UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

PEPERIKSAAN SEMESTER DISEMBIR SESI 1987/88

KURSUS : BI1013 BASIC ENGLISH
TARIKH : 12 APRIL 1988 (SELASA)
MASA : 2.00 - 4.30 PETANG (2½ JAM)
TEMPAT : PERPUSTAKAAN

ARAHAN AM

1. Kertas soalan ini mengandungi dua (2) Bahagian:
   Section I : READING
   Section II : GRAMMAR
dalam sepuluh (10) muka surat yang bercetak.

2. Anda dikehendaki menjawab SEMUA soalan.

3. Tulis jawapan anda pada ruangan yang disediakan di atas kertas soalan.

NO. MATRIK : ________ NO. KAD PENGENALAN: ________

PROGRAM : ______________________________
SECTION I : READING

A. Directions: Read the following short paragraphs and answer the questions that follow. **CIRCLE** the best answer.

1) The early expansion of the sugar industry was based on the cane transported from two different parts of the Orient, first from India and second from the islands of the Southwest Pacific. From India, sugar cane was carried through the western regions of Asia into Arabia and later into the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It was established in Sicily in 703 A.D. and was carried to Spain in 755 A.D. As early as 1150 A.D., Spain had at least 75,000 acres of cane. During this early period, sugar cane was grown largely to supply local wants. The Crusades were partly responsible for the further expansion and improvement of the sugar industry and for interesting Europeans in the use of sugar.

1. It appears that sugar cane was first grown in
   A) Europe  
   B) the Orient  
   C) Arabia  
   D) Sicily

2. Sugar cane was first introduced into Spain in
   A) 703 A.D.  
   B) 755 A.D.  
   C) 1150 A.D.  
   D) 1419 A.D.

3. In the twelfth century, most cane was grown
   A) for exportation  
   B) for industrial uses  
   C) for sale in the large market cities  
   D) for local use

4. One thing that caused the sugar industry to shift westward was
   A) the favourable climate of the Orient  
   B) better means of transportation  
   C) the Crusades  
   D) that cane came from different parts of the Orient
5. Cane was transported
   A) from the islands of the Southwest Pacific, to India, to Asia, to Arabia, and then to Spain.
   B) from the islands of the Southwest Pacific, to the western regions of Asia, and then to the countries near the Mediterranean.
   C) from India to the islands of the Southwest Pacific, to Asia, into Arabia and then to the countries bordering the Mediterranean.
   D) from India to Asia, into Arabia, and then to the countries on the border of the Mediterranean.

ii) The surprisingly abundant life of the Black Sea is confined to the upper layers; the deeper and especially the bottom waters are devoid of oxygen and are often permeated with hydrogen sulphide.

6. The Black Sea waters
   A) are devoid of life
   B) are always permeated by hydrogen sulphide
   C) have life only in the upper layers
   D) have life only in the lower layers

7. The sentence suggests that
   A) observers are surprised at how little life exists in the Black Sea
   B) hydrogen sulphide is necessary to life
   C) oxygen is necessary to life
   D) both oxygen and hydrogen sulphide are necessary to life

8. The bottom waters of the Black Sea
   A) have no oxygen
   B) have large amounts of oxygen
   C) have little oxygen
   D) have no hydrogen sulphide

iii) In what now seem like the prehistoric times of computer history, the early post-war era, there was a quite widespread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later, as computers are relieving us of more and more routine tasks in business and in our personal lives, we are faced with a less dramatic but also less foreseen problem.
People tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to change their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction.

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone awry. Questioning and routine double checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in pre-computer days. Maybe each computer should come with the following warning: for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

9. What is the main purpose of this passage?
   A) To look back to the early days of computers.
   B) To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.
   C) To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.
   D) To warn against a mentally lazy attitude towards computers.

10. According to the passage, initial concerns about computers were that they might
    A) lead us into the post-war era
    B) be quite widespread
    C) take control
    D) take over routine tasks

11. The passage recommends those dealing with computers to
    A) be reasonably skeptical about them
    B) check all their answers
    C) substitute them for basic thinking
    D) use them for business purposes only

12. An "internal computer" is
    A) a computer used exclusively by one company for its own problems.
    B) a person's source of knowledge and the ability to process it.
    C) the most up-to-date in-house computer a company can buy.
    D) a computer from the post-war era which is very reliable.
13. The passage suggests that the present-day problem with regard to computers is
A) challenging
B) psychological
C) dramatic
D) malfunctioning

14. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would disapprove of
A) computer science courses in high schools
B) businessmen and women who use pocket calculators
C) maintenance checks on computers
D) companies which depend exclusively on computers for decision-making

15. "awry" in line (18) can best be replaced by
A) wrong
B) altered
C) away
D) crooked

B. Directions: Read the paragraph, then write what each underlined word or phrase refers to in the blanks below.

1) The Museum of Natural History spent four years arranging its \( \frac{3}{4} \) extraordinary exhibition of more than 500 pieces of ancient gold from Colombia. But those \( \frac{2}{3} \) few years are a brief time compared with the decades archeologists have spent digging for and studying gold artifacts. And all that time is short when compared with the many centuries prehistoric Indians practised their craftsmanship and artistry to create these \( \frac{1}{5} \) treasures.
For over a hundred years Japan has consistently spent large sums of money and considerable human resources in an effort to obtain technology. Her ability to negotiate has been strengthened by the fact that most of the technology she wanted was not very secret. Japan's position has also been strengthened by the fact that her internal market was large, so that access to this market could be offered to multinational companies as an incentive for them to grant licences. Besides, Japan's work force was literate and disciplined, so it was capable of applying the information it acquired. Finally, the American and European companies, who were potential licensors, felt that the Japanese companies might take a large share of the world market if they were not limited by licensing agreements.
SECTION II : GRAMMAR

A. Directions: Fill in each blank with a suitable word.

A survey of almost any college campus will reveal that the male student fall into three groups according to the way they dress. The first group contains those who dress only to suit (1). They are either ignorant of (2) current fashions or they just (3) not care. Their clothes are (4) extension of their personalities. In (5) category are the students who (6) for class dressed in blue (7) and leather jackets or shorts (8) boots. The second group conforms to (9) current fashions. Men in this (10) wear everything at the same (11), and they wear it all (12) time. No matter what the (13), they attempt to look as (14) they have just stepped out (15) an advertisement. The final group (16) college male students is composed (17) those who combine the main (18) of the first two groups. (19) are aware of the fashions, (20) maintain their individuality by (21) the current trend to their (22) personalities. They are aware of (23) is correct and use this (24), but they also take into (25) their personal tastes. They wear (26) that not only look good (27) them (28) but also are appropriate (29) the occasion. These students are (30) ones who are really well dressed. (31) (30 marks)
B. Directions: In the following passage, the words or phrases that are underlined and numbered may contain errors. Where necessary, choose the best replacement from the alternatives given on the right. **CIRCLE** your answer.

Sometimes a person's social status can determine his food habits. Only the rich ate white rice in some Asia countries. In Hawaii, people are found white rice available to all. It was lower on nutritional value than whole grain rice but they continued using it because it indicated higher, socially status. Food can give emotionally satisfaction. This is why some people eat a lot when they feel unhappy. Some people

1. A) can determine  
   B) can be determined  
   C) NO CHANGE

2. A) to eat  
   B) eating  
   C) NO CHANGE

3. A) Asia  
   B) Asian  
   C) NO CHANGE

4. A) find  
   B) are find  
   C) NO CHANGE

5. A) low on nutrition  
   B) lower in nutritional  
   C) NO CHANGE

6. A) are continued  
   B) will continue  
   C) NO CHANGE

7. A) to using  
   B) to be used  
   C) NO CHANGE

8. A) higher social  
   B) higher socially  
   C) NO CHANGE

9. A) can gave emotion  
   B) can give emotional  
   C) NO CHANGE

10. A) is why,  
     B) - is why  
     C) NO CHANGE

11. A) unhappily  
     B) inhappy  
     C) NO CHANGE
are drunk more milk when they are away from home because milk is tied to memories from home and mother.

The nutritive value of food is not affect by the fertility of a soil. Those who says that the use of organical fertilizer is only way to grow highly value food is wrong.

12. A) drink
   B) are been drinking
   C) NO CHANGE

13. A) at
   B) of
   C) NO CHANGE

14. A) be not affected
   B) is not affected
   C) NO CHANGE

15. A) soils
   B) the soil
   C) NO CHANGE

16. A) say
   B) are said
   C) NO CHANGE

17. A) organic
   B) organically
   C) NO CHANGE

18. A) only the
   B) the only
   C) NO CHANGE

19. A) grow high
   B) growing high
   C) NO CHANGE

20. A) are wrong
   B) is wrongly
   C) NO CHANGE

(20 marks)
C. Directions: Change the following to reported speech.

1. Joe: How long will it take you to fix the car?
2. Repairman: It's hard to tell. Sometimes I find the problem right away and sometimes it may take an hour or two.
3. Joe: Should I wait or come back later?
4. Repairman: It's probably better to come back later.
5. Joe: Can you get it fixed by this evening?
6. Repairman: I don't see any problem. I should have it ready by three. But you had better call before you come.
7. Joe: Okay. Thanks a lot.

1. Joe asked the repairman

2. ____________________________________________________

3. ____________________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________________

5. ____________________________________________________

6. ____________________________________________________

7. ____________________________________________________

(11 marks)
D. **Directions**: Rewrite the following paragraphs in the passive.

i) The Technology Minister officially opened the Tech '88 Exhibition today. The organizers are holding the exhibition at Tsukuba City. They expect it to attract at least two million visitors.

ii) We don't always send a person who commits a crime to prison. If he has committed a minor offence, we may release him from detention and allow him to remain in the community. We usually give this type of punishment to young people. We call it probation.

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(9 marks)