



**UNIVERSITI ISLAM ANTARABANGSA
SULTAN ABDUL HALIM MU'ADZAM SHAH
(UniSHAMS)**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SESI 2017/DIS (2)
FINAL EXAMINATION SESSION 2017/DEC (2)**

NAMA KURSUS (<i>COURSE NAME</i>)	:	ENGLISH 2
KOD KURSUS (<i>COURSE CODE</i>)	:	UBE122
PROGRAM (<i>PROGRAMME</i>)	:	API & ASP
TEMPOH (<i>DURATION</i>)	:	3 JAM 00 MINIT
PENSYARAH (<i>LECTURER</i>)	:	MOHD. NAJIB HAMDY BIN AHMAD

ARAHAN (*INSTRUCTIONS*) :

1. Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **17** helaian bercetak termasuk muka hadapan.
This question paper consists of 17 printed pages including the cover page.
2. Calon dikehendaki menjawab **SEMUA** soalan di dalam **KERTAS SOALAN** ini.
Candidates are required to answer ALL questions in THIS QUESTION PAPER.
3. Pada akhir peperiksaan, serahkan kertas soalan dan jawapan.
At the end of the examination, please submit the question and answer papers.
4. Pastikan anda menulis nama, nombor matrik, nombor kad pengenalan dan kumpulan pada kertas soalan.
Please write down your name, matric number, IC @ passport number, and group on the question paper.

NO. MATRIK :
MATRIC NUMBER

KUMPULAN: _____
GROUP

NO. KAD PENGENALAN :
I/C @ PASSPORT NUMBER

NAMA PELAJAR: _____
STUDENT'S NAME:

**JANGAN BUKA BUKU SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU
DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO**

PART 1: READING COMPREHENSION (35 MARKS)

PASSAGE 1

A. **Read** the passage below and answer ALL the questions that follow. (10 marks)

In the years after the Civil War, most American painters received their training in Europe, the majority studying in the French schools at Paris or Barbizon, and a smaller number in Germany at Munich and Dusseldorf. The teaching of the Barbizon school, which stressed the use of colour and the creation of an impression or a mood influenced many American artists. One group of American painters led by James McNeil Whistler and John Singer Sargent, expatriated themselves from the American scene and settled in Europe. Whistler, who is often ranked as the greatest genius in the history of American art, was a versatile and industrious artist who was equally proficient in several media – oil, watercolour, etching, and with several themes – portraits, and his so-called “nocturnes”, impressionistic sketches of moonlight on water and other scenes. He was one of the first to appreciate the beauty of Japanese colour prints and to introduce Oriental concepts into Western art.

1. For a period after the Civil War the majority of American painters
 - A. painted the impressionist style
 - B. studied art in Europe
 - C. used striking colour in their work
 - D. were influenced by the Barbizon school

2. According to the passage, one group of American painters
 - A. copied the style of Whistler and Sargent
 - B. left America never to return
 - C. were unaffected by the European style of painting
 - D. turned their back on American art tradition

3. From the passage we are led to believe that Whistler
 - A. produced a large number of pictures
 - B. was the most proficient in impressionistic sketches
 - C. did much of his painting at night
 - D. combined several media and themes in his painting

4. Whistler was one of the Western painters who
- A. admire Japanese oil
 - B. start producing Japanese sketches
 - C. become interested in Japanese painting
 - D. use Japanese ideas in his work
5. The main theme of this passage is:
- A. the influence of Oriental art on Whistler
 - B. the American painter's influence in Europe
 - C. the influence of European art on American painters
 - D. Whistler's influence on Japanese art²².

B. **Choose** either **TRUE** or **FALSE** (5 marks)

6. After the Civil War, most French painters went for training in Europe. (_____)
7. John Singer introduced Japanese color prints in Western Art. (_____)
8. Barbizon school is famous for their art training. (_____)
9. Whistler and Singer moved from America and settled in Europe. (_____)
10. They got married and died in Europe. (_____)

PASSAGE 2

A. Choose the best answer based on the passage below. (10 marks)

David Hempleman-Adams was born in the railway town of Swindon, Wiltshire in 1956. When he was 9 years old, his parents divorced and he had to make a big decision. Should he live with his father or move to a small village with his mother. He loved country life and being in the fresh air.

He became interested in climbing. He climbed in the Welsh mountains, in North America, and in 1981, he climbed Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. His dream was to climb Everest, and he did it in 1993. Everest was not enough and David wanted other challenges. He wanted to climb the highest peaks in all seven continents, and to walk to the North and South poles. He fell through the ice and was attacked by a polar bear. He succeeded in all his challenges. On 29 April, 1998, he became the first man in history to complete the so-called 'impossible grand slam' of peaks and Poles.

Not satisfied, he took up ballooning and broke three more records. In 2000, he ballooned solo to the North Pole, in 2003, he crossed the Atlantic, and in 2007 he broke the world altitude record. In 2004, David's amazing achievements were recognized worldwide in New York. Astronaut Buzz Aldrin presented him with the Explorer' Club medal. He was a world hero.

11. When was David Hemplement –Adams born?
 - A. in 1856
 - B. in 1956
 - C. in 2056
 - D. in 1756

12. Why did he become interested in climbing?
 - A. He loved his mother
 - B. He dreamed of climbing Mount Everest
 - C. He liked country life and fresh air
 - D. He lived in a small village

13. What was his ambition?
 - A. To climb the highest peaks in all seven continents
 - B. He wanted challenges
 - C. He loved to meet the polar bear
 - D. He wanted to be a hero

14. What is 'impossible grand slam'?
- A. Able to conquer mountains and oceans
 - B. Able to ballooning solo to North Pole
 - C. Broke world records
 - D. Conquered mountain peaks and poles
15. What is a suitable sub-heading for paragraph 2?
- A. His dreams and achievements
 - B. His missions and dreams
 - C. His accomplishments
 - D. His ambitions

B. Choose either TRUE or FALSE

(5 marks)

16. He lived with his father. (_____)
17. In 1981 he climbed Mount Everest. (_____)
18. In 2000 he ballooned solo to the North Pole. (_____)
19. David's achievements were recognized worldwide in 2008. (_____)
20. He married and has three daughters. (_____)

PASSAGE 3

A. Read the passage below and answer ALL the questions that follow. (7 marks)

Eu Tong Sen was born in Penang in 1877. He was the son of Eu Kong, one of the early Chinese tin miners in Perak and owner of a fast expanding herbal medicine business. He was sent to China to be educated, and returned to Malaya in 1891. Following the sudden and *untimely* death of his father at the age of 38, he was forced to take over the management of all the family business as soon as he came of age.

The burden was entirely his. There was no one else with whom he could share it. His only brother, one of the 1872 'Heroes of the Chinese Revolution', had died at a comparatively early age. Also, it was against tradition in those days for his sister to help in the family business.

Fortunately, young Eu proved to have 'the Midas touch'. By the time he was 30, he had expanded his inheritance beyond all expectations. He soon became a leading tin miner. He owned a dozen tin mines in Perak and Selangor. He had rubber estates all over the peninsula, and many other business interests as well. In the years that follow, his business empire continued to flourish and grow, eventually stretching from Malaya to Hong Kong and Canton. He was popularly thought to be one of the wealthiest man in Malaya then. He was a compulsive builder and Eu's residences are liberally scattered from Penang to Hong Kong. It was Eu's habit to spend a few months of the year in each of the cities and towns where he had his business. In the early days of the twentieth century, travel between this far-flung centres was a time consuming and often difficult. So, he decided to build a residence in each location to enjoy the comforts of home wherever he might be. As a wealthy young man, he had travelled extensively in Europe. He had developed an admiration for the western way of life. The designs of his homes are a reflection of this.

Adapted from:

The Asia Magazine April 25th 1982 by Arthur Hullet

21. The word *untimely* as used in the first paragraph can best be replaced with
- A. unhappy
 - B. unpleasant
 - C. unexpected
 - D. unnecessary
22. Which of the following is not true of Eu Tong Sen?
- A. he was educated in China and returned to Malaya in 1891.
 - B. he was a leading Chinese tin miner in Perak and Selangor.
 - C. he had a brother who was a hero of the 1872 China Revolution.
 - D. he controlled the family business immediately after his father's death.

23. In the second paragraph the word burden can best be replaced with
- A. pain
 - B. problem
 - C. hardship
 - D. responsibility
24. It was not possible for a sister to help in family business because
- A. she was too young to help at that time
 - B. she had no experience in such activities
 - C. it was too soon after the Chinese Revolution
 - D. it was not the proper thing to do in those days
25. Which of the following does not support the writer's statement that Eu Tong Sen had "the Midas touch"?
- A. He had a dozen tin mines in Perak and Selangor.
 - B. He had acquired rubber estates throughout Malaya.
 - C. He had expected his inheritance to expand many times over.
 - D. He had numerous businesses in Hong Kong, Canton and Malaya
26. Eu Tong Sen was regarded as a compulsive builder because
- A. he had built up his father's herbal medicine business
 - B. he had helped to develop the tin industry in Perak
 - C. he had built houses and places where he had his businesses
 - D. he had built plans to expand his businesses in the major cities
27. It was necessary for Eu Tong Sen to spend several months a year in various cities and towns because
- A. he had his businesses to attend to
 - B. he loved to travel abroad annually
 - C. he wanted to maintain his image as a wealthy man
 - D. he had homes scattered all over South and East Asia

PASSAGE 4

- A. **Read** the following passage carefully and answer ALL the questions that follow. (8 marks)

In Kelantan there is thriving shop in Kota Bharu selling songket garments and articles made of songket. Its owner is Tengku Zaharah. There is a loom in the shop, more an item of display than anything else, for the sake of tourists and songket enthusiasts. The main centre of activity is in a large rambling house, in a little village, Kampung Nik Mat, just a few miles outside Kota Bharu. This is where the actual weaving is done. Tengku Zaharah is an accomplished weaver herself, but being the owner leaves her no time for it. So she employs about seventy workers- weavers and unskilled workers. The former do the weaving, and the latter do the washing, dyeing and drying. As the weavers, mostly housewives and village girls do their work, Tengku Zaharah shuttles back and forth between the shop, which is also her home upstairs, and Kampung Nik Mat.

Songket weaving is difficult and complicated, requiring skill and dedication. Most songket weavers have not attended courses in weaving. Their skill is born from years of learning from family members, particularly their mothers. They must be prepared to work long hours. Tengku Zaharah was taught the skills of weaving from her step-mother, who was a well-known weaver before Tengku Zaharah's father married her. When Tengku Zaharah's own mother died, a love for songket brought the two close together. A cousin, Tengku Suhaila, helped her to set up her business.

Tengku Zaharah's problems are getting workers, both skilled and unskilled. "They come and go, especially the skilled ones. Weavers are so unreliable". The Tengku sometimes regretfully rejects orders because she knows her weavers cannot cope. Being housewives they have their household chores and family matters to attend to.

Tengku Zaharah would like to get village girls and train them to be weavers but this is difficult because young girls would rather seek jobs in factories or offices in town rather than stay in their village. Whatever her problems, Tengku Zaharah is committed to songket weaving, it is both an interest and a business concern. Her immediate plan is to open a branch in Kuala Lumpur. Eventually she hopes to send her songket pieces to London through the help of relatives and good friends abroad. If this is successful, she hopes to sell her product in Paris. As she says, "if something is beautiful, people will appreciate it, anywhere in the world."

Adapted from:

The Kelantan Songket Weavers

28. Tengku Zaharah does not do the actual weaving herself because
- A. she is too busy
 - B. she employs workers to do it
 - C. she does not know how to weave
 - D. she does not live in Kampung Nik Mat

29. The word accomplished as used in the passage means
- A. famous
 - B. expert
 - C. artistic
 - D. enthusiastic
30. Which of the following processes is done by the skilled workers?
- A. Dyeing
 - B. Drying
 - C. Weaving
 - D. Washing
31. A weaver is NOT required to
- A. work long hours
 - B. do complicated work
 - C. show great dedication
 - D. be trained at a school
32. The word two as used in the passage refers to
- A. Tengku Zaharah and her cousin
 - B. Tengku Zaharah and her mother
 - C. Tengku Zaharah and her father
 - D. Tengku Zaharah and her step-mother
33. From paragraph 3, we can conclude that
- A. only some orders are accepted
 - B. household chores are neglected
 - C. weavers are responsible workers
 - D. only skilled workers are employed
34. Where does Tengku Zaharah hope to set up her next stop?
- A. Paris
 - B. London
 - C. Kota Bharu
 - D. Kuala Lumpur

35. Tengku Suhaila is Tengku Zaharah's

- A. bestfriend
- B. cousin
- C. sister in-law
- D. neighbour

PART 2: CORRECT USAGE (45 MARKS)

A. **Complete** the text with appropriate words. (15 marks)

My father was a knowledgeable man who spoke fluent English. He stopped attending school after Form 3 (1) _____ started working as a school gardener to help support his family. However, (2) _____ did not stop learning. He was always interested in reading up and learning (3) _____ new things. Besides being (4) _____ avid newspaper reader, he never (5) _____ for work without first stopping by the book shop in town. In the evening, at home, he liked to wind down (6) _____ a storybook from his collection of books and magazines. Eventually, his reading habit rubbed off on us, (7) _____ children. We all grew up (8) _____ books.

Whenever we had schoolwork which we (9) _____ not understand, he would step in and help (10) _____. It was convenient since he did not earn much for us to send us for tuition classes. He was (11) _____ good in mathematics too. I still remember the day

(12) _____ back from school crying. The maths teacher was very fierce and I was too scared to approach her to ask about a math problem. My father taught me (13) _____ and from that day on, I was hooked on mathematics.

Now a mathematics teacher myself, I would look back to that day and silently (14) _____ my father for imparting his knowledge to me and everything else that he has done (15) _____.

1.
 - A. that
 - B. but
 - C. so
 - D. to

2.
 - A. and
 - B. him
 - C. his
 - D. he

3. A. of
 B. for
 C. with
 D. about

4. A. a
 B. an
 C. the
 D. -

5. A. left
 B. leave
 C. leaves
 D. leaving

6. A. through
 B. with
 C. by
 D. at

7. A. he
 B. his
 C. her
 D. their

8. A. love
 B. loves
 C. loved
 D. loving

9. A. do
 B. may
 C. could
 D. should

10. A. we
 B. us
 C. me
 D. him

- 11. A. too
B. quite
C. much
D. slightly
- 12. A. come
B. comes
C. came
D. coming
- 13. A. more patient
B. most patient
C. patiently
D. patient
- 14. A. thank
B. thanks
C. thanked
D. thanking
- 15. A. about
B. to
C. for
D. against

B. **Complete** the comparative and superlative with the correct form of the adjectives. (5 marks)

	Comparative	Superlative
16. dear	dearest	_____
17. interesting	_____	most interesting
18. brilliant	more brilliant	_____
19. previous	more previous	_____
20. proud	_____	proudest

C. Write the **present continuous tense** of the verbs in the brackets. (5 marks)

Example : Ahmed _____ (**watch**) television since 8 o'clock in the morning.
Ahmed **is watching** television since 8 o'clock in the morning.

21. The fishermen _____ (pull) a net laden with fish into their boat.
22. William and Ann _____ (go) to Karambunai, Sabah for their honeymoon.
23. The organisers _____ (announce) the winners of the drawing competition.
24. The woman _____ (speak) in front of a large audience with confidence.
25. Min Min _____ (babysit) her younger sister while her parents are out.

D. Fill in the blanks with the **simple past tense** form of the verbs in the brackets. (5 marks)

Example: Fay _____ (**forget**) to drink a glass of milk last night.
Fay **forgot** to drink a glass of milk last night.

26. The bell _____ (ring) early yesterday, didn't it?
27. Pat said she _____ (will) help me with my project.
28. We _____ (have) nasi lemak for breakfast this morning.
29. The plane to London _____ (take) off a few minutes ago.
30. I _____ (go) home early yesterday because I was not feeling well.

E. **Complete** the sentences with the correct words in the brackets. (5 marks)

- 31. Victor and Harry will _____ today. (meet/meat)
- 32. Don't _____ the mirror! (break/brake)
- 33. The boys are going to _____ in the afternoon. (sale/sail)
- 34. Mother _____ with exhaustion. (side/sighed)
- 35. I heard the old man _____ with pain. (grown/groan)

F. With the help of the words provided, make sentences using the **simple future tense**. (5 marks)

Example: Kim – leave – Paris – tomorrow.
Kim will leave for Paris tomorrow.

36. My grandmother – celebrate – 80th birthday – next Sunday

37. I – wash – my – school shoes – later

38. Our teacher – return – our test papers – Friday

39. Puan Siti – go – market – after breakfast

40. I – return – library book – later

G. **Spot the errors** and rewrite the correct sentence in the space provided. (5 marks)

Example: Mia is **the beautiful** girl in the school.

Mia is **the most beautiful** girl in the school.

41. Encik Amin is the taller man in his office.

42. Sungai Pahang is the long river in West Malaysia.

43. My sister is swimming at the most deep part of the pool.

44. I got the worse marks in class in the last exam.

45. Imran wears thickest glasses because he cannot see very well.
