



**BERJAYA LANGUAGE CENTRE**

**Faculty of Liberal Arts**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

Student ID (in Figures) : 

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Student ID (in Words) : \_\_\_\_\_  
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Course Code & Name : **ENG1023 English for Foundation Studies 3**  
Trimester & Year : January – April 2018  
Lecturer/Examiner : Wan Fadli Hazilan Wan Rosmidi  
Duration : 2 hours

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- This question paper consists of 3 parts:**
  - PART A (30 marks) : READING COMPREHENSION & VOCABULARY.** This part contains only **ONE (1)** section. Answer all questions in the question paper.
  - PART B (30 marks) : GRAMMAR.** This part contains **THREE (3)** sections. Answer all questions in the space provided.
  - PART C (40 marks) : WRITING.** This part contains **TWO (2)** sections. Answer all questions in the space provided.
- Candidates are not allowed to bring any unauthorized materials except writing equipment into the Examination Hall. Electronic dictionaries are strictly prohibited.**
- 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.**
- 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 (Including the cover page)**

**PART A : READING COMPREHENSION & VOCABULARY (30 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S)** : This part contains only **ONE (1)** section. Answer all questions in the question paper.

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**Section 1 (30 marks)**

Read the passage below and answer all questions in the space provided.

- 1 You know that you're doing something big when your company name becomes a verb. Ask Xerox. In 1959 they created the first plain paper copy machine. It was one of the most successful products ever. The company name Xerox grew into a verb that means "to copy," as in "Bob, can you Xerox this for me?" Around 50 years later, the same thing happened to Google. Their company name grew into a verb that means "to do an internet search." Now, everyone and their grandma know what it means to Google it. **5**
- 2 Unlike Xerox, Google wasn't the first company to invent their product, not by a long shot. Lycos released their search engine in 1993. Yahoo! came out in 1994. AltaVista began serving results in 1995. Google did not come out until years later, in 1998. Though a few years difference may not seem like much, this is a major head start in the fast-moving world of tech. So how did Google do it? How did they overtake their competitors who had such huge leads in time and money? Maybe one good idea made all the difference. **10**
- 3 There are millions and millions of sites on the internet. How does a search engine know which ones are relevant to your search? This is a question that great minds have been working on for decades. To understand how Google changed the game, you need to know how search engines worked in 1998. Back then most websites looked at the words in your query. They counted how many times those words appeared on each page. Then they might return pages where the words in your query appeared the most. This system did not work well and people often had to click through pages and pages of results to find what they wanted. **15**
- 4 Google was the first search engine that began considering links. Links are those blue underlined words that take you to other pages when you click on them. Larry Page, co-founder of Google, believed that meaningful data could be drawn from how those links connect. Page figured that websites with many links pointing at them were more important than those that had few. He was right. Google's search results were much better than their rivals. They would soon become the world's most used search engine. **25**
- 5 It wasn't just the great search results that led to Google becoming so well liked. It also had to do with the way that they presented their product. Most of the other search engines were cluttered. Their home pages were filled with everything from news stories to stock quotes. But Google's homepage was and still is, clean. There's nothing on it but the logo, the search box, and a few links. It almost appears empty. In fact, when they were first testing it, users would wait on the home page and not do anything. When asked why, they said that they were, "waiting for the rest of the page to load." People couldn't imagine such a clean and open page as being complete. But the fresh design grew on people once they got used to it. **30**
- 35**

- 6 These days Google has its hands in everything from self-driving cars to helping humans live longer. Though they have many other popular products, they will always be best known for their search engine. The Google search engine has changed our lives and our language. Not only is it a fantastic product, it is a standing example that one good idea (and a lot of hard work) can change the world.

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Source: (<https://www.ereadingworksheets.com/reading-comprehension-worksheets/nonfiction-reading-test-google.htm>) accessed on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2018.

1. Which of the following event happened last?
  - A. Lycos released their search engine.
  - B. Yahoo! released their search engine.
  - C. Google released their search engine.
  - D. Xerox released their copy machine.
  
2. Which statement would the author of this text most likely disagree with?
  - A. Part of Google's success is due to the design of their homepage.
  - B. Google succeeded by following examples of others in their field.
  - C. Google wasn't the first search engine, but it was the best.
  - D. Google's success may not have been possible without Larry Page.
  
3. Which best expresses the main idea of the third paragraph?
  - A. There are lots and lots of websites connected to the internet.
  - B. Google created a better way to organize search results.
  - C. Many smart people have worked on search engines over the years.
  - D. Older search engines used unreliable methods to order results.
  
4. What is the author's main purpose in writing this article?
  - A. To explain how Google overtook its rivals
  - B. To compare and contrast Google and Xerox
  - C. To persuade readers to use Google for internet searches
  - D. To discuss how companies can influence language over time
  
5. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?
  - A. Google became successful because its founders were well-connected.
  - B. Google was the world's first and best search engine.
  - C. Google changed the world by solving an old problem in a new way.
  - D. Google's other products are now more important to its success than search.

6. Which best expresses the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
- A. Links allow people to surf from one website to the next.
  - B. Larry Page's ideas about links helped Google get to the top.
  - C. Larry Page contributed to the internet by inventing the link.
  - D. Google is a website that serves important links to users.
7. Which best explains why the author discusses Xerox in this text?
- A. He is discussing big companies that came before Google.
  - B. He is explaining how companies must change with the times.
  - C. He is showing how companies can affect our language.
  - D. He is comparing and contrasting Google and Xerox.
8. How did Google improve search quality in 1998?
- A. They counted how many times queries appeared on each page.
  - B. They looked more closely at the words in search queries.
  - C. They linked to more pages.
  - D. They studied the relationships of links.
9. Which was cited as a reason why Google became so popular?
- A. Google's homepage was clean.
  - B. Google provided catchy news stories on their homepage.
  - C. Google homepage loaded quickly.
  - D. Google provided useful stock quotes on their homepage.
10. Which title best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?
- A. Xerox Vs. Google: Battle of the Titans
  - B. Search Engines: How They Work and Why They're Important
  - C. A Better Way: How Google Rose to the Top
  - D. Search Engines: A Short History of Important Tools

(10 marks)

11. What can readers learn about Google's approach to doing business based on reading this article? Use information from the text to support your response.

(6 marks)

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12. Explain how Google was able to overcome its competitors. Cite information from the text to support your response.

(4 marks)

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13. What do Google and Xerox have in common? Support your answer with information from the text.

(4 marks)

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14. Find words in the passage that have the same meaning as the words below.

(6 marks)

- a) produced (lines 1 – 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) outdo (lines 10 – 12) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) related (lines 13 – 15) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) thought (lines 22 – 25) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) competitors (lines 26 – 28) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) messy (lines 29 – 31) \_\_\_\_\_

**END OF PART A**

**PART B : GRAMMAR (30 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S)** : This part contains **THREE (3)** sections. Answer all questions in the space provided.

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**Section 1 (10 marks)**

Rewrite the sentences into passive voice.

1. He opens the door.

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2. We set the table.

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3. She pays a lot of money.

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4. I draw a picture.

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5. They wear blue shoes.

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6. They don't help you.

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7. He doesn't open the book.

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8. You do not write the letter.

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9. Does your mum pick you up?

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10. Does the police officer catch the thief?

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## Section 2 (10 marks)

Complete the following sentences using appropriate forms of the adjective in the brackets.

1. Sakshi is ..... than all of her sisters. (old)
2. James is the ..... person in his family. (tall)
3. All of them are nice, but Margaret is the ..... (nice)
4. Both girls are pretty, but Jane is the ..... of the two. (pretty)
5. My new car is ..... than my old car. (fast)
6. My bedroom is the ..... part of my house. (comfortable)
7. Of all the sports in the Olympics, which one is the ..... (danger)
8. I know my singing is bad, but yours is even ..... (bad)
9. I know my voice is bad, but yours is the ..... (bad)
10. Harry is a bit ..... than his brother Peter. (short)

## Section 3 (10 marks)

Complete the following paragraph using appropriate verb forms in the brackets.

When I got up, the Burmans **1.** ..... (be) already **2.** ..... (race) past me across the meadows. It was obvious that the elephant **3.** ..... (will) never rise again, but he **4.** ..... (be) not dead. He **5.** ..... (breathe) very rhythmically with long, rattling gasps, his great mound of a side painfully rising and falling. His mouth was far open. I could see far down into caverns of pale pink throat. I **6.** ..... (wait) a long time for him to die, but his breathing did not **7.** ..... (weak). Finally I **8.** ..... (fire) my two remaining shots into the spot where I **9.** ..... (think) his heart must be. The thick blood welled out of him like red velvet but still he did not die. He **10.** ..... (die) very slowly and in great agony, but in some world remote from me where not even a bullet could damage him further.

**END OF PART B**

**PART C : WRITING (40 marks)**

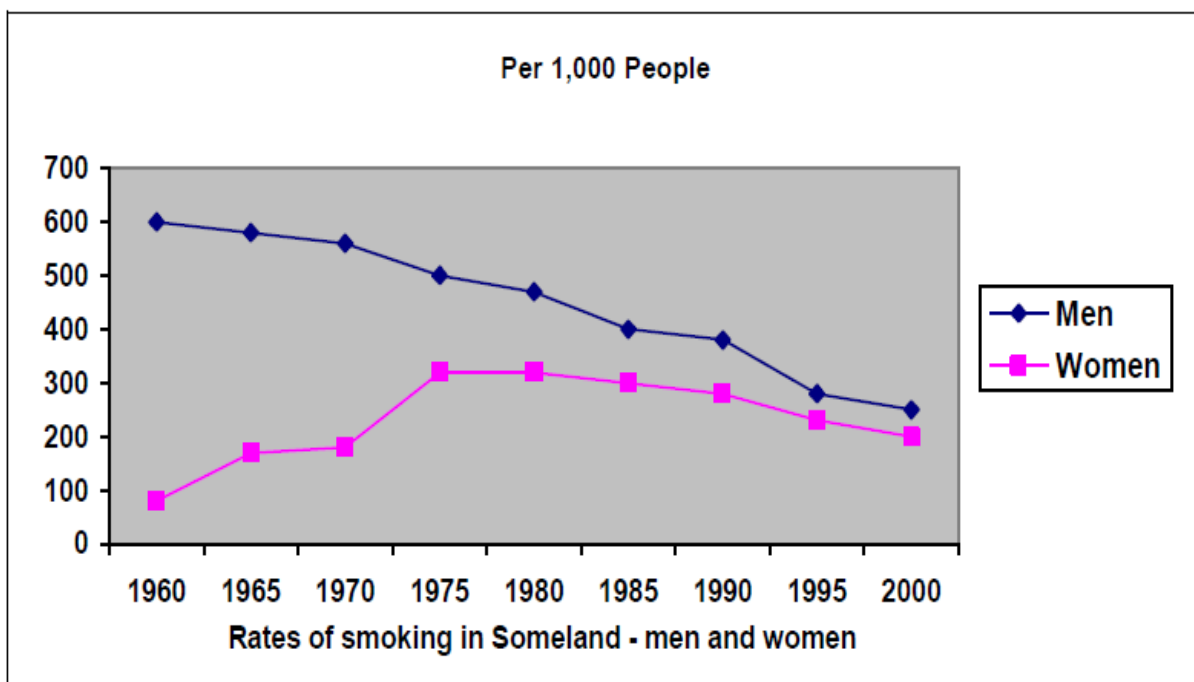
**INSTRUCTION(S) :** There are **TWO (2)** sections in this part. Answer all questions in the space provided.

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**Section 1 : 20 marks**

**Instructions :** Analyse the data given in the chart below.

The following chart shows the rates of smoking in Someland. Study the chart and summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant. You should write at least **150 words**.



Source: ([http://www.world-english.org/ielts\\_writing.pdf](http://www.world-english.org/ielts_writing.pdf)) accessed on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2018.

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