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UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination  
Academic Session 2007/2008

October/November 2007

**HEA 101 - INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES**

Duration: 3 hours

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

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. This examination paper contains SEVEN questions.
2. This paper is divided into TWO sections: Section A and Section B. There are FIVE questions in Section A and TWO questions in Section B. Answer ALL the questions in both sections.
3. Writing for both sections must be done in the booklet.

Section A

Answer ALL questions in this section.

There are FIVE questions in Section A. All writing for Section A must be done in this booklet.

1. State whether the following words **begin** with a plosive, fricative, affricate, nasal or approximant.

- [a] censorship \_\_\_\_\_
- [b] close \_\_\_\_\_
- [c] goat \_\_\_\_\_
- [d] jest \_\_\_\_\_
- [e] pneumonia \_\_\_\_\_
- [f] pyramid \_\_\_\_\_
- [g] usual \_\_\_\_\_
- [h] whole \_\_\_\_\_
- [i] write \_\_\_\_\_
- [j] youth \_\_\_\_\_

[10 marks]

2. Circle ONE word only for each of the following:

- [a] Circle the word that contains a high/close front vowel:

full            feet            bad            pot

- [b] Circle the word that contains a low/open front vowel:

what            bad            paw            feel

- [c] Circle the word that contains a high/close back vowel:

pool            hot            peel            blood

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[d] Circle the word that contains a mid-central vowel:

skin            learn            pod            mat

[e] Circle the word that contains a voiced velar plosive:

high            badge            cot            big

[f] Circle the word that contains a diphthong:

why            bar            see            you

[g] Circle the word that **begins** with a fricative sound:

cherry            pharaoh            judge            honour

[h] Circle the word that **begins** with a nasal sound:

game            jam            knight            sing

[i] Circle the word that **begins** with a dental consonant:

pie            guy            shy            thy

[j] Circle the word that **ends** with a bilabial nasal:

climb            nap            mine            mob

[10 marks]

3. Write the phonetic transcriptions for the following words.

[a] pleasure \_\_\_\_\_

[b] bought \_\_\_\_\_

[c] father \_\_\_\_\_

[d] breathing \_\_\_\_\_

[e] rose \_\_\_\_\_

[5 marks]

4. Write the English word for each transcription below.

[a] /βA:T/ \_\_\_\_\_

[b] /τ□Iζ/ \_\_\_\_\_

[c] /INγλIΣ/ \_\_\_\_\_

[d] /σ□:δ/ \_\_\_\_\_

[e] /φΔ↔/ \_\_\_\_\_

[5 marks]

**GRAMMAR**

5. Use any appropriate tense for the verbs in parentheses.

**Example:** It was raining hard, but by the time class (be) <sup>1</sup> **was** over, the rain (stop) <sup>2</sup> **had stopped**.

[a] He (be) <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper reporter before he (become) <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a businessman.

[b] Class (begin, already) <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by the time I (get) <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ there, so I (take, quietly) <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a seat in the back.

[c] Millions of years ago, dinosaurs (roam) <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the earth, but they (become) <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ extinct by the time humankind first (appear) <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

[d] It is midnight. I (study) <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for five straight hours. No wonder I'm getting tired.

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- [e] George suddenly realised that the teacher was asking him a question. He couldn't answer because he (*daydream*)  
10 \_\_\_\_\_ for the last ten minutes.

[10 marks]

## Section B

Answer ALL questions in this section.

There are TWO questions in Section B. All writing for Section B must be done in this booklet.

## READING COMPREHENSION

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

### The Changing Climate

1 What do fortune-tellers and climatologists have in common? Both try to predict the future. Fortune-tellers try to “see” people’s future lives. They might look at the palms of hands, read cards, or look into a crystal ball. Or they might simply get a feeling about a person and future events. Climatologists try to predict future weather patterns on Earth by studying weather data from the past. They use this information to understand future climate patterns. For climatologists, scientists who study the climate, forecasting weather accurately is a great responsibility. It can save lives and perhaps even the planet.

2 Weather scientists collect and study data from all over the world. They want to understand how weather patterns are changing. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, they noticed a slow increase in air temperatures and in the oceans. No one knows exactly why the temperatures are rising. However, scientists believe human activities cause the warming. They also believe that a warmer Earth will affect people’s lives in negative ways. However, the modern way of life requires more and more energy. This energy comes from burning fossil fuels like oil and coal. This is one reason that the Earth’s temperatures are getting warmer. The term for this warming is “the greenhouse effect.” Just like a greenhouse, the Earth appears to be getting warmer.

3 Climate data indicate a warming trend. In the 1900s, the average surface temperature increased 0.6 degrees centigrade. The ten years

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between 1990 and 1999 were the warmest decade since record keeping began in 1891. The warmest year on record was 1998. Data were gathered from tree rings, corals, and glacier ice samples. These data show that the 20<sup>th</sup> century had the largest temperature increase in the last millennium. One result is the melting of ice. Ten percent of the snow and ice on the Earth's surface has disappeared since 1960. Mountain glaciers are getting smaller. There is more precipitation. The amount of rain, hail, and snow is increasing. Also, there was an increase in the frequency of storms with heavy precipitation. In fact, there was an increase in clouds over land. There have been fewer extremely cold temperatures since 1950. Warm weather masses like the ones caused by the weather phenomenon El Nino and their effects have been more frequent and intense since the 1970s. In the Northern Hemisphere, growing seasons are getting longer. Insects are hatching sooner. Trees are flowering earlier. In addition, sea level has risen between 0.1 and 0.2 metres during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The oceans are warmer.

4 Scientists make computer models of climate patterns from weather data. Their computer models are among the most complex in the world. Several variables affect the weather. Therefore, weather models must include many details. Bodies of water and mountain ranges affect the weather. Earth's rotation and the cycle of the moon are weather variables, too. In addition, there are local variables. Forest fires and windstorms must be in the model. So must plant growth and the existence of cities. With these variables in the computer, scientists can determine future weather conditions. Thus, they can predict possible weather situations. They base predictions on weather data from the past.

5 How will climate change in the future? The answers to this question depend on many different variables. The computer models and data scientists have collected can be used to generate many possible weather outcomes. All the scenarios, however, include both negative and positive effects on people.

6 People will work hard for a long time to adapt to these effects. People must change to survive. In fact, a lot of adapting by people and by natural systems will happen naturally. People will protect themselves and other living things. They will protect endangered animals and plants. People adapt well. Their ability to adapt to climate change depends on technology and education. It also depends on wealth, information, skills, and good management.

7 There are new strategies for managing water, farms, and forests. Water management is particularly important. In semi-dry parts of Africa, for example, digging deep wells for clean drinking water can support many generations. In other areas, farmers are planting new crops. They are changing planting dates. They are raising different farm animals that adapt to new weather patterns. Improved forest management in the tropics could make a big difference. Trees could absorb 12% to 15% of fossil fuel carbon dioxide. Forest management begins with planting trees. It means saving forests. It

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means programmes to stop deforestation. It means encouraging natural regrowth.

8 Health and urban and rural planning are part of adaptation. Public health planning can include air and water quality, food safety, and surface water management. Better hospitals and clinics must be created. Governments can do a lot. They can teach people about the possible results of global warming. They can make stricter building laws and plan for land use. And, of course, people can use alternative energy (such as solar and wind energy and fuel cells) rather than fossil fuels.

9 New technologies to limit the use of fossil fuels are developing quickly. There are new wind turbines, for example. There are hybrid-engine cars. The advancement of fuel cell technology and underground carbon dioxide storage could limit the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere. Also, new ways to limit the CO<sub>2</sub> from engines are promising. One goal of scientists is to lower the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> to slow down global warming.

10 These ideas are some ways that people can plan for the future. It is also necessary to find ways to protect natural systems such as glaciers and coral reefs. We must find ways to protect all animal and plant species, forests, polar areas, and wetlands. A changing global climate system is a major concern for the future. International and regional cooperation are essential to meet this new challenge. Preparation, planning, and action are necessary to reduce the effects of global warming on our planet.

(Source: Taken and adapted from J. Zukowski, S. S. Johnston, & E. E. Templin, Steps to Academic Reading 4, In Context, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Boston: Heinle, 2002.)

A. Circle the answer that best describes the main idea of each of the following paragraphs.

[i] The main idea of paragraph I is that

[a] astrologers try to predict the future by looking at stars and planets.

[b] fortune-tellers, astrologers, and climatologists all try to predict the future.

[c] scientists are studying weather patterns to predict the future and save lives and the planet.

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- [ii] The main idea of paragraph 2 is that
  - [a] the Earth is getting warmer because of human activity.
  - [b] people are burning more and more fossil fuels.
  - [c] scientists are studying all over the world.
- [iii] The main idea of paragraph 3 is that
  - [a] the amount of snow and ice on the Earth's surface has decreased by about 10% since 1960.
  - [b] climate data indicate the world is warming.
  - [c] trees are flowering earlier.
- [iv] The main idea of paragraph 4 is that
  - [a] computer models consider global and local data.
  - [b] computer models for weather prediction are some of the most complex in the world.
  - [c] complex computer models use data from the past to predict the future climate.
- [v] The main idea of paragraph 6 is that
  - [a] people will work hard to adapt.
  - [b] people adapt well.
  - [c] people will protect endangered animals and plants.
- [vi] The main idea of paragraph 8 is that
  - [a] better hospitals and clinics must be created.
  - [b] adaptation includes health and urban and rural planning.
  - [c] governments can do a lot.

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- [vii] The main idea of paragraph 10 is that
- [a] in conclusion, preparation, planning, and action are necessary to reduce the effects of global warming on our planet.
  - [b] in conclusion, international and regional cooperation are essential to meet this new challenge.
  - [c] in conclusion, it is necessary to find ways to protect all animal and plant species, forests, polar areas, and wetlands.

[14 marks]

B. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- [i] What is the greenhouse effect?

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- [ii] Why are computer models of climate patterns so complex?

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- [iii] What evidence shows that the Earth is getting warmer?  
List five evidence.

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- [iv] What is causing the Earth to be warmer? Name three causes.

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- [v] How will farmers adapt to a warmer climate?

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- [vi] What ways can we use to manage forests better?

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[vii] How can public health planning help?

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[viii] What new technologies limit the use of fossil fuels?

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[16 marks]

**WRITING**

- 7. Malaysia recently celebrated 50 years of independence. In the run-up to the celebrations, Malaysians were reminded of the struggles of past leaders in their efforts to gain independence for Malaysia. Malaysians were also reminded that in order to continue enjoying our independence, we have to remain united and to put the interest of the nation before personal interests.

Write a 500-word essay which expresses your personal views on the following topic:

**What Independence Means to Me**

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