

SULIT

COURSE CODE: UBE122



**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SESI 2018/DIS (2)
FINAL EXAMINATION SESSION 2018/DEC (2)**

NAMA KURSUS (COURSE NAME)	:	ENGLISH 2
KOD KURSUS (COURSE CODE)	:	UBE122
PROGRAM (PROGRAMME)	:	API/ASP
TEMPOH (DURATION)	:	2 JAM 00 MINIT
PENSYARAH (LECTURER)	:	NAZIHAH BINTI RUSLI

ARAHAN (INSTRUCTIONS) :

1. Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **16** helai bercetak termasuk muka hadapan.
*This question paper consists of **16** printed pages including the cover page.*
2. Calon dikehendaki menjawab **SEMUA** soalan untuk Bahagian 1,2 dan 3 di 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 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 :

MATRIC NUMBER

KUMPULAN: _____

GROUP

NO. KAD PENGENALAN :

I/C @ PASSPORT NUMBER

NAMA PELAJAR : _____
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 (30 MARKS)

Passage 1

Read the passage below and answer ALL the questions that follow.

Gangsterism is a prevalent problem in most societies. It gives our community a bad name and threatens its safety. Newspapers have carried articles about gang fights, gang killings and other crimes involving gangs. Raising your awareness of what Gangsterism is about, and how gangs operate will help you to understand why it is dangerous and not worthwhile to join gangs.

Gangsterism provides an alternatives way of life for youths who are discontented and wish to seek a more 'adventurous' way of living, through crime and violence. They are aware of the constant threat of arrestment and imprisonment but choose this lifestyle as they are disrespectful towards the lives and rights of others.

They engage in extortion by frightening their victims into giving money to them. They collect protection money by pretending to protect them from the harassment of other rival gang members. Other activities include engaging in settlement talks to settle disputes, punishing those who have offended them, getting into fights with rival gangs over starring incidents, and recruiting new members.

Gangs have their own value system. The brotherhood dictates that they did not show emotions and vulnerability. They show their power and strength collectively and adopt and uncaring and fearless attitude. With the knowledge that they have the group's backing; bullying, brutality and violence become their way of life.

A. Choose and circle the best answer. (6 marks)

1. Gangsterism in societies is _____.

- A. a nuisance
- B. getting out of hand
- C. an on-going problem
- D. becoming less of a problem

2. Collecting protection money is a form of _____.

- A. extortion
- B. victimization
- C. brotherhood
- D. framing the victim

3. Youth who are discontented with life are likely to _____.
- A. join gangs
 - B. join youth groups
 - C. join adventure clubs
 - D. become criminals
4. We can understand why it is dangerous and not worthwhile to join gangs when we _____.
- A. become gangsters
 - B. befriend gangsters
 - C. watch how gang behave
 - D. know more about gangsters
5. Bullying, killing and violence become a way of life for gangsters because they know that their "brothers" _____.
- A. will support them
 - B. will befriend them
 - C. will not harm them
 - D. will remain violent gangsters
6. What is the suitable **topic** for this passage?
- A. Gangs
 - B. Bullying
 - C. Brotherhood
 - D. Gangsterism

Passage 2

1 Do you believe that the octopus was once called a devilfish? This was because many years ago, people told wild stories about it. They described the octopus as a big monster with eight, long, wriggling arms that came up from the bottom of the sea and dragged ships and boats under the water.

2 Today, we know that the octopus cannot grow that large as to be able to pull down a ship. Some of them are, in fact, no bigger than your hand and they are not dangerous. The octopus has rubbery arms to enable it to squeeze through cracks in between rocks. It can, then easily stretch back to its regular shape.

3 The octopus can also change its colour. It turns green when it is hiding among seaweed, and brown when it is hiding in brown rocks. The octopus has a unique 'weapon' against its enemies. When in danger or being chased, it shoots out a black liquid to blind the enemies temporarily to enable it to escape.

B. Choose the best answer based on the passage below. (5 marks)

7. The octopus was called a devilfish because of the _____

- A. wild stories about it
- B. pictures of it
- C. people who dislike it
- D. monster in the sea

8. An octopus _____

- A. cannot be large enough to pull down a ship
- B. is bigger than a ship
- C. is very, very dangerous
- D. is known to have pulled down ships into the sea

9. An octopus can squeeze and stretch itself because of its _____ arms.

- A. soft
- B. thin
- C. long
- D. rubbery

10. An octopus uses its black ink to _____
- A. kill an enemy
 - B. run away from an enemy
 - C. chase its enemy
 - D. catch other octopuses
11. A suitable title for this passage would be _____
- A. The Devil
 - B. A Fish
 - C. The Octopus
 - D. A Monster

Passage 3



- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| 2 eggs | 1 Onion |
| Salt | 1 Red Chili |
| Pepper | ¼ cup milk |

Method:

Break two eggs into a bowl. Add a little salt and pepper to the eggs and beat well. Next chop out the onion and chili. Add them to eggs. Pour in the milk and beat the mixture.

Heat a little oil in the frying pan. When the oil is hot, pour in the eggs mixture. Cook over low fire and wait for the underside to turn brown before turning over. Once both sides are cooked, you can serve the omelette.

- C. Read the recipe and answer the question that follow. (5 marks)
12. Eggs, salt, pepper, onion, red chili and milk are called _____
- A. method
 - B. things
 - C. ingredients
 - D. foodstuff
13. After adding the salt and pepper to the eggs, you must _____
- A. chop up the onions
 - B. heat the eggs
 - C. cut the chili
 - D. beat the egg
14. The onions and chili are added to the _____ eggs.
- A. cooked
 - B. fried
 - C. raw
 - D. unbroken
15. Pour the mixture into the frying pan when the _____
- A. milk has not been added
 - B. oil is burning
 - C. fire is high
 - D. oil is hot
16. The above instructions are known as _____
- A. an advertisement
 - B. a notice
 - C. a recipe
 - D. a list

Passage 4

VISIT THE SUPERB FRUIT ORCHARD			
<u>Ticket 1:</u>		<u>Ticket 2:</u>	
Adult : RM65	Now: RM45	Adult : RM50	Now: RM30
Child : RM40	Now: RM20	Child : RM30	Now: RM15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive of eat-all-you-can Entry time: 8.00 a.m. Closing time: 6.00 p.m. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusive of eat-all-you-can Entry time: 12.00 noon Closing time: 6.00 p.m. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age of child: 3 – 12 years Period of promotion: 1st Jan 2017 – 31st Jan 2017 For more information or reservations, call Jasmine at 016-8518121 			

D. Read the brochure and provide the correct answer for the questions. (7 marks)

17. If Zara, a Year Three pupil and her father buy **Ticket 1** during promotion period, how much do they have to pay?

- A. RM 45.00
- B. RM 65.00
- C. RM 103.00
- D. RM 105.00

18. The promotion is scheduled for _____.

- A. a week
- B. a month
- C. a fortnight
- D. 20 days

19. Puan Rina wants to visit the fruit orchard with her daughter at 12.00 noon. Her daughter is two years old. How much does she have to spend for the tickets?

_____ (1 mark)

20. What does **eat-all-you-can** in the promotion mean?

 _____ (2 marks)

21. If you decide to visit this place, which ticket would you prefer and why?

(2 marks)

Passage 5

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

1 The most fascinating ancient tradition that still survives in modern Japan is probably that of sumo wrestling. The sport is unique, involving huge fighters each weighing 150kg or more. Talent scouts recruit likely youths as young as 15, **to undergo apprenticeship** in special training schools. These might one day become sumo wrestling champions earning big sums of money. The *sumotori*, as he is called, is given board and lodging by his trainer. In attitude and behaviour, he remains a *sumotori* 24 hours of the day. He is physically so huge that he has unusual clothing and diet.

2 He has a special hairstyle modelled after the ancient samurai warriors, with long, well-oiled hair gathered on the top of his head like a bun. He is dressed in a kimono and his bare feet are thrust into wooden sandals. But the symbol of a sumo is his fantastic size.

3 He rises at dawn, cleans his room and prepares a kind of large stew with meat, fish and vegetables. The recruit also becomes the admiring servant of one of the more experienced senior sumo wrestlers and naturally learns from the senior's skill and lifestyle. If the recruits are lucky, he will be chosen as a sumo's personal escort and go everywhere with him, looking after his needs by carrying his things on fight days and helping him to wash and dress. Then one day the recruit becomes senior enough to have his own servant.

4 But until that day comes, he will work hard under the watchful eye of his master, putting on muscle bulk and also weight.

5 At the end of May 1999, Musashimaru became only the second foreigner to achieve the rank of Yokozuna (grand champion), the highest in sumo wrestling. A picture of him in a local newspaper showed junior sumo wrestlers trying a newly-woven grand champion's ceremonial rope belt around him in preparation for the ring purification ritual at the Meiji Shrine. He would have to perform a foot-stamping, hand-clapping ritual, marking the debut of the 67th Yokozuna.

22. Sumo is a sport that involves _____.

- A. giant boxers
- B. giant apprentices
- C. giant divers
- D. giant wrestlers

23. The word **to undergo apprenticeship** in paragraph 1 means to receive _____.
- A. training in a special skill
 - B. money as a beginner
 - C. punishment in a difficult job
 - D. food and lodging
24. Which of the following is the most important aspect of a sumo wrestler?
- A. His clothing
 - B. His hairstyle
 - C. His size
 - D. His diet
25. When is a recruit considered lucky?
- A. When he is given more food
 - B. When he can leave the training center
 - C. When he is chosen to be a senior sumo's escort
 - D. When he is given a special hairstyle
26. If a recruit becomes a senior sumo's escort, he _____.
- A. receives better food
 - B. attends to him like a servant
 - C. wears better kimonos
 - D. has less time for training
27. A grand champion has to _____.
- A. perform an exhibition of his wrestling
 - B. perform a special ceremony
 - C. buy a newly-woven belt
 - D. pray at the Meiji Shrine
28. The most suitable title for this passage is _____.
- A. The Oldest Sport in the World
 - B. An Ancient Sport
 - C. The Secrets of Sumo Wrestling
 - D. The Diet of Sumo Wrestlers

PART 2: CORRECT USAGE (70 MARKS)

A. Circle your answers. (10 marks)

Tunku Abdul Rahman (1) _____ born in Alor Setar on 8 February 1903. (2) _____ was the Sultan of Kedah; (3) _____ the Tuanku was actually a prince. (4) _____ studied at Penang Free School and (5) _____ went to England (6) _____ at the University of Cambridge. When he (7) _____ back to Malaysia, he married Tun Sharifah Rodziah Barakbah. (8) _____ 1949, he became a lawyer (9) _____ studying law in England. Tunku Abdul Rahman (10) _____ Malaysia's first Prime Minister.

1. A. is
B. was
C. are
D. were

2. A. He
B. Him
C. He's
D. His

3. A. but
B. only
C. except
D. so

4. A. He
B. It
C. They
D. I

5. A. late
B. than
C. before
D. then

6. A. by studying
B. could study
C. for studying
D. to study

- 7. A. came
B. come
C. comes
D. coming

- 8. A. At
B. In
C. By
D. On

- 9. A. after
B. before
C. soon
D. later

- 10. A. is
B. was
C. are
D. were

B. Write down the **past tense** of the following verbs. (5 marks)

- 1. break _____
- 2. teach _____
- 3. wear _____
- 4. draw _____
- 5. feed _____

C. Make your own examples of **compound word**. (5 marks)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

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

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

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.

- 1. My grandmother – celebrate – 80th birthday – next Sunday

- 2. I – wash – my – school shoes – later

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

4. Puan Siti – go – market – after breakfast

5. I – return – library book – later

G. Join the sentences with a suitable **conjunction**. (10 marks)

1. The guard looks fierce. He is kind.

2. My mother went to university. She doesn't work.

3. The children are tired. The children are hungry.

4. They played soccer. They played volleyball.

5. The village is flooded. It is the rainy season.

6. I fell asleep during the movie. It was boring.

7. Don't take the pillow. Don't take the blanket.

8. Is the drink hot? Is the drink cold?

9. The cake was cheap. The cake looked delicious. We bought it.

10. We must stay away from wild animals They might hurt us.

H. Underline the correct answer.

(10 marks)

1. (Which / What) is your bedroom? The one with the pink door.

2. (How / What) did you get wet? I fell into the drain.

3. (Who / Why) can take part in the Science Quiz? I can.

4. (When / Where) did you buy those shoes? At the mall.

5. (What / Who) are they selling?

6. (When / How) is grandpa going home? Next week.

7. (What / Where) do you hang your clothes? On the hook.

8. (How / Why) didn't you eat? I wasn't hungry.

9. (What / How) are we going home? By bus.

10. (When / What) did Malaysia achieved independence? In 1957.

I. Rewrite the sentences by putting the words in brackets at the **correct place**. (5 marks)

1. Sonia is sleeping the television. (in front of)

2. It is not safe to park the car the road. (across)

3. We must be at the party five o'clock. (before)

4. Puan Anisah planted some vegetables her house. (behind)

5. We played games in the dark the blackout. (during)

J. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from the box. (15 marks)

toilets	calendar	has	young	sell	satay	read	played
have	hangar	drives	play	newsagent	live	exercise	life
sleep	awake						

1. My classmates and I _____ a surprise for our teacher.

2. That lady _____ a very expensive car.

3. The _____ has beautiful roses on it.

4. We had _____ and noodles for dinner.

5. The _____ at many public places are dirty.

6. Mr. Wu _____ at home every day.

7. My mother _____ many diamond rings.
8. A _____ is a shopkeeper who sells newspaper.
9. He _____ in the rain this morning.
10. The _____ of an eagle is an eaglet.
11. A few hawkers at the food court _____ chicken rice.
12. Many people _____ in apartments and condominiums.
13. A _____ is a place where aeroplanes are kept.
14. The more we _____, the more knowledge we get.
15. The Malaysian football team _____ a friendly match yesterday.

END OF QUESTION PAPER