



BERJAYA LANGUAGE CENTRE
Department of General Studies
FINAL EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) :

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Student ID (in Words) : _____

Subject Code & Name : **PART-TIME ADVANCED INTENSIVE ENGLISH PROGRAMME**
 Semester & Year : May – Aug 2020
 Lecturer/Examiner : Mr Shazan Khan & Vijayamalini Sathasivam
 Duration : 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1 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 FOUR (4) 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.
- 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.
 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.

Total Number of pages = 10 (Including the cover page)

PART A : READING & VOCABULARY (30 MARKS)

INSTRUCTIONS : There are **TWO (2)** sections in this part. Answer **ALL** questions in the question paper.

SECTION 1 : Reading Comprehension (13 marks)

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

The Lost City

An explorer's encounter with the ruined city of Machu Picchu, the most famous icon of the Inca civilisation

- A** When the US explorer and academic Hiram Bingham arrived in South America in 1911, he was ready for what was to be the greatest achievement of his life: the exploration of the **remote** hinterland to the west of Cusco, the old capital of the Inca **empire** in the Andes mountains of Peru. His goal was to locate the **remains** of a city called Vitcos, the last capital of the Inca civilisation. Cusco lies on a high plateau at an elevation of more than 3,000 metres, and Bingham's plan was to descend from this plateau along the valley of the Urubamba river, which takes a **circuitous** route down to the Amazon and passes through an area of dramatic canyons and mountain ranges.
- B** When Bingham and his team set off down the Urubamba in late July, they had an advantage over travellers who had preceded them: a track had recently been blasted down the valley canyon to enable rubber to be brought up by **mules** from the jungle. Almost all previous travellers had left the river at Ollantaytambo and taken a high pass across the mountains to rejoin the river lower down, thereby cutting a substantial corner, but also therefore never passing through the area around Machu Picchu.
- C** On 24 July, they were a few days into their descent of the valley. The day began slowly, with Bingham trying to arrange sufficient mules for the next stage of the trek. His companions showed no interest in accompanying him up the nearby hill to see some **ruins** that a local farmer, Melchor Arteaga, had told them about the night before. The morning was dull and damp, and Bingham also seems to have been less than keen on the prospect of climbing the hill. In his book *Lost City of the Incas*, he relates that he made the ascent without having the least **expectation** that he would find anything at the top.
- D** Bingham writes about the **approach** in vivid style in his book. First, as he climbs up the hill, he describes the ever-present possibility of deadly snakes, 'capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of their prey'; not that he sees any. Then there is a sense of mounting discovery as he comes across great sweeps of terraces, then a **mausoleum**, followed by monumental staircases and, finally, the grand **ceremonial** buildings of Machu Picchu. 'It seemed like an unbelievable dream... the sight held me spellbound ...' he wrote.

- E** We should remember, however, that Lost City of the Incas is a work of hindsight, not written until 1948, many years after his journey. His journal entries of the time **reveal** a much more gradual appreciation of his achievement. He spent the afternoon at the ruins noting down the dimensions of some of the buildings, then descended and rejoined his **companions**, to whom he seems to have said little about his discovery. At this stage, Bingham didn't realise the extent or the importance of the **site**, nor did he realise what use he could make of the discovery.
- F** However, soon after returning it occurred to him that he could make a name for himself from this **discovery**. When he came to write the National Geographic magazine article that broke the story to the world in April 1913, he knew he had to produce a big idea. He wondered whether it could have been the birthplace of the very first Inca, Manco the Great, and whether it could have been what chroniclers described as 'the last city of the Incas'. This term refers to Vilcabamba, the **settlement** where the Incas had fled from Spanish invaders in the 1530s. Bingham made **desperate** attempts to prove this belief for nearly 40 years. Sadly, his vision of the site as both the beginning and end of the Inca civilisation, while a magnificent one, is inaccurate. We now know that Vilcabamba actually lies 65 kilometres away in the depths of the jungle.
- G** One question that has **perplexed** visitors, historians and archaeologists alike ever since Bingham, is why the site seems to have been **abandoned** before the Spanish Conquest. There are no references to it by any of the Spanish chroniclers – and if they had known of its existence so close to Cusco, they would certainly have come in search of gold. An idea, which has gained wide acceptance over the past few years is that Machu Picchu was a *moya*, a country estate built by an Inca emperor to escape the cold winters of Cusco, where the elite could enjoy monumental architecture and **spectacular** views. Furthermore, the particular architecture of Machu Picchu suggests that it was constructed at the time of the greatest of all the Incas, the emperor Pachacuti (c. 1438-71). By custom, Pachacuti's **descendants** built other similar estates for their own use, and so Machu Picchu would have been abandoned after his death, some 50 years before the Spanish Conquest.

Source: Cambridge English IELTS Academic 12, Test 6: Reading Passage 2

Questions 1-7:

This reading passage has seven paragraphs, **A-G**.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings given.

Write the correct number, **i-viii**, in boxes 1-7 at the end of each question.

List of Headings

- i Different accounts of the same journey
- ii Bingham gains support
- iii A common belief
- iv The aim of the trip
- v A dramatic description
- vi A new route
- vii Bingham publishes his theory
- viii Bingham's lack of enthusiasm

1. Paragraph **A**

2. Paragraph **B**

3. Paragraph **C**

4. Paragraph **D**

5. Paragraph **E**

6. Paragraph **F**

7. Paragraph **G**

Questions 8-11:

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?
Write your answer in the box provided at the end of each question.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8. Bingham went to South America in search of an Inca city. | <input style="width: 80px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> |
| 9. Bingham chose a particular route down the Urubamba valley because it was the most common route used by travellers. | <input style="width: 80px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> |
| 10. Bingham understood the significance of Machu Picchu as soon as he saw it. | <input style="width: 80px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> |
| 11. Bingham returned to Machu Picchu in order to find evidence to support his theory. | <input style="width: 80px; height: 30px;" type="text"/> |

Questions 12-13

Complete the sentences below.
Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in the space provided in each question.

12. The track that took Bingham down the Urubamba valley had been created for the transportation of _____.
13. Bingham found out about the ruins of Machu Picchu from a _____ in the Urubamba valley.

SECTION 2 : Vocabulary (17 marks)

INSTRUCTIONS : Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box below. Write your answers in the blanks provided.

mausoleum	reveal	ruins	remains	settlement
desperate	empire	descendants	spectacular	approach
circuitous	site	remote	expectation	mules
perplexed	discovery	companions	ceremonial	abandoned

1. Jason shared his cabin on a cruise with two more _____ .
2. I felt I couldn't cope with the situation and was in _____ need of some reassurance.
3. A large Korean _____ has been discovered just outside the Ampang town.
4. Most of the surveys _____ that two-thirds of married women earn less than their husbands.
5. The river snakes through some of the most _____ countryside in France.
6. Police were _____ by the killing because there didn't seem to be any motive.
7. By the time the rebel troops arrived, the village had already been _____.
8. The _____ of a body in the undergrowth started a murder enquiry.
9. The tribe has different _____ masks for each ceremony.
10. It used to be said that Britain ruled an _____ on which the sun would never set.
11. The coastal areas were occupied by the _____ of Greek colonists.
12. The cemetery groundskeeper reportedly discovered a _____ tomb was significantly damaged.
13. They live in a _____ mountain village of Borneo.
14. We stood and watched the slow _____ of the funeral procession.
15. Considering the injuries he has had, there can be little _____ of him winning the race.
16. We visited the _____ of the ancient city of Carthage.
17. The company hasn't chosen the _____ for the new headquarters yet.

END OF PART A

PART B : GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

INSTRUCTIONS : There are **FOUR (4)** sections in this part. Answer **ALL** questions in the question paper.

SECTION 1 : 5 marks

INSTRUCTION : Complete these sentences by selecting the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

SECTION 2 : 5 marks

INSTRUCTIONS : Choose the correct answer.

SECTION 3 : 5 marks

INSTRUCTION : Choose the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form conditional sentences.

SECTION 4 : 5 marks

INSTRUCTION : Choose the most appropriate answer to form relative clauses.

END OF PART B

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