

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

Final Examination

September, 2018

ENGLISH

Answer all questions.

Time allowed: 3hours

QUESTION – I

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

(20 marks)

(A) The software tools of research are typically more abundant than hardware tools in the social sciences. Software is usually thought of as meaning computer programs that tell the hardware what to do, but any tool not related to a physical device can be considered software. Included in this category are published tests and questionnaires.

(B) Often researchers want to gather information related to a general area such as personality or intelligence. For these instances, the use of a standardized test may be the best choice. With already published tests you can be sure of both validity and reliability and can save a lot of time that might otherwise be spent on test construction. Standardized tests can be classified into five main categories: achievement, aptitude, interest, personality, and intelligence.

(C) Achievement tests are designed specifically to measure an individual's previously learned knowledge or ability. They are available for many topic areas related to psychology, education, business, and other fields. Achievement tests require that prior learning take place and that this learning be demonstrated in order to pass.

(D) Aptitude tests attempt to predict an individual's performance in some activity at some point in the future. They do not require any specific prior learning although basic knowledge related to reading and writing is usually required and some preparation, such as studying up on math formulas or sentence structure, can be helpful. A well-known example of this type is the Scholastic Achievement Test (SAT), designed to predict future college performance.

(E) Interest inventories also require only general knowledge but no preparation is needed. These tests look at an individual's subjective interests in order to make predictions about some future behavior or activity. Perhaps the most used interest inventory is the Strong Interest Inventory, which compares interests related to specific careers in order to help guide an individual's career path. Endorsed interests are compared with the interests of successful individuals in various fields and predictions are made regarding the test-taker's fit with the various career fields.

(F) Typically designed to assess and diagnose personality and mental health related disorders, personality tests are used extensively by psychologists in clinical, educational, and business related settings. By far the most widely used test of this type is the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Second Edition (MMPI-2), which compares an individual's responses on a series of true-false items to those suffering from various mental disorders such as depression, schizophrenia, and anxiety. The theory behind the test argues that if you endorse items similar to the items endorsed by those with depression, for example, then the chances that you are also depressed increases.

(G) Intelligence tests could be classified as aptitude tests since they are sometimes used to predict future performance. They could also be classified as personality tests since they can be used to diagnose disorders such as learning disabilities and mental retardation. However, because of their limited scope, we will place them in their own category. The purpose of an intelligence test is to attain a summary score or intelligence quotient (IQ) of an individual's intellectual ability. Scores are compared to each other and can be broken down into different subcategories depending on the intelligence test used. The most commonly used tests of this type are the Wechsler Scales, including the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC), and the Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence (WPPSI).

(H) Self-response questionnaires are a great way to gather large amounts of information in a relatively short amount of time. A questionnaire, similar to a survey you might see on a web page, allows subjects to respond to questions, rate responses, or offer opinions. Their responses can then be used to place them in specific categories or groups or can be compared to other subjects for data analysis. A concern with self-report, however, is the accuracy of the responses. Unlike direct observation, there is no way of knowing if the subject has told the truth or whether or not the question was understood as intended. There are several different methods for gathering information on a questionnaire or survey, including a Likert scale, the Thurstone technique, and the semantic differential. The Likert scale is a popular method used in surveys because it allows the researcher to quantify opinion based items. Questions are typically grouped together and rated or responded to based on a five-point scale. This scale typically ranges in order from one extreme to the other, such as (1) very interested; (2) somewhat interested; (3) unsure; (4) not very interested; and (5) not interested at all. Items that might be rated with this scale representing the subject's level of interest could include a list of careers or academic majors, for example.

Questions 1-8

The reading passage has eight paragraphs **A-H**. *Choose the correct heading for paragraphs from the list of headings below.*

List of Headings

- i Testing acquired knowledge
- ii The way future performance is forecast through testing
- iii The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- iv Software tools in research explained
- v The use of five point scale in testing
- vi A test used to obtain a summary score of an individual's intelligence
- vii The method most widely used by psychologists in various situations
- viii Subjective interests employed to predict future behavior
- ix The different classes of standardized tests
- x The importance of prior learning in tests
- xi Information gathered by self-reporting

1. Paragraph A

3. Paragraph C

6. Paragraph F

2. Paragraph B

4. Paragraph D

7. Paragraph G

5. Paragraph E

8. Paragraph H

Questions 9-10

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

- YES** if the statement agrees with the writer's claims.
NO if the statement contradicts the writer's claims.
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

9. The Wechsler Scales are the only type of intelligence test now used.
10. The Likert Scale ensures greater accuracy than other techniques.

QUESTION – II

(20 marks)

(A) Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. Michelle has decided (buy).....Lizzie a lamp for her new flat.
2. It's not worth me (look).....for a house to buy – they are all too expensive.
3. Paul insisted on the builders (finish).....the job on time.
4. Tania can't afford (pay).....too much for a room in the hostel.
5. Can you imagine (live).....in an apartment on the top floor of a skyscraper?
6. Foster has succeeded in (make).....modern architecture popular in Britain.
7. I adore (visit).....old buildings.
8. I used (work).....in an office just near the Eiffel Tower in Paris.
9. I'm quite good at (share).....accommodation with other students during term-time.
10. The hostel warden made us all (reduce).....noise levels in the evenings.

(B) Match the sentences and join them with "if".

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. The twin had worn different clothes. | I'll try to follow them. |
| 2. You tell me what the instructions say. | You might not be warm enough. |
| 3. People used public transport. | I wouldn't have bought it. |
| 4. You don't wear a sweater. | There would be less pollution. |
| 5. I hadn't seen the product advertised. | We could have told them apart. |

(C) Rewrite each sentence with the word given in brackets by using **must**, **mustn't**, **have to** or **don't have to**.

1. Smoking is forbidden in the office. (You.....)
2. The notice says that it is vital that all workers wear a hard hat on the site. (All workers.....)
3. It is not allowed to take gun into the church. (People.....)

4. At Stamford Ecotours we have established a certain rule for our tour leaders and our customers to conserve the environment and preserve the well-being of local people. (Tour leaders and customers)
5. It's not necessary to go to the bank in the daytime as I can ring them at any time now. (I...)

QUESTION- III

(20 marks)

(A) Complete each sentence using an expression collocated with time from the box in the appropriate form.

find	give	kill	pass	run out of	spend	take	waste
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1. We weren't able to finish the work on our nightshift because we had.....time.
2. Now I work at night I don't.....so much time stuck in traffic.
3. My alarm goes at six o'clock in the morning to.....me time to get ready for work.
4.your time. I can wait for you – there's no hurry.
5. How much of your time is.....worrying about not sleeping?
6. While I was waiting to see the doctor, I.....the time reading a magazine.
7. I don't know how you.....the time to run two businesses.
8. Paola.....her time eating her lunch because she didn't want to rush.
9. Tom was early for the meeting so he.....time by having a coffee.
10. I always.....time in exams and never finish the paper.

(B) Fill in the blank with the right form of phrasal verbs from the box.

give out	make out	pass out	put forward	deal with
make up	set up	take on	take over	check in

1. It was hard tothe cruise ship through the fog.
2. A rival.....the student travel company when it went bankrupt.
3. Can I.....Maria as a suitable replacement for Lisa?
4. My father.....the holiday company in 1987.
5. We'll have to.....extra staff when it's high season.
6. John was asked to.....free tickets to the guests.
7. She.....her face before starting work at the travel agency.
8. Tessa.....after spending all afternoon in the hot sun.
9. We.....two hours early for our flight to Dubi.
10. The company.....the problems faced by shift workers.

QUESTION –IV

(20 marks)

(A) Describe a special occasion when you had an unforgettable time.

You should say:

- what the occasion was
- what you did
- how you felt at the time

and explain what made it unforgettable.

(B) Answer the following questions with complete sense.

1. Is there anything that you particularly bad at doing?
2. What are you looking forward to doing this weekend?
3. Is there a hobby you'd like to take up?
4. What part of your country do you come from?
5. Do/Would you mind living away from home?

QUESTION –V

(20 marks)

Write an *ESSAY* on the following topic.

Computers have changed the way people study.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of using computers as study aids?

THE END