
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2002/2003

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JUE 201 – Bahasa Inggeris II

Masa : 2 jam

Before you begin this paper, note that the booklet contains THIRTEEN printed pages.

Answer ALL questions contained in this booklet. There are 2 sections, Sections A and B.

Answer all the 38 questions in Section A in the OMR answer sheet.

Answer all the 12 questions in Section B in the booklet.

Use a 2B pencil to shade in your answers on the OMR answer sheet. Please check that your index number is written and shaded correctly. Failure to do this will result in your paper being not graded.

Hand in the booklet together with the OMR answer sheet.

Index No.:

I/C No.:

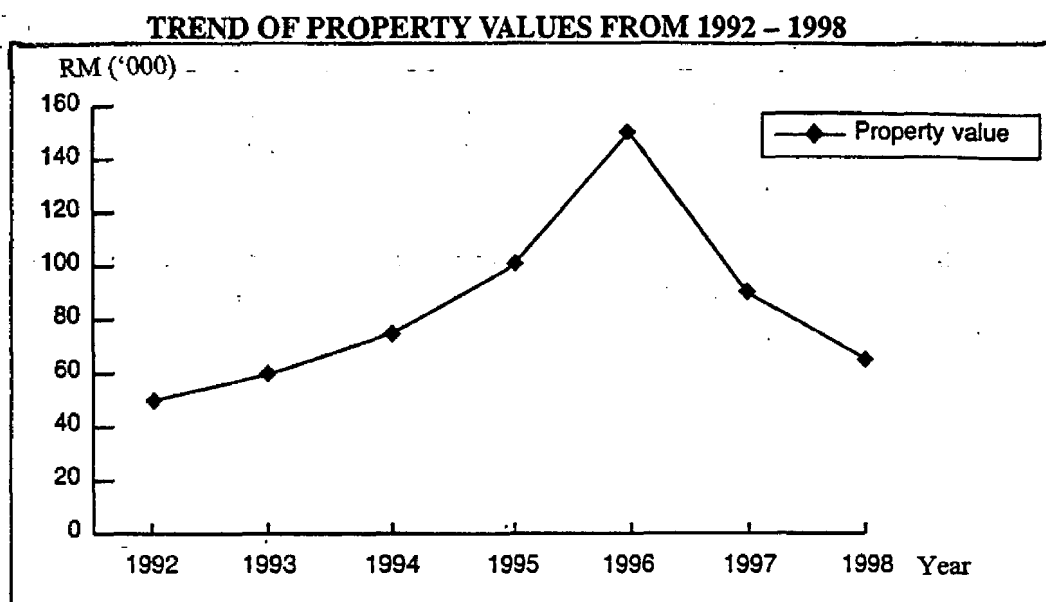
Regional Centre:

Reminder to Chief Invigilator

Students are allowed to use calculators. Please collect all OMR answer sheets and test booklets. Return them to Bahagian Peperiksaan USM.

TEXT 1.

Study the following line graph and table carefully. Then answer questions 1 – 14 based on the information given in the graph and table.



NUMBER OF UNITS SOLD BY CATEGORY

Year	Commercial	Residential	Condominium	Low cost
1994	50,000	1 million	100,000	500,000
1995	100,000	1.5 million	150,000	600,000
1996	90,000	2 million	250,000	590,000
1997	60,000	1.1 million	80,000	400,000
1998	40,000	700,000	40,000	350,000

SECTION A.

1. In which year did the decline in property value begin?
 - A. 1995
 - B. 1996
 - C. 1997
 - D. 1998
2. Which period shows the most fluctuation in property value?
 - A. 1995-1997
 - B. 1994-1996
 - C. 1993-1995
 - D. 1992-1994
3. The growth of property value between 1992 and 1994 was
 - A. gradual.
 - B. rapid.
 - C. inconsistent.
 - D. temporary.
4. The decline in property value in 1997 from 1996 was
 - A. gradual.
 - B. slow.
 - C. inconsistent.
 - D. drastic.
5. The average number of low cost units sold over 1996 and 1997 was
 - A. 990,000.
 - B. 190,000.
 - C. 495,000.
 - D. 330,000.
6. Which property category recorded the lowest number of units sold in the five years?
 - A. Commercial
 - B. Residential
 - C. Condominium
 - D. Low cost

7. All the following statements are true EXCEPT
- A. A total of 5.6 million residential units was sold between 1994 and 1997.
 - B. More condominium units than commercial units were sold between 1994 and 1995.
 - C. There was a decrease in the number of low cost units sold in 1996 as compared to 1995.
 - D. More commercial units were sold in 1996 as compared to 1995.
8. The ratio of _____ units sold in 1998 to that of low cost units was 2:1.
- A. commercial
 - B. residential
 - C. condominium
 - D. none of the above
9. What was the total number of commercial and condominium units sold between 1995 and 1997?
- A. 380,000
 - B. 390,000
 - C. 480,000
 - D. 730,000
10. The number of commercial units sold increased by one-fold between
- A. 1994 and 1995.
 - B. 1995 and 1996.
 - C. 1996 and 1997.
 - D. 1997 and 1998.
11. The total number of residential units sold decreased by _____ units between 1997 and 1998.
- A. 300,000
 - B. 400,000
 - C. 500,000
 - D. 600,000
12. Of the four, which category had the lowest percentage of increase in terms of the number of units sold between 1994 and 1995?
- A. Commercial
 - B. Residential
 - C. Condominium
 - D. Low cost

13. There was a decrease of _____ per cent with regard to the number of condominium units sold between 1996 and 1997.
- A. 17
 - B. 21.3
 - C. 32
 - D. 68
14. The number of _____ units sold in 1998 decreased by 50 per cent from that of previous year.
- A. commercial
 - B. residential
 - C. condominium
 - D. low cost

(14 marks)

TEXT 2.

Read the text carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

FORESTS

*I think that I shall never see
A billboard lovely as a tree.*

Ogden Nash

- 1 You will hardly find a person who would disagree with these words in Ogden Nash's poem. 1
Who would prefer to look at a landscape filled with billboards instead of trees? Yet, while it is
universally acknowledged that trees are a source of beauty and inspiration, it is also undeniable
that they are usually taken for granted. If a thousand-year-old forest stood in the spot targeted for
an industrial estate or golf course, there is no question which will be sacrificed – the trees will 5
have to come down. In the end, it is always the dollar that is counted.
- 2 Presently, trees cover about 30 percent of the earth's surface, but they are being destroyed 1
at an **alarming** rate, especially in the tropics. Timber harvesting is a major reason for the
destruction of forests. At least 40 hectares of rain forests are being felled every minute, mostly 10
in order to extract the valuable timber. Another way that man is destroying the world's forests is
by burning them down. In the Amazon, for example, rain forests are being burnt down at a rate
of 20 hectares a minute. The main reason for this is to clear the land, primarily to provide
grazing land for the cattle. If the felling and firing of forests continues at the present rate, it is
calculated that the world will be left with less than one third of its rain forests by the year 2003. 15
Already more than 30 tropical countries have reached a critical level of forest destruction and
one-time exporters of timber like Nigeria and Thailand have now to import timber for their
domestic needs.
- 3 At this point, it is only fair to **point out** the destruction of the forests is not limited to Third 20
World nations. Three quarters of the rain forests in Australia, for example, have been cleared
away during the past 200 years. In Britain, the last 35 years alone have seen the clearing away of
nearly half of its deciduous forest and of the remaining trees, 30 per cent are dead or dying due
to a bombardment from various pollutants, ranging from acid rain to agricultural spraying.
- 4 Should we really get all excited and concerned about the loss of the forests? Yes, we should, for 25
some really important reasons. Healthy trees are a vital part of the environment, and they keep
the entire balance of the atmosphere agreeable to all life forms. Forests are catchment areas for
rainwater, holding the rainwater in the leaves of the trees, so that it will not sink so quickly into
the earth's crust. Furthermore, the forests help maintain the water cycles in the area. The
masses of cloud that provide the rain are formed over the moist forests. Thus, the destruction of
forests may also lead to a reduction in rainfall over the area, resulting in drought.

- 5 Forests also protect and feed the earth's fragile mantle of soil. Trees **curb** soil erosion, which becomes a serious problem in areas where there has been large scale deforestation. Without the tree cover, the land is totally exposed to the agents of erosion, like strong winds and heavy rainfall. The strong winds blow away the top layer of the soil and the flowing water carries it away into the rivers, lakes or sea. **Consequently**, the once fertile land is converted into a barren wasteland. **In addition**, denuded hill slopes are **vulnerable** to landslides, which can be catastrophic disasters, resulting in the loss of homes and lives. Apart from preventing soil erosion and landslides, forests, with their **abundant** supply of leaves, give compost back to the land, thus helping it to remain fertile. The leaves of the trees and the droppings of the birds, animals and insects which live in or amongst them, fall to the ground, where they decay and replenish the soil with mulch, minerals and manure. 30 35 40
- 6 Forests are rich in flora and fauna. The tropical forests, which cover only 7 per cent of the earth's surface, contain between 40 to 50 per cent of all animal species. All plants and creatures are God's gift to us and they serve mankind, each in its own way. For example, plants are the source of our clothes; the rubber used for tyres comes from trees; plants are also the source of sugar, coffee, tea, rice, wheat and many delicious and nutritious fruits. In addition, most of the medicines that have been used by men are **derived** from plants and animals. Most of the Chinese medicines, for example, like ginseng and ginkgo, are herb-based. And, for an example from in the realm of modern western medicine, the drug, vincristine, which is used in the treatment of leukemia, is derived from a jungle plant. In fact, one research scientist in the field of botany has concluded that in Costa Rica's forests alone, 15 per cent of the plant species may have the potential as a treatment for cancer. What potential life-saving medicines are we losing each day as the forests are being destroyed? 45 50
- 7 Apart from all this, let us **keep in mind** the most basic function of trees, which is that they provide oxygen. All living creatures need to breathe oxygen in order to stay alive. A treeless planet will be an airless and, therefore, a dead one. 55

Choose the most appropriate answer.

15. The main idea of the poem quoted is
- A. a billboard is as lovely as a tree.
 - B. it is a shame to sacrifice a tree for a billboard.
 - C. it is a pity to replace a billboard with a tree.
 - D. there should be more billboards than trees.
16. The connector "Yet" (line 2) can be best replaced with
- A. In addition
 - B. In contrast
 - C. Thus
 - D. However

17. The phrase “universally acknowledged” (line 3) can be best replaced with
- A. generally found
 - B. rarely agreed
 - C. widely accepted
 - D. partially true
18. The writer says that economic gains will always be more important than other considerations. The sentence that best expresses this idea is
- A. In the end, it is always the dollar that is counted (line 6).
 - B. At least 40 hectares of rainforests are being felled every minute, mostly in order to extract the valuable timber (lines 9 and 10).
 - C. Consequently, the once fertile land is converted into a barren wasteland (lines 34 and 35).
 - D. Forests are rich in fauna and flora (line 41).
19. The main idea of paragraph 2 is
- A. trees cover about 30 percent of the earth’s surface.
 - B. the destruction of the forests is mainly due to timber harvesting.
 - C. trees are being destroyed at an alarming rate.
 - D. land is cleared to provide grazing land for cattle.
20. The word “alarming” (line 8) means
- A. convincing
 - B. confusing
 - C. surprising
 - D. disturbing
21. What evidence provided by the writer which clearly shows that forest destruction is now a cause for concern?
- A. Forest destruction occurs in most tropical countries.
 - B. Timber harvesting is the main contributing factor to the loss of trees.
 - C. Rain forests in the Amazon are being burnt down mainly to clear land for cattle grazing.
 - D. If forest destruction persists, the world will lose more than two thirds of its rain forests by the year 2003.

22. Forest destruction occurs when
- i. the trees are felled.
 - ii. there are strong winds and heavy rainfall.
 - iii. there is a drought due to a reduction in rainfall.
 - iv. the trees are burnt down.
- A. i and ii
 - B. ii and iv
 - C. i and iv
 - D. iii and iv
23. All the following statements are true EXCEPT
- A. The destruction of forests is more critical in the tropics.
 - B. Developed countries similarly face the threat of forest destruction.
 - C. Tropical forests cover about 30 per cent of the earth's surface.
 - D. The tree cover protects the land from exposure to the agents of erosion.
24. The phrase "point out" (line 18) means
- A. justify
 - B. mention
 - C. reiterate
 - D. argue
25. The past 200 years have seen _____ per cent of Australia's rain forests being cleared away.
- A. 25
 - B. 30
 - C. 50
 - D. 75
26. The main idea of paragraph 5 is
- A. forests help preserve the earth's mantle of soil.
 - B. landslides can result in the loss of lives.
 - C. many animals and insects live in the forests.
 - D. the agents of erosion include strong winds and heavy rainfall.
27. The word "curb" (line 30) means
- A. keep in place
 - B. eliminate
 - C. increase
 - D. keep under control

28. The connector “Consequently” (line 34) can be replaced with
- A. Meanwhile
 - B. As a result
 - C. Lastly
 - D. Furthermore
29. By using the connector “In addition” (line 35), the writer is
- A. emphasising the fact that landslides are catastrophic such that they result in the loss of lives.
 - B. comparing barren wasteland and landslides.
 - C. stating another consequence of large scale deforestation which is, landslides.
 - D. explaining the occurrence of large scale deforestation in hilly areas.
30. All the following statements are false EXCEPT
- A. There are about 40 to 60 percent of all animal species in the tropical forests.
 - B. Thailand is an exporter of timber.
 - C. Forest destruction is a universal phenomenon.
 - D. Forests can cause soil erosion.
31. The word “vulnerable” (line 35) means
- A. immuned
 - B. susceptible
 - C. well-guarded
 - D. sensitive
32. The word “abundant” (line 37) means
- A. scarce
 - B. adequate
 - C. deficient
 - D. plentiful
33. The main idea of paragraph 6 is
- A. ginseng and ginkgo are herb-based Chinese medicines.
 - B. 15 per cent of the plant species in Costa Rica’s forests can be used in the treatment of cancer.
 - C. forests are rich in flora and fauna.
 - D. forests contain plants and creatures that are useful to mankind.

34. The word “derived” (line 46) means
- A. elicited
 - B. traced
 - C. deduced
 - D. obtained
35. Vincristine and ginseng are similar in that
- A. they are both used for treatment of leukemia.
 - B. they can be found in Costa Rica’s jungle.
 - C. they are both medicines that come from plants.
 - D. they are both used in modern western medicine.
36. Trees and plants are important because they
- i. help prevent erosion and landslides.
 - ii. protect and feed the earth’s mantle of soil.
 - iii. reduce the amount of rainfall over a particular area.
 - iv. offer potential life-saving medicines.
- A. i and ii
 - B. i, ii and iii
 - C. i, ii and iv
 - D. i, ii, iii and iv
37. The phrase “keep in mind” (line 53) means
- A. keep thinking
 - B. remember
 - C. store in memory
 - D. be aware
38. According to the writer, the primary function of trees is to
- A. house many animals and plants.
 - B. provide oxygen.
 - C. provide life-saving medicines.
 - D. curb landslides and soil erosion.

(24 marks)

SECTION B.

State what the following words found in **Text 2** refer to.

- 39. they (line 4) : _____
- 40. which (line 5) : _____
- 41. this (line 12) : _____
- 42. their (line 16) : _____
- 43. its (line 21) : _____
- 44. which (line 30) : _____
- 45. it (line 33) : _____
- 46. it (line 38) : _____
- 47. them (line 39) : _____
- 48. one (line 55) : _____

(10 marks)

Answer the questions in complete sentences.

- 49. Suggest TWO ways in which the Malaysian government can prevent extensive deforestation.

(6 marks)

50. Which would you choose – development or preservation of forests? Give TWO reasons to support your answer.

(6 marks)