

**BERJAYA LANGUAGE CENTRE****Faculty of Liberal Arts****FINAL EXAM**

Student ID (in Figures) :

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Student ID (in Words) :

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Subject Code & Name : **Advanced Intensive English Programme**  
Semester & Year : May – August 2018  
Lecturer/Examiner : Mr Wan Fadli Hazilan bin Wan Rosmidi  
Duration : 2 hours

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- This question paper consists of 3 parts:**  
**PART A (30 marks) : Reading & Vocabulary. There are TWO (2) sections in this part. Answer ALL questions in the question paper.**  
**PART B (20 marks) : Grammar. There are TWO (2) sections in this part. Answer ALL questions in the question paper.**  
**PART C (30 marks) : Writing. There is ONE (1) question. Answer the question in the question paper.**
- Candidates are not allowed to bring any unauthorised 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 =12 (Including the cover page)**

**PART A : READING & VOCABULARY (30 MARKS)**

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

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**SECTION 1** : (17 marks)

**Instruction (s)** : Read the passage below carefully and answer the following questions.

- A** In 1942 Allan R Holmberg, a doctoral student in anthropology from Yale University, USA, ventured deep into the jungle of Bolivian Amazonia and searched out an isolated band of Siriono Indians. The Siriono, Holmberg later wrote, led a "strikingly backward" existence. Their villages were little more than clusters of thatched huts. Life itself was a perpetual and punishing search for food: some families grew manioc and other starchy crops in small garden plots cleared from the forest, while other members of the tribe **scoured** the country for small game and promising fish holes. When local resources became **depleted**, the tribe moved on. As for technology, Holmberg noted, the Siriono "may be classified among the most handicapped peoples of the world". Other than bows, arrows and crude digging sticks, the only tools the Siriono seemed to possess were "two machetes worn to the size of pocket-knives".
- B** Although the lives of the Siriono have changed in the **intervening** decades, the image of them as Stone Age relics has endured. Indeed, in many respects, the Siriono epitomize the popular conception of life in Amazonia. To casual observers, as well as to influential natural scientists and regional planners, the **luxuriant** forests of Amazonia seem ageless, unconquerable, a habitat totally hostile to human civilisation. The apparent simplicity of Indian ways of life has been judged an evolutionary adaptation to forest ecology, living proof that Amazonia could not - and cannot - sustain a more complex society. Archaeological traces of far more elaborate cultures have been dismissed as the ruins of invaders from outside the region, abandoned to decay in the uncompromising tropical environment.
- C** The popular conception of Amazonia and its native residents would be **enormously** consequential if it were true. But the human history of Amazonia in the past 11,000 years betrays that view as myth. Evidence gathered in recent years from anthropology and archaeology indicates that the region has supported a series of indigenous cultures for eleven thousand years; an extensive network of complex societies - some with populations perhaps as large as 100,000 - thrived there for more than 1,000 years before the arrival of Europeans. (Indeed, some contemporary tribes, including the Siriono, still live among the earthworks of earlier cultures.) Far from being evolutionarily **retarded**, prehistoric Amazonian people developed technologies and cultures that were advanced for their time. If the lives of Indians today seem "primitive", the appearance is not the result of some environmental adaptation or ecological barrier; rather it is a comparatively recent adaptation to centuries of economic and political pressure. Investigators who argue otherwise have unwittingly projected the present onto the past.
- D** The evidence for a revised view of Amazonia will take many people by surprise. Ecologists have assumed that tropical ecosystems were shaped entirely by natural forces and they have focused their research on habitats they believe have escaped human influence. But as the University of Florida ecologist, Peter Feinsinger, has noted, an approach that leaves people out of the equation

is no longer tenable. The archaeological evidence shows that the natural history of Amazonia is to a surprising extent tied to the activities of its **prehistoric** inhabitants.

- E** The realization comes none too soon. In June 1992 political and environmental leaders from across the world met in Rio de Janeiro to discuss how developing countries can advance their economies without destroying their natural resources. The challenge is especially difficult in Amazonia. Because the tropical forest has been depicted as ecologically unfit for large-scale human occupation, some environmentalists have opposed development of any kind. **Ironically**, one major casualty of that extreme position has been the environment itself. While policy makers struggle to define and implement appropriate **legislation**, development of the most destructive kind has continued **apace** over vast areas.
- F** The other major casualty of the "naturalism" of environmental scientists has been the **indigenous** Amazonians, whose habits of hunting, fishing, and slash-and-burn **cultivation** often have been represented as harmful to the habitat. In the clash between environmentalists and developers, the Indians, whose presence is, in fact, crucial to the survival of the forest, have suffered the most. The new understanding of the pre-history of Amazonia, however, points toward a middle ground. Archaeology makes clear that with **judicious** management selected parts of the region could support more people than anyone thought before. The long-buried past, it seems, offers hope for the future.

Source: *Secrets of the forests*, viewed 07 June 2018. <https://www.ielts-mentor.com/reading-sample/academic-reading/52-ielts-academic-reading-sample-27-secrets-of-the-forests>.

**Questions 1 – 6:** (6 marks)

**Instruction (s)** : The reading passage above has six paragraphs (**A-F**). Choose the correct heading for Paragraphs **A-F** from the list of headings (**i-vii**) below.

List of Headings	
<b>i</b>	Amazonia as unable to sustain complex societies
<b>ii</b>	Avoiding deforestation for the sake of development
<b>iii</b>	The hostility of the indigenous population to North American influences
<b>iv</b>	Recent evidence
<b>v</b>	Early research among the Indian Amazons
<b>vi</b>	The influence of prehistoric inhabitants on Amazonian natural history
<b>vii</b>	The great difficulty of changing local attitudes and practices

1.  Paragraph A
2.  Paragraph B
3.  Paragraph C
4.  Paragraph D
5.  Paragraph E
6.  Paragraph F

**Questions 7 – 13** : (7 marks)

**Instruction (s)** : Based on the reading passage, determine whether or not the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the passage by writing **YES, NO OR NOT GIVEN** in the box.

**YES:** if the statement agrees with the writer's claims.

**NO:** if the statement contradicts the writer's claims.

**NOT GIVEN:** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

No	Statement	Answer
7	The prehistoric inhabitants of Amazonia were relatively backward in technological terms.	
8	The reason for the simplicity of the Indian way of life is that Amazonia has always been unable to support a more complex society.	
9	There is a crucial popular misconception about the human history of Amazonia.	
10	There are lessons to be learned from similar ecosystems in other parts of the world.	

11	Most ecologists were aware that the areas of Amazonia they were working in had been shaped by human settlement.	
12	The indigenous Amazonian Indians are necessary to the well-being of the forest.	
13	It would be possible for certain parts of Amazonia to support a higher population.	

**Questions 14 – 17** : (4 marks)

**Instruction (s)** : Answer the questions by circling **ONE (1)** correct alternative.

14. In 1942 the US anthropology student concluded that the Siriono

\_\_\_\_\_

- A. were unusually aggressive and cruel.
- B. had had their way of life destroyed by invaders.
- C. were an extremely primitive society.
- D. had only recently made permanent settlements.

15. The author believes recent discoveries of the remains of complex societies in Amazonia

\_\_\_\_\_

- A. are evidence of early indigenous communities.
- B. are the remains of settlements by invaders.
- C. are the ruins of communities established since the European invasions.
- D. show the region has only relatively recently been covered by forest.

16. The assumption that the tropical ecosystem of Amazonia has been created solely by natural forces \_\_\_\_\_

- A. has often been questioned by ecologists in the past.
- B. has been shown to be incorrect by recent research.
- C. was made by Peter Feinsinger and other ecologists.
- D. has led to some fruitful discoveries.

17. The application of our new insights into the Amazonian past would

\_\_\_\_\_

- A. warn us against allowing any development at all.
- B. cause further suffering to the Indian communities.
- C. change present policies on development in the region.
- D. reduce the amount of hunting, fishing, and 'slash-and-burn'.

**SECTION 2** : (13 marks)

**Instruction (s)** : Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in the box.

<b>scoured</b>	<b>depleted</b>	<b>intervening</b>	<b>luxuriant</b>
<b>retarded</b>	<b>enormously</b>	<b>prehistoric</b>	<b>ironically</b>
<b>legislation</b>	<b>apace</b>	<b>judicious</b>	<b>indigenous</b>
<b>cultivation</b>			

1. This stretch of land was once covered with \_\_\_\_\_ forest, but is now bare.
2. There is a large area to be \_\_\_\_\_ and the amount of time the airplane can spend over its assigned zone is critical.
3. The city's growth will be \_\_\_\_\_ with a tendency to develop congested, undesirable and unhealthful districts unless rapid-transit facilities are provided
4. Resistance to antibiotics represents an \_\_\_\_\_ serious problem which must be resolved immediately and effectively.
5. Measures have been taken to protect the world's \_\_\_\_\_ elephant population.
6. Several governments have adopted tough new anti-terrorist \_\_\_\_\_ in the wake of the attacks.
7. My sense is that they would be helped in this task by the \_\_\_\_\_ use of video technology.
8. \_\_\_\_\_, his ability as an inventor made him a poor administrator, and he had one business failure after another.
9. When the soil is worked and disturbed by digging, cropping and general \_\_\_\_\_, it dries out and becomes dusty.
10. Along the way they visit a goldmine, a remote farm and a harvest festival by \_\_\_\_\_ people

11. The demand for packaging material, both for export and for the defence programme, is growing \_\_\_\_\_.
12. While considering the \_\_\_\_\_, we have been made aware of the historic and have been surrounded by the contemporary.
13. It was a long time since my last visit to Berlin, and it had changed dramatically in the \_\_\_\_\_ period.

**END OF PART A**

**PART B : GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)**

**INSTRUCTION(S) :** This part contains **TWO (2)** sections. Answer **ALL** questions in the question paper.

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**SECTION 1 : (10 marks)**

**Instruction (s) :** Complete the sentences with the correct conditional forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If Johnny \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time at the weekend, he will come to see us.
2. If we sneak out quietly, nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (notice).
3. If my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (know) about your problem, she would have helped you.
4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I would not buy that dress.
5. The tourists \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) earlier if they had not missed the bus.
6. If I didn't have a mobile phone, my life \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) complete.
7. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the popcorn if you buy the drinks.
8. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you a secret, you would be sure to leak it.
9. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out with you if you had only asked her.
10. I would not have read your diary if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not hide) it in such an obvious place.



**SECTION 2** : (10 marks)

**Instruction (s)** : Combine the sentences below to create **TWO (2)** sentences using TWO different relative clauses.

**For example:**

Madonna is a popular pop singer and actress. She was born in the USA.

*a. Madonna, **who was born in the USA**, is a popular pop singer and actress. (1 mark)*

*b. Madonna, **who is a popular pop singer and actress**, was born in the USA. (1 mark)*

1. Melissa is a beautiful model. She was awarded the best model of the year.

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2. My friend Leona has lived in many interesting countries. She works for the private sector.

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3. The Birth of Venus was painted by Sandro Botticelli. It is held in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.

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4. The music box was broken. The music box was bought 15 years ago.

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5. My cousins live in Richmond Upon Thames London. They are electrical engineers.

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**END OF PART B**





