**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SESI 2018/APR(3)\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION SESSION 2018/APR(3)\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMA KURSUS (COURSE NAME)</th>
<th>ENGLISH 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KOD KURSUS (COURSE CODE)</td>
<td>UBE232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM (PROGRAMME)</td>
<td>API/ ASP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPOH (DURATION)</td>
<td>2 JAM 00 MINIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENSYARAH (LECTURER)</td>
<td>NAZIHAH BINTI RUSLI/ NUR HAFIZA BINTI HAMID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARAHAN (INSTRUCTIONS):**

1. Kertas soalan ini mengandungi 13 helai bercetak termasuk muka hadapan.  
   *This question paper consists of 13 printed pages including the cover page.*

2. Calon dikehendaki menjawab SEMUA soalan untuk Bahagian 1 dan 2 di dalam kertas soalan ini.  
   *Candidates are required to answer ALL questions in Part 1 and 2 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 paper.*

4. Pastikan anda menulis nama, nombor matrik, nombor kad pengenalan atau pasport dan kumpulan pada kertas soalan.  
   *Make sure to write down your name, matric number, IC or passport number, and group on the question paper.*

**NO. MATRIK : [Redacted] KUMPULAN: [Redacted]**

**MATRIC NUMBER**

**NO. KAD PENGENALAN : [Redacted]**

**I/C @ PASSPORT NUMBER**

**NAMA PELAJAR : [Redacted]**

**STUDENT'S NAME**

**JANGAN BUKA BUKU SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERI ARAHAN**  
**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO**
PART 1: READING COMPREHENSION (40 MARKS)

Passage 1:

Black Friday

1. The day after Thanksgiving is the start of the holiday shopping season. Thanksgiving is always on a Thursday, so the day after is a Friday. This day has come to be known as Black Friday. It has been the busiest shopping day of the year since 2005.

2. Most stores offer great deals on Black Friday. They open their doors in the wee hours of the morning. They try to attract shoppers with big discounts. Some items like TVs are much cheaper than usual. Stores may even lose money on these items. They hope that shoppers will buy gifts for other people while they are in the store.

3. Black Friday is a great time to get good deals. The problem is that there are not enough low-priced items to go around. Each store may only have a few. These items are in high demand. People stand in long lines to get such great deals. They may line up hours before a store opens. They may be hoping to get a low price on a TV or laptop, but not everyone who wants one will get one. Some people leave disappointed.

4. The situation can be tense. Some Black Friday events have been violent. Large, eager crowds have trampled workers. Fights have broken out over toys or people cutting in line. People have shot one another over parking spots. But most Black Friday events are safe and fun. Still, if you plan on going, expect large crowds and a bit of shoving.

5. So where does the name "Black Friday" come from? It was first used in Philadelphia in the 1950s. The police called this day Black Friday because of the heavy traffic it drew. In the 1960s, stores tried to rename the day "Big Friday." It did not stick. The name "Black Friday" continued to spread across the country. It seems that it is here to stay.

6. Now people all over the country take part in the event known as Black Friday. It is even spreading to other parts of the world. Stores have held Black Friday events in the U.K., Australia, and Brazil since 2012. In Costa Rica Black Friday is known as "Viernes Negro." And in Mexico, stores offer an annual weekend of discounts. They call it "El Buen Fin," which means "the good weekend" in Spanish. I guess the language of savings is universal.

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

1. Which country does not participate in Black Friday?
   A. France
   B. Brazil
   C. Costa Rica
   D. United Kingdom
2. Which is not true about Black Friday?
   A. Black Friday is a national holiday.
   B. Black Friday is always the day after Thanksgiving.
   C. Black Friday is the busiest shopping day of the year.
   D. Black Friday is the start of the holiday shopping season.

3. Which best explains the main idea of the third paragraph?
   A. People stand in long lines on Black Friday.
   B. Black Friday is a really disappointing time of the year.
   C. Black Friday is the best time of the year to get good deals.
   D. Black Friday deals are limited and not everyone will get one.

4. Where does the name Black Friday come from?
   A. The police called this day Black Friday because there is a lot of traffic.
   B. The stores called this day Black Friday because they make a lot of money.
   C. The stores called this day Black Friday because it is a serious shopping day.
   D. The police called this day Black Friday to remember the victims of violence.

5. According to the text, why do stores set prices so low on some items that they lose money?
   A. They want people to enjoy the holidays.
   B. They hope people will buy other gifts while they are in the store.
   C. They are in a giving mood because the holiday season is just beginning.
   D. They are trying to get rid of old items from last year to make room for new items.

6. Which was not cited as one of the downsides of Black Friday?
   A. There are large crowds and lots of shoving.
   B. Stores run out of high demand items quickly.
   C. Nobody really saves any money on Black Friday.
   D. Sometimes violence occurs at Black Friday events.

7. Which title best expresses the author’s purpose in writing this text?
   A. *Black Friday: Stories from the Parking Lot*
   B. *Black Friday: Why You Should Go This Year*
   C. *Black Friday: The Stuff That You Should Know*
   D. *Black Friday: How to Save Money on the Big Day*
Passage 2:

Chess

1. Chess is called the game of kings. It has been around for a long time. People have been playing it for over 500 years. Chess is based on an even older game from India. The chess we play today is from Europe.

2. Chess is a two-player game. One player uses the white pieces. The other uses the black pieces. Each piece moves in a special way. One piece is called the king. Each player has one. The players take turns moving their pieces. If a player lands on a piece, he or she takes it. The game ends when a player loses his or her king. There are a few more rules, but those are the basics.

3. Some people think that chess is more than a game. They think that it makes the mind stronger. Good chess players use their brains. They take their time. They think about what will happen next. These skills are useful in life and in chess. Chess is kind of like a work out for the mind.

4. You don’t always have lots of time to think when playing chess. There is a type of chess with short time limits. It’s called blitz chess. In blitz chess, each player gets ten minutes to use for the whole game. Your clock runs during your turn. You hit the time clock after your move. This stops your clock. It also starts the other player’s clock. If you run out of time, you lose. Games of blitz chess are fast-paced.

5. Chess is not just for people. Computers have been playing chess since the 1970s. At first they did not play well. They made mistakes. As time went on they grew stronger. In 1997, a computer beat the best player in the world for the first time. It was a computer called Deep Blue. Deep Blue was big. It took up a whole room. By 2006 a cell phone could beat the best players in the world. Chess sure has come a long way. Don’t you think so?

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

1. How long have people been playing chess?
   A. Over 100 years
   B. Over 500 years
   C. Over 1000 years
   D. Over 5000 years

2. Where did the game that chess is based on come from?
   A. India
   B. Europe
   C. America
   D. All of these
3. Which best describes the main idea in the fourth paragraph?

A. This paragraph explains time clocks work.
B. This paragraph explains how blitz chess is played.
C. This paragraph argues that players should think less.
D. This paragraph describes many different ways to play chess.

4. How does a game of chess end according to the text?

A. One player becomes king.
B. One player loses his or her king.
C. One player makes it to the end of the board.
D. One player takes all of the other player's pieces.

5. Which happened first?

A. Deep Blue took up a whole room.
B. Computers did not play chess well.
C. Deep Blue won an important game.
D. Cell phones got good at playing chess.

6. How is blitz chess different from regular chess?

A. Players are blindfolded.
B. Each player has two kings.
C. Players start from a random position.
D. Players only have ten minutes to play.

7. If it's your turn in blitz chess, what happens when you hit the clock?

A. Both clocks stop running.
B. The other person's clock stops running and yours starts.
C. Both your clock and the other person’s clock keep running.
D. Your clock stops running and the other person's clock begins.

Passage 3:

Living History

Chatsworth House has been home to the same family since 1549. In that time, the king house has welcomed kings and queens, prime ministers and politicians, and more recently bands and film crew. The 12th Duke of Devonshire, Peregrine Cavendish, and his wife Amanda has lived at Chatsworth since 2006. The Duke inherited the house on the death of his father in 2004. He says, 'My father has lived here for over 450 years. The estate has been passed down the Cavendish family for 15 generations, and I now have the pleasure and responsibility to look after it for the next generation.

Visitors often see him walking through the house and garden when it is open to the public. He says, 'Chatsworth is a magical place, and I feel lucky to be able
to share it with all of our visitors. Chatsworth is situated in the hills of Derbyshire, in the Midlands. Many people say it is the most beautiful house in England. It has nearly 300 rooms (with 17 staircases and 26 baths) and is set in 35,000 acres of land. It needs 500 staff to run. The art collection includes paintings by Raphael, Van Dyck, and Rembrandt. The whole estate is worth about £500 million.

3 It costs approximately £5m a year to run Chatsworth, so the house has been opened to the paying public since 1949, and in 2010 there were around 600,000 visitors. There are often art exhibitions, flower shows, horse trials, and sometimes concerts in the grounds. The house also earns money from the film industry. It is a favourite location for period films. Chatsworth was used as Mr Darcy's house in the 2005 film of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, and Keira Knightley also starred in *The Duchess* here in 2008.

4 Most English country houses were built during the 17th and 16th centuries by aristocracy. The Duke likes to explain the historical background to Chatsworth. 'Visitors arrive, see this huge building in this vast parkland, and wonder why it is so big. The reason is that my ancestors built the house fit for a king. It was designed to impress, and to persuade royalty to visit.'

5 In 1686, the first Duke built a magnificent suite for a royal visit from King William and Queen Mary. Unfortunately they didn't come. However, much later Edward VII was a frequent visitor between 1901 and 1910. George V and Queen Mary visited in 1913. Many of the Cavendish family were politicians. One, William Cavendish, was Prime Minister from 1756-1757. Today, families like the Cavendish's no longer have the same political influence, but their estates are still huge.

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

1. The Duke inherited the house in 2014.  
2. Chatsworth has welcomed only the prime minister in 1549.  
3. Chatsworth is situated in the hills of Derbyshire, in the Midlands.  
4. The Duke likes to explain the historical background to Chatsworth.  
5. In 1896, the first Duke built a magnificent suite for a royal visit from King William and Queen Mary.
B. Read the text again to find the answers to the following questions. (6 marks)

1. How long has the Cavendish family lived in Chatsworth? (1 mark)

2. Why does the Duke feel lucky? (1 mark)

3. How long has the house been opened to the public? (1 mark)

4. How does the estate raise money? (1 mark)

5. Why was the house so big? (1 mark)

6. Which member of the royal family was the frequent visitor of the house? (1 mark)

C. What does these numbers refer to? (5 marks)

1. 300

2. 35,000
Passage 4:

Protect Our Turtles

1. Some of the areas that we need to look at in order to protect our turtles are the natural nesting grounds, protection of eggs and better management of hatcheries.

2. It is important that nesting beaches be secluded from the busy human activity and development that goes on everywhere. The near-shore waters must be zoned to allow clear and safe access during the nesting season. This kind of seclusion and protection will ensure that the turtle population will grow.

3. It is not enough to protect their nesting ground but also their eggs from poachers. Existing legislation must be strengthened and enforced so that the real action will be taken against irresponsible poachers — people who steal the eggs for sale and thus prevent the turtle population from growing. Hatcheries are sanctuaries for turtle eggs where they can develop and hatch safely and be released out to sea. Proper management of this and laws will go a long way.

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

1. Legislation is too strict presently. [ ]
2. The far-out water must be zoned. [ ]
3. We don’t need to protect our turtles. [ ]
4. Nesting beaches should be secluded. [ ]
5. Protection will ensure turtle population. [ ]
B. Read the text again and find the answers to the following questions. (5 marks)

1. Why should the near-shore waters be zoned? (1 mark)

2. Who are considered enemies of the eggs, preventing them from being hatched? (1 mark)

3. What action can be taken to prevent this? (1 mark)

4. What are hatcheries? (1 mark)

5. What is your feeling towards our turtle in Malaysia? Give one reason. (1 mark)

PART 2: CORRECT USAGE (60 MARKS)

A. Put the verb into either the verb patterns (-ing) or the (to+infinitive) (7 marks)

1. I dislike ____________ (wait).

2. I don’t want ____________ (leave) yet.

3. He asked ____________ (come) with us.

4. She kept ____________ (talk) during the film.

5. I promise ____________ (help) you tomorrow.
6. She agreed ____________ (bring) the pudding to the dinner.
7. I don’t recommend ____________ (take) the bus – it takes forever!

B. Fill in the blanks with ‘will’ or ‘be verb+going to’ (7 marks)

1. Look! They ____________ wash the car.
2. It’s 8 o’clock already. She ______________ miss the bus.
3. It’s starting to rain. I ____________ put up the umbrella.
4. Would you like tea or coffee? I ____________ have tea.
5. If you don’t stop bullying her, I ____________ tell the teacher.
6. What are your plans for the weekend? I ____________ hike at the park.
7. I don’t think they ____________ spend their holidays by the sea again.

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

1. John is the ____________ (good) engineer.
2. These are the ____________ (beautiful) girls.
3. They are not going to the ____________ (bad) homestay.
4. My suitcase is ____________ (large) than your suitcase.
5. My brother has a ____________ (tidy) room than me.
6. The ____________ (hot) desert of all is the Sahara and it’s in Africa.
7. He thinks Turkish is the ____________ (difficult) language in the world.

D. Complete the text with the phrasal verbs below. (11 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fall out</th>
<th>cut out</th>
<th>kept up</th>
<th>came back</th>
<th>pull out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>check up</td>
<td>wash out</td>
<td>lay down</td>
<td>sit up</td>
<td>sign off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wore off</td>
<td>checked out</td>
<td>cut down</td>
<td>stand up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10
Little Johnny hated going to see the dentist. It wasn’t that his dentist was nasty; it was that Johnny wasn’t too fond of sweets. His dentist had warned him that his teeth would (1) ________________ if he (2) ________________ eating candy. Time and time again, the dentist had told him to (3) ________________ sweet food or at least (4) ________________ on the amount he ate.

As he (5) ________________ in the dentist chair, all the horrible memories from his last visit (6) ________________ to him. On that occasion, the dentist had to (7) ________________ one of his teeth! The pain was terrible – even with the anaesthetic the dentist had given him. When the anaesthetic (8) ________________, it was difficult for him to eat or chew anything at all.

This time the (9) ________________ was much better. His dentist (10) ________________ his teeth, made him (11) ________________ his mouth with pink liquid and then told him to spit it out in the sink. That was it. No problem and no pain! Johnny was delighted and so was his dentist. Johnny has finally learned his lesson and was taking better care of his teeth. Well done, Johnny!

E. Change the verb into **past simple** and **present perfect tense.**

(10 marks)

Christie's, who are famous for selling works of art, (1) ________________ (sell) an old comic yesterday for $14,300. Mr. Jeremy, the man who (2) ________________ (buy) it, says it (3) ________________ (not be) expensive. He should know, he has bought many old comics in the last few years. He's a collector. Mr. Jeremy (4) ________________ (start) his collection some years ago. Since that time, he (5) ________________ (buy) copies of many first issues. He owns copies of the comics where Batman and Superman first (6) ________________ (appear); and the comic he (7) ________________ (add) to his collection yesterday has the first Superman story. The comic Action Comics Number 1, (8) ________________ (come) out in June 1938 in the U.S.A. It (9) ________________ (cost) 10 cents at the time. Mr. Jeremy’s son, eight-year-old Jay, (10) ________________ (not read) any of the comics in his father’s collection.
F. Choose the correct form of **modal verbs**. (7 marks)

1. You (shouldn't / must) remember to feed the cat.
2. You are ill. You (should / shouldn't) go to school today.
3. You (have to / mustn't) forget the lunch with our best friends!
4. Tomorrow is Saturday! So I (should / don't have to) go to school!
5. Please, tell her that she (have to / has to) get good results at school!
6. If you see your grandfather, you (should / shouldn't) be polite to her.
7. If you want to work in United Kingdom, you (shouldn't / have to) speak good English.

G. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct them. (6 marks)

1. Look! It is snow.

2. They have a lots of time.

3. I have not ate anything today.

4. Everyone have seen that movie.

5. It is raining when I got home last night.

6. I have lived in New Zealand since 10 months.
H. Write the correct **passive sentences** from the given active sentences. (5 marks)

1. The cat ate the mouse.  

2. People speak Mandarin in China.  

3. The cleaner has cleaned the office.  

4. My grandfather built this house in 1954.  

5. A workman will repair the laptop tomorrow.  

END OF QUESTION PAPER