



## DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL STUDIES

### RESIT EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) : 

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Student ID (in Words) : \_\_\_\_\_  
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Course Code & Name : **ENG1003 English for Foundation Studies 1**

Trimester & Year : September – December 2019

Lecturer/Examiner : Wan Fadli Hazilan bin Wan Rosmidi

Duration : 2 Hours

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

**1. This question paper consists of 3 parts:**

**PART A** : **Reading Comprehension & Vocabulary** – There are **TWO (2)** sections in this part. Answer both sections. Write your answers in the answer booklet.  
**(30 marks)**

**PART B** : **Grammar** - There are **THREE (3)** sections in this part. Answer **ALL** sections. Write your answers in the answer booklet.  
**(30 marks)**

**PART C** : **Writing** - There are **TWO (2)** sections in this part. Answer both questions. Read the instructions carefully and write your answers in the answer booklet.  
**(40 marks)**

**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 = 9 (Including the cover page)**

**PART A** : **READING COMPREHENSION & VOCABULARY (30 marks)**  
**INSTRUCTION(S)** : There are **TWO (2)** sections in this part. Answer both sections. Write your answers in the answer booklet.

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**SECTION 1: (20 marks)**

Read the passage carefully and answer all questions. Answers are to be written in the answer booklet.

Domestic travel



Have you ever travelled to another part of your country and stayed for a few days? Travel within one's own country is popular throughout the world. And, according to a survey carried out in Australia in 2002, travellers are tending to spend more and more money on their holidays.

The Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey showed that domestic travellers – those travelling within the country – injected \$23 billion into the Australian economy in 2002. As a result, domestic tourism became the mainstay of the industry, accounting for 75 per cent of total tourism expenditure in Australia. International tourism, on the other hand, added \$7 billion to the economy. Overall, in present dollar terms, Australians spent \$7 billion more on domestic tourism in 2002 than they did when the first survey of tourist spending was completed in 1991.

Thus, tourism has become one of Australia's largest industries. The combined tourist industry now accounts for about 5 per cent of the nation's gross domestic product, compared with agriculture at 4.3 per cent and manufacturing at 8 per cent. Tourism is therefore an important earner for both companies and individuals in a wide range of industries. For example, the transport industry benefits from the extra money poured into it. Hotels spring up in resort areas to provide accommodation, and the catering industry gains as tourists spend money in restaurants. The retail sector benefits as well, as many tourists use their holidays to shop for clothes, accessories and souvenirs.

In most countries, the land is divided into different political areas. Australia is divided into six states and two territories. Since people travel for different reasons, there are significant differences in the length of time people stay in different locations and in the amount they spend while there.

In 2002, Australian residents spent \$8.4 billion on day trips and almost twice that amount on trips involving at least one night away from home. In that year, a total of 45 million overnight trips were made in Australia. Of these, 14.9 million were spent in New South Wales, 10.3 million were spent in Queensland, and 9.2 million were spent in Victoria. Fewer nights were spent in the other states, with 3.7 million in South Australia, 1.5 million in Tasmania and 5 million in Western Australia. Despite the popularity of destinations such as Ayers Rock and Kakadu National Park, only 0.4 million overnight stays were recorded in the Northern Territory.

New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria attracted the greatest tourism revenue, with \$5.2 billion, \$5.1 billion and \$3.3 billion spent there respectively. The average expenditure for trips was \$395 per person, with accommodation the biggest expenditure, followed by meals and fuel. The survey also showed that costs were higher for inter-state travellers, who each spent an average of \$812 per trip compared with \$255 for those who travelled within one state. Trips to the Northern Territory were the most expensive, followed by Queensland, with South Australia and Victoria the least.

Comparing the costs of trips for different purposes, the survey found that business trips were the most expensive because they were more likely to involve stays in commercial accommodation. Trips taken for educational reasons – to visit universities, museums etc. – were also expensive, especially as they usually required inter-state plane tickets. Family holidays lay in the medium range, with transport and fares contributing to the cost, but adventure parks the major expense. But while visits to friends and relatives were the least expensive – due to lower accommodation, food and transport costs – these travellers spent most on shopping.

The survey also estimates that Australians made 253 million day trips in 2002, visiting parks, beaches and city attractions. The largest expenses were petrol costs (averaging \$10 per day trip), followed by meals, souvenirs and entry fees. Day trips tended to cost the most in the Northern Territory, while South Australia was the cheapest. Overall, the survey found that men travelling alone spent more than any tourist group. In particular, men spent more on transport and meals. Women travelling alone spent the most on clothes, while souvenirs were bought more often by families than by other tourists.

The challenge for the tourism industry now is to encourage Australians to continue spending money on travel and, if possible, to increase the amount they spend.

Source: Morris, C., 2015. *IELTS Reading Maximise: For High Scores On The Reading Exam*. 1st ed. North Carolina: Lulu Press.

### Questions 1 - 6 (12 marks)

Complete the sentences below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

1. The state or territory in which the highest number of overnight trips was made was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The state or territory in which the lowest number of overnight trips was made was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. People travelling from state to state spent more than those travelling \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The TWO cheapest states or territories to travel to were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The category who spent the most on souvenirs were \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The category of people who spent the most on travel in Australia in 2002 were \_\_\_\_\_.

(12 marks)

**Questions 7 – 8 (8 marks)**

Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

7. Based on the passage, discuss the importance of tourism to industries in Australia.

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(4 marks)

8. Based on your understanding of the passage, is it worth for people to spend money solely on travelling? State your views.

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(4 marks)

**SECTION 2: (10 marks)**

Look up the meanings for the underlined word in each sentence. Find the definition that best fits the meaning of the sentence. Write M1 for meaning number 1, M2 for meaning number 2 or M3 for meaning number 3. Answers are to be written in the answer booklet.

<b>cool</b> ( <i>adj</i> )	<b>1</b> of or at a fairly low temperature <b>2</b> containing pale blue, green, or grey tones <b>3</b> showing no friendliness towards a person or enthusiasm for an idea or project
<b>flat</b> ( <i>adj</i> )	<b>1</b> having a smooth, even surface <b>2</b> having lost some or all of its air, typically because of a puncture <b>3</b> lacking emotion; dull and lifeless
<b>explore</b> ( <i>v</i> )	<b>1</b> to inquire into or discuss (a subject) in detail <b>2</b> to travel around an area in order to find out about it <b>3</b> to examine by touch
<b>lie</b> ( <i>v</i> )	<b>1</b> to give false information intentionally <b>2</b> be buried in a particular place <b>3</b> to rest flat on a surface
<b>shower</b> ( <i>n</i> )	<b>1</b> a brief fall of rain <b>2</b> an act of washing oneself in a shower <b>3</b> a large number of things happening or given at the same time

1. The interior designer suggested a cool colour. \_\_\_\_\_
2. His proposal received a cool feedback. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The land around here is flat. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He told his office he can't come to the meeting because of a flat tyre. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Bruce is going to explore the possibility of a part-time job. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Eco-tourism allows people to explore cities like never before. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The paper does not lie smooth on the wall. \_\_\_\_\_
8. He is sad because he was forced to lie to her. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Today there will be frequent showers and sunny spells. \_\_\_\_\_
10. I will take a shower before leaving later. \_\_\_\_\_

**END OF PART A**

**PART B** : **GRAMMAR (30 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S)** : There are **THREE (3)** sections in this part. Answer **ALL** sections. Write your answers in the answer booklet.

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**SECTION 1: (10 marks)**

Write the following sentences in reported speech. You must start your sentence with the words in parentheses.

1. "I exercise on Fridays". (Kevin said...) (2 marks)

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2. "I am looking for my key." (He said...) (2 marks)

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3. "We lived in China for 5 years." (Kareena told...) (2 marks)

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4. "Saloma and Julie have always been very kind to me." (Mei Chong said...) (2 marks)

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5. "Hussein had taken English lessons before." (My friend said...) (2 marks)

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**SECTION 2: (10 marks)**

Rewrite the following sentences into the passive voice.

1. Rita writes a letter. (2 marks)

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2. John is keeping my house tidy. (2 marks)

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3. Mary kept her schedule meticulously. (2 marks)

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4. I have kept all your old letters. (2 marks)

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5. Had he spoken the truth? (2 marks)

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**SECTION 3: (10 marks)**

Combine the two sentences into one using the conjunction in parentheses.

1. Susan arrived at home. Then she called her sister. (once) (2 marks)

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2. Ned is the manager of the bank. He doesn't make a high salary. (though) (2 marks)

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3. He has good computer skills, he wasn't considered for the job. (despite) (2 marks)

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4. The pedestrian was badly injured. He helped the police find the driver who had hit him. (even if) (2 marks)

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5. He comes on time and works hard. He wants to impress his boss and get a promotion.(so as to) (2 marks)

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**END OF PART B**

**PART C** : **WRITING (40 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S)** : There are **TWO (2)** sections in this part. Answer both questions. Read the instructions carefully and write your answers in the answer booklet.

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**SECTION 1: (10 marks)**

**Instruction:** Use the template provided to write an outline for the topic below. Answers are to be written in the answer booklet.

**Topic:** causes and effects of suicide

Thesis Statement: (2 marks)

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Topic Sentence 1 (2 marks)

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Topic Sentence 2 (2 marks)

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Topic Sentence 3 (2 marks)

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Concluding Sentence: (2 marks)

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**SECTION 2: (30 marks)**

- Based on the outline you have developed in Section 1, write the following paragraphs on the same topic:
  - i. **ONE (1)** introductory paragraph
  - ii. **THREE (3)** body paragraphs
  - iii. **ONE (1)** concluding paragraph
  
- Your writing must be approximately 300 words. Answers are to be written in the answer booklet.

**END OF EXAM PAPER**