



**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SESI 2017/JUN(3)
FINAL EXAMINATION SESSION 2017/JUN(3)**

NAMA KURSUS (COURSE NAME)	:	ENGLISH 3
KOD KURSUS (COURSE CODE)	:	UBE232
PROGRAM (PROGRAMME)	:	API/ ASC/ ASP
TEMPOH (DURATION)	:	3 HOURS
PENSYARAH (LECTURER)	:	BUSYRA HAYATI BINTI MD. AKHIR/ NAZIHAH BINTI RUSLI/ UMMI SALMI BINTI ISMAIL

ARAHAN (INSTRUCTIONS) :

1. Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **12** helaian bercetak termasuk muka hadapan.
*This question paper consists of **12** printed pages including the cover page.*
2. Calon dikehendaki menjawab **SEMUA** soalan untuk Bahagian 1, 2, dan 3 dalam **kertas soalan ini**.
*Candidates are required to answer **ALL** questions in Part 1, 2 and 3 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 (30 MARKS)

Passage 1

TV

- 1 Televisions show sounds and pictures. They get data from cables, discs, or over the air signals. They turn this data into sounds and images. People watch news and shows on them. You probably call them TVs.
- 2 John Baird made the first TV in 1925. It had one colour. It could only show 30 lines. This was just enough room for a face. It didn't work well, but it was a start.
- 3 The first TV station was set up in 1928. It was in New York. Few people had TVs. The broadcasts were not meant to be watched. They showed a Felix the Cat doll for two hours a day. The doll spun around on a record player. They were experimenting. It took many years to get it right.
- 4 By the end of the 1930s, TVs were working well. America got its first taste at the 1939 World's Fair. This was one of the biggest events ever. There were 200 small, black and white TVs set up around the fair. The U.S. President gave a speech over the TVs. The TVs were only five inches big but the people loved it.
- 5 They wanted TVs. But World War II was going on during this time. Factories were busy making guns and bombs. When the war was over, TV spread across the country.
- 6 By 1948 there were 4 big TV networks in America. They aired their shows from 8 to 11 each night. Local shows were aired at other times. Most of the time, nothing was shown at all. TV was not "always on" like it is now.
- 7 Colour TVs came out in 1953. They cost too much money for most. Also, shows were aired in black and white. By 1965, colour TVs were cheaper. TV stations started airing shows in colour. People had to switch if they wanted to see the shows.
- 8 Now most TVs are high definition. This means that they have many lines on them. This makes the image clear. TVs have come a long way since Baird's 30 line set. High def TVs have 1080 lines. There are state of the art sets called 4K TVs. These TVs have 3,840 lines. Some people watch TV in 3D. I wonder what they will come up with next. Smell-o-vision anyone?

A. **Circle** the best answer based on the passage above. (7 marks)

1. When did colour TVs come out?

- A. 1925
- B. 1953
- C. 1939
- D. 1965

2. Which was **NOT** true about the first TV?
 - A. It could only show one colour.
 - B. It only had 30 lines.
 - C. It did not have sound.
 - D. It did not work well.

3. Why did the first TV station only show Felix the Cat for two hours a day?
 - A. They were running tests.
 - B. Felix the Cat had been a big radio star.
 - C. Felix the cat was really popular.
 - D. Felix the cat was the only show that they had.

4. Which of these events slowed the spread of TVs?
 - A. The World's Fair in 1939.
 - B. The Civil War.
 - C. The election of the U.S president.
 - D. World War II.

5. What is the author's main purpose in writing this?
 - A. He is trying to explain how a TV works.
 - B. He is telling readers how TVs became popular.
 - C. He is describing the history of the TV.
 - D. He is trying to get people to watch more TV.

6. Why did many families switch to colour TVs in 1965?
 - A. Colour TVs cost a lot of money.
 - B. Many TV shows were only shown in colour.
 - C. Colour TVs came out in 1965.
 - D. World War II ended and the troops returned home.

7. Why was 1939 an important year for TV?
 - A. Many Americans were introduced to TV.
 - B. The first colour TV was released.
 - C. The first TV station began broadcasting.
 - D. John Baird created the first TV.

Passage 2

A Phone Call That Changed the World

- 1 Once the mobile phone was an oversized luxury item, now it's a pocket –sized Mini –computer.
- 2 The first mobile phone call was made on April 3, 1973, by Martin Cooper, an American Engineer, while he was walking along a street in New York City. People stopped and stared in amazement. Martin's phone was like a brick. It was over 20 cm long and weighed 1.3 kilograms. The battery lasted only thirty-six minutes.

Fact File

- Today, mobile phones are owned by almost six billion people worldwide. In the UK, 30 million are sold every year.
- The first text message was sent in 1989. Last year 6.1 trillion texts were sent worldwide.
- Camera phones have been sold since 2002.
- 'Smartphones' were introduced in 2007. The mobile phone had become a multimedia gadget.
- Over the years a multitude of amazing features have been added, including web browsing, email, MP3 players, video, and camera.
- In 2008, Apple's iPhone had 500 applications (apps). Now there are over 500, 000 apps.
- The most expensive mobile is the Goldstriker iPhone 4s Elite Gold. It is made of 24ct gold and decorated with over 550 diamonds. It costs £6 million.
- 100 million mobile phones are thrown away every year.
- Some people believe that before long all landline telephones will be replaced by mobile phones.

A. **Read** the passage and answer the questions. (3 marks)

1. Who made the first mobile phone call?

2. When did he make it?

3. How was the phone different from mobiles today?

B. **Read** the *Fact File*. Correct the false information in these sentences. (5 marks)

1. 30 million phones are sold worldwide every year.

2. The first text message was sent in the 1990s.

3. Apple's iPhone now has over a million apps.

4. The most expensive phone costs £6,000.

5. We throw away nearly a million mobile phones a year.

Passage 3

1 Children do not know the value of money. They have to be first taught how to manage money. Thus, they have to be trained and supervised by their parents on how they should spend their pocket money in daily life.

2 Education begins at an early stage even before the children start going to school. A toddler will not understand the value of money. That is why parents must teach them that a second ice-cream is unnecessary if he has already had one. It is not an easy thing to see the child cry, but parents must not give in **to unreasonable demands**. A child must be made to understand that having enough is sufficient and anything more is greed. Children will soon learn the idea.

3 As the child starts to go to school, parents should be wise in determining the amount of money that should be given according to the children's needs. They should only give the amount required and not more than that.

4 Parents also must be firm when they give out pocket money. It is difficult to watch children spend evenings gloomily and sulking because of less pocket money. Still the parents should be firm in this area. They should not let their children take advantage of them. Obviously, as time passes by, the children will tend to be more cautious at their way of spending and begin to save up money for the future.

A. **Read** the following statements. **Write** T (True) or F (False). (5 marks)

- 1. It is important that the children spend the money in school.
- 2. Parents should not buy too much of anything for their children.
- 3. After the age of seven, a child can have any amount of money.
- 4. Parents may consider a reasonable request for money.
- 5. Greed should not be encouraged in children.

B. **Read** the text again to find the answers to the following questions. (4 marks)

- 1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- 2. Why do you think that parents must be firm towards their children with regard to money?

- 3. What does the writer mean by the phrase **unreasonable demands** in the passage?

- 4. How can a person manage money?

C. **Match** the words and their meaning. (6 marks)

toddler cautious gloomily expenditure granted greed
excited careless adult

	Meanings	Words
a.	agreed	
b.	spending	
c.	a child who learned to walk	
d.	careful	
e.	sorrowfully	
f.	excessive for wealth	

PART 2: CORRECT USAGE (50 MARKS)

A. **Fill** in the blanks with the infinitive or the –ing form of the verbs in the brackets. (8 marks)

1. I hope _____ (go) abroad.
2. She loves _____ (dance).
3. They want _____ (go) for a walk.
4. I'd like _____ (see) you very soon.
5. We're thinking of _____ (change) our car.
6. I'm looking forward to _____ (hear) from you soon.
7. I meant _____ (buy) some stamps yesterday, but I forgot.
8. We tried _____ (catch) the 9 o'clock train, but we arrived too late.

B. **Fill** in the blanks with a comparative or superlative adjective to complete the following paragraph. (7 marks)

Ms. Johansson has two children, Camellia and Stephanie. Camellia thinks she is (1) _____ (smart) than Stephanie, but she's not. Stephanie thinks she is (2) _____ (pretty) than Camellia, but she's not. Both of her children think they are (3) _____ (good) than their sister. They think that they are the (4) _____ (talented) among the siblings. Ms. Johansson has to remind her children that she is the (5) _____ (intelligent) person in the family. Even though she is the (6) _____ (short) person in the family, she is the (7) _____ (sweet).

C. **Complete** the text with the phrasal verbs below. Put them in the correct tense. (7marks)

check in get on get off (2x) break down take off turn back

John and David's flight home from Amsterdam was at nine in the morning. They had arranged to meet with John's friend Mark at half past six but Mark arrived at the hotel almost half an hour late that, however, was just the beginning of their problems. On the way from the hotel to the airport, their car (1) _____ in the middle of a busy intersection, causing a traffic jam. Then, David realised that he had left his mobile phone in the hotel, but it was too late for them to (2) _____.

When they arrived at the airport, they had just enough time to (3) _____, go through passport control and security check and (4) _____ the plane. The plane (5) _____ very shortly after that and eight hours later, they landed in New York, but they couldn't (6) _____ the plane because there was a problem on the runway. They felt a jet lag and finally, forty-five minutes after landing, they (7) _____.

D. **Change** the verb into past simple and present perfect tense. (10 marks)

Since computers were first introduced to the public in the early 1980's, technology (1) _____ (change) a great deal. The first computers (2) _____ (be) simple machines designed for basic tasks. They (3) _____ (have, not) much memory and they were not very powerful. Early computers were often quite expensive and customers often (4) _____ (pay) thousands of dollars for machines which actually did very little. Most computers were separate, individual machines used mostly as expensive typewriters or of playing games.

Times (5) _____ (change). Computers (6) _____ (become) powerful machines with very practical applications. Programmers (7) _____ (create) a large selection of useful programmes which do everything from teaching foreign languages to bookkeeping. We are still playing video games, but today's games (8) _____ (become) faster, more exciting interactive adventures. Many computer users have also gotten on the Internet and (9) _____ (begin) communicating with other computer users around the world. We (10) _____ (start) to create international communities online. In short, the simple, individual machines of the past have evolved into an international World Wide Web of knowledge.

E. **Rewrite** the sentences using a modal verb from the box. (5 marks)

can can't could must mustn't 'll should shouldn't

1. I'd like the salt please.
_____ you pass me the salt, please?

2. I don't think it's a good idea for you to stay.

You _____ stay.

3. It is certain to rain this afternoon.

It _____ rain this afternoon.

4. Do you know how to drive?

_____ you drive?

5. Do not leave luggage here. It isn't allowed.

You _____ leave luggage here.

F. Each sentence has one mistake. **Find** and **correct** them.

(7 marks)

1. The book was stole from the shop.

2. Dinner is usually served on 6 o'clock.

3. An new bridge will be built next year.

4. Spanish is spoke in Latin America.

5. These cars are make in Germany.

6. I have a lots of time.

7. She have been to Sweden twice.

G. **Write** the correct passive sentences from the given active sentences. (6 marks)

1. Martin Cooper made the first mobile phone call in 1973.

2. Almost six billion people worldwide own mobile phones.

3. Shops in the UK sell 30 million phones every year.

4. We throw away 100 million mobile phones every year.

5. Engineers have added a lot of amazing features.

6. They decorate the Goldstriker phone with over 550 diamonds.
