



**DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL STUDIES**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

Student ID (in Figures) : 

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Student ID (in Words) : \_\_\_\_\_  
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Course Code & Name : **ENG1103 English for Academic Purposes**  
Trimester & Year : September - December 2019  
Lecturer/Examiner : Ahmadiliman Ibrahim  
Duration : 2 hours

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. **This question paper consists of 3 parts:**
  - PART A (40 marks) : READING COMPREHENSION, SUMMARISING & PARAPHRASING**  
Part A consists of **FIVE (5)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the space provided.
  - PART B (30 marks) : GRAMMAR & ACADEMIC WRITING CONVENTIONS**  
Part B consists of **THREE (3)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the space provided.
  - PART C (30 marks) : WRITING**  
Part C consists of only **ONE (1)** section. Choose **ONE (1)** of the topics and write an essay 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 = 10 pages (Including the cover page)**

**PART A : READING COMPREHENSION, SUMMARISING & PARAPHRASING  
(40 MARKS)**

**INSTRUCTION(S)** : Part A consists of **FIVE (5)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided.

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**Criminal Rehabilitation: A Difficult Issue**

- A** When convicted criminals have served long terms of imprisonment, it is obvious that, upon their release, one cannot necessarily expect them to be reformed and able to reintegrate into society. In the potentially rough and violent ganglands of prisons, quite the opposite may occur, which raises a difficult **dilemma** in the criminal justice system. To maintain social order, those who break the law are expected to be punished, yet that same maintenance of order means that rehabilitation must be given a high emphasis.
- B** The ethic of rehabilitation is based on the assumption that criminal tendencies are not necessarily permanent, and that former inmates can successfully lead lives in which they contribute positively to society. The ultimate goal is to prevent them from reoffending, an event technically known as criminal recidivism. Prisons therefore contain systems of education or therapy, as well as assessment to determine whether inmates have truly developed **remorse** for past misdeeds, an ability to reintegrate into society, and intentions to do so. Assessing this accurately is a difficult issue, and it must be accepted that there are some people who can never be rehabilitated, however much we try.
- C** The term psychopath is often used here, one of the key determiners of this condition being an inability to learn from past mistakes. Techniques towards improving their behaviour are thus unlikely to work. Obviously, recidivism is highly correlated with this condition, yet studies have shown that psychopathy prisoners are equally likely to be released from prisons as non-psychopathic ones. This is often explained by the fact that psychopathic individuals develop better strategies at disguising their intentions, and become more adept at tricking others. Treatment and therapy merely give them knowledge of **penal** and judicial procedures, which they can then twist to their advantage, colloquially known as 'system cracking'.
- D** Cases such as these reveal the biggest problem with rehabilitation: the difficulty of reading the deepest intentions of human beings. Nevertheless, inmates will be released, and consequently need assistance for their reintegration into society. This is most commonly done through parole, which involves serving the **remainder** of a sentence outside of prison. This is different from probation, which is used instead of prison sentences, and consequently places greater restrictions upon the subject. A similar system is supervised release, where the subject faces the same restrictions as probation, but only after serving the entire prison sentence. Whatever the case, the parole officer will monitor the released inmate, offering support and assistance wherever possible.
- E** The decision about whether to grant parole usually lies with a parole board. Members may be judges, psychiatrists, criminologists, and appointed citizens from the local community. The common factor is that they all have a good education, and are judged to be of high moral standing. Yet again, trying to assess the inmate's psychological state and what intentions lie within is problematic at best. Good **conduct** while inside the prison system is the most obvious

prerequisite, but other factors based on the support networks existing outside also play a role. Having already established a permanent residence, and having gained employment, is usually **mandatory**.

- F Upon being released on parole, there are still a variety of regulatory conditions to be met. These include the obvious, such as obeying the law, and contacting the parole officer at specified **intervals**, but may be more individual and specific, such as the non-use of drugs and alcohol, and return to the home residence before a certain time (known as a **curfew**). Upon ignoring any of these, an arrest warrant is issued, parole time is stopped, and there follows a parole violation hearing. The parole board then makes a decision about whether to revoke the parole (which sees the subject reincarcerated) or to allow parole to continue. As mentioned, such decisions are not a hard science, and mistakes can be made.
- G It is this which can make parole a controversial and politically charged issue. It only takes one highly publicised crime from a person on parole to sway public opinion violently against this system. Thus, the political will is often lacking, which has seen, for example, some US states **abolish** the parole system completely, and others having done so for specific offences. This is often a response to public pressure, rather than a considered assessment of the pros and cons. As always, the same argument applies without parole as an intermediate step, released inmates may face an uphill battle to avoid recidivism, costing society much more in the longer term.
- H A more innovative method to encourage rehabilitation is ‘time off for good behaviour’. For each year of imprisonment, it automatically allots inmates who exhibit good behaviour a certain number of days. This means that, year after year, the ‘good time’ is **accrued**, resulting in an eventual release perhaps one third of the sentence earlier. However, if the inmates commit more than a certain number of infractions, or particularly serious ones, they then forfeit their time, and must complete the full, duration of their sentence.

*Adapted from (<https://ieltsolinetests.com/collection/ielts-mock-test-2018-december>)*

**SECTION (1)-Labelling Information (5 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Read the passage above carefully. The passage has **EIGHT (8)** paragraphs labelled **A - H**. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter **A – H** in the boxes provided.

- 1. Wide coverage offence committed by inmate could change parole system
- 2. Prisoner’s ability to mask their desire
- 3. Criteria to be selected as a member of parole board
- 4. Decision to be made once parole is disregard
- 5. Importance of rehabilitation for society


**SECTION (2)-Matching Information (8 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Do the following statements agree with the view of the writer? Answer **True**, **False**, or **Not Given** to the following questions.

<b>True</b>	if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
<b>False</b>	if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
<b>Not Given</b>	if there is no information on this

1. People are sentenced to prison due to gang related violence. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Many prison inmates can become worse in prison. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Prisons usually have good education and therapy systems. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Psychopathic prisoners often reoffend after being released. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Supervised release is stricter than parole. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The abolition of the parole system is usually done after much thought. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Most of the prisoners committed manslaughter. \_\_\_\_\_
8. If prisoner violated many law, they do not need to serve full sentence. \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION (3)-Multiple Choice Questions (2 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Based on the passage above, circle the correct answer, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

1. Released inmates are observed and required to report to the \_\_\_\_\_ officer.  
A. correctional  
B. parole  
C. recidivism  
D. rehabilitation
2. An arrest warrant will not be issued if the inmate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disobey the law  
B. did not follow the curfew  
C. contact the officer at the specified time  
D. do not abuse alcohol or drug

**SECTION (4)-Matching: Word and Meaning (10 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Find a **bold** word from the reading passage to match each description below.

1. Prescribing the punishment of offenders under the legal system (1 mark)

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2. Formally put an end to a system, practice, or institution (1 mark)

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3. A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made (1 mark)

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4. Deep regret or guilt for a wrong committed (1 mark)

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5. Received or accumulated in regular or increasing amounts over time (1 mark)

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6. A regulation requiring people to remain indoors between specified hours (1 mark)

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7. Required or compulsory by law (1 mark)

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8. A part of something that is left over when other parts have been completed (1 mark)

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9. The manner in which a person behaves, especially in a particular place or situation (1 mark)

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10. A period between two events or times (1 mark)

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**SECTION (5) – Summarising & Paraphrasing (15 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Based on the reading passage in Part A, summarise and paraphrase the following sentences using your own words.

1. To maintain social order, those who break the law are expected to be punished, yet that same maintenance of order means that rehabilitation must be given a high emphasis. (3 marks)

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2. Prisons therefore contain systems of education or therapy, as well as assessment to determine whether inmates have truly developed remorse for past misdeeds, an ability to reintegrate into society, and intentions to do so. (3 marks)

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3. Cases such as these reveal the biggest problem with rehabilitation: the difficulty of reading the deepest intentions of human beings. Nevertheless, inmates will be released, and consequently need assistance for their reintegration into society. (3 marks)

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4. The decision about whether to grant parole usually lies with a parole board. Members may be judges, psychiatrists, criminologists, and appointed citizens from the local community. The common factor is that they all have a good education, and are judged to be of high moral standing. (3 marks)

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5. It is this which can make parole a controversial and politically charged issue. It only takes one highly publicised crime from a person on parole to sway public opinion violently against this system. (3 marks)

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**END OF PART A**

**PART B : GRAMMAR & ACADEMIC WRITING CONVENTIONS (30 marks)**  
**INSTRUCTION(S)** : Part B consists of **THREE (3)** sections. Answer **ALL** the questions in the space provided.

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**SECTION (1) – Active and Passive Voice (10 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S)**: Change the active sentences into passive sentences.

1. The teacher tried alternative approaches to the problem. (2 marks)

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2. They convicted the wrong man with no corroborative evidence (2 marks)

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3. Joshua rejects the proposal as a matter of principle (2 marks)

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4. The noted testimony will indicate the importance of the statement. (2 marks)

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5. The interpretation of the topic has attracted unfavourable responses. (2 marks)

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**SECTION (2) – Tenses (10 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S)**: Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms for verbs: **Simple Past** or **Present Perfect**.

1. The worker (receive) \_\_\_\_\_ some compensation for the dismissal last month.

2. The editor (design) \_\_\_\_\_ the pamphlet three times so far with the illustrator.

3. Chef Azrael (derive) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of pleasure from cooking since his employment.

4. The new manager (seek) \_\_\_\_\_ help from the other managers yesterday.

5. The company (publish) \_\_\_\_\_ seven journals so far for this year.

6. Scientists (attribute) \_\_\_\_\_ the findings to Stephen Hawking a short time ago.
7. This graph (illustrate) \_\_\_\_\_ the change in price an hour ago.
8. As predicted, Apple Inc. (increase) \_\_\_\_\_ the price of the new iPhone for 2020.
9. The students (submit) \_\_\_\_\_ their final report together to the lecturer last night.
10. Mr Hanson (lead) \_\_\_\_\_ the departmental meeting since his promotion.

**SECTION (3) – Academic Writing Conventions / Formal Language (10 marks)**

**INSTRUCTION(S):** Reconstruct the following sentences into formal forms.

1. Steps must be taken to ensure the survival of risky animals. (2 marks)

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2. The committee will call off the project due to bad reaction. (2 marks)

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3. The press should be allowed to publish and tell on all aspects of politic. (2 marks)

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4. The chance to do a presentation at the prestigious hall has been put off. (2 marks)

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5. The judges throw away the previous result to show unbiased decision. (2 marks)

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**END OF PART B**





