

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang 1993/94

April 1994

HEK 302 Bacaan dan Tulisan Kritis

Masa: [3 jam]

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS FIVE [5] QUESTIONS IN SIX [6] PAGES.

Answer FOUR [4] questions.

1. This is a transcript of a dialogue.

How is this transcript different from the Zimbabwe Act 1979.

L: how old are you/

C: 15.

L: will you speak loud and clear so that the court can hear you/ do you live home with your parents/

C: er no/ just my mother/ my father left me when I was 7/

L: you haven't seen him since/ have you/

C: er what/ twice a year/

L: what hours does your mother work/

C: 8.30 to 5

L: do you have occassion to see her during the day/

C: no she's gone before I leave for school/ and erm - I have to fix my own breakfast/ and erm - when she comes back home/ she'll always says she's too tired/ and she can't spend any time with me/ so I'm usually making my dinner too/

(25 marks)

c. 60

ELIZABETH II

Zimbabwe Act 1979

1979 CHAPTER 60

An Act to make provision for, and in connection with, the attainment by Zimbabwe of fully responsible status as a Republic. [20th December 1979]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) On such day as Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint (in this Act referred to as "Independence Day") for Zimbabwe Southern Rhodesia shall become an independent Republic under the name of Zimbabwe, and the unexpired provisions of the Southern Rhodesia Act 1965 shall cease to have effect. 1965 c. 76.

(2) On and after Independence Day Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom shall have no responsibility for the government of Zimbabwe; and no Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed on or after that day shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to Zimbabwe as part of its law.

(3) An Order in Council under this section shall be laid before Parliament after being made.

2.—(1) In section 1(3) of the British Nationality Act 1948 (which specifies the countries whose citizens are by virtue of that citizenship British subjects) the words "Southern Rhodesia" are hereby repealed as from Independence Day; and accordingly any person who immediately before that day is a British subject by virtue only of his citizenship of Southern Rhodesia shall cease to be a British subject on that day. 1948 c. 56.

A 2

2. Study the display advertisement.

- (a) What 'drives' are the advertisers appealing to? Explain and elaborate.
- (b) Who is the clientele? Explain and elaborate.
- (c) What is "special" about the body copy. (25 marks)

**“My Rolex is more than just a watch,
it makes me feel dressed.”**

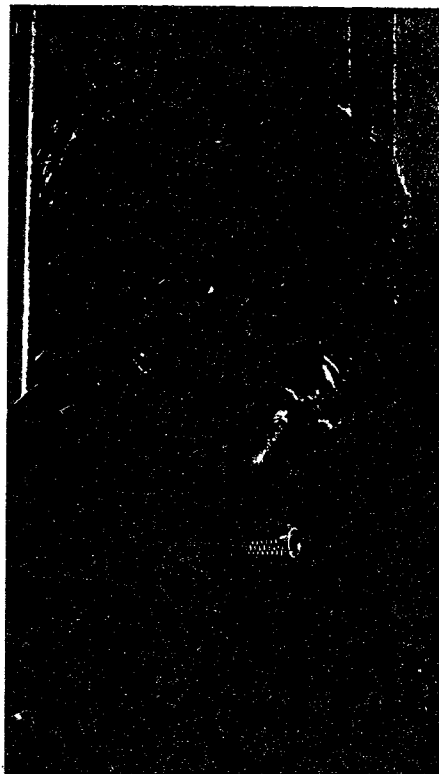
In everything that she does, Dame Kiri Te Kanawa combines her unbelievable liveliness and spontaneity with an absolute obsession with perfection.

She greatly enjoys Strauss and Mozart “because the women in their operas are very contradictory: warm and cool at the same time.”

Her two favourite roles, for example, are the sad young Countess in *Le Nozze di Figaro* and the role of frenzied, passionate Donna Elvira in *Don Giovanni*.

When she decided to sing the Marschallin in *Der Rosenkavalier*, Kiri said it was “because the character appeals to me.

“She has understanding and maturity and



when she lets her lover go, I feel that it's not completely the end of the world for her.

“I'm sure I will have to sing the Marschallin 100 times before I fully understand the depth of the character.”

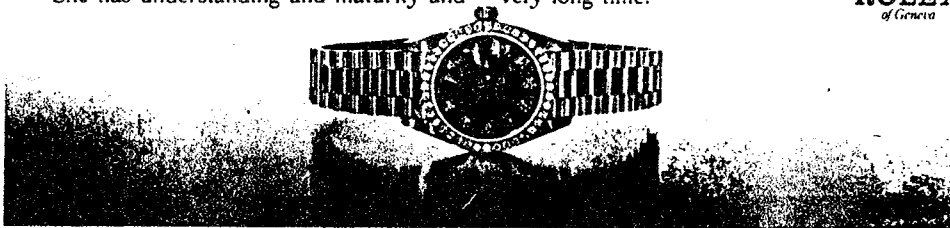
Her famous voice is in such worldwide demand that she's booked up for years to come.

Will her voice stand the strain? As Kiri says, “What you always have to remember is to give quality, not quantity.”

For so many years, Rolex has shared that

same obsession. “My Rolex,” says Kiri, “is more than just a watch, it also makes me feel dressed.

“It has been a friend for a very long time.”



Spend an enchanting evening with Dame Kiri Te Kanawa on 30th January 1994, 8.00pm, Singapore Indoor Stadium.

- 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

Nik Aziz: Let Rulers run the Government

KOTA BARU, Mon. — Pas Dewan Ulama chief Nik Abdul Aziz Nik Mat said the Federal Government should review the constitutional monarchy system and return the power to rule the country to the Rulers.

He said the review should be done once the process of removing the Malay Rulers' immunity in their personal capacity was completed and the law pertaining to it came into force.

Nik Aziz, who is also the Kelantan Menteri Besar, said the country should then stop the practice of delegating the Rulers' power to rule to the Cabinet or Government and instead allow the Rulers to discharge the duties on their own.

When asked if he was propagating a feudal system of absolute monarchy, Nik Aziz said he did not agree with the word "absolute".

"What I am saying is that instead of carrying on with our present system in which the power of the Rulers to rule is delegated to the Government, Cabinet or State Executive Councils, the power should be retained by the Rulers," Nik Aziz said when met at his residence in Pulau Melaka near here today.



NIK AZIZ
... no need to worry

He said there was no need to worry about the Rulers being cruel or abusing their positions because they would be subjected to the rule of law as their immunity had already been withdrawn.

He said the constitutional monarchy system was derived from Europe where Rulers were turned into titular or symbolic heads of state.

"Why should we continue with a system which we know did not exist in the Islamic history. If we change the system to one where the Rulers have the power to rule then we are paving the way towards realising the Islamic system of *khalifah* (Islamic head of State)," he said.

When it was pointed out that under the *khalifah* system, the position as head of State might not be hereditary, Nik Aziz said; "That is how it should be".

"Hereditary claim to the throne can be retained as long as it is consistent with Islam, meaning that a Ruler's son can inherit the throne if he is fit," he added.

On retaining the present batch of Malay Rulers, Nik Aziz said it was only proper as they had been accepted as the symbol of Islam in the country.

"They can be more effective in implementing Islamic principles and *syariah* as they are not bound by political considerations," he said.

He said politicians, though Muslims, could not pursue the Islamic State concept because they had to consider their political career and views of those in their coalitions.

(New Straits Times, 9th February 1993)

Do you agree or disagree with the views of the Dewan Ulama chief? Write a letter (of about 700 words) to the editor to express your views on the matter.

(Marks will be awarded to maturity of thought, organisation and precision in expression).

(25 marks)

.../5

4. Study the following table and answer the questions that follow.

TABLE

British press coverage in four newspapers, in column inches, by topic and by newspaper, 1963-70.

Topic	The Times	Guardian	Daily Express	Daily Mirror
Housing	74 (6)	82 (10)	29 (5)	54 (8)
Education	74 (9)	121 (15)	47 (5)	4 (1)
Health	108 (7)	18 (4)	0 (0)	19 (1)
Employment	75 (4)	80 (10)	24 (3)	27 (3)
Numbers	84 (10)	59 (5)	9 (3)	23 (4)
White Hostility	100 (8)	140 (14)	99 (7)	136 (9)
Black Hostility	50 (4)	63 (4)	46 (5)	71 (7)
Discrimination	86 (7)	345 (32)	33 (4)	106 (13)
Discrimination by				
Coloureds	0 (0)	37 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Police	72 (7)	83 (8)	34 (3)	52 (5)
Racial Harmony	0 (0)	17 (3)	72 (1)	8 (1)
Crime	213 (25)	125 (18)	358 (19)	218 (17)
Disturbance	16 (2)	116 (5)	32 (1)	0 (0)
Normal	150 (21)	107 (11)	275 (14)	258 (16)
Cultural Differences	46 (5)	122 (10)	79 (5)	21 (3)
Celebrities	4 (1)	8 (1)	100 (6)	139 (7)
Immigration	691 (51)	754 (76)	382 (20)	228 (18)
Legislation	284 (26)	213 (19)	76 (6)	11 (1)
Race Relations	493 (44)	738 (75)	327 (24)	189 (20)
Sport	27 (2)	5 (1)	15 (1)	0 (0)
South Africa	39 (2)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)
Rhodesia	72 (1)	0 (0)	33 (2)	0 (0)
Other	82 (10)	92 (10)	157 (12)	220 (11)
TOTAL	2,840 (252)	3,325 (333)	2,229 (147)	1,784 (146)

Notes: Figures in brackets refer to number of items.

Source: OU Mass Communication and Society, DE 353, Block 5, Unit 14, *How the Media Reports Race*, p. 9 © (1977) The Open University Press.

What do these figures show about:

- the priorities of the press in general and the reporting of race issues. (In your answer, state the criteria used).
- the priorities (news values) of the four papers identified.

(25 marks)

.../6

5. "Violence on England's Streets" is a Times editorial. Read the text and to the following:
- (a) identify the main themes.
 - (b) Write down, under the themes you have identified, the vocabulary items which state or develop the theme.
 - (c) Rewrite some of the text (take 5 incidence), substituting neutral or non-emotive words for vocabulary used in the original.
- (25 marks)

THE TIMES MONDAY JULY 6 1981



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VIOLENCE ON ENGLAND'S STREETS

Southall is not Toxteth. Nor is it Brixton. There is a great danger in lumping together incidents under the label "race riots" which have little in common but the obvious presence of blacks and Asians among the violent participants. The artificial manufacture of a "race problem" in England can benefit only the bullies, the extremists and the mischievous who make political capital out of disorder. Mr Powell's remark "you've seen nothing yet" was deplorable, and may well have been adopted by racists and hooligans not as a prediction but as an injunction to help it come true.

At the same time, the fact must not be shirked that within a few months there have been three major eruptions of street fighting, all of which have included an ethnic element, and in all of which a large number of policemen — though few participants — have been injured. There have also been a number of other incidents and attacks, some causing death, with a racial component.

Southall, where relations between residents of different races are generally amicable, has been the scene of mass violence only twice. On both occasions the immediate and direct cause of the disturbances was deliberately provocative

conduct on the part of malevolent whites seeking trouble. In 1979 National Front activity in the suburb set off the events which resulted in the death of Blair Peach (though outsiders from the political left cannot escape some guilt for the violence). Last Friday the invaders were skinheads from London's East End, an area where gratuitous and racially motivated attacks by young whites on Asian residents are common, as is the hooliganism associated with football matches.

It is understandable that the local Asians reacted, and over-reacted, though no amount of appreciation of their feelings can excuse the vicious attacks on the police. The police were not originally the direct target, although, as is becoming depressingly frequent they became so as the riot gained momentum and they were the ones to suffer most of the injuries. (Incidentally, once again the ubiquitous milk bottle was much in evidence, both as a receptacle for the Molotov cocktail, and as a fighting implement in its own right, with or without its top smashed off. For that reason, if for no other, the increasing use of cartons for milk is to be welcomed.)

Community leaders, as well as

the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, have called for a strengthening of the Public Order Act. The law on incitement to racial hatred could be amended so as to catch more easily the distribution of racist leaflets and publications at football grounds, discotheques, and other public events. But some would like the creation of a power to ban the conveyance of potential trouble-makers to their destination — the coach trip, in the context of Southall — or even the event to which they are travelling. That would be a totally unacceptable infringement of civil liberties

The disturbances at Toxteth, on the face of it, bear more resemblance to those in Brixton. The police were the direct objects of the violence, allegations have been made about their policing methods, the community has been extremely hard hit by unemployment and there is considerable inner-city social deprivation. The parallels should not be taken too far. There is not enough information yet on which to make a judgment on the troubles in Toxteth. It is becoming unhappily evident, however, that the results of the Scarman enquiry will be relevant to other deprived areas of England's big cities.