

**Department of Higher Education**  
**University of Computer Studies, Yangon**  
**Third Year (B.C.Sc./B.C.Tech.)**

**Final Examination**  
**September, 2018**

**Answer all questions.**

**ENGLISH**

**Time allowed: 3hours**

**QUESTION-I**

**(20 marks)**

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

**A.** At any given time, more than a million international students around the world are engaged in the study of the English language in a predominantly English-speaking country. The five most popular destinations, in order of popularity, are the U. S., Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The reasons for choosing to study English abroad differ with each individual, as do the reasons for the choice of destination.

**B.** Numerous studies conducted in Britain and the United States show that the country of choice depends to a large extent on economic factors. While this should not provoke much surprise, careful analysis of the data suggests that students and their parents are most influenced by the preconceptions they have of the countries considered for study abroad, which, in turn, influence the amount they or their parents are prepared to outlay for the experience. The strength of international business connections between countries also gives a good indication of where students will seek tuition. In the main, students tend to follow the traditional pattern of study for their national group.

**C.**The United States attracts the most diverse array of nationalities to its English language classrooms - this heterogeneity being largely due to its immense pulling power as the world's foremost economy and the resulting extensive focus on U.S. culture. Furthermore, throughout the non-European world, in Asia and North and South America especially, the course books used to teach English in most elementary and high schools introduce students to American English and the American accent from a very early age. Canada also benefits from worldwide North American exposure, but has the most homogenous group of students - most with French as their first language. Before furthering their English skills, students in Europe study from predominantly British English material; most Europeans, naturally, opt for neighbouring Britain, but many Asian, Middle-Eastern, and African students decide upon the same route too.

**D.** Australia and New Zealand are often overlooked, but hundreds of thousands of international students have discovered the delights of studying in the Southern Hemisphere. The majority are Asian for reasons that are not difficult to comprehend: the proximity of the two countries to Asia, (Jakarta, the capital of Australia's closest Asian neighbor, Indonesia, is only 5506 kilometers from Sydney), the comparatively inexpensive cost of living and tuition, and, perhaps of most importance to many Asian students whose English study is a prelude to tertiary study, the growing awareness that courses at antipodean universities and colleges are of an exceptionally

high standard. In addition, revised entry procedures for overseas students have made it possible for an increasing number to attend classes to improve their English for alternative reasons.

**E.** Australia and New Zealand have roughly the same mix of students in their language classrooms, but not all students of English who choose these countries are from Asia. The emerging global consciousness of the late twentieth century has meant that students from as far as Sweden and Brazil are choosing to combine a taste for exotic travel with the study of English 'down under' and in 'the land of the long white cloud'. But even the Asian economic downturn in the 1990s has not significantly altered the demographic composition of the majority of English language classrooms within the region.

**F.** Nor have the economic problems in Asia caused appreciable drops in full-time college and university attendances by Asian students in these two countries. This is partly because there has always been a greater demand for enrolment at Australian and New Zealand tertiary institutions than places available to overseas students. In addition, the economic squeeze seems to have had a compensatory effect. It has clearly caused a reduction in the number of students from affected countries who are financially able to study overseas. However, there has been a slight but noticeable shift towards Australia and New Zealand by less wealthy Asian students who might otherwise have chosen the United States for English study.

**G.** The U.S. and Britain will always be the first choice of most students wishing to study the English language abroad, and it is too early to tell whether this trend will continue. However, economic considerations undoubtedly wield great influence upon Asian and non-Asian students alike. If student expectations can be met in less traditional study destinations, and as the world continues to shrink, future international students of English will be advantaged because the choice of viable study destinations will be wider.

### ***Questions 1-6***

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **A-G** from the list of headings below.

#### **List of Headings**

- i. Heterogeneity in the language classroom
- ii. Enrollment demand in Australia & New Zealand.
- iii. Reasons for the choice of destination
- iv. The attractions of studying in the antipodes
- v. Conclusion
- vi. Additional student sources
- vii. Student destinations

**Example:** Paragraph **A**      vii

1. Paragraph **B**

2. Paragraph C
3. Paragraph D
4. Paragraph E
5. Paragraph F
6. Paragraph G

**Questions 7-10**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage.

**TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

7. Study destination choices are mostly influenced by proximity to home.
8. Students who wish to study business will probably study English overseas.
9. Students of the same nationality usually make similar study choices.
10. English language classrooms in the U.S. have the widest range of student nationalities.

**QUESTION II**

**(20 marks)**

**A.** Fill in the gaps with words from the box.

both	each	every	my	neither
none	this	that	their	those

My home town is smaller than London, but there are some similarities. -----(1)----- of the two cities is famous for its architecture. For example, -----(2)----- Kuala Lumpur and London have tall, modern buildings, set amongst older historical buildings. Although both cities have rivers running through them, ----(3)----- city is by the sea, which is a shame, as I think some of the most beautiful cities in the world by the sea.

-----(4)----- major city in the world has one thing in common-being large and busy-and ----(5)---- is true of both London and Kuala Lumpur. In fact, some people don't like my city because it is so noisy and busy, but ----(6)---- is one reason why I love it.

A lot of city markets take place in the day-time, but in ----(7)---- home city they don't open until it's dark! Malaysians tend to buy all their groceries at the night markets. In London, people tend to use supermarkets for ----(8)---- food shopping.

It is always hot in Kuala Lumpur, but London can get very cold. That's probably why you get outdoor restaurants all over Kuala Lumpur all year round whereas in London there are almost ----(9)---- in the winter. In some restaurants in Kuala Lumpur, you can go to the kitchen and point at the food and say, "I'll have one of ----(10)----, please! You can't do that in London.

**B.** Complete the following sentences “ **a**, **an**, or **the**”. In some cases, no articles are nee

1. If you are really hungry, you can eat ..... apple.
2. She went on to become ..... successful playback singer.
3. .... library on the corner has an amazing collection of story books.
4. I don't speak ..... Hindi very well, but I can make myself understood.
5. She is ..... prettiest girl I have ever seen.
6. "Where is ..... cheese?" " I ate it."
7. Move ..... books off that chair and sit down.

8. .... Irish have their own language.  
 9. .... life is complicated.  
 10. I am writing ..... book on Indian mythology.

**III** Fill in the blanks with the given words. **(20 marks)**

ceaselessly    use    like                    attitudes            arouse            be            the  
 auditory            such    contact            store            rejected            in            of  
 that                    has    insect            fact            and            to

When we think ---(1)--- intelligent members of the animal kingdom, ---(2)--- creatures that spring immediately to mind are apes ---(3)--- monkeys. But in ---(4)--- the social lives of some members of the ---(5)--- kingdom are sufficiently complex ---(6)--- suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, the world of the ant ---(7)--- come in for considerable scrutiny lately, and the idea ---(8)--- ants, demonstrate sparks of cognition has certainly not been ---(9)--- by those involved ---(10)--- these investigations.

Ants ---(11)--- food, repel attackers and use chemical signals to ---(12)--- one another in case of attack. ---(13)--- chemical communication can ---(14)--- compared to the human use of visual and ---(15)--- channels (as in religious chants, advertising images and jingles, political slogans and martial music) to ---(16)--- and propagate moods and ---(17)---. The biologist Lewis Thomas wrote, ‘Ants are so much ---(18)--- human beings as to be an embarrassment. They farm fungi, raise aphids as livestock, launch armies to war, ---(19)--- chemical sprays to alarm and confuse enemies, capture slaves, engage in child labour, exchange information ---(20)---. They do everything but watch television.’

**QUESTION IV (A)** Describe a recent event that made you happy. **(10 marks)**

You should say:  
                           when and where it was  
                           who was involved  
                           what happened  
 and explain why it made you happy.

**(B)** Answer the following questions. **(10 marks)**

1. What do you think of the benefits of children’s games?
2. What do you think the difference between games nowadays and in the past?
3. What’s the negative aspect of games?
4. What can you learn from the game?
5. How do you organize your study time?

**QUESTION V** **(20 marks)**

Write an **Essay** on the following topic:

In some countries the average weight of people is increasing and their levels of health and fitness are decreasing.

What do you think are the causes of these problems and what measures could be taken to solve them?

**THE END**