Angka Giliran:	No. Tempat Duduk:

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination Academic Session 2005/2006

November 2005

HXE 201- Report Writing and Editing in English

Duration: 3 hours

Please check that this examination paper consists of SEVEN pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

Answer ALL questions in this examination booklet.

Angka	Giliran:	No. Tempat Duduk:
1.	For writing to be clear, it must	be adapted to the reader. Explain.
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[20 marks] ...3/-

Angka	Giliran:	No. Tempat Duduk:
2.	Report writing requires objectivity. Discuss.	
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[20 marks] ...4/-

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3.	What are the basic patterns of report organization? Illustrate them with examples.
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[20 marks] ...5/-

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4.	Write a clear statement of the at least two) involved in each	e problem and determine the factors (state of the following problem situations:

- [a] The supervisor of production must compare three competing machines that are being considered for use on a particular job.
- [b] A national chain of dress shops wants to learn what qualities to seek on hiring sales personnel.
- [c] A daily newspaper wants to know how well the various types of items in a typical issue are read.
- [d] A major soap manufacturer wishes to determine how its leading bath soap compares with its competition in the minds of consumers.
- [e] The sales division of a major national manufacturer compiles a semi-annual report on its activities in all its five sales districts.

[20 marks]

5. The following passage contains grammatical errors. Underline the errors and provide the corrections. Write your answers above those underlined errors.

Genetic engineering is a new form of technology whereby the genes presence in the chromosomes of an organism can be manipulated. This technique involve the transfer of genes from the

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chromosome of one organism to the chromosome of another organism. The chromosome that receives the new genes is called a recombinant DNA. The organism with the recombinant DNA is called a transgenic organism. By this technique, gene that are responsible for certain desirable traits in a plant can be transferred to another plant.

Genetic engineering has been use to produce plants that give better yield, is resistant to viruses and insects, resistant to herbicides and can withstand climatic changes. Plant that yied food and has undergone gene transfer are called genetically modified food (GMF). The first plant to be genetically modified was the tomato. Normally, tomatoes will not stay fresh for long after being harvest. The skin wrinkle and the fruit goes bad too soon. In the year 1994, genetic engineers produce tomato plants that were genetically modified. The harvested tomatoes were sell in the markets.

The tomatoes from these genetically modified plants could stay fresh longer without going bad. The skin was intact even when left in the open without refrigeration. Other plants that yield food that have been genetically modified are soya beans, maize, barley, wheat, paddy, carrot, cauliflower, watermelon and apple.

Beside genetically modified food, genetic engineering has greatly increase the range of other possible products. By alter the genetic blueprint of a micro-organism such as the bacterium, it can be

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made to produce a protein quite unlike anything it would produce naturally. For example, if the gene responsible for the synthesis of growth hormones in humans are inserted into the cells of a certain bacterium, the bacterium will produce the human hormone as it grow. The hormone can then be extracted and used to treat children whose normal growth is stunted. The same technique can be used to produce the hormone insulin for diabetics.

Likewise, goats have been genetically engineered so that they produce an anti-blood clotting agent in their milk. The agent is extracted from the milk and are used for preventing blood clotting during surgery. At the same time, cows have been genetically engineer to produce a clotting agent in the milk. The blood clotting agent is extracted and is used to treat hemophiliacs.

The benefits of genetic engineering seem numerous. But one question remain unanswered. Can a mistake take place whereby a transgenic organism turns out to be something unexpected? Pity the animal. Will genetic engineers on the process of creating 'a super plant' or 'a super animal,' create a Frankenstein? So, where do we draw the line?

[20 marks]

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