



Private & Confidential

**BERJAYA LANGUAGE CENTRE
Faculty of Liberal Arts**

FINAL EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) :

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Student ID (in Words) : _____

Course Code & Name : **ENG1013 English for Foundation Studies 2**
Trimester & Year : September - December 2018
Lecturer/Examiner : Ms.Vijayamalini Sathasivam
Duration : 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **This question paper consists of 4 parts:**
 - PART A (30 marks) : GRAMMAR** - This part contains **THREE (3)** sections. Answer all questions in the space provided.
 - PART B (20 marks) : READING COMPREHENSION** - This part contains only **ONE (1)** section. Answer all questions in the space provided.
 - PART C (10 marks) : LISTENING** - This part contains only **ONE (1)** section. Answer all questions in the question paper.
 - PART D (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. **(10 marks)**

1. Reporters write news reports. (1 mark)

2. Jean Rhys wrote "Wide Saragasso Sea". (1 mark)

3. They are going to knock down the old library. (1 mark)

4. Thomas will finish the work tomorrow. (1 mark)

5. Once a week, mother cleans the house. (1 mark)

6. Chan repaired the car. (1 mark)

7. Mary and Julie are going to make a simple dinner tonight. (1 mark)

8. They sell ice cream here. (1 mark)

9. My neighbour sold three cars yesterday. (1 mark)

10. Somebody is going to call you soon. (1 mark)

Section 2: Write the sentences below into indirect speech.

(10 marks)

1. "It's cold," Kamal said. (1 mark)
Kamal said _____.
2. "I taught Algebra yesterday," my sister assumed. (1 mark)
My sister assumed _____.
3. "I will go to school everyday," she claimed to us. (1 mark)
She claimed _____.
4. "Go away," Raja ordered to John. (1 mark)
Raja ordered John _____.
5. "The minister bought a new car," Sharon reported. (1 mark)
Sharon reported _____.
6. 'How are you?' Mei Mei asked. (1 mark)
Mei Mei asked _____.
7. "Mind your own business", we urged him. (1 mark)
We urged him _____.
8. "You didn't help me," Aminah exclaimed to me. (1 mark)
Aminah exclaimed _____.
9. "My brother will start a new Job in London," Justin bragged. (1 mark)
Justin bragged _____.
10. "May you live long!", Amir prayed. (1 mark)
Amir prayed _____.

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

(10 marks)

1. If you go out with your friends tonight, I (watch) _____ the football match on TV.
2. I (earn) _____ a lot of money if I get that job.
3. If she (hurry/not) _____, we will miss the bus.
4. If Jonathan (try) _____ harder, he would reach his goals.
5. My mother would buy these shoes if they (fit) _____ comfortably.
6. We'd be stupid if we (tell) _____ him about our secret.
7. It (surprise/not) _____ me if he did not know the answer.
8. If the students hadn't studied, they (pass/not) _____ the exam.
9. If we (listen) _____ to the radio, we would have heard the news.
10. Kareena would have come to our party if she (be/not) _____ on holiday.

END OF PART A

PART B : READING COMPREHENSION (20 marks)

INSTRUCTION(S) : This part contains only **ONE (1)** section. Answer all questions in the space provided.

Section 1 : 20 marks

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

Headlines Contradictory

‘Drinking coffee reduces the risk of heart attacks!’ ‘High protein diet keeps cancer at bay’. These headlines in science and health stories are not only sensational but also misleading. To consumers, such headlines seem contradictory and confusing as they are sometimes
5 totally different from findings reported in the media just six months earlier. This makes us wonder why researchers cannot get it right the first time.

For one, scientists view each study as only a small contribution to the knowledge pool because each scientist usually studies one part of the problem or phenomenon and adds his or her findings to it. Besides, different scientists take different approaches to study a
10 particular phenomenon and so the results differ. One way to understand this is to view scientists as pathfinders going through an uncharted region. Each takes a different route and so ends up in a different place within the region.

Secondly, scientists review old research with the aid of new information or technologies. As a result, they come up with a different conclusion from that previously believed to be
15 true. Often, they actively discuss their findings and also debate on them and the findings of others. Research of this kind, that is, peer-reviewed findings of studies, is often published in scientific journals. Consumers should not take these to be the ultimate truth but instead view these as discussions among scientists.

Thirdly, scientists have been researching the relationship between food, nutrition and
20 health for many years. It is a continuous process and there is much that they still do not know. Since they are exploring the unknown, it is normal that uncertainties arise. What is important for consumers to understand is that facts only become clear after many years of painstaking research is repeated over and over again. In other words, they should understand that science is evolutionary, not revolutionary.

25 Fourth, there is confusion over contradictory findings in food and health studies which appear in the media every day. This arises from the tendency of journalists to use punchy

headlines. Their aim is to get the attention of the readers. As a result, little is revealed about the complicated nature of the studies as these have been summarised and oversimplified for the layman who forms the majority of readers. Sometimes important
30 information about the study is left out of health news snippets, especially on television and radio.

Finally, some journalists who report on a very technical and complex scientific field of study often find it difficult to obtain the relevant background information to fully assess the real significance of a given study. They may not see the limitations of the study or may draw
35 their own conclusions which are not those of the researcher. As a result, journalists may inadvertently misreport the findings of a study.

One good example of such misreporting occurs when writing about the findings of epidemiological studies. Epidemiological studies look at the populations to investigate potential links between aspects of health and diet, lifestyle, genetics or other variables
40 within the population. These are often observational in nature and so the findings need to be verified with other types of research such as intervention or clinical studies.

Moreover, epidemiological studies establish associations or correlations, not cause and effect. For instance, a study comparing the amount of meat consumed between various communities may indicate a correlation between eating meat and the incidence of heart
45 diseases. However, this does not necessarily warrant a conclusion that states 'eating meat causes heart diseases' because other variables have not been taken into consideration. These include total fat, calories or the lower intake of vegetables.

So at the end of the day, consumers are advised not to make dietary changes based on one study, especially if it is the first of its kind. They should instead wait for other studies to
50 confirm earlier findings before making any changes, or better still, they should consult a qualified health professional.

Adapted from: Blass, L. and Whalley, E. (2006). *Headlines Contradictory*. 1st ed. New York: McGraw Hill.

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

1. The consumers are puzzled with what they read in the media because the _____. (1 mark)
 - A. headlines are not complete
 - B. health stories are not related to them
 - C. researchers fail to do research properly
 - D. media reports different results in different times

2. The writer draws a parallel between scientists and pathfinder to _____. (1 mark)
 - A. better understand what their jobs entail
 - B. show that both have to travel in order to achieve their goal
 - C. demonstrate that these two categories of people have difficult jobs
 - D. enable readers to better understand the idea mentioned in lines 8-9

3. When the writer concludes that science is evolutionary, he means that _____. (1 mark)
 - A. research is a long, painful process
 - B. results can be quickly established as facts
 - C. investigating the unknown is full of uncertainties
 - D. results are established as facts only after many repetitive studies

4. Readers are confused about the findings of food and health studies which appear in the media because _____. (1 mark)
 - A. journalists summarise and oversimplify studies to the extent that little is revealed
 - B. journalists use punchy headlines to attract the attention of readers
 - C. the readers are laymen who do not understand complex studies
 - D. important information is misreported

5. The statement that best summarises the main idea of this passage is _____. (1 mark)
 - A. We should not make major changes in our lifestyle based on one study only.
 - B. There are several reasons why journalists misreport the findings of studies which appear in the media.
 - C. There are several reasons why we should be cautious in accepting the findings of studies which appear in the media.

D. Scientists are human and they too make mistakes when they arrive at conclusions based on the findings of their study.

6. Based on the passage, why do consumers get confused over headlines in science and health stories? (2 marks)

7. In your own words, summarise the steps scientists do in order to research a study? (4 marks)

8. What makes the results of the findings differ? (2 marks)

9. What makes the journalists misreport the findings of a study? (2 marks)

10. Find words in the passage that have the same meanings with the words below:

- a) unclear (line 3) _____
- b) comprehend (line 9) _____
- c) discovering (line 20) _____
- d) implication (line 33) _____
- e) occurrence (line 43) _____

(5 marks)

END OF PART B

PART C : LISTENING (10 marks)

INSTRUCTION(S) : This part contains only **ONE (1)** section. Answer all questions in the question paper.

Section 1 : 10 marks

Instructions : Listen to the recording and circle the correct answers. The recording will be played **ONCE (1)** only. You are advised to read through all the questions before listening to the recording.

OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT	
Example	Answer
Application for a	Current bank account
Type of current account:	The 1 ' _____ ' account
Full name of applicant:	Pieter Henes
Date of birth:	2 _____
Joint account holder(s):	No
Current address:	3 _____ Exeter
Time at current address:	4 _____.
Previous address:	Rielsdorf 2. Utrecht. Holland
Telephone:	work 5 _____.
Occupation:	6 _____.
Identity (security):	Name of his 7 _____ : Siti
Opening sum:	8 € _____ to be transferred from Fransen Bank, Utrecht
Statements:	Every 9 _____.
Requests:	Supply information about the bank's 10 _____ service.

END OF PART C

