

**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**SEMESTER**  
**NOV 2021**

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<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>ENGLISH 1</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>FENG 0114</b>
<b>DATE/DAY</b>	<b>FEBRUARY 2022</b>
<b>TIME/DURATION</b>	<b>2 HOURS</b>

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. Please read the instruction under each section carefully.
2. Candidates are reminded not to bring into examination hall/room any form of written materials or electronic gadget except for stationery that is permitted by the Invigilator.
3. Students who are caught breaching the Examination Rules and Regulation will be charged with an academic dishonesty and if found guilty of the offence, the maximum penalty is expulsion from the University.

(This Question Paper consists of      Printed Pages including front page)

**This paper has FOUR (4) reading passages. Each question is worth 2.5 marks.  
Answer ALL questions in the question paper. (100 marks)**

### Reading Passage 1

- I** Back in 2013, Seocheon County in South Korea faced a crisis. As its population declined, so did the number of bus passengers, which led to unprofitable routes being cancelled. Then bus drivers went on strike. Where once there had been three buses a day, suddenly none came at all, stranding those who did not own cars in remote hamlets. 1  
5
- II** The county's solution? Let people call taxis to isolated villages where so few lived that no bus company wanted to serve them. The taxis would charge passengers only 100 won [RM0.35] for short trips, with the county government picking up the rest of the fare.
- III** While the service is most popular with older, low-income residents, anyone whose hamlet is more than 700 metres from the nearest bus stop can also call a 100-won taxi when they travel to markets in nearby towns. 10
- IV** The idea proved so successful that soon, with the backing from the national government in Seoul, Seocheon's solution spread to other counties, helping revolutionize public transportation in rural South Korea. 15
- V** "The taxi now drives me all the way to my doorstep," Ms. Na Jeong-soon, 85, said. "You can't imagine what it was like in older days when I had to haul my shopping bag all the way from the bus stop to my place. It killed my legs, but there is no one around here to help old folks like me."
- VI** For years, South Korea has reported one of the lowest birth rates in the world, creating a fast-aging population and causing strains in all aspects of society from its welfare budget to public transportation to schools. 20
- VII** The impact of the demographic shift is the most visible in thousands of rural villages whose young people, including Ms. Na's children, have left for big cities for better-paying jobs. In Ms. Na's village of Seondong, the number of households, once as many as 25, has declined to a dozen. 25
- VIII** Government officials say supporting the 100-won taxi services is far more cost-effective than deploying subsidized buses to the tiny hamlets tucked between mountains where few people other than arthritic, retired farmers live — and building wider roads to accommodate those buses. 30
- IX** The taxi ride to Seocheon's county seat, also known as Seocheon — and to another town where there is a farmers' market every five days — is virtually the only time older villagers venture out. In addition to picking up groceries

- and seeing their doctors, they exchange news with acquaintances from other villagers, like who was taken to a nursing home and who died. 35
- X** When Statistics Korea conducted a nationwide survey in 2010, a lack of public transportation was one of the biggest grievances for older villagers in rural South Korea who had neither cars nor children who could drive for them.
- XI** “It was especially difficult for old people to walk to the nearest bus stop when it snowed in winter or was scorching hot in summer,” said Noh Pak-rae, the top government official in Seocheon. 40
- XII** The 100-won taxis carried nearly 40,000 passengers from 40 villages in Seocheon last year. The program cost the county \$147,000 [around RM615,000].
- XIII** Residents pay 100 won for shorter rides, and up to 1,500 won [about RM5.30] for longer trips within the county. Before the 100-won taxi was introduced, the same taxi rides cost between 10,000 to 25,000 won [about RM35 to RM87]. 45
- XIV** More than 2.7 million passengers used similar taxi services in rural South Korea last year, according to government data, some deploying the service for pregnant women as well. Since the 100-won taxi was introduced, people in remote villages have travelled outside twice as often, according to a government survey. 50

*(Adapted from “It’s a Godsend”: 9-Cent Taxi Rides in Rural South Korea”, New York Times)*

Questions 1 to 10 are based on Reading Passage 1.

Answer questions 1-10 in **NO MORE THAN FOUR (4) WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER**

1. What was the main reason for the lack of passengers and bus routes being cancelled in Seocheon County in 2013?

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2. Who is the 100-won taxi the most popular with?

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3. What did Seocheon's solution do for the rest of rural South Korea?

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4. What is one effect of South Korea's low birthrates?

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5. According to government officials, what advantage does the 100-won taxi service have over subsidized buses?

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6. What do older villagers usually do when they go out?

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7. Why would walking to the nearest bus stop be a problem for older villagers?

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8. How much did a taxi ride cost before the introduction of the 100-won taxi?

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9. How many people have similar taxi services served in the last year?

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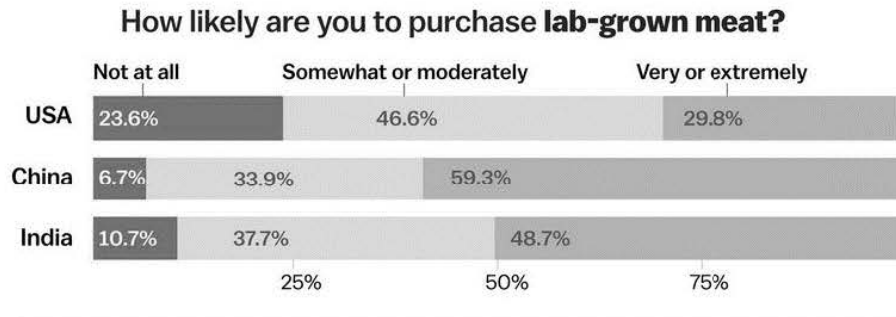
10. Since the introduction of the 100-won taxi service, how often have rural villagers left their homes?

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## Reading Passage 2

- I** Would you eat a burger grown from animal cells rather than a whole cow? 1  
What about a plant-based burger, once researchers finally pull off a perfect imitation of the texture and taste of a meat burger?
- II** That question might be one of the most important of the century. Modern 5  
meat production involves shockingly inhumane conditions, mass use of antibiotics with worrisome public health implications, and high environmental costs. Demand for meat is expected to rise 73 percent by 2050, expanding the scale of factory farming's horrors while putting more strain on our food system.
- III** With all that in mind, researchers are desperately working on better 10  
alternatives to meat. Some of them have developed plant-based products that imitate animal products increasingly well. Some of them are working to invent cell-based products — "clean meat" — that will be, on a molecular level, identical to meat but without the slaughterhouses.
- IV** It's exciting but it only works if consumers buy it. That's what a new study of 15  
consumer attitudes about plant-based meat and clean meat aimed to find out. Even more striking about this survey: It asked consumers in India and China, two of the largest markets in the world and two sources of growing demand for meat.
- V** The results? Consumers in China and India are substantially more open- 20  
minded about clean meat than consumers in the US — and even in the US, many meat-eating consumers are intrigued by the idea.
- VI** Researchers with the University of Bath, the Good Food Institute (a nonprofit 25  
that pushes meat alternatives), and the Hong Kong Center for Long Term Priorities asked about 3,030 consumers — approximately 1,000 in each country — to fill out a survey that included questions about what they eat today; questions intended to test their "food neophobia," or how willing they are to try new foods; and questions about what they'd eat in a world where clean meat, plant-based meat, and conventional meat are all available.
- VII** They found that consumers in India and China (from a disproportionately 30  
urban, educated, and wealthy sample) were much more interested in buying clean meat and plant-based meat, compared to Americans. In all three countries, though, there is clearly a sizable market for clean and plant-based meat.

## US consumers have more negative views about purchasing meat alternatives



Source: Frontiers

Vox

- VIII** The United States has by far the largest share of consumers who said they were not at all likely to purchase clean meat: 23.6 percent. (In China, that was only 6.7 percent, and in India, 10.7 percent.) The United States also had by far the smallest share of consumers who said they were “very or extremely” likely to purchase clean meat. In the US, 29.8 percent were very likely or extremely likely. In China, that was 59.3 percent, and in India, 48.7 percent. 35 40
- IX** The numbers for plant-based meat looked a lot like the numbers for clean meat, which is interesting. In general, the teams pursuing clean meat are doing so because they don’t expect plant-based alternatives to be sufficient to win over consumers. This survey, though, suggests that both might be attractive to the same groups of people. Fortunately, that’s almost all people — especially in India and China. 45
- X** In America, eating a lot of meat predicted being less interested in alternatives. In China, though, the people who ate the most meat were the ones who expected to get the most out of plant-based and clean meat options. That suggests that while in America many people identify with their meat-eating and actively don’t want alternatives, that trend isn’t a global one. 50

- XI** That's a big deal. China and India collectively contain more than 2 billion people — and research suggests that those people are a lot more excited about meat alternatives than Americans. India and China are both low in per capita meat consumption today compared to wealthier countries, but still important because they're so large and rapidly growing wealthier. 55
- XII** Much of the work on plant-based meat and clean meat occurring today is happening in America. But if companies only market their products in America, they'll fail to enter the biggest markets in the world, where meat alternatives may be even more important. Factory farming in the US is important — billions of animals are raised and consumed for food here every year. But activists, and entrepreneurs, should be aware of opportunities abroad. 60  
65

*(Adapted from 'In India and China, consumers are eager for lab-grown meat. In the US? Not as much.', Vox.com)*

Questions 11 to 20 are based on Reading Passage 2.

For each of the statements, write

<b>TRUE</b>	If the statement agrees with the information
<b>FALSE</b>	If the statement contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	If there is no information on this

11. Demand for meat will definitely rise to 73% by 2050. \_\_\_\_\_
12. The Good Food Institute promotes meat alternatives, especially plant-based imitations of animal products. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Food neophobia refers to a fear of food made in a laboratory. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Consumers in India and China who responded to the study were mostly educated and wealthy who lived in urban areas. \_\_\_\_\_
15. More than half of respondents from China and more than half of respondents from India say they are likely to purchase lab-grown meat. \_\_\_\_\_
16. About a quarter of respondents from America would refuse to buy plant-based meat. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Overall, the survey indicates that consumers are interested in both types of meat – clean and plant-based. \_\_\_\_\_

18. India and China's responses are notable because both countries have large numbers in terms of meat consumption. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Americans who consume meat do not want other options - this is a similar phenomenon across the world. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Almost all the laboratories that focus on growing clean meat are located in North America. \_\_\_\_\_

### Reading Passage 3

- I** Florencia Rastelli was mortified. As an expert barista, she had never spilled a single cup of coffee, she said. But last Monday, as she wiped the counter at Chiave di Bacco, the cafe where she works, she knocked over a glass and it shattered loudly on the floor. 1
- II** The customers all stood still, petrified, Ms. Rastelli recalled. "I was like: Of all days, this one," she said. "Even a police officer popped in and asked me to keep it down. I was so embarrassed." 5
- III** The people of Cremona are unusually sensitive to noise right now. The police have cordoned off streets in the usually bustling city centre and traffic has been diverted. During a recent news conference, the city's mayor, Gianluca Galimberti, implored Cremona's citizens to avoid any sudden and unnecessary sounds. 10
- IV** Cremona is home to the workshops of some of the world's finest instrument makers, including Antonio Stradivari, who in the 17th and 18th centuries produced some of the finest violins and cellos ever made. The city is getting behind an ambitious project to digitally record the sounds of the Stradivarius instruments for posterity, as well as others by Amati and Guarneri del Gesù, two other famous Cremona craftsmen. And that means being quiet. 15
- V** A Stradivarius violin, viola or cello represents the pinnacle of sound engineering, and nobody has been able to replicate their unique tones. 20
- VI** Fausto Cacciatori, the curator of Cremona's Museo del Violino, a museum devoted to musical instruments that is assisting with the project, said that each Stradivarius had "its own personality." But, he added, their distinctive sounds "will inevitably change," and could even be lost within just a few decades. 25
- VII** "It's part of their life cycle," Mr. Cacciatori said. "We preserve and restore them, but after they reach a certain age, they become too fragile to be played and they 'go to sleep,' so to speak."



- VIII** So that future generations won't miss out on hearing the instruments, three sound engineers are producing the "Stradivarius Sound Bank" — a database storing all the possible tones that four instruments selected from the Museo del Violino's collection can produce. 30
- IX** One of the engineers, Mattia Bersani, said that the sounds in the database could be manipulated with software to produce new recordings when the tone of the original instruments degraded. Musicians of the future would be able to "record a sonata with an instrument that will no longer function," he said. 35
- X** "This will allow my grandchildren to hear what a Strad sounded like," said Leonardo Tedeschi, a former D.J. who came up with the idea for the project. "We are making immortal the finest instrument ever crafted." 40
- XI** Throughout January, four musicians playing two violins, a viola and a cello will work through hundreds of scales and arpeggios, using different techniques with their bows, or plucking the strings. Thirty-two ultrasensitive microphones set up in the museum's auditorium will capture the sounds.
- XII** "It'll be physically and mentally challenging for them," said Thomas Koritke, a sound engineer from Hamburg, Germany, who is leading the project. "They'll have to play hundreds of thousands of individual notes and transitions for eight hours a day, six days a week, for more than a month." 45
- XIII** Organizing the project had also taken a long time, Mr. Koritke added. "It took us a few years to convince the museum to let us use 500-year-old stringed instruments," he said. Then they had to find top musicians who knew the instruments inside out. Then the acoustics of the auditorium, which was designed around the sound of the instruments, had to be studied, as well. 50
- XIV** In 2017, the engineers thought their project was finally ready to get underway. But a soundcheck revealed a major flaw. 55
- XV** "The streets around the auditorium are all made of cobblestone, an auditory nightmare," Mr. Tedeschi said. The sound of a car engine, or a woman walking in high heels, produces vibrations that run underground and reverberate in the microphones, making the recording worthless, he explained. "It was either shutting down the entire area or having the project not seeing the light of day," Mr. Tedeschi said. 60
- XVI** Luckily for the engineers, Cremona's mayor is also the president of the Stradivarius Foundation, the municipal body that owns the Museo del Violino. He allowed the streets around the museum to be closed for five weeks, and appealed to people in the city to keep it down. 65

**XVII** "We are the only city in the world that preserves both the instruments and their voices," Mr. Galimberti said. "This is an extraordinary project that looks at the future, and I'm sure people from Cremona will understand that closing the area was inevitable."

*(Adapted from "To Save the Sound of a Stradivarius, a Whole City Must Keep Quiet", New York Times)*

Questions 21 to 30 are based on Reading Passage 3.

Choose the **BEST** answer.

21. What did Florencia Rastelli do that embarrassed her so much?
- A. She spilled a cup of coffee.
  - B. She shattered a glass.
  - C. She knocked over a glass.
  - D. She broke some glasses.
22. What did Antonio Stradivari produce in the 17th and 18th centuries in Cremona?
- A. Violins and cellists
  - B. Violas and violins
  - C. Coffee and violins
  - D. Cellos and violins
23. The point of the project in Cremona is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to digitally preserve sounds of old instruments
  - B. to digitally record archives in the Museo del Violino
  - C. to digitally record Cremona's instruments
  - D. to digitally conserve Stradivarius instruments
24. What is unique about a Stradivarius instrument?
- A. No one can reproduce their tones.
  - B. Nobody can replicate their shapes.
  - C. No one could play them after the 17th century.
  - D. Nobody could record their sounds until this project.
25. Why do the Stradivarius instruments' sounds inevitably change and be lost within decades?

- A. They are made to go to sleep.  
B. They will break after a few decades.  
C. They become too delicate to be played.  
D. They harden too much to be used.
26. What could future musicians use the Stradivarius Sound Bank for?
- I. Use the database to manipulate old software.  
II. Manipulate preserved tones to create new pieces of music.  
III. Record new symphonies without the original instrument.  
IV. Reproduce all the possible tones made by Museo del Violino's entire collection of instruments.
- A. I and II  
B. II and IV  
C. II and III  
D. II, III and IV
27. According to Thomas Konitke, why will the musicians be physically and mentally challenged?
- A. They'll be using different techniques each time they play.  
B. They'll be playing music for many hours at a time for over a month.  
C. They'll be recorded using 32 ultrasensitive microphones.  
D. They'll have to ensure they don't make any noise at all.
28. What was the major flaw the engineers discovered in 2017?
- A. The town's cobblestone streets were dangerous to the Stradivarius instruments.  
B. The town's cobblestone streets vibrated too loudly and disrupted the recording.  
C. The town's cobblestone streets produced vibrations that were picked up directly by the microphones.  
D. The town's cobblestone streets produced vibrations that echo in the microphones and disrupted the recording.
29. Why did Cremona's mayor agree to close the streets near the museum and appeal to the people to be quieter?
- A. Cremona's mayor owed the president of the Stradivarius Foundation a favour.  
B. Cremona's mayor would be able to use the Stradivarius Sound Bank for his own personal use at any time.  
C. Cremona's mayor was also the president of the Stradivarius Foundation and understood the importance of the project.

- D. Cremona's mayor and the president of the Stradivarius Foundation came to an agreement about the importance of the project.
30. "We are the only city in the world that preserves both the instruments and their voices" (para XVII). What does this imply?
- A. Cremona is the only town in the world that will go to such lengths to protect its musical heritage.
  - B. Cremona is the only city in the world that makes its people keep quiet in order to protect its instruments.
  - C. Cremona is the only town in the world that allows their museum's instruments to be recorded for five weeks.
  - D. Cremona is the only city in the world that will use a Stradivarius Sound Bank.

#### Reading Passage 4

- I** Many ages ago when the world was still young, Raven and White Seagull lived near together in Canada, far in the north country, on the shores of the Great Water in the west. They were very good friends and they always worked in harmony and they had much food and many servants in common. 1
- II** White Seagull was always very open and frank and honest in his dealings with others, Raven was a sly fellow, and at times **he** was not lacking in treachery and deceit. But Seagull did not suspect him, and the two lived always on very friendly terms. 5
- III** In these far-back times in the north country, all the world was dark and there was no light but that of the stars. Seagull owned all the daylight, but he was very stingy and he kept it always locked up in a box. He would give none of it to anyone else, and he never let **it** out of the box except when he needed a little of it to help himself when he went far away on his journeys. 10
- IV** After a time Raven grew envious of Sea-gull's possession. And he said, "It is not fair that Sea-gull should keep the daylight all to himself locked up in a box. It was meant for all the world and not for him alone, and it would be of great value to all of us if he would sometimes let a little of it out." So he went to Sea-gull and said, "Give me some of your daylight. You do not need it all and I can use some of it with advantage." 15
- V** But Seagull said, "No. I want it all for myself. What could you do with daylight, you with your coat as black as night?" and he would not give him any of it. So Raven made up his mind that he would have to get some daylight from Seagull by stealth. 20

- VI** Soon afterwards Raven gathered some prickly thorns and burdocks and scattered them on the ground between Seagull's house and the beach where the canoes were lying. Then he went to Seagull's window and cried loudly, "Our canoes are going adrift in the surf. Come quickly and help me to save them." Seagull sprang out of bed and ran half-asleep on his bare feet. 25
- VII** But as he ran to the beach the thorns stuck in his bare flesh, and he howled with pain. He crawled back to his house, saying, "My canoe may go adrift if it pleases; I cannot walk because of the splinters in my feet." 30
- VIII** Raven chuckled to himself, and he moved away, pretending to go to the beach to draw up the canoes. Then he went into Seagull's house. Seagull was still howling with pain; he was sitting crying on the side of his bed and he was trying to pull the thorns from his feet as best he could. 35
- IX** "I will help you," said Raven, "for I have often done this before. I am a very good doctor."
- X** So he took an awl made from whale-bone and he caught hold of Sea-gull's foot, with the pretense of removing the thorns. But instead of taking them out he only pushed them in farther until poor Seagull howled louder than ever. 40
- XI** And Raven said, "It is so dark I cannot see to pull these thorns from your feet. Give me some daylight and I will soon cure you. A doctor must always have a little light."
- XII** So Sea-gull unlocked the box and lifted the cover just a little bit so that a faint gleam of light came out. 45
- XIII** "That is better," said Raven. But instead of picking out the thorns he pushed them in as he had done before, until Seagull howled and kicked in pain. "Why are you so stingy with your light?" snapped Raven. "Do you think I am an owl and that I can see well enough in the darkness to heal your feet? Open the box wide and I will soon make you well." 50
- XIV** So saying he purposely fell heavily against Seagull and knocked the box on the floor. The cover flew open and daylight escaped and spread quickly over all the world. Poor Sea-gull tried his best to lure it back again into the box, but his efforts proved fruitless, for it had gone forever. 55
- XV** Raven said he was very sorry for the accident, but after he had taken all the thorns from Seagull's feet he went home laughing to himself and well pleased because of the success of his trick.

(Adapted from 'How Raven Brought Fire to the Indians', a Canadian folktale)

Questions **31** to **40** are based on Reading Passage 4.

Identify the subject/object that these pronouns refer to in the context of the passage.

31. he (para. II) : \_\_\_\_\_

32. it (para. III) : \_\_\_\_\_

33. them (para. VII) : \_\_\_\_\_

34. this (para. X) : \_\_\_\_\_

35. the accident (para. XVI) : \_\_\_\_\_

For each of the statements from 36 to 40, write

<b>TRUE</b>	If the statement agrees with the information
<b>FALSE</b>	If the statement contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	If there is no information on this

36. Seagull was friends with Raven because he knew Raven would never play tricks on him. \_\_\_\_\_

37. Seagull only used the daylight he kept for his own purposes. \_\_\_\_\_

38. Raven found the prickly thorns and burdocks from his village. \_\_\_\_\_

39. Raven was a very good doctor. \_\_\_\_\_

40. Raven regretted letting all the daylight escape into the world. \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\* END OF QUESTION PAPER \*\*\*