



**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SESI 2021/DIS(3)
FINAL EXAMINATION SESSION 2021/DEC(3)**

NAMA KURSUS (COURSE NAME)	:	ENGLISH 3
KOD KURSUS (COURSE CODE)	:	UBE232
PROGRAM (PROGRAMME)	:	API & ASP
TEMPOH (DURATION)	:	2 JAM 00 MINIT
PENSYARAH (LECTURER)	:	MUHAMMAD AIMANUDDIN BIN MOHD ZAKI

ARAHAN (INSTRUCTIONS) :

1. Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **13** helaian 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 passport 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 (40 MARKS)

Passage 1:

The Miracle of a Detector

1 Have you ever been to the beach? Did you see a man with a headset pointing a long pole at the ground? If so you might have seen a person using a metal detector. People use these devices to find metal.

2 Metal detectors make magnetic waves. These waves go through the ground. The waves change when they hit metal. Then the device beeps. This lets the person with the device know that metal is close.

3 The first metal detectors were meant to help miners. They were big. They cost a lot of money. They used a lot of power. And worst of all, they didn't work well. People kept trying to make them better.

4 Metal detectors got smaller. Now they are light and cheap. They also work better. That is why people bring them to the beach. They can look for rings in the water. They can look for phones in the sand. Metal detectors help them find these things. They usually just find junk though.

5 Metal detectors also protect people. They help to keep guns out of some places. They are in airports. They are in courthouses. Some schools use them. They help guards look for weapons. Guards use special wands to find metal on a person.

6 These devices save lives in other ways too. During wars, people plant bombs in the ground. When the war ends, they don't clean up their messes. This is unsafe for the people who live in those places. Others use metal detectors to find bombs. They remove them and help the people.

7 These devices also make clothes safer. It sounds funny, but it's true. Most clothes are made in big factories. There are lots of needles in these places. Needles break from time to time. They get stuck in the clothes. They would poke people trying them on. They don't though. That's because our clothes are scanned for metal. Isn't that nice? Let's hear it for metal detectors. They make the world a safer place.

A. Circle the best answer based on the passage above.

(9 marks)

1. According to the text, metal detectors have been used in all of the following **except** which?

- A. schools
- B. airports
- C. churches
- D. courthouses

2. Why were metal detectors first used?

- A. To help miners
- B. To help doctors
- C. To help soldiers
- D. To help security guards

3. Which was not one of the problems with the first metal detectors?
 - A. They were unsafe.
 - B. They were too big.
 - C. They didn't work well.
 - D. To enter a long sleep and survive off of body fat.

4. Which happens first?
 - A. The metal detector beeps alarmingly.
 - B. The magnetic waves hit metal and change.
 - C. The magnetic waves go through the ground.
 - D. The metal detector creates magnetic waves.

5. Which best describes the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - A. It explains how metal detectors work.
 - B. It explains how magnetic waves move.
 - C. It describes the sounds of a metal detector.
 - D. It warns about the effects of metal detectors.

6. How do metal detectors help soldiers?
 - A. They find weaknesses in their armor.
 - B. They create a relaxing beeping noise.
 - C. They help soldiers find hidden bombs.
 - D. They warn soldiers when bullets are coming.

7. Why do people bring metal detectors to the beach?
 - A. Metal detectors look cool.
 - B. Metal detectors help people find valuable items.
 - C. Metal detectors help people keep the sand clean and safe.
 - D. Metal detectors help guards keep weapons away from the beach.

8. How do metal detectors make clothing safer?
 - A. Metal detectors help people recover lost clothing at the beach.
 - B. Metal detectors make sure workers don't bring weapons into factories.
 - C. Metal detectors make sure that broken needles don't get into clothing.
 - D. Metal detectors make sure factory machines are working the right way.

9. Which title would best describe the purpose of this text?
 - A. *Magnetism and More: How a Metal Detector Works*
 - B. *Metal Detectors: What They Do and How We Use Them*
 - C. *Metal Detectors: a Complete the Story of Their Invention*
 - D. *A Day at the Beach: Using Your Metal Detector to Find Things*

Passage 2:

A Sport for Brain - 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?

A. Circle the best answer based on the passage above.

(8 marks)

1. When did a computer first beat a strong human player in chess?

- A. 2006
- B. 1997
- C. 1970
- D. 1976

2. How long have people been playing chess?

- A. Over 500 years
- B. Over 100 years
- C. Over 1000 years
- D. Over 5000 years

3. Where did the game that chess is based on come from?
 - A. It came from America
 - B. It came from Europe
 - C. It came from India
 - D. All of these

4. What is the author's purpose in writing the second paragraph?
 - A. To talk about game pieces
 - B. To explain the rules of chess
 - C. To persuade people to play chess
 - D. To compare different types of games

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

Passage 3:

London Eye is the World’s Best Tourist Attraction

1 The London Eye is among the world’s most famous landmarks – more famous than the Eiffel Tower, the Statue of Liberty and the leaning Tower of Pisa.

2 The 135M – high eye on the south bank of the River Thames was voted the world’s best tourist attraction in a recent poll, more popular than sights such as the Sydney Opera House and the Vatican in Rome.

3 James Elliot, director of the British Tourist Board, said the London Eye represented the modern face of Britain. ‘We are known throughout the world for our history, but the London Eye is a modern monument.’

4 ‘It’s not just the attraction itself, but the wonderful views of other London attractions such as the Houses of Parliament and St Paul Cathedral, that make it so special,’ he said. Mr Elliot said it was the most popular tourist attraction in Britain, receiving 4.2 million visitors in 2005. It is the biggest ‘big wheel’ in the world. Since it opened in 2000, it has welcomed more than 25 million visitors, and has won more than 40 awards.

5 In the poll, New York’s Bloomingdale’s was voted the best department store. The Great Wall of China was the best wonder of the medieval world, and the Pyramids in Egypt were the best ancient wonder.

A. Read the newspaper article about the London Eye. Answer the questions. (9 marks)

1. Write two facts about the London Eye. (1 mark)
 - i- It is _____ high. (1 mark)
 - ii- It is situated _____ (1 mark)
2. Write two opinions about it:
 - i- It is _____ than the Eiffel Tower. (1 mark)
 - ii- It is _____ than the Sydney Opera House. (1 mark)
3. What other three places abroad have won awards?
 - i. _____ (1 mark)
 - ii. _____ (1 mark)
 - iii. _____ (1 mark)

4. Why London Eye is so popular according to James Eliot? Give two reasons.

i. _____ (1 mark)

ii. _____ (1 mark)

B. What do these numbers refer to? (4 marks)

1. 4.2 - _____

2. 2000 - _____

3. 25 million - _____

4. 40 - _____

Passage 4:

Protect Our Testudines

1 Some of the areas that we need to look at in order to protect our testudines 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 testudines 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 testudines 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 testudines.

4. Nesting beaches should be secluded.

5. Protection will ensure testudines 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 testudines in Malaysia? Give one reason.

(1 mark)

PART 2: CORRECT USAGE (60 MARKS)

A. 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.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable **passive form** of the words.

(11 marks)

A billion cans of bottles of Pepsi (1) _____ (drink) every day worldwide!

This famous drink (2) _____ (invent) in 1886 by an American chemist, Dr Jimmy Pemberton, in Los Angeles, USA. He (3) _____ (call) it a health drink. At first, it (4) _____ (make) from the 'poco' nut and 'sessi' plant. Pemberton's partner, Frank Robert, (5) _____ (give) it the name 'Pepsi'.

The business didn't start well. In the first year, only nine drinks a day (6) _____ (sell). In 1898, the business (7) _____ (buy) by a man named Pasa Candler. He (8) _____ (open) the first factory, in California, in 1900. Since then, billions and billions of gallons (9) _____ (sell) in over

200 countries.

Pepsi (10) _____ still _____ (make) in that factory in California today and it is certain that Pepsi (11) _____ (drink) far into the 21st century.

C. Fill in the spaces in these sentences with either "for" or "since".

(8 marks)

1. I've had this gold necklace _____ a very long time.
2. I've been coming to this football field _____ over ten years.
3. You've been eating chips _____ the whole of this film. Are you a little hungry?
4. Those two have been married _____ 1995. They are the happiest couple I know.
5. _____ the dentist took out that tooth of mine, it's been really painful. I should go back to him.
6. Your sister has studied _____ shorter than any other student in her class for this exam.
7. _____ I was born, I have always had one leg longer than the other. The doctors can't explain it!
8. Are you still unemployed? You've been without a job _____ you decided to resign from that accountancy firm.

D. Insert appropriate details in the **APA Citation** below.

(6 marks)

publisher	place of publisher	year
title	initial name	printer
reference	author's surname	mother's name

_____, _____, _____ (______). _____,
 _____: _____.

E. Choose the correct word from the boxes to complete the cover letter. (10 marks)

apply	experience	growth
well	interested	sea
book	qualification	go
resume	position	forward
limitation		

Amira binti Shahri,
 No 10, Jalan Gangsa,
 Taman Kancil Jaya,
 51200 Kuala Lumpur,
 Malaysia

Human Resource Department,

16th September 2021

Dear Sir. Madam,

RE: APPLICATION FOR ENGINEER POSITION

I'm writing to apply for a full time engineer or any suitable(1) _____ in your company. Here I attach my resume with full details of background, experience and (2) _____.

I have a Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering from Universiti Teknologi PETRONAS (UTP) majoring in Material. I have gone 9 months internship at Exxon Mobil Chemical MTBE Sdn. Bhd under inspection section.

Through my 9 months' (3) _____, I have the ability to establish and maintain effective communication with peers and management. I was given task equivalent to a fresh graduate engineer. I have performed (4) _____ during the training which had helped me expose to various practical knowledge and material skills.

I believe there is no (5) _____ in learning new things. The position is suitable for me which offering opportunity for (6) _____ and advancement in learning a new thing where it can help me build my strong character. I am(7) _____ in securing a position within your company for mutual benefit.

In advance, thank you for your time and attention. I look (8) _____ to hearing from you soon and appreciate the opportunity to (9) _____ and be considered for this position.

Please find my(10) _____ enclosed with this letter.

Sincerely,
 Amira binti Shahri
 Email: arariamira@gmail.com
 Mobile contact: 012 4405566

F. Match the explanations below from the words in the box.

(9 marks)

work experience	personal particulars	languages
referees	other information	computer skills
personal statements	education	salary
ambition	personal skills	hobbies

1. _____: 2001-2013 – Paris Hotel and Tourism Management School – Postgraduate diploma in tourism marketing; 2014-2016 – Vegas International Tourism University. – Graduated in tourism arrangement and hospitality services.
2. _____: Name: Azri Aziz; address: 445 Impiana Park, 51200 Kuala Lumpur. Telephone: 60 128780 230; Email: azriaziz@gmail.com; Date of birth: 24th May 1996.
3. _____: I spent a year travelling in Africa and I have worked 2 months at a children camp as a volunteer.
4. _____ Holidays Centre – assistant (tourism information office) – started as a trainee, promoted within six months.
5. _____: Professor Jackson – Head of Postgraduate Studies; London Tourism management School; Jan Wooddraf – Manager of Cambridge Tourism Information Centre.
6. _____: I am a hardworking and enthusiastic hotel and tourism management graduate who is looking for a position in tourism arrangement or hotel industry. I have also passed the city guide exam and I’m good at working with people.
7. _____: Ms. Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Publisher), Adobe Photoshop, Multimedia, Internet, open office.
8. _____: Malay (mother tongue); English (fluent); Spanish (good).

9. _____: Excellent in written and verbal communication skills; highly organised and efficient; ability to work independently or as part of a team.

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

(6 marks)

1. I am ate right now.

2. He enjoys his friendship with many love.

3. I have not read all article.

4. We is happy to see you soon.

5. Everyone have seen that movie since day one.

6. It was raining cat and dog when I get home last night.

END OF QUESTION PAPER