



**SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

Student ID (in Figures) : 

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Student ID (in Words) : \_\_\_\_\_  
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Subject Code & Name : **DLG1301 English for Academic Purposes**  
 Semester & Year : May - August 2016  
 Lecturer/Examiner : Aishvarya Nair  
 Duration : 2 hours

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. **This question paper consists of 3 parts:**
  - PART A (40 marks) : READING COMPREHENSION, SUMMARISING & PARAPHRASING**  
 Part A consists of **TWO (2)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided.
  - PART B (30 marks) : GRAMMAR & ACADEMIC WRITING CONVENTIONS / FORMAL LANGUAGE**  
 Part B consists of **THREE (3)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided.
  - PART C (30 marks) : WRITING**  
 Part C consists of only **ONE (1)** section. Choose one of the topics and write an essay in the space provided.
2. **Candidates are not allowed to bring any unauthorised 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.**
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 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 pages (Including the cover page)**

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

**INSTRUCTION(S)** : Part A consists of **TWO (2)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided.

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**SECTION 1 – Reading Comprehension (25 marks)**

Instructions: Read the passage below carefully and answer the following questions.

**Aphantasia: A life without mental images**

**Close your eyes and imagine walking along a sandy beach and then gazing over the horizon as the Sun rises. How clear is the image that springs to mind?**

Most people can readily conjure images inside their head - known as their mind's eye. But this year scientists have described a condition, aphantasia, in which some people are unable to visualise mental images. A

Niel Kenmuir, from Lancaster, has always had a blind mind's eye. He knew he was different even in childhood. "My stepfather, when I couldn't sleep, told me to count sheep, and he explained what he meant, I tried to do it and I couldn't," he says. "I couldn't see any sheep jumping over fences, there was nothing to count." B

Our memories are often tied up in images, think back to a wedding or first day at school. As a result, Niel admits, some aspects of his memory are "terrible", but he is very good at remembering facts. And, like others with aphantasia, he struggles to recognise faces. Yet he does not see aphantasia as a disability, but simply a different way of experiencing life. C

**Mind's eye blind**

Ironically, Niel now works in a bookshop, though he largely sticks to the non-fiction aisles. His condition begs the question what is going on inside his picture-less mind. I asked him what happens when he tries to picture his fiancée. "This is the hardest thing to describe, what happens in my head when I think about things," he says. "When I think about my fiancée there is no image, but I am definitely thinking about her, I know today she has her hair up at the back, she's brunette. But I'm not describing an image I am looking at, I'm remembering features about her, that's the strangest thing and maybe that is a source of some regret." D

The response from his mates is very sympathetic: "You're weird." But while Niel is very relaxed about his inability to picture things, it is a cause of distress for others. One person who took part in a study into aphantasia said he had started to feel "isolated" and "alone" after discovering that other people could see images in their heads. Being unable to reminisce about his mother years after her death led to him being "extremely distraught". E

**The super-visualiser**

At the other end of the spectrum is children's book illustrator, Lauren Beard, whose work on the *Fairytales Hairdresser* series will be familiar to many six-year-olds. Her career relies on the vivid images that leap into her mind's eye when she reads text from her author. When I met her in her box-room studio in Manchester, she was working on a dramatic scene in the F

next book. The text describes a baby perilously climbing onto a chandelier.

"Straightaway I can visualise this grand glass chandelier in some sort of French kind of ballroom, and the little baby just swinging off it and really heavy thick curtains," she says. "I think I have a strong imagination, so I can create the world and then keep adding to it so it gets sort of bigger and bigger in my mind and the characters too they sort of evolve. I couldn't really imagine what it's like to not imagine, I think it must be a bit of a shame really."

Not many people have mental imagery as vibrant as Lauren or as blank as Niel. They are the two extremes of visualisation. Adam Zeman, a professor of cognitive and behavioural neurology, wants to compare the lives and experiences of people with aphantasia and its polar-opposite hyperphantasia. His team, based at the University of Exeter, coined the term aphantasia this year in a study in the journal Cortex.

Prof Zeman tells the BBC: "People who have contacted us say they are really delighted that this has been recognised and has been given a name, because they have been trying to explain to people for years that there is this oddity that they find hard to convey to others." How we imagine is clearly very subjective - one person's vivid scene could be another's grainy picture. But Prof Zeman is certain that aphantasia is real. People often report being able to dream in pictures, and there have been reported cases of people losing the ability to think in images after a brain injury.

He is adamant that aphantasia is "not a disorder" and says it may affect up to one in 50 people. But he adds: "I think it makes quite an important difference to their experience of life because many of us spend our lives with imagery hovering somewhere in the mind's eye which we inspect from time to time, it's a variability of human experience."

Adapted from: <http://ielts-up.com/reading/academic-reading-sample-1.1.html>

Instructions: The passage has ten paragraphs labelled A – J. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter A – J in the boxes provided. (5marks)

1. People with aphantasia often feel isolated and alone because they are unable to see images of their memories in their heads.
2. Some careers rely on people with hyperphantasia.
3. Those with hyperphantasia feel sorry for those who are unable to visualise.
4. Hyperphantasia is polar-opposite to aphantasia.
5. Many people find it complex to explain to others about the issues they face when they try to visualise.


Instructions: Determine whether the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage by filling in the box with one of the answers given below. (5 marks)

- TRUE**            *if the statement agrees with the information*  
**FALSE**           *if the statement contradicts the information*  
**NOT GIVEN**    *if there is no information on this*

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| 6. Aphantasia is a condition, which describes people, for whom it is hard to see images in their imagination.                    |  |
| 7. People with hyperphantasia struggle because they have a blind mind's eye.   |  |
| 8. Many people with aphantasia struggle to remember personal traits of different people.   |  |
| 9. The author met Lauren Beard when she was working on a scene in her next book.   |  |
| 10. Different people expressed their satisfaction that the problem of aphantasia and hyperphantasia has finally been recognized. |  |

Instruction: Circle the most appropriate answer for questions 11, 12 and 13, and then answer the rest of the questions in your own words. (15marks)

11. People with aphantasia are generally good at? (1 mark)
- A. Remembering faces
  - B. Remembering facts
  - C. Remembering traits
  - D. This condition has no advantages
12. Unlike Niel, Lauren: (1 mark)
- A. Can visualise different objects
  - B. Can write books
  - C. Has aphantasia
  - D. Does not have a brain injury
13. Neil does not see aphantasia as a disability. What is his justification for this? (1 mark)
- A. He feels that it depends on people's lives and experiences
  - B. He feels that imagination is complex
  - C. He feels that it is a different form of human experience
  - D. He feels that it depends on an individual's strength of imagination

14. Why do people with aphantasia find it hard to convey to others about their struggle? (2 marks)

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15. What is Adam Zeman's study all about? (4 marks)

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16. What are the common problems faced by people with aphantasia? (4 marks)

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17. State two careers that you feel would be suitable for super-visualisers? (2 marks)

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**SECTION 2 – Summarising & Paraphrasing (15 marks)**

Instructions: Based on reading passage in Section 1, summarise and paraphrase the following sentences using your own words.

1. Most people can readily conjure images inside their head - known as their mind's eye. But this year scientists have described a condition, aphantasia, in which some people are unable to visualise mental images. (3 marks)

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2. One person who took part in a study into aphantasia said he had started to feel "isolated" and "alone" after discovering that other people could see images in their heads. Being unable to reminisce about his mother years after her death led to him being "extremely distraught". (3 marks)

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3. At the other end of the spectrum is children's book illustrator, Lauren Beard, whose work on the Fairytale Hairdresser series will be familiar to many six-year-olds. Her career relies on the vivid images that leap into her mind's eye when she reads text from her author. (3 marks)

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4. They are the two extremes of visualisation. Adam Zeman, a professor of cognitive and behavioural neurology, wants to compare the lives and experiences of people with aphantasia and its polar-opposite hyperphantasia. His team, based at the University of Exeter, coined the term aphantasia this year in a study in the journal Cortex. (3 marks)

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5. Prof Zeman is certain that aphantasia is real. People often report being able to dream in pictures, and there have been reported cases of people losing the ability to think in images after a brain injury. (3 marks)

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**END OF PART A**

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

**INSTRUCTION(S)** : Part B consists of **THREE (3)** sections.  
Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided.

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**SECTION 1 – Active and Passive Voice (10 marks)**

Instructions: Change the active sentences into passive sentences.

1. The receptionist was helping the customer.

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(2 marks)

2. A famous designer will redecorate the hotel.

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(2 marks)

3. The gardener has planted some trees.

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(2 marks)

4. We advise passengers to book their tickets early.

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(2 marks)

5. Edison invented the light bulb.

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(2 marks)

**SECTION 2 – Tenses (10 marks)**

Instructions: Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms for verbs in brackets.

A husband and his wife called Angela had just bought a new house and were putting their furniture into it. Some workmen were helping them put the furniture into the house. Angela

1. **(be)** \_\_\_\_\_ upstairs in the bedroom looking out of the window when she saw two men 2. **(carry)** \_\_\_\_\_ a coffin across the garden. Their faces were absolutely white and they were dressed in black suits. She

3. **(think)** \_\_\_\_\_ this was very strange and asked the workmen. The workmen didn't know these men and 4. **(never)** \_\_\_\_\_ seen them.

Two years later, Angela was doing her Christmas shopping. She had just finished her shopping and was on the top floor. The lift came and its doors opened; it was full of people, but the liftman said: "There's room for one more". She was about to get in the lift, when suddenly a shiver **5. (go)** \_\_\_\_\_ down her spine and **6. (feel)** \_\_\_\_\_ cold and afraid. She didn't want to get into the lift, but she didn't know why.

While she **7. (walk)** \_\_\_\_\_ down the stairs, she suddenly understood what had frightened her: the face of the liftman was absolutely white and she **8. (recognise)** \_\_\_\_\_ him as one of the men who had been carrying the coffin across her garden two years before! She felt she had seen a ghost!

When she got down to the ground floor, she heard screaming and shouting and saw lots of people running about in all directions. She **9. (ask)** \_\_\_\_\_ someone what had happened and he told her that the lift **10. (crash)** \_\_\_\_\_, killing everyone who was in it!



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

Instructions: Reconstruct the following sentences into formal forms.

1. Read this article to check out how travelling can incredibly transform people’s personality.

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(2 marks)

2. The response of the GM at the meeting was kinda negative.

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(2 marks)

3. It is essential to learn to sort out your own problems.

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(2 marks)

4. The citizens in this country need to start reading way more to have an awesome thinking ability.

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(2 marks)

5. Sacrificing something such as time, finances, property or etc in order to help others in need can give you a sense of purpose in life.

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(2 marks)

**END OF PART B**



