

Department of General Studies

FINAL EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) :

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Student ID (in Words) : _____

Course Code & Name : **ENG1013 English for Foundation Studies 2**
Semester & Year : May – August 2020
Lecturer/Examiner : Nur Harizah Mohd Faiz
Duration : 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **This question paper consists of 3 parts:**
 - PART A (30 marks) : GRAMMAR** - This part contains **THREE (3)** sections. Answer all questions in the space provided.
 - PART B (30 marks) : READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY** - This part contains only **TWO (2)** sections. Answer all questions in the space provided.
 - PART C (40 marks) : WRITING** – This part contains **TWO (2)** sections. Answer all questions 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 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 = 13 (Including the cover page)

PART A : GRAMMAR (30 marks)

INSTRUCTION(S) : This part contains **THREE (3)** sections. Answer all questions in the space provided.

Section 1: Write the sentences below into the passive voice.

1. The mechanic will not repair mother's car today.

2. Farmers had grown wheat in that part of the country for decades.

3. All the newspapers are reporting the scandal.

4. Did you make this delicious meal?

5. The police could not find the missing girl.

6. You should keep white wine at about 8°C.

7. People speak English all over the world.

8. They were renovating the old museum when he walked by yesterday.

9. Have Shawn bought the tickets for the concert?

10. Someone will have stolen that new bike.

(10 marks)

Section 2: Write the sentences below into indirect speech.

1. "I bought a new car," he said.

He said _____.

2. "I am quite angry today," Jonah said.

Jonah said _____.

3. "Sit still," Mina said to the children.

Mina told _____.

4. "Get me a plate of fried rice," he told the waiter.

He asked _____.

5. "I am going on a holiday," she said.

She said _____.

6. 'What are you watching on Netflix?' Andy asked Sara.

Andy asked _____.

7. "Do you drink alcohol?" Luke asked.

Luke asked _____.

8. "My mother is an architect," Dana tells her teacher.

Dana told _____.

9. "I can't swim," he said.

He said _____.

10. "Are you feeling alright?" Iman asked Nina.

Iman asked _____.

(10 marks)

Section 3: Complete the conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If he had been able to afford it, he _____ (buy) her a diamond ring.
2. If she _____ (not pass) the exam, she would not have gotten the job.
3. They _____ (receive) the letter by Tuesday if she posted it now.
4. I would have come earlier if I _____ (know) about the dinner.
5. If John comes to work late again, our boss _____ (be) angry.
6. If my boyfriend _____ (leave) me, I would feel miserable.
7. The teacher will be disappointed if you _____ (not hand in) your homework.
8. You would have taken that course if you _____ (want) to learn a lot.
9. If you _____ (run) quickly, you will catch the bus.
10. I _____ (be) very proud if she was my sister.

(10 marks)

END OF PART A

PART B : READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY (30 marks)

INSTRUCTION(S) : This part contains only **TWO (2)** sections. Answer all questions in the space provided.

Section 1 : 20 marks

Instructions : Read the passage below and answer all questions in the space provided.

Advantages of Public Transport

A New study conducted for the World Bank by Murdoch University's Institute for Science and Technology Policy (ISTP) has demonstrated that public transport is more efficient than cars. The study compared the proportion of wealth poured into transport by thirty-seven cities around the world. This included both the public and private costs of building, maintaining and using a transport system. The study found that the Western Australian city of Perth is a good example of a city with minimal public transport. As a result, 17% of its wealth went into transport costs. Some European and Asian cities, on the other hand, spent as little as 5%. **5**

Professor Peter Newman, ISTP Director, pointed out that these more efficient cities were able to put the difference into attracting industry and jobs or creating a better place to live. According to Professor Newman, the larger Australian city of Melbourne is a rather unusual city in this sort of comparison. He describes it as two cities: 'A European city surrounded by a car-dependent one'. Melbourne's large tram network has made car use in the inner city much lower, but the outer suburbs have the same car-based structure as most other Australian cities. The explosion in demand for accommodation in the inner suburbs of Melbourne suggests a recent change in many people's preferences as to where they live. **10**

Newman says this is a new, broader way of considering public transport issues. In the past, the case for public transport has been made on the basis of environmental and social justice considerations rather than economics. Newman, however, believes the study demonstrates that 'the auto-dependent city model is inefficient and grossly inadequate in economic as well as environmental terms'. **20**

Bicycle use was not included in the study but Newman noted that the two most 'bicycle friendly' cities considered - Amsterdam and Copenhagen - were very efficient, even though their public transport systems were 'reasonable but not special'.

A

It is common for supporters of road networks to reject the models of cities with good public transport by arguing that such systems would not work in their particular city. One objection is climate. Some people say their city could not make more use of public transport because it is either too hot or too cold. Newman rejects this, pointing out that public transport has been successful in both Toronto and Singapore and, in fact, he has checked the use of cars against climate and found 'zero correlation'. **25**

- B** 30
- When it comes to other physical features, road lobbies are on stronger ground. For example, Newman accepts it would be hard for a city as hilly as Auckland to develop a really good rail network. However, he points out that both Hong Kong and Zürich have managed to make a success of their rail systems, heavy and light respectively, though there are few cities in the world as hilly.
- C** 35
- In fact, Newman believes the main reason for adopting one sort of transport over another is politics: 'The more democratic the process, the more public transport is favoured.' He considers Portland, Oregon, a perfect example of this. Some years ago, federal money was granted to build a new road. However, local pressure groups forced a referendum over whether to spend the money on light rail instead. The rail proposal won and the railway worked spectacularly well. In the years that have followed, more and more rail systems have 40
- been put in, dramatically changing the nature of the city. Newman notes that Portland has about the same population as Perth and had a similar population density at the time.
- D** 45
- In the UK, travel times to work had been stable for at least six centuries, with people avoiding situations that required them to spend more than half an hour travelling to work. Trains and cars initially allowed people to live at greater distances without taking longer to reach their destination. However, public infrastructure did not keep pace with urban sprawl, causing massive congestion problems which now make commuting times far higher.
- E** 50
- There is a widespread belief that increasing wealth encourages people to live farther out where cars are the only viable transport. The example of European cities refutes that. They are often wealthier than their American counterparts but have not generated the same level of car use. In Stockholm, car use has actually fallen in recent years as the city has become larger and wealthier. A new study makes this point even more starkly. Developing cities in Asia, such as Jakarta and Bangkok, make more use of the car than wealthy Asian cities such as Tokyo and Singapore. In cities that developed later, the World Bank and Asian Development Bank discouraged the building of public transport and people have been 55
- forced to rely on cars - creating the massive traffic jams that characterize those cities.
- F** 60
- Newman believes one of the best studies on how cities built for cars might be converted to rail use is The Urban Village report, which used Melbourne as an example. It found that pushing everyone into the city centre was not the best approach. Instead, the proposal advocated the creation of urban villages at hundreds of sites, mostly around railway stations.
- G** 65
- It was once assumed that improvements in telecommunications would lead to more dispersal in the population as people were no longer forced into cities. However, the ISTP team's research demonstrates that the population and job density of cities rose or remained constant in the 1980s after decades of decline. The explanation for this seems to be that it is valuable to place people working in related fields together. 'The new world will largely depend on human creativity, and creativity flourishes where people come together face-to-

face.'

Answer **ALL** questions in the space provided.

Questions 1 – 7

The reading passage has 5 paragraphs labelled **A – G**. Choose the correct heading that matches an idea for paragraphs **A – G** from the list below. Write the correct number in the boxes provided.

List of Headings

- i Avoiding an overcrowded centre
- ii A successful exercise in people power
- iii The benefits of working together in cities
- iv Higher incomes need not mean more cars
- v Economic arguments fail to persuade
- vi The impact of landscape on public transport
- vii Increases in travelling time
- viii Responding to arguments against public transport

1. Paragraph A

2. Paragraph B

3. Paragraph C

4. Paragraph D

5. Paragraph E

6. Paragraph F

7. Paragraph G

(7 marks)

Questions 8 – 15

Do the following statements agree with the information in the passage above? In the boxes below, write:

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. The ISTP study examined public and private systems in every city in the world.
9. Efficient cities can improve the quality of life for their inhabitants.
10. An inner-city tram network is dangerous for car drivers.
11. In Melbourne, people prefer to live in the outer suburbs.
12. Cities with high levels of bicycle usage can be efficient even when public transport is only averagely good.
13. There is no connection between the use of public transport and the weather.
14. There are not many hilly cities in the world.
15. Travel time is longer when public amenities cannot keep up with the city's development.

(8 marks)

Questions 16 – 20

Match each city with the correct description given in the box below.

<p>List of Descriptions</p> <p>A successfully uses a light rail transport system in hilly environment</p> <p>B successful public transport system despite cold winters</p> <p>C profitably moved from road to light rail transport system</p> <p>D hilly and inappropriate for rail transport system</p> <p>E heavily dependent on cars despite being less developed</p> <p>F inefficient due to a limited public transport system</p>

16. Perth
17. Auckland
18. Portland
19. Jakarta
20. Hong Kong

(5 marks)

Section 2 : 10 marks

Instructions : Use the words in brackets to form a word that fits into each gap. Write your answers in the space provided.

Shopping is one of the most popular spare time activities. Magazines are full of pictures of celebrities (1)_____ (leave) exclusive boutiques, with armfuls of bags bearing distinctive designer logos. Millions of us head off at the weekend to shopping malls near city centres. For the (2)_____ (major) of shoppers , the biggest problems are finding somewhere to park or getting information from unhelpful shop assistants.

But for some, the love of shopping can lead to more serious problems. An estimated one in every five people is (3)_____ (able) to keep their spending habits under control. Teenagers are twice as likely as adults to become compulsive shoppers.

Experts who specialise in peoples' shopping habits view it as an (4)_____ (addict). However, they point out two important differences between "shopaholism" and other types of addictive (5)_____ (behave) . Firstly, it is not taken seriously by society, even though it can happen to anyone from any social background. Increasing numbers of men are seen going on (6)_____ (control) shopping sprees, although, when asked, they refer to themselves as "collectors" rather than shopaholics. The second is that, unlike drugs, alcohol or gambling, shopping is socially (7)_____ (accept) and therefore easily available. We are constantly bombarded with advertisements persuading us to buy items we really don't need.

Doctors in the United States have prescribed anti-depressants to shopaholics who cannot stop themselves spending, despite already having enormous debts. In the United Kingdom (8)_____ (medicine) experts prefer to send such people to places where they are taught money (9)_____ (manage).

However, there is one glimmer of light on the horizon: doctors believe that while Internet shopping is on the rise, it won't make the problem worse. Shopping addicts need the buzz of the shopping centre to satisfy their wishes. This may be an (10)_____ (explain) why we never see pictures of celebrities logging onto Amazon or eBay.

(10 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER