

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA
Peperiksaan Semester Pertama
Sidang 1993/94

Oktober/November 1993

HEK 201 - Kemahiran Asas Dalam Pembacaan dan
Penulisan Bahasa Inggeris

Masa: [3 jam]

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS FIVE [5] QUESTIONS IN FOUR [4] PAGES.

Answer FOUR [4] questions, THREE [3] from Section A and ONE [1] from Section B.

BAHAGIAN A

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A LONG DAY IN THE FRIGHTFUL LIFE

[1] It may be, through the process of adaptation to environment, that future city dwellers will be born with their heads turned sideways--the better to watch behind them. As residents and businessmen seek ways to protect their property and their lives, the soaring crime rate is perhaps matched only by the rising curve of paranoia. Already, the jungle that is the U.S. city is so crisscrossed with fear and alarm wires that the following account of a day in the life of a fictional citizen of a composite U.S. city, based on security measures that already exist, is entirely within the realm of possibility;

[2] John Bryant fought through the fuzz of last night's sleeping pill as the 7 a.m. newsman, activated by the clock-radio, flicked through the details of yesterday's muggings, liquor-store holdups, and sniper attacks, John groped for the light switch--and inadvertently brushed against the "panic button" on the

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seven-hundred-dollar Tel Guard alarm console connected to his telephone. Obediently, the system silently dialed the operator and automatically began repeating a recorded message: "Emergency at 250 Lincoln Street."

[3] Still groggy, John shaved, dressed, and went to feed the attack-trained Doberman pinscher that he had leased for \$25 a week. Holding out the meat, he forgot and commanded, "Get it!", the dog obediently bit his hand. He was still bandaging the wound when two policemen, answering the Tel-Guard summons, began pounding at his door. Fumbling frantically, John managed to undo the three locks on the door, but in the process he dropped the seven-pound vertical steel bar from the \$14.50 Police Fox lock on his foot. After apologizing profusely to the cops, he limped back inside to get his overcoat, checked to make sure that his can of Mace was in the pocket, relocked the door, and headed for the bus stop.

[4] John was already on the step of the bus when he discovered that he had nothing smaller than a \$10 bill. "Off you go, Mac," ordered the driver, alarmed by a rash of bus robberies, the city had decreed that all riders must drop the exact fare into the locked fare box. Drivers were allowed to carry no cash on their person. In desperation, John stepped down and turned to a young woman on the curb to ask for change, "Miss," he began, "could you--" She let him have it with her G-G31 tear-gas device, a \$24.95 gun that enfolds its target in a twelve-foot by six-foot cloud of tear gas and dye. Blinded, reeling, John staggered off down the street and hailed a taxi.

[5] Slumping into the rear seat, he was still wiping his eyes when he heard an ominous click: Up front, behind his bulletproof plastic shield, the driver had flicked a switch that locked both rear doors electrically to prevent passengers from taking off before paying the fare. "Where to, fella?" asked a voice from a loud-speaker overhead. John told him. The trip to the office was uneventful, until John put his ten-dollar bill in a revolving tray in the partition and got back change for five dollars. When he pounded on the plastic and protested, the amplified voice informed him that he had only passed through a fiver--and that the driver was an off-duty cop. John decided to write off the five dollars.

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[6] The rest of the morning passed peacefully enough-until shortly before noon, when John ducked out to shop for a present for his girl friends's birthday. He had spotted just the thing a few days earlier in a nearby department store: a \$1.49 Protectalarm--a battery-operated siren designed to be carried in a woman's purse.

[7] As he walked through the store, John was followed every step of the way by closed-circuit TV cameras that transmitted his image to a monitoring room upstairs. He found the Protectalarm, pulled out his checkbook, and waited patiently while a new clerk figured out how to work the still camera that photographed every customer paying by check. In her confusion, the clerk wrapped the package without first removing the tags. One of them was a wafer, specially radiated to set off a Knogo sonic alarm in the doorway of the store. John had barely reached the sidewalk when he was surrounded by detectives who accused him of shoplifting.

[8] By the time the tearful clerk admitted her mistake and the stony looks turned to embarrassed smiles, John decided to call it a day. Exhausted, nerves frazzled, he walked home--carefully skirting shadows. He took a trifle longer than usual to open his triple-locked door. The delay proved unfortunate. Before John could slither inside his urban fortress, three thugs lurking in the vestibule relieved him of his wallet, his watch, and his girl friend's Protectalarm. Then, for good measure, they gave him a whiff of his own Mace.

- (a) Where is the turning point of the passage.
- (b) In your own words, how many sections can this essay be divided. List them.
- (c) For the first four paragraphs, show how coherence is established by the writer.
- (d) "A Long Day in the Frightful Life", is satire. What is being satirized in the article?
- (e) Much of the humour of the essay is based on ironic situations, occurrences that are the reverse of what the reader can reasonably expect to happen. Find as many of these situations as you can.

(30 marks)

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2. As part of this course, you have been asked to write a journal. What problems did you encounter in writing it? (Write about 300 - 500 words).

(20 marks)

3. (a) Write an essay of about 500 - 700 words on ONE of the following topics:

- i. Love is blind.
- ii. USM students are only concerned with the dress-code issue.
- iii. Vision 2020 is mere rhetoric.

- (b) Before you write, make a detailed outline of the essay.

(30 marks)

SECTION B - Answer ONE [1] question

4. What do you understand by 'sensitizing a text'? Explain and illustrate with concrete examples.

(20 marks)

5. How is unity and coherence achieved in a paragraph? Elaborate your answer with concrete examples.

(20 marks)

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3. In a literate culture where the use of dictionaries is widespread, many people believe that a word's meaning is simply its dictionary definition. To what extent would you agree with this viewpoint?

(25 marks)

4. "Language reflects sexism in society. Language itself is not sexist, just as it is not obscene, but it can connote sexist attitudes as well as attitudes about social taboos or racism."

(Fromkin and Rodman, 1988)

Discuss this view.

(25 marks)

5. Among the various theories of child language acquisition propounded by linguists, which one do you think is evidently conclusive and why?

(25 marks)

SECTION B - Answer BOTH questions

6. Consider the following data from Isleta:

[t e m i b a n]	"I went"
[a m i b a n]	"you went"
[t e m i w e]	"I'm going"
[m i m i a y]	"he was going"
[t e w a n b a n]	"I came"
[t e w a n h i]	"I will come"

- (a) List the morphemes corresponding to the following English translations.

- i. _____ I
ii. _____ you

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HET 203 - Pengantar Linguistik Am Untuk Guru

Masa: [3 jam]

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS SEVEN [7] QUESTIONS IN THREE [3] PAGES.

Answer FIVE [5] questions, QUESTION 1 and TWO [2] other questions from Section A and BOTH questions from Section B.

SECTION A - Answer QUESTION 1 and TWO [2] other questions.

1. The following are some misconceptions about language. Explain what about them that is misconceived.
 - (a) Many animals have language much like human languages.
 - (b) The only reasonable way to arrange words in a sentence is to start with the subject and follow with the verb.
 - (c) The more words you know in a language, the better you know the language.
 - (d) Slang is bad and degrades the user and the language itself.

(25 marks)
2. How do you relate the underlying phonemic representation of words and sentences to their surface phonetic representations? Illustrate your answer with examples.

(25 marks)

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- iii. _____ he
- iv. _____ go
- v. _____ come
- vi. _____ present progressive
- vii. _____ past progressive
- viii. _____ past
- ix. _____ future

- (b) What sort of affixes are the subject morphemes?
- (c) What sort of affixes are the tense morphemes?
- (d) What is the order of morphemes in this language?
- (e) How would you say the following in Isleta?

"he went"
"I will go"
"you were coming"

(15 marks)

7. Assume that the sentences in A are related to the corresponding sentences in B by a transformation.

- (a) Describe the transformation that 'converts' A into B.
- (b) Draw the tree diagrams to represent each of the following sentences:

A	B
i. Sarah ate an apple	An apple was eaten by Sarah
ii. The pitcher threw the ball to the catcher.	The pitcher threw the catcher the ball.

(10 marks)

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