



FACULTY OF LIBERAL ARTS

FINAL EXAMINATION

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

Student ID (in Words) : _____

Subject Code & Name : DLG1301 English for Academic Purposes
Semester & Year : May – August 2017
Lecturer/Examiner : Ahmadiliman Ibrahim
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 / FORMAL LANGUAGE
PART C (30 marks) : WRITING
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 **FIVE (5)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided.

TOURISM

- A** Tourism, holidaymaking and travel are these days more significant social phenomena than most commentators have considered. On the face of it there could not be a more trivial subject for a book. And indeed since social scientists have had considerable difficulty explaining weightier topics, such as work or politics, it might be thought that they would have great difficulties in accounting for more trivial phenomena such as holidaymaking. However, there are interesting parallels with the study of deviance. This involves the investigation of bizarre and idiosyncratic social practices which happen to be defined as deviant in some societies but not necessarily in others. The assumption is that the investigation of deviance can reveal interesting and significant aspects of normal societies. It could be said that a similar analysis can be applied to tourism.
- B** Tourism is a leisure activity which presupposes its opposite, namely regulated and organised work. It is one manifestation of how work and leisure are organised as separate and regulated spheres of social practice in modern societies. Indeed acting as a tourist is one of the defining characteristics of being 'modern' and the popular concept of tourism is that it is organised within particular places and occurs for regularised periods of time. Tourist relationships arise from a movement of people to, and their stay in, various destinations. This necessarily involves some movement, that is the journey, and a period of stay in a new place or places. 'The journey and the stay' are by definition outside the normal places of residence and work and are of a short term and temporary nature and there is a clear intention to return 'home' within a relatively short period of time.
- C** A substantial proportion of the population of modern societies engages in such tourist practices new socialised forms of provision have developed in order to cope with the mass character of the gazes of tourists as opposed to the individual character of travel. Places are chosen to be visited and be gazed upon because there is anticipation especially through daydreaming and fantasy of intense pleasures, either on a different scale or involving different senses from those customarily encountered. Such anticipation is constructed and sustained through a variety of non-tourist practices such as films, TV literature, magazines records and videos which construct and reinforce this daydreaming.
- D** Tourists tend to visit features of landscape and townscape which separate them off from everyday experience. Such aspects are viewed because they are taken to be in some sense out of the ordinary. The viewing of these tourist sights often involves different forms of social patterning with a much greater sensitivity to visual elements of landscape or townscape than is normally found in everyday life. People linger over these sights in a way that they would not normally do in their home environment and the vision is objectified or captured through photographs postcards films and so on which enable the memory to be endlessly reproduced and recaptured.

- E** One of the earliest dissertations on the subject of tourism is Boorstins analysis of the pseudo-event (1964) where he argues that contemporary. Americans cannot experience reality directly but thrive on pseudo-events. Isolated from the host environment and the local people the mass tourist travels in guided groups and finds pleasure in inauthentic contrived attractions gullibly enjoying the pseudo-events and disregarding the real world outside. Over time the images generated of different tourist sights come to constitute a closed self-perpetuating system of illusions which provide the tourist with the basis for selecting and evaluating potential places to visit. Such visits are made says Boorstin, within the environmental bubble of the familiar American style hotel which insulates the tourist from the strangeness of the host environment.
- F** To service the burgeoning tourist industry, an array of professionals has developed who attempt to reproduce ever-new objects for the tourist to look at. These objects or places are located in a complex and changing hierarchy. This depends upon the interplay between, on the one hand, competition between interests involved in the provision of such objects and, on the other hand changing class, gender, and generational distinctions of taste within the potential population of visitors. It has been said that to be a tourist is one of the characteristics of the modern experience. Not to go away is like not possessing a car or a nice house. Travel is a marker of status in modern societies and is also thought to be necessary for good health. The role of the professional, therefore, is to cater for the needs and tastes of the tourists in accordance with their class and overall expectations.

Taken from: <http://www.ielts-mentor.com/reading-sample/academic-reading>

SECTION (1)-Labelling Information (6 marks)

INSTRUCTION (S): Read the passage above carefully. The passage has **SIX (6)** paragraphs labelled **A- F**. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph. Write the correct letter **A – F** in the boxes provided.

1. Justifying the study of tourism
2. Tourism contrasted with travel
3. The essence of modern tourism
4. The artificiality of modern tourism
5. The role of modern tour guides
6. Creating an alternative to the everyday experience

SECTION (2)-Matching Information (5 marks)

INSTRUCTION(S): Do the following statements agree with the view of the writer. Answer **Yes, No, or Not Given** to the following questions.

Yes	if the statement agrees with the writer
No	if the statement contradicts the writer
Not Given	if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

1. Tourism is a trivial subject. _____.
2. An analysis of deviance can act as a model for the analysis of tourism. _____.
3. Tourists usually choose to travel overseas. _____.
4. Tourists focus more on places they visit than those at home. _____.
5. Tour operators try to cheat tourists. _____.

SECTION (3)- Multiple Choice Questions (4 marks)

INSTRUCTION (S): Based on the passage above circle the correct answer, **A, B, C or D.**

1. Our concept of tourism arises from _____.
A. the distinction we make between holidays, work and leisure
B. local people and their environment
C. the expectations of tourists
D. the distinction we make between money, journey and fun
2. The media can be used to enhance _____.
A. the individual character of travel
B. the expectations of tourists
C. photographs which we capture
D. sights designed especially for tourists
3. People view tourist landscapes in a different way from _____.
A. places seen in everyday life
B. the phenomena of holidaymaking
C. local people and their environment
D. the distinction we make between holidays, work and leisure
4. Group tours encourage participants to look at _____.
A. places seen in everyday life
B. places rarely viewed in the media.
C. sights designed especially for tourists
D. the expectations of tourists

SECTION (4)-Matching: Word and Meaning (10 marks)

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

1. A word that describes a little value or importance. (Paragraph A) (1 mark)

2. A word that describes as odd or unusual in character or style. (Paragraph A) (1 mark)

3. A word that describes free time as enjoyment. (Paragraph B) (1 mark)

4. A word that describes a person's home. (Paragraph B) (1 mark)

5. A word that describes a considerable importance. (Paragraph C) (1 mark)

6. A word that describes something that has no limit. (Paragraph D) (1 mark)

7. A word that explains something that is far away. (Paragraph E) (1 mark)

8. A word that describes something or someone that has a capacity to develop. (Paragraph E) (1 mark)

9. A word that describes something that begins to grow or develop rapidly. (Paragraph F) (1 mark)

10. A word that describes a strong belief that something will happen in the future. (Paragraph F) (1 mark)

SECTION (5) – Summarising & Paraphrasing (15 marks)

INSTRUCTION (S): Based on the reading passage in Part A, summarise and paraphrase the following sentences using your own words.

1. Tourism, holidaymaking and travel are these days more significant social phenomena than most commentators have considered. (3 marks)

2. Indeed acting as a tourist is one of the defining characteristics of being 'modern' and the popular concept of tourism. (3 marks)

3. Tourists tend to visit features of landscape and townscape which separate them off from everyday experience. (3 marks)

4. Americans cannot experience reality directly but thrive on pseudo-events. (3 marks)

5. Travel is a marker of status in modern societies and is also thought to be necessary for good health. (3 marks)

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.

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

INSTRUCTION (S): Change the active sentences into passive sentences.

1. They passed me up for that position. (2 marks)

2. My mother carried the groceries into the room. (2 marks)

3. The movers have delivered the furniture. (2 marks)

4. This city will surprise you. (2 marks)

5. Wade Wilson is preparing the enchiladas. (2 marks)

SECTION (2) – Tenses (10 marks)

INSTRUCTION (S): Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms for verbs: Simple Past or Present Perfect.

1. I (not/play) _____ basketball in several months.
2. Catherine (write) _____ many books, and she is currently working on a new one.
3. I (not/see) _____ you at the party last night.
4. When I lived in Tokyo, I (pay) _____ a lot of money for rent.
5. I don't believe we (meet) _____ before. My name is Tyrone.
6. Our daughter (learn) _____ one word so far.
7. Before travelling, Harry (buy) _____ a bread to eat during the journey.
8. When I was 15 years old, I (study) _____ at my college.
9. Raven (grow) _____ since the last time I saw him.
10. Anthony (work) _____ here between July and December last year.

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

INSTRUCTION (S): Reconstruct the following sentences into formal forms.

1. Maxwell started freaking out about the exam. (2 marks)

2. Lucas ain't interested to go to college. (2 marks)

3. The project will be done later year. (2 marks)

4. Her dad bought an awesome house around the corner. (2 marks)

5. When the cops arrived, the crook ran outside. (2 marks)

END OF PART B

