(Paragraph H)** (1 mark)

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**SECTION (3) – Summarizing (8 marks)**

Based on the passage given, write one (1) paragraph summarizing the history of Philosophy and the role of philosophers today. Use information only from line 11-24, paragraph D to paragraph F. Your summary should have at least 50 words but not more than 150 words.

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**SECTION (4) – Comprehension Questions (16 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Read the passage in Part A. Answer **ALL** the following questions.

1. Name **THREE (3)** types of people with a philosophy on life. (6 marks)

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2. Based on this passage, what is the similarity between past philosophers and today’s philosophers, and name **ONE (1)** activity performed to help children decide about what is right and wrong. (4 marks)

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3. State **ONE (1)** advantage and **ONE (1)** disadvantage of philosophy. (4 marks)

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4. In paragraph D, what does the word “both” refer to?

(2 marks)

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**END OF PART A**

**PART B** : **GRAMMAR & ACADEMIC WRITING CONVENTIONS (30 marks)**  
**INSTRUCTION(S)** : Part B consists of **THREE (3)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the space provided

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**SECTION (1) – Subject-Verb-Agreement (10 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Select and underline the correct form of the verb that agrees with the subject.

1. Your new trousers (is, are) at the launderette.
  2. The committee (consider, considers) everyone’s viewpoint before making a decision.
  3. The dog or the cat (is, are) outside.
  4. The Prime Minister and his wife (greet, greets) the guests at the open house.
  5. All of the CDs, even the scratched ones (is, are) in this case.
  6. The workers, together with their leader (has, have) been trying to demand a raise
  7. One of the passengers (was, were) badly injured in the accident.
  8. Ten per cent of the people (live, lives) in the interior parts.
  9. Twenty per cent of the rice (is, are) imported.
  10. Ten litres of milk (was, were) used to make a huge pot of custard.
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**SECTION (2) – Tenses (10 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the present tense.

1. Every year in the United States an estimated 15 million people \_\_\_\_\_(go) for surgery and every one of them \_\_\_\_\_(run) the risk of complications.

2. The circulatory system in humans \_\_\_\_\_ (include) the blood, vessels and heart. The heart \_\_\_\_\_ (act) as a pump. The muscles of the heart \_\_\_\_\_ (contract) and relax to allow the passage of blood into and out of the heart.

3. Flavouring agents and herbs \_\_\_\_\_ (enhance) the flavour of food.

This \_\_\_\_\_ (include) the taste and smell. As most of the natural flavours of food \_\_\_\_\_ (be) lost during processing, most people \_\_\_\_\_ (find) it bland and tasteless. Artificial flavourings \_\_\_\_\_ (be) used in many food items.

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### **SECTION (3) – Academic Writing Conventions / Formal Language (10 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Fill in the blanks with the correct linking words or conjunctions.

1. I'm not leaving \_\_\_\_\_ I get an apology from you.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ Joyce and Rita are absent.
  3. I will only pay you \_\_\_\_\_ you do the work properly.
  4. I'm going shopping for groceries this evening \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have to go during the weekend.
  5. I don't mind if you go out for lunch \_\_\_\_\_ be back for the meeting at two.
  6. We'll go for the picnic on Saturday \_\_\_\_\_ it doesn't rain.
  7. I don't approve of what you did \_\_\_\_\_ I'm not going to punish you for it.
  8. Ravi has signed up for a computer course \_\_\_\_\_ he can get a better job.
  9. \_\_\_\_\_ the line was long and the wait over two hours, the show was well worth it.
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ I was waiting in the queue, I read my book.
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**END OF PART B**









