

Student ID No: .....

Student IC No: .....

Programme: .....

Subject Lecturer : .....

CONFIDENTIAL



## UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR

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### FINAL EXAMINATION JANUARY 2011 SESSION

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**SUBJECT CODE** : WEB 10302  
**SUBJECT TITLE** : FUNDAMENTAL ENGLISH  
**LEVEL** : BACHELOR  
**TIME / DURATION** : 9.00 am – 11.00 am  
( 2 HOURS )  
**DATE** : 03 MAY 2011

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#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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1. Please read the instructions given in the question paper CAREFULLY.
2. This question paper is printed on both sides of the paper.
3. This question paper consists of Sections A, B and C.
4. Answer ALL questions.
5. Please write your answers on this booklet.

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THERE ARE 9 PAGES OF QUESTION, EXCLUDING THIS PAGE.

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SECTION A (Total: 30 marks)

Question 1

(10 marks)

CIRCLE the appropriate definitions for the underlined words.

1. Segregation based on race, ethnicity, or sex is discriminatory and should be outlawed.  
(a) jargon                      (b) the best                      (c) a coming together                      (d) separation
2. There is great disparity between rich and poor.  
(a) oneness                      (b) sameness                      (c) openness                      (d) difference
3. Don't be cowed by other's attitudes. Speak your mind.  
(a) silenced                      (b) determined                      (c) closed                      (d) open
4. The line for tickets to the concert was contiguous; many people became impatient and went home.  
(a) different                      (b) satisfied                      (c) continuous                      (d) short
5. Don't feel abashed when you make a mistake.  
(a) welcome                      (b) satisfied                      (c) determined                      (d) embarrassed
6. I had one fleeting thought of going to Spain, but I knew it would be impossible.  
(a) passing                      (b) floating                      (c) embarrassed                      (d) different
7. I had a sense of vulnerability when the moose attacked me.  
(a) self-destructiveness                      (b) weakness                      (c) forgetfulness                      (d) power
8. I am subordinate to the president and must follow her orders.  
(a) equal                      (b) beneath                      (c) above                      (d) on par with
9. I must be in concert with my family or we will never achieve our goals.  
(a) weak                      (b) powerful                      (c) in agreement with                      (d) against
10. The company exploited the workers because they were only paid \$1.00 per hour for their labours.  
(a) denied                      (b) encouraged                      (c) took advantage of                      (d) none of the above

**Question 2**

**(10 marks)**

Using the words given, **CHANGE** them **OR ADD AFFIXES** to form suitable words for the blanks in the following sentences.

**combine**

It was the combination of fear and desperation that got him out of the forest

**1. clear**

\_\_\_\_\_, your account of how the kidnap was staged is totally absurd.

**2. culture**

To celebrate the festive season, various \_\_\_\_\_ activities will be held at the main hall.

**3. alternatives**

Katherine Moss, the famous supermodel, \_\_\_\_\_ between Milan and New York.

**4. responsible**

The manufacturer disclaims all \_\_\_\_\_ for damage caused by misuse.

**5. oppressed**

Most of the victims of \_\_\_\_\_ there decided to seek refuge in a neighbouring country.

**6. happy**

Passing her driving test was one of her \_\_\_\_\_ moments.

**7. market**

He decided to study \_\_\_\_\_ at the university.

**8. nominate**

*Avatar*'s \_\_\_\_\_ for "Best Picture" came as no surprise.

**9. material**

I don't like him at all. He's so \_\_\_\_\_.

**10. bear**

I'm in so much pain. The pain is extremely \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 3**

**(5 marks)**

**Fill in the blanks with suitable WORDS.**

1. Chong Meng fell \_\_\_\_\_ the ladder when he was painting his new house.
2. The motorcyclist suffered \_\_\_\_\_ severe internal injuries after he was knocked down by a lorry.
3. Our teacher reminded us to complete the assignments \_\_\_\_\_ the holidays.
4. The plane flew \_\_\_\_\_ our house before it crashed in a nearby jungle.
5. The robbers divided the loot equally \_\_\_\_\_ themselves after robbing a rich man's house.

**Question 4**

**(5 marks)**

**Fill in the blanks with the correct ADVERBS given in the box.**

carefully	gracefully	momentarily	presumably	menacingly
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1. I forgot what to say \_\_\_\_\_ because I was too nervous on the stage.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ he has just come back from rugby, judging by the dirty attire he is wearing.
3. The female tiger struts \_\_\_\_\_ in its cage while keeping its vicious eyes on the visitors.
4. The children danced \_\_\_\_\_ much to the delight of their parents.
5. The chemist has to handle liquid \_\_\_\_\_ as it is poisonous.

**SECTION B (Total: 30 marks)**

**Question 1**

**(15 marks)**

**Read the sentences below carefully. There is one mistake in each sentence. UNDERLINE the mistake and WRITE the correct answer above every mistake.**

1. We request for the audio system from the IT unit last week.
2. Their rugby team are stronger than last year's.
3. Choi and Ikram swam at the swimming pool now.
4. Malaysia have good, talented badminton players.
5. The lecturer teach us English every Monday and Thursday.
6. Yesterday, our coach is ill, but today, he is healthy.
7. On Sundays, the students at the hostel does not wake up early.
8. It is 9 a.m. now. My father was reading the newspaper.
9. Sometimes, I went to the gym with Raj.
10. Did the shopkeeper accused you as the thief?
11. The birds flies in the sky.
12. My younger sister used to played basketball in the evening.
13. Look! The baby are crying now.
14. Does you always speak English at home?
15. Yesterday, we pay the wrong amount to the cashier.

**Question 2**

**(10 marks)**

**Combine the following sentences to form COMPOUND sentences.**

1. Someone in a wheelchair can't reach a light switch. A deaf person can't hear a smoke.

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2. An assistance dog performs many duties. These duties could change from one day to the next.

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3. Some dogs go to work or school. Other dogs help with child care or housework.

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4. Green is Angie's favourite colour. Her new coat is blue.

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5. This is a great car. It gets good gas mileage.

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6. I like skiing. Maria likes skating.

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7. Martin expected bad weather. He brought an umbrella.

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8. Children especially are attracted to dogs. Assistance dogs are often included in disability awareness program.

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9. Mother wanted to watch the movie. Dad wanted to see the wrestling.

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10. Bill left late. He still got there on time.

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**Question 3**

**(5 marks)**

**Combine the following sentences to form COMPLEX sentences using suitable subordinator conjunction.**

1. Richard plays in a rock band. He is dating Jessica.

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2. You go through an intense experience with someone. The two of you are held together by an enchantment and a mystery.

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3. The crowd was immense. The new art show at the museum opened.

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4. She finished her homework. Monica went shopping.

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5. John Steinback was a famous writer. He was a maintenance man.

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## SECTION C (Total: 40 marks)

Based on the following passage, write a summary on how to choose appropriate words for technical and professional communication in about 100 words.

### Choosing Appropriate Words

Words are the “nuts and bolts” of communication. Words convey both basic meanings and shades of meaning. English is especially powerful in its ability to capture shades of meaning. Thanks to its hybrid development, English has perhaps the richest vocabulary for any language on earth. Over the past 15 centuries, it has drawn on Latin, Greek, German, French, and many other languages to develop a vocabulary, which is now estimated to surpass one million words. As a result, for any basic concept there are usually different ways of referring to it, each carrying a slightly different nuance of meaning or a slightly different tone. The words you select reveal much about how you see the subject and about how you see yourself; they project a “voice”. If you chose your words carefully, you will greatly enhance your communication. If you do not, you may ruin it.

Accuracy is such an important dimension of word choice that we are constantly modifying the language to this end. As the world around us changes, we make changes in our language so that we may talk accurately about it. In particular, we create new words or we modify the meanings of old words and in doing so we increase both the accuracy and the efficiency with which we use language. For example, *download* has become a standard technical term in computer technology because it is more accurate than *transfer* and more efficient than *transfer from a larger computer to a smaller computer*. We should take delight in the fact that our language is flexible enough to let us create new words or new meanings when the situation calls for it. Knowing how to use words correctly will help make your communication more precise and will also enhance your credibility as a careful, well-educated professional.

It is important to use words accurately and correctly. Keep in mind, however, that “correctness” is not a permanent, fixed condition. The correct (i.e. accurate) use of a word can change over time and from place to place. Words are like living organisms: they adapt to their environment. What is correct in a certain place or at a certain time may not be correct in some other place or some other time. Just think of how the word *elevator* is used in the United States to describe the same contraption that is called *lift* in England. *Elevator* is correct in the United States, but incorrect in England; *lift* is correct in England, but incorrect in the United States. There is no absolute sense in which either form is “inherently” correct.



Correctness is a function of how the people you are communicating with use language. If everybody in your office calls your computer printer *Pokey*, then that is the correct way to refer to it *in that environment*. Note, however, that if you were to use it with other people, it would be confusing to them and therefore incorrect. Likewise, consider the word *hopefully* as in “Hopefully I’ll finish this project by tomorrow.” This word is said to be “illogical” by many self-anointed authorities on language, yet most people use it freely and effectively. Who is right? If the vast majority of people in a certain society use a word in a certain way, then that is the correct way to use that word within the society.

Technical terminology is an essential part of any technical or professional field. How could biochemists do their work without terms like *glycogen*, *proteolytic cleavage*, and *mitochondrial adenosinetriphosphatas complex*? How could financiers get by without terms like *amortization*, *depreciation* and *dividend*? If words like these did not exist, somebody would have to invent them! Technical terms are efficient and useful simply because they are shorter than the corresponding full description or definition. This means that they can be used repeatedly with a minimum of clutter, which allows them to be used as names, which in turn makes it easier for you to talk and think about the concepts they represent.

However, a good part of your life as a technical professional involves communicating with nonspecialists, people who do not share your knowledge of certain technical concepts. If you use a lot of technical language with *them* you will confuse them. When addressing nonspecialists, try to use only those technical terms that are strictly necessary and be sure to define those terms. In general, the technical terms that are considered “necessary” in such cases are key terms, which serve major roles in the communication.

Words are the basic carriers of meaning. You should have a large enough vocabulary so that you can express your ideas clearly and maintain good relations with the people with whom you interact. If you want to improve your vocabulary, the best way is simply to read as much as you can from a wide variety of materials, both technical and non-technical. There are also many vocabulary-building books and computer programs on the market.

*Adapted from Huckin, T.N. & Olsen, L.A. (1991) Technical writing and professional communication for non-native speakers of English. New York: McGraw-Hill*

