

Angka Giliran: _____

No. Tempat Duduk: _____

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama

Sidang Akademik 2000/2001

September/Oktober 2000

HXE 201 - Report Writing and Editing in English
(Penulisan Laporan dan Penyuntingan dalam Bahasa Inggeris)

Masa: [3 jam]

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper contains **FOUR** (4) questions and comprises **ELEVEN** (11) printed pages. Check that your paper is complete.
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Write your answer for **QUESTION THREE** [3] and **QUESTION FOUR** [4] in this examination booklet.
4. All questions carry equal marks.
5. Hand in this examination booklet together with your answer scripts at the end of the examination.

SECTION A

1. Discuss the function of the following in the writing of reports:

- a) graphics
- b) design
- c) layout

(100 marks)

2. You have been asked by the Student Affairs Section of the university to write a memo report on ways to improve hostel facilities in the campus and foster closer cultural ties among the residents in your capacity as a student representative.

In your report, include the following:

- better equipped study/reading rooms
- the provision of cooking facilities
- more areas for drying of clothes
- informal get-togethers like barbecues
- other relevant details

(100 marks)

SECTION B

3. Edit the following text:

Crowds have traveled from over all the known world to swam through the hot landscape and they have trampled the city into a campsite and they have driven up food prices and hotel prices.

The athletes are pro on hormones the winners will get sponsor
Shipdeals there is a arts festival for to add to the cultural appeal
and the city will grow rich from trading with the tourists.

Sydney, 2000? Elis in ancient Greece, 776bc-home of Olympia
, site of the shrine to Zeus and which was the host to the original
Olympic game? It could be either one of these places.

Some of Sydneys residents are apprehensive about the prospect of
a modern equivalent of Elis tumult. Some have taken figurative arms
up, and have formed a pressure group- People Ingeniously Subverting
The Sydney Olympic Farce (Pissof, for short). Some of Sydneys
residents object not only to the coming forth chaos but also to the vast

Sums spent on building Stadiums and facilities while Sydneys housing and anti social deprivation projects are underfund Some of Sydneys residents object to the stringent policeing planned to cop with visitors and to cop with the security scare that are now part fo the every Olympic experience. And they are opposed by those who anticipate making a fortune from the Games; local business is the only participant in the Olympics 2000 assured of a medal in gold in advance.

The similiarities between anceint and moden Olympic are not just in crowds and congestion. AS in antiquity, athletes who compete at Sydney will be profesionally trained to ultimate fitness and will almost certainly had used bodybuilding and performance enhancing drugs on their way to the games. At Olympia, athletes ate animal organs for a testosterone boost, and they knew about musclebuilding drugs, stimulant herb and energy giving diet

Sydneys athletes can expect rich rewards if they win; but than, Pindar who was Greece's greatest lyric poet and who was

writing victory odes for Olympian laureates, said that a win at the games is a meal ticket for life, earning a four-chariot parade through the cheer-ing streets of Home, follow by free housing, a pension and permanent front seats at the theatre, and this was because the athlete had proved to his Home city that the gods smiled upon it. Modern advertising deals and guaranteed jobs on the local sport center do not seem so grand but they count much.

Greek tradition said that Hercules, the human hero who became an immortal founded the at Olympia. They had probably been inexistence for at least five hundred years before the firstrecorded event in 776bc. It was a single contest- a 200 metre sprint, which was won by a local man, Coroebus of Elis, who was a cook by trade.

In ensuing games other contests were add; a 400-m dash, a long-distance race, and equestrian events for which a hippodrome was built.By 708bc, the pentathlon was a major feature, the five events being the military skills of javelin and discus throwing,

wrestling, jumping and running. Boxing and chariot racing followed, and a vicious form of no-holds barred fighting called pankration in which everything was allowed and only biting and eye-gauging were forbidden. The biggest difference between Olympics old and new lays in the values they supposedly promote.

Whereas the modern spirit extols the virtue of participation – sportsmanship is what counts; taking part is as important as winning and losing can be done with grace and courage – in ancient times losers were mocked, reviled, cheered and disgraced and sometimes they were not daring to return home afterwards. There was room for only one winner; to come second was to be nowhere.

So important was the Olympic games in the ancient world that the calendar was set by them. They take place every four years, between mid-August and mid-September, and the four year gap between them was an olympiad.

The games were like the World cup, only they were much bigger, and the heros, who filled the popular imagination for decades and centuries even, giving Pindar and fellow poet the opportunity to tell myths, and to proclaim high moral and aesthetic aspirations for their culture.

We cannot know what level of ancient athleticism was like. When the games "resumed in 1896, the hundred yards sprint was won in 12 secs, but it is easy to guess that a fit GREEK of the epoch of Pindar would beat that without trouble. In an age which enjoyed so much physical beauty, to which health was central, and which however valued an austere life and the enjoyment of exercise, it is easy to believe that GREEK art accurately represents people capable of giving the best of today's athletes a run for their money.

(100marks)

4. Proofread the following text:

When he talks about his favourite digital project, Chan Poh Meng, the principal of Singapore's Outram Secondary School, almost wriggles with excitement. Outram, an old neighbourhood school that recently moved to multi-storied new premises in a hilly district of the city, was chosen last year to pilot the **Learning Village** a joint venture between Singapore's Ministry of Education and IBM

Mr Chan's enthusiasm is understandable. The project goes to the heart of Singapore's education policy of using the Internet to make schools more outward looking and collaborative. "Schools can become like cocoons" says Mr Chan, "but they can't remain isolated they must reach out". That is the idea behind **Learning Village**. It is a web based platform combining a set of Internet applications to allow communication and collaboration both within the school and beyond it involving parents and other interested members for the local community with the school and its activities.

Parents are given passwords for logging into the site from their homes and office. Once there they can go to the events calendar to check the whereabouts of their children or visit teachers' home pages to get

informations about their teaching method, grades achieved in class assignments, homeworks and lessons for independent studies. Parents can participate also in on line “meetings” with teachers and follow their childrens on line discussion. On there part parents can offer their ideas for the shools development and influenced it’s policies Mr Chan recently use the cite to solicit views about the schools open hours. He is also keen to use a *private conference* application to discuss the individual childrens problems on line.

Teachers and pupils benefit form the on line bulletin board which cuts down on the need for time consuming assembles and administrative meeting. In a “Teachers Lounge” teachers can share ideas about lessons and discuss the effectiveness of teaching strategy. There is a suggestion box also for the principle. Pupils can use the cite to work together on projects no just with each other but with counter parts in other schools even other countries. Official “mentors’ who may have some special expertise or experience to contribute to the school can so do from any where in the world. Recently, a class is able to put questions to a mountainer climbing EVEREST.

Mr Chan believes that what makes the Learning Village so valuable is its openness-which the only public Internet as opposed to a special schools intranet, can deliver. It offers parents opportunity for day to day involvement instead of just the odd visit to the school at some critical time in their child's career. He says this transparency not only challenging for teachers, but also makes parents re-think their commitment to their child's education.

His main concern is to increase the number of parents visiting the site. Although Outram's parents tend to have lower than average incomes about 40 percent have access to the internet at home but fewer than 20% have applied for a password. This being Singapore, though they are not being let off the hook. Mr Chan is bringing them in for training sessions of 2 hours for groups of 30 at a time.

Other schools in Singapore are keen to follow Outram's example. In January forty principals met to hear about Mr Chan's experience. One obstacle may be cost. IBM charges a subscription of S\$2.80 per student per month to cover the cost of software and of hosting the site although it makes little or no money out of it. With a school the

size of Outram that works at a round S\$40000 a year. The Ministry of Education's director of technology, Tam Yap Kwang says it will be 3 to 5 years before the **Learning Village** can be extended to all the schools that want it but he may be too pessimistic,

Whatever the timescale it seems likely that schools in poorer areas will get priority. The ministry had a policy of aiming the bulk of its spending at less able and less privileged children. Mr Tam says that in the past, most of these children would have dropped out of school at the earliest opportunity, but give them access to a PC and the Internet and they will stay in school. If they want to upgrade their skills later they will also be far better equipped to take advantage of the many online courses to be found in Education Town on the eCitizen site.

(100 marks)