



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND ARTS
School of Service and Professional Development

FINAL EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) : [Grid of 12 empty boxes]

Student ID (in Words) : [Blank line]

Course Code & Name : ENG1103 English for Academic Purposes
Semester & Year : May – August 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 = 8 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.

A Imagine the scene. You're sitting in the hot sunshine beside the swimming pool of your international luxury hotel, drinking your favourite drink. In front of you is the beach, reserved for hotel guests, with motor boats for hire. Behind you is an 18-hole golf course, which was cleared from the native forest and is kept green by hundreds of water sprinklers. Around the hotel are familiar international restaurant chains and the same shops that you have at home. You've seen some local people – some of them sell local handicrafts outside the hotel. You bought a small wooden statue and after arguing for half an hour you only paid a quarter of what the man was asking. Really cheap! Is this your idea of heaven or would you prefer something different?

B Nowadays, many of us try to live in a way that will damage the environment as little as possible. We recycle our newspapers and bottles, we take public transport to get to work, we try to buy locally produced fruit and vegetables and we stopped using aerosol sprays years ago. And we want to take these attitudes on holiday with us. This is why alternative forms of tourism are becoming more popular all over the world.

C But what is ecotourism? There are lots of new forms of tourism: responsible tourism, alternative tourism, sustainable tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism, educational tourism and more. Ecotourism probably involves a little of all of them. Everyone has a different definition, but most people agree that ecotourism must: conserve the wildlife and culture of the area, benefit the local people and involve the local community, be sustainable, that is, make a profit without destroying natural resources and provide an experience that tourists want to pay for.

D So, for example, in a true ecotourism project, a nature reserve allows a small number of tourists to visit **its** rare animals and uses the money that is generated to continue with important conservation work. The local people have jobs in the nature reserve as guides and wardens, but also have a voice in how the project develops. Tourists stay in local houses with local people, not in specially built hotels. This way they experience the local culture and do not take precious energy and water away from the local population. They travel on foot, by boat, bicycle or elephant so that there is no pollution. And they have a special experience that they will remember for the rest of their lives. This type of tourism can only involve small numbers of people, so it can be expensive. But you can apply the principles of ecotourism wherever you go for your holiday. Just remember these basic rules:

- Be prepared. Learn about the place that you're going to visit. Find out about its culture and history. Learn a little of the native language, at least basics like 'please', 'thank you', and 'Good morning'. Think of your holiday as an opportunity to learn something.
- Have respect for the local culture. Wear clothes that will not offend people. Always ask permission before you take a photograph. Remember that you are a visitor.
- Don't waste resources. If the area doesn't have much water, don't take two showers every day.
- Remember the phrase 'Leave nothing behind except your footprints and take nothing away except photographs.' Take as much care of the places that you visit as you take of your own home. Don't buy souvenirs made from endangered animals or plants.

- Walk or use other non-polluting forms of transport whenever you can.
- Be flexible and keep a sense of humour when things go wrong.
- Stay in local hotels and eat in local restaurants.
- Buy local products whenever possible and pay a fair price for what you buy.

E Choose your holiday carefully. Don't be afraid to ask the holiday company about what they do that is 'eco'. Remember that 'eco' is very fashionable today and a lot of holidays that are advertised as ecotourism are not much better than traditional tourism.

F But before you get too enthusiastic, think about how you are going to get to your dream 'eco' paradise. Flying is one of the biggest man-made sources of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Friends of the Earth says that one return flight from London to Miami puts as much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere as the average British car driver produces in a year. So don't forget that you don't have to fly to exotic locations for your 'eco' holiday. There are probably places of natural beauty and interest in your own country that you've never visited.

(Adapted from www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish, 2018)

SECTION (1)-Labelling Information (6 marks)

INSTRUCTION(S): Read the passage above carefully. The passage has **SIX (6)** paragraphs labelled **A - F**. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter **A – F** in the boxes provided.

1. Flying is one of the biggest man-made sources of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

2. A lot of holidays that are advertised as ecotourism are not much better than traditional tourism.

3. New forms of tourism.

4. Attitude of living that will damage the environment as little as possible during holiday.

5. Travelling by boat, bicycle or elephant so that there is no pollution.

6. Imagination on holiday.

SECTION (2)-Matching: Word and Meaning (6 marks)

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

1. A word that describes great comfort, especially as provided by expensive and beautiful things.

(Paragraph A)

(1 mark)

2. A word that describes the air, water, and land in or on which people, animals, and plants live.

(Paragraph B)

(1 mark)

3. A word that describes keeping and protecting something from damage, change, or waste. **(Paragraph C)**

(1 mark)

4. A word that describes all the people living in a particular country, area, or place. **(Paragraph D)**

(1 mark)

5. A word that describes popular at a particular time. **(Paragraph E)**

(1 mark)

6. A word that describes a mixture of gases that surrounds any planet. **(Paragraph F)**

(1 mark)

SECTION (3) – Summarizing (10 marks)

Based on the passage given, write one (1) paragraph summarizing ecotourism holiday. Use information only from line 12-39, paragraph C to paragraph D. Your summary should have at least 70 words but not more than 100 words.

SECTION (4) – Comprehension Questions (18 marks)

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

1. Name all **SIX (6)** new forms of tourism involved in Ecotourism. (6 marks)

2. Based on paragraph C, state the explanations that most people agree how Ecotourism must be. (6 marks)

3. In paragraph D, what does the word **'its'** refer to? (2 marks)

4. In paragraph D, what do **EIGHT (8)** basic rules refer to?

(2 marks)

END OF PART A

PART B : **GRAMMAR & ACADEMIC WRITING CONVENTIONS (30 marks)**
INSTRUCTION(S) : Part B consists of **TWO (2)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the space provided.

SECTION (1) – Prepositions (10 marks)

INSTRUCTION(S): Select and underline a suitable preposition that is correctly used with the verbs given.

1. She **believes** (on, in) hard word and consistent study to excel in studies.
 2. He **blames** the secretary (on, for) the poor attendance.
 3. Hasnah and the groom **arrived** (at, in) the hotel in a chariot.
 4. Education teaches us to **distinguish** right (and, from) wrong.
 5. Laila has **recovered** (on, from) the initial shock of the news.
 6. The foreigner was **accused** (of, in) smuggling in contraband.
 7. Bali is **admired** (for, of) its rich culture and beautiful sceneries.
 8. David **apologized** (for, to) the neighbor for breaking his window.
 9. You can **count** (to, on) Mrs. Lim to give you a lift back home.
 10. The boys were **prohibited** (from, on) sitting for the test because of their long hair.
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SECTION (2) – Tenses and Academic Writing Conventions (20 marks)

INSTRUCTION(S): Complete the blanks with the given adjectives in the correct order.

1. My sister is _____ girl full of nervous energy. (anxious, pale)
2. The _____ stranger was the new owner. (dark, handsome, tall)
3. She was _____ girl. (French, young, short, stocky)
4. This is a _____ calculator. (little, inexpensive, handy)
5. He bought a _____ car. (Japanese, expensive, brand new, red)
6. The hotel has a _____ garden.
(Balinese, beautiful, well-landscaped, huge)

END OF PART B

PART C: WRITING (30 marks)

Instructions: Part C consists of TWO (2) questions. Answer ONLY ONE (1) question in the space provided

SECTION (1) – Essay Writing

INSTRUCTION(S): Choose one of the topics below and write an essay in the spaces provided. Your essay must have at least 300 words but not longer than 350 words.

1. Should young children be introduced and exposed to the electronic gadgets? Discuss.
2. Write an essay to illustrate: “No pain, no gain”.

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER