



**FACULTY OF EDUCATION & ARTS
SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS**

FINAL EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) :

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Student Name (in Words) :

Subject Code & Name : **MPU 3232 Academic Writing Skills**

Semester & Year : January – April 2024

Lecturer/Examiner : Ms Yogamalar Raja

Duration : 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This question paper consists of 3 parts:
 - PART A (25 marks) : READING COMPREHENSION**
Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided.
 - PART B (30 marks) : PARAPHRASING**
Answer ALL the questions in the spaces provided.
 - PART C (45 marks) : ESSAY WRITING**
Write the essay in this examination paper.
2. Candidates are not allowed to bring any unauthorized materials except writing equipment into the Examination Hall. Electronic dictionaries are strictly prohibited.
3. This question paper must be submitted along with all used and/or unused rough papers and/or graph paper (if any). Candidates are NOT allowed to take any examination materials out of the examination hall.

WARNING: The University Examination Board (UEB) of BERJAYA University College of Hospitality 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 of Hospitality.

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

PART A : READING COMPREHENSION (25 MARKS)
INSTRUCTION(S) : Answer ALL EIGHT(8) questions in the space provided.

Instructions: Read the text below carefully.

Are introverts smarter than extroverts?

Let's get this clear, introversion does not mean shyness. Shyness is a fear of social judgement. Our personality type determines and explains how we react to stimulus. Extroverts crave social stimulation, while introverts are at their best in quieter situations.

The Introverted Illusion

In Western society, extroversion is celebrated: the outgoing and enthusiastic nature of a person who gets things done and is a great communicator is considered an asset. Much of our public life is dominated by extroverts, such as Clinton and Thatcher, among others. In fact we're living in an "extrovert ideal". In a University of North Carolina study, it was found that 96% of managers and executives display extrovert characteristics. 5

At the same time, negative traits popularly associated with the extrovert as well as the positive traits of the introvert make it appear that introverts are actually more intelligent. Excitability, a lack of self-criticism, a tendency to speak before they think and a lack of internal contemplation are all associated with an extrovert personality. On the other hand, quietness, seriousness and a tendency to detach themselves to go and consider things carefully make it seem that introverts are smarter. 10

Several studies exist to support our assumption that introverts are smarter. A study by "The Gifted Development Center" found that around 60% of gifted children are introverted (compared with 30-50% of the population) and that the same is true of 75% of highly gifted children. 15

A 'Different' Kind of Intelligence

True intelligence is notoriously hard to measure quantitatively. IQ scores are a popular choice used to approximate intelligence, and the Gifted Development Center report quoted above is based on IQ scores, but the usefulness of this is questionable. 20

Measuring intelligence by personality type is no easier. A 1985 report by Robinson (in the International Handbook of Personality and Intelligence) proposes that in verbal intelligence tests, introverts do well; whereas extroverts perform better when given written tests. You'll see from the Handbook that studies attempting to measure extrovert versus introvert intelligence produce differing results. 25

In the Workplace

In business, Ray Williams in Psychology Today theorizes that both introverts and extroverts only do well when they have the social skills to back up their intelligence - in that matter, at least, they're similar. 30

The two personality types tend to affect the way one navigates through working life in different ways ("tend to" is the key phrase here - everyone lies somewhere on the spectrum between introvert and extrovert and the degree of either will affect results). Extrovert managers usually **make their own distinctive stamp** on work done by the people they manage, whereas introvert leaders allow their employees to find their own way and use their own creativity. 35

A manager can harness the power of introvert and extrovert employees by engaging them in a way that suits their personality. Team-working is not always beneficial to an introverted worker - they need space to develop their own ideas, whereas extroverts thrive in an environment where they can bounce ideas off others.

Power of Invention

40

Some of the world's top inventors are introverts. Believed to be the most intelligent people in the world, they prefer to be alone to focus on their craft. Little to no social stimulation gets in the way of their thinking. Bill Gates, Larry Page (founder of Google), Albert Einstein and Steve Wozniak (co-founder of Apple Computers) are all introverts.

Does this mean that there are no extrovert inventors?

No. Steve Jobs was a classic extrovert and a born salesman. He was also an innovator and visionary. But could he truly be called an inventor? It was Wozniak the introvert who single-handedly invented the first Apple computer. 45

Differently skilled is how we should look at introverts and extroverts, not more or less intelligent. Where introverts can create the most wonderful new ideas and inventions (and not all introverts can do that), talented extroverts can inspire and motivate (those with the right social skills, anyway). So let's not focus too much on who is the most intelligent. Let's celebrate the yin and yang of the two and consider how strange a world it would be if everyone was either one or the other! 50

By David Hassell Published: August 28, 2013 in www.time.com
(Accessed on February 17, 2014)

Instructions: Answer the questions below in the spaces provided.

1. What misconception do people have of introverts? Explain on the points that you provide.

(2 marks)

2. What are the characteristics of extroverts?

(4 marks)

3. What descriptions are used to illustrate introverts?

(3 marks)

4. Why do introverts appear to be smarter than extroverts?

(2 marks)

5. What does the phrase 'make their own distinctive stamp' (line 33) mean?

(2 marks)

6. How do introverted and extroverted managers expect their employees to work?

(4 marks)

7. How do introverted and extroverted employees prefer to be engaged at work?

(4 marks)

8. According to the writer, how should we view the differences between introverts and extroverts?

(4 marks)

END OF PART A

PART B : PARAPHRASING (30 MARKS)
INSTRUCTION(S) : Answer ALL SIX(6) questions in the space provided

Instructions: Paraphrase the following sentences into your own words without changing their intended meaning.

1. In a team, you are expected to work hard and contribute a lot, but extroverts are often poor listeners and don't collaborate well.

(5 marks)

2. On the other hand, introverts work hard in a team because they care about what others think of them: they don't want to be seen as not pulling their weight or not contributing 100%.

(5 marks)

3. Extroverts become energised by social contact, unlike introverts who find socializing to be exhausting.

(5 marks)

4. While introverts appeal to employers because of their non-confrontational, quietly efficient ways, the average extrovert has a lot to offer an organisation.

(5 marks)

5. Because the extrovert has a wide social circle, the company is likely to have a lot of free advertising in the form of casual conversation.

(5 marks)

6. Team-working is not always beneficial to an introverted worker -- they need space to develop their own ideas -- whereas extroverts thrive in an environment where they can bounce ideas off others.

(5 marks)

END OF PART B

