

Bago University
Department of English
Second Semester Examination, September 2019

Third Year (B.A)
English Specialization

Eng 3112
Communicative Skills-6
Time Allowed: (3) Hours

Answer All questions.

I. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Memory is not perfect. Storing a memory and retrieving it later involves both biological and psychological processes. Memories are affected by how a person internalizes events through perceptions, interpretations, and emotions. This can cause a divergence between what is internalized as a memory and what actually happened in reality. It is easier to remember recent events than those further in the past, and the more we repeat or use information, the more likely it is to enter into long-term memory. However, without use, or with the addition of new memories, old memories can decay.

Encoding is the process of converting sensory input into a form able to be processed and stored in the memory. The way memories are encoded is personal; it depends on what information an individual considers to be relevant and useful, and how it relates to the individual's vision of reality. All of these factors impact how memories are prioritized and how accessible they will be when they are stored in long-term memory. Information that is considered less relevant or less useful will be harder to recall than memories that are deemed valuable and important. Memories that are encoded poorly or shallowly may not be recoverable at all.

Memory is not static. Memory is not always perfectly reliable, because it is influenced not only by the actual events it records, but also by other knowledge, experiences, expectations, interpretations, perceptions, and emotions. And memories are not necessarily permanent: they can disappear over time. This process is called forgetting. But why do we forget? The answer is currently unknown.

There are several theories that address why we forget memories and information over time.

Trace Decay Theory- The trace decay theory of forgetting states that all memories fade automatically as a function of time. Under this theory, you need to follow a certain pathway, or trace, to recall a memory. If this pathway goes unused for some amount of time, the memory decays, which leads to difficulty recalling, or the inability to recall, the memory. Rehearsal, or mentally going over a memory, can slow this process. But disuse of a trace will lead to memory decay, which will ultimately cause retrieval failure. This process begins almost immediately if the information is not used: for example, sometimes we forget a person's name even though we have just met them.

Interference Theory- It is easier to remember recent events than those further in the past. Under interference theory, transience occurs because all memories interfere with the ability to recall other memories. "Transience" refers to the general deterioration of a specific memory over time. Transience is caused by proactive and retroactive interference. Proactive interference is when old information inhibits the ability to remember new information, such as when outdated scientific facts interfere with the ability to remember updated facts. Retroactive interference is when new information inhibits the ability to remember old information, such as when hearing recent news figures, then trying to remember earlier facts and figures.

Cue-Dependent Forgetting- When we store a memory, we not only record all sensory data, we also store our mood and emotional state. Our current mood thus will affect the memories that are most effortlessly available to us, such that when we are in a good mood, we recollect good memories, and when we are in a bad mood, we recollect bad ones. This suggests that we are sometimes cued to remember certain things by, for example, our emotional state or our environment.

I. A. Match the following meanings with the underlined words in the passage. There are three extra underlined words.

1. developing into a bad or worse situation
2. development in different ways and so are no longer similar

3. not moving, changing or developing
4. think of something in a particular way or as having a particular quality
5. becomes part of a character

I. B Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. When we use the information repeatedly, what will happen?
2. What kind of factors impact on the priority and accessibility of the memory when they are stored in long-term memory?
3. Why can't we regard memory as reliable?
4. When we don't use the certain pathway for a long time, what will the result be?
5. Describe the difference between proactive interference and retroactive interference.

II. Complete the sentences with words from the box. There are extra words you do not need.

franchise	fortuitous	gorgeous	submit	inhabitants
distorted	swallow	consumers	inhaling	ascertained
fortune	striking	splash	commercial	slogan

1. Myanmar is changing its tourism ----- from "Let the Journey Begin" to "Be Enchanted".
2. Red is a ----- colour so wedding banquets in Japan tend to have red food included.
3. Local residents needed hospital treatment after ----- fumes from the fire.
4. She is a ----- creature in her early twenties with a figure that would make a monk sighs.
5. Applicants interested in applying for the position should ----- their CVs to the Anatomy Department no later than February 15.
6. These personal outlays will ----- up nearly 60 per cent of this year's budget increase.
7. He made a considerable ----- selling waste materials.
8. Once they had ----- that he was not a spy, they agreed to release him.
9. Critics said the speaker not only ----- reality but unfairly criticized one of the city's great success stories.
10. We are conducting a survey of ----- attitudes towards organic food.

III. Fill in the blank with the suitable HOMOPHONES of words in the box.

toad	whale	sure	pray	fowl
------	-------	------	------	------

1. The water gets quite shallow towards the -----.
2. The sailing boat fell ----- of a motor speedboat in mid-river.
3. Homeless young people are easy ----- for drug-dealers and pimps.
4. He parked his car in "No car park" zone, subsequently the police ----- it a way.
5. The women gathered around the coffin and began to ----- as was the custom in the region.

IV. Rearrange the followings into the correct orders.

1. the/ presentation/ don't/ idea/ have/ the/ the/ the/ faintest/ objectives/ of/ about/ chairpersons/ . /
2. depth/ of/ unfortunately/ audience/ completely/ out/ he/ his/ front/ of/ a/ is/ in/ large / . /
3. he/ he/ he/ knows/ is/ has/ about/ although/ what/ drunk/ talking/ certainly/ . /
4. World / is/ a/ of/ on/ every/ information/ history/ of/ mind / he/ War/ . /
5. the/ the/ back/ manager/ names/ of/ of/ his/ his/ all/ employees/ like/ knows/ hand/ . /
6. he/ he/ until/ knows/ practices/ notes/ all/ the/ by/ constantly/ heart/ . /
7. in/ an/ that/ many/ people/ better/ mind/ illusion/ have/ that/ in/ the/ their/ is/ was/ life/ much/ past / . /
8. food / if/ my/ I/ I/ walk/ want/ eat/ to/ spicy/ mind/ go/ for/ a/ or/ empty/ , / . /
9. that/ have/ have/ must/ a/ a/ suspicion/ agenda/ at/ of/ my/ the/ mind/ I/ they/ hidden/ back/ . /
10. expectation/ I/ I/ my/ my/ had/ that/ this/ up/ fixed/ in/ would/ live/ to/ head/ idea/ parents' / . /

10. expectation/ I/ I/ my/ my/ had/ that/ this/ up/ fixed/ in/ would/ live/ to/ head/ idea/ parents'/. /

V. (A) Choose the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence.

1. *Providing/ Even if* the chairperson resigns will we be able to restore the confidence of our members.
2. The strike will never be resolved *even if/ unless* management accepts mediation.
3. My parents are quite delighted with my grades. (*fairly/ completely*)
4. It's *quite* difficult to win the lottery. (*fairly/ completely*)
5. I *advised/ suggested* visiting the cathedral while they're here. It was built in the seventeenth century.

V. (B). Choose the correct word of active or passive voice to complete the conversation.

Catharine: I am harassed by photographers in my every move. I (1) *judged/ am judged* by my appearance, in my everyday activities, when I grab the paper or even when I simply blow my nose and this is hugely damaging to me. I am shown like an object.

Paul: So, these paparazzi (2) *stole/ was stolen* your private life, didn't they?

Catherine: Of course, and I (3) *bemoaned/ was bemoaned* my lost anonymity. You should understand, Paul, that I'd like to (4) *adore/ be adored* for who I am really and not for what (5) *require/ am required* to be.

VI. (A) Change the following sentences into causative "Have" pattern.

1. There is something wrong with my computer. I think I will ask U Kyaw to repair it tomorrow.
2. I don't like the office curtains. I am going to ask my staff to change them.
3. My stereo isn't working properly. It needs cleaning.
4. My uncle sent the pocket money to my bank account on New Year day.
5. We ask the bank manager to check the accounts every month.

VI. (B) Rewrite the following sentences using 'Wishes and regrets' pattern.

1. Myanmar team didn't get gold medal.
It's a pity -----
2. We didn't have a chance to go abroad.
If only we -----
3. I am sorry I can't solve this crossword puzzle.
I should -----
4. We do not have much time to spend our holiday at Chaungtha.
I wish -----
5. Try not to be rude in front of other people.
My biggest regret -----

VI. (C) Rewrite the following sentences into reported speech.

1. Do I have to queue for the boat trip on the Thames?
Mary wanted to know -----
2. "I have finished the letters you asked me to write yesterday," Jill said.
Jill told Lily that -----
3. Father said to him, "No, you can't go to the disco until you are eighteen".
Father forbade him -----
4. "You must stay for lunch because today is your grandfather's birthday, Sarah"
Sarah's grandmother insisted -----
5. Let's have a barbecue party this weekend because we haven't met each other since Kathy's got married.
Liz offered -----

VII. Describe your opinion on "Lending money to a friend can harm the friendship". Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion. Write not more than 250 words.
