

**FINAL EXAMINATION****FOUNDATION IN ARTS****COURSE : ENGLISH II****COURSE CODE : ENG1043****DURATION : 2 HOURS****INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

1. This question paper consists of **FOUR (4)** parts: PART A (2 questions)
PART B (15 questions)
PART C (16 questions)
PART D (10 questions)
2. Answer **ALL** questions from PART A, PART B, PART C and PART D in the Question Paper.
3. Please check to make sure that this examination pack consists of:
 - i. The Question Paper
4. Do not bring any material into the examination hall.
5. Please write your answers in permanent black or blue ink.

MYKAD/ PASSPORT NO. : _____

ID. NO. : _____

LECTURER : _____

SECTION : _____

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

This question paper consists of 15 printed pages including the front page

PART A: READING SKILLS

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Island Communities in Malaysia

- I The chances are that you have heard of at least one island in Malaysia, whether through travel programmes, news reports, or personal experience. Islands in Malaysia have long played an important role in the social and economic life of coastal regions. Over the centuries, island communities have developed unique ways of living shaped by geography, climate, and access to natural resources. These communities continue to contribute to the cultural diversity of the country. 5
- II Island settlements in Malaysia *originated* as small fishing communities along the coastline and offshore areas. Early island inhabitants depended heavily on the sea for food, transportation, and trade. As maritime routes *expanded*, islands became important stopping points for traders travelling between regions. Over time, contact with outsiders *influenced* local customs, language, and economic activities. Some island communities later became *connected* to the mainland through improved transport and communication. 10
- III Over the last several hundred years, island life in Malaysia has changed *gradually*. While fishing remains an important occupation, many island residents have *adapted* to new sources of income. In some islands, agriculture is practised on a small scale, while others rely on tourism-related activities. Daily life often centres around communal spaces such as jetties, markets, and places of worship. Despite modern influences, traditional practices continue to shape island routines. 15 20
- IV The variations among island communities are *extensive*. For example, islands located close to the mainland often experience greater economic development than those further offshore. Some islands have access to electricity, clean water, and regular transport services, while others depend on limited *infrastructure*. Certain island communities maintain strong social ties and shared responsibilities, particularly in managing resources such as fishing areas. These differences reflect the diverse conditions under which island communities exist. 25
- V While some islands have experienced economic growth, others remain relatively *isolated*. In the past, limited transportation *restricted* movement between islands and the mainland. As a result, island residents relied on local knowledge and cooperation to meet daily needs. With improved connectivity, island products and services have reached wider markets. However, increased access has also introduced challenges related to environmental sustainability and cultural change. 30

- VI Island communities are also known for their traditions of hospitality and *cooperation*. Visitors to island villages are often welcomed and assisted by local residents. In many communities, social gatherings and communal work strengthen relationships among families. Daily activities may *revolve* around shared tasks such as repairing fishing equipment or preparing for local events. These practices contribute to a strong sense of belonging within island societies. 35 40
- VII Life on islands remains closely connected to natural conditions. Weather patterns, tides, and seasonal changes continue to influence daily activities. During certain periods, rough seas may limit transportation and access to supplies. As a result, island residents often plan their activities carefully and store essential goods. Such conditions have encouraged adaptability and *resilience* among island communities. 45
- VIII In *contemporary* Malaysia, island communities continue to balance tradition and change. While modern facilities and technology have improved living conditions, efforts are being made to preserve cultural practices and environmental resources. By maintaining their connection to the sea and their communal way of life, island communities *sustain* an important aspect of Malaysia's heritage while adapting to present-day challenges. 50

(Adapted from: Malaysian Coastal Development Reports, 2023)

QUESTION 1

Provide the meaning of the following words taken from the passage. You may use a word or a phrase that best replaces the given word in the context.

- a. *originated* (line 7) : _____
- b. *expanded* (line 9) : _____
- c. *influenced* (line 11) : _____
- d. *connected* (line 12) : _____
- e. *gradually* (line 15) : _____
- f. *adapted* (line 16) : _____
- g. *extensive* (line 21) : _____
- h. *infrastructure* (line 25) : _____
- i. *isolated* (line 29) : _____
- j. *restricted* (line 29) : _____

- k. *cooperation* (line 36) : _____
- l. *revolve* (line 38) : _____
- m. *resilience* (line 45) : _____
- n. *contemporary* (line 47) : _____
- o. *sustain* (line 51) : _____

(Total: 15 marks)

QUESTION 2**Circle whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.**

- a. Island communities in Malaysia have existed only in recent times due to modern development. True / False
- b. Early island inhabitants relied heavily on the sea for their daily needs. True / False
- c. Maritime trade contributed to the growth of island settlements. True / False
- d. Fishing is no longer practised in any Malaysian island communities. True / False
- e. Daily life on islands often centres around shared communal spaces. True / False
- f. Economic development among island communities is largely unaffected by their proximity to the mainland. True / False
- g. Islands closer to the mainland generally have better access to infrastructure. True / False
- h. In the past, limited transportation restricted movement between islands and the mainland. True / False

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------|
| i. | Improved connectivity has allowed island products to reach wider markets. | True / False |
| j. | Increased access to the mainland has brought only positive effects to island communities. | True / False |
| k. | Visitors to island communities are rarely welcomed or assisted by local residents. | True / False |
| l. | Weather and sea conditions have little influence on island life. | True / False |
| m. | Island residents often need to plan their activities according to natural conditions. | True / False |
| n. | Modern technology has eliminated traditional practices in island communities. | True / False |
| o. | Island communities continue to balance tradition with modern development. | True / False |

(Total: 15 marks)

(TOTAL: 30 MARKS)

PART B: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Types of Traditional Fishing Methods in Malaysia

- I Traditional fishing has long been an important economic and cultural activity in many coastal and river communities. It plays a significant role in food security and environmental sustainability. There are two main types of traditional fishing methods practised in Malaysia: coastal fishing and river-based fishing. A large proportion of traditional fishermen rely on coastal fishing, particularly in communities located along the western coastline. Because these methods have been practised for generations, their origins are often difficult to trace. In many cases, fishing activities continue without significant modification, even as environmental conditions change. For example, fishermen may continue using the same equipment despite declining fish populations. This can be problematic, as overfishing or unmanaged practices may lead to long-term damage to marine ecosystems. Although the techniques used in coastal and river-based fishing differ, both methods may result in similar environmental consequences. 5 10
- II Most importantly, both types of traditional fishing methods depend on natural cycles and ecological balance. Fishing activities do not merely involve catching fish, but also rely on an understanding of tides, water currents, and seasonal changes. After fish are harvested, natural regeneration is expected to replenish fish populations over time. However, when fishing occurs too frequently or without regulation, fish stocks may decline. Fish that are not immediately consumed are often preserved through drying or salting, allowing them to be stored for longer periods. 15 20
- III In both fishing methods, however, operational processes differ. Coastal fishing typically involves small boats and nets used near shorelines, while river-based fishing takes place in freshwater environments using traps or simple tools. Coastal fishermen often target a wider variety of species, whereas river fishermen focus on specific fish adapted to freshwater conditions. As a result, the environmental impact and sustainability of each method vary depending on location and fishing intensity. 25
- IV Environmental sustainability is an essential concern in traditional fishing, and researchers continue to study factors that affect fish populations. They have identified two major challenges. The first involves changes in water quality caused by pollution and coastal development. Similar to how contaminated water affects human health, polluted fishing grounds reduce fish survival rates. Several factors may contribute to this issue, such as industrial waste and agricultural runoff. The second challenge relates to fishing pressure, where excessive harvesting prevents fish populations from recovering naturally. 30 35

- V There is no single solution to ensure the sustainability of traditional fishing methods. However, various management strategies have been introduced to reduce environmental impact. In recent decades, fisheries authorities in Malaysia have recommended seasonal restrictions and controlled fishing zones. Many experts suggest that balancing traditional practices with modern conservation efforts is essential. Activities such as uncontrolled fishing and habitat destruction can disrupt aquatic ecosystems, causing long-term damage. Environmental specialists should therefore be consulted to help **offset** the negative effects of unsustainable fishing practices.
- 40
45

(Adapted from: Food and Agriculture Organization, 2023)

Circle the correct answer.

1. According to the passage, what problem may arise if traditional fishing practices are not properly managed?
 - A. Traditional fishing relies on outdated equipment.
 - B. Fishing activities often ignore seasonal weather changes.
 - C. Environmental damage may occur if practices are unmanaged.
 - D. River-based fishing generally produces fewer fish than coastal fishing areas.

2. Which is the same for coastal and river-based fishing methods?
 - A. The locations in which they operate.
 - B. The basic equipment used in fishing.
 - C. Their reliance on natural seasonal cycles.
 - D. The types of fish harvested in coastal and river areas.

3. According to the passage, preserved fish are often stored by _____.
 - A. drying or salting.
 - B. smoking or fermenting.
 - C. packing in ice for transport.
 - D. freezing at low temperatures.

4. Which of the following **BEST** describes traditional fishing activities?
 - A. They involve only the catching of fish.
 - B. They eliminate the need for conservation.
 - C. They operate independently of ecological balance.
 - D. They rely on natural environmental and seasonal conditions.

5. What is the **MAIN** purpose of preserving fish after harvesting?
- A. To reduce fishing effort.
 - B. To increase market demand.
 - C. To allow long-term food storage.
 - D. To prevent environmental damage.
6. Which of the following statements **BEST** summarises the main idea of the passage?
- A. Traditional fishing methods are no longer relevant.
 - B. Different fishing methods have environmental impacts.
 - C. Coastal fishing is more sustainable than river-based fishing.
 - D. Modern fishing techniques should replace traditional practices.
7. Which of the following is identified as a difference between coastal and river-based fishing?
- A. The variety of fish species targeted.
 - B. The need for seasonal fishing restrictions.
 - C. The reliance on natural resource regeneration.
 - D. The importance of maintaining ecological balance.
8. According to the passage, what may happen when fishing occurs too frequently?
- A. Water quality gradually improves.
 - B. Fish populations may decline due to overfishing.
 - C. Fishing tools become unsuitable for long-term use.
 - D. Fish become increasingly abundant across fishing areas.
9. Based on the passage, which of the following **BEST** describes river-based fishing?
- A. It targets marine fish species.
 - B. It depends on tidal movements.
 - C. It requires advanced fishing vessels.
 - D. It focuses on freshwater environments.
10. What typically affects fish survival rates according to the passage?
- A. Changes in water quality caused by pollution.
 - B. Traditional fish storage and handling practices.
 - C. Economic changes in local market demand patterns.
 - D. Technological developments in modern fishing equipment.

11. Which fishing method usually involves nets near shorelines?
- A. Coastal fishing
 - B. Offshore fishing
 - C. Deep-sea fishing
 - D. River-based fishing
12. According to the passage, which approach is recommended to manage traditional fishing practices?
- A. Expanding fishing areas.
 - B. Introducing seasonal restrictions.
 - C. Increasing fishing frequency throughout the year.
 - D. Completely eliminating traditional fishing methods.
13. According to the passage, what is a key focus of research on traditional fishing?
- A. Increasing fish exports.
 - B. Improving fishing equipment.
 - C. Understanding environmental sustainability.
 - D. Replacing traditional fishing methods entirely.
14. What can be inferred about long-term fishing management strategies?
- A. They rely entirely on modern technology.
 - B. They focus only on short-term economic benefits.
 - C. They eliminate the need for formal fishing regulations.
 - D. They require cooperation between tradition and conservation.
15. What is the closest meaning of the word **offset** in the final sentence of the passage?
- A. Delay
 - B. Ignore
 - C. Remove
 - D. Counteract

(TOTAL: 15 MARKS)

PART C: READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Is Constant Access to Instant Information Weakening Human Judgment?

- I The widespread availability of instant information through digital devices has transformed how people access knowledge. Answers that once required time and effort can now be obtained within seconds. While this convenience is often praised, concerns have emerged about its impact on human judgment and decision-making. Critics argue that reliance on instant information discourages careful evaluation and reflection. 5
- II Cognitive scientists suggest that judgment develops through experience, uncertainty, and the gradual weighing of evidence. When individuals immediately consult external sources, they may *bypass the mental processes required to assess reliability* and relevance. Over time, *this habit may weaken critical thinking skills* and reduce confidence in one's own reasoning. 10
- III Several studies have examined how constant access to search engines affects memory. *Participants who expect information to be easily retrievable tend to remember fewer details*, relying instead on knowing where to find answers. While this strategy may be efficient, researchers question whether it limits deeper understanding and long-term retention. 15
- IV Supporters of instant access argue that information tools enhance rather than diminish judgment. By providing diverse perspectives, they claim, individuals are better equipped to make informed decisions. Furthermore, access to accurate data may reduce errors caused by outdated or incomplete knowledge. 20
- V Historical parallels are often cited in this debate. The invention of writing, for example, was once criticised for weakening memory. Similarly, the printing press was accused of overwhelming readers with information. In each case, society adapted, and new intellectual practices emerged. 25
- VI However, modern information systems differ in speed and volume. The sheer quantity of available data can make evaluation more challenging, not less. Psychologists note that *when faced with excessive information, individuals may rely on shortcuts*, such as accepting the first answer encountered.
- VII Recent research suggests that judgment improves when individuals slow down and engage with information actively. Reflection, discussion, and uncertainty play important roles in forming balanced conclusions. Environments that prioritise speed over accuracy may therefore undermine thoughtful decision-making. 30

- VIII Although definitive conclusions remain **elusive**, concerns about instant 35 information highlight the need for mindful use of technology. Rather than rejecting access entirely, experts recommend developing habits that encourage evaluation and reflection. In doing so, individuals may preserve their ability to judge wisely in an increasingly fast-paced world.

(Adapted from: *Educational Readings on Cognition and Digital Media*, 2024)

Answer ALL the following questions.

1. By referring to Paragraphs I and III, state **FOUR (4)** concerns raised about constant access to instant information.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____(4 marks)
2. Based on Paragraph II, what does the author imply by “critical thinking skills?” State **TWO (2)** ideas.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____(2 marks)
3. The phrase “this habit” refers to which behaviour described earlier in Paragraph II?

(1 mark)
4. Explain **FOUR (4)** relevant points that illustrate what the author means by stating that individuals may “bypass the mental processes required to assess reliability” in Paragraph II.
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____
 - d) _____(4 marks)
5. Identify the **topic sentence** of Paragraph III.

(2 marks)

6. What is the synonym for the word "**retrievable**" in Paragraph III?

_____ (1 mark)

7. **Paraphrase** the following sentence from the passage (Paragraph III):

"Participants who expect information to be easily retrievable tend to remember fewer details."

_____ (2 marks)

8. **Paraphrase** the following sentence from the passage (Paragraph VI):

"When faced with excessive information, individuals may rely on shortcuts."

_____ (2 marks)

9. Give an antonym for the word "**elusive**" as used in Paragraph VIII.

_____ (1 mark)

10. Identify the **concluding sentence** of Paragraph VIII.

_____ (1 mark)

11. Based on the passage, identify **TWO (2)** contrasting views presented about instant information and briefly explain each.

_____ (4 marks)

12. According to Paragraphs I–III, what are **FOUR (4)** cognitive effects of prolonged exposure to instant information?

a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____ (4 marks)

13. Do you think instant access to information improves or weakens human judgement? Provide a brief explanation for your answer.

(5 marks)

14. Based on the ideas presented in Paragraphs VII and VIII, what are the **FIVE (5)** habits can individuals develop to maintain sound judgment?

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

(5 marks)

15. Why do you think the author distinguishes between historical and modern systems? Support your answer with evidence from the passage.

(3 marks)

16. Summarise the author's overall view on instant information and human judgment as presented in the final paragraph.

(4 marks)

(TOTAL: 45 MARKS)

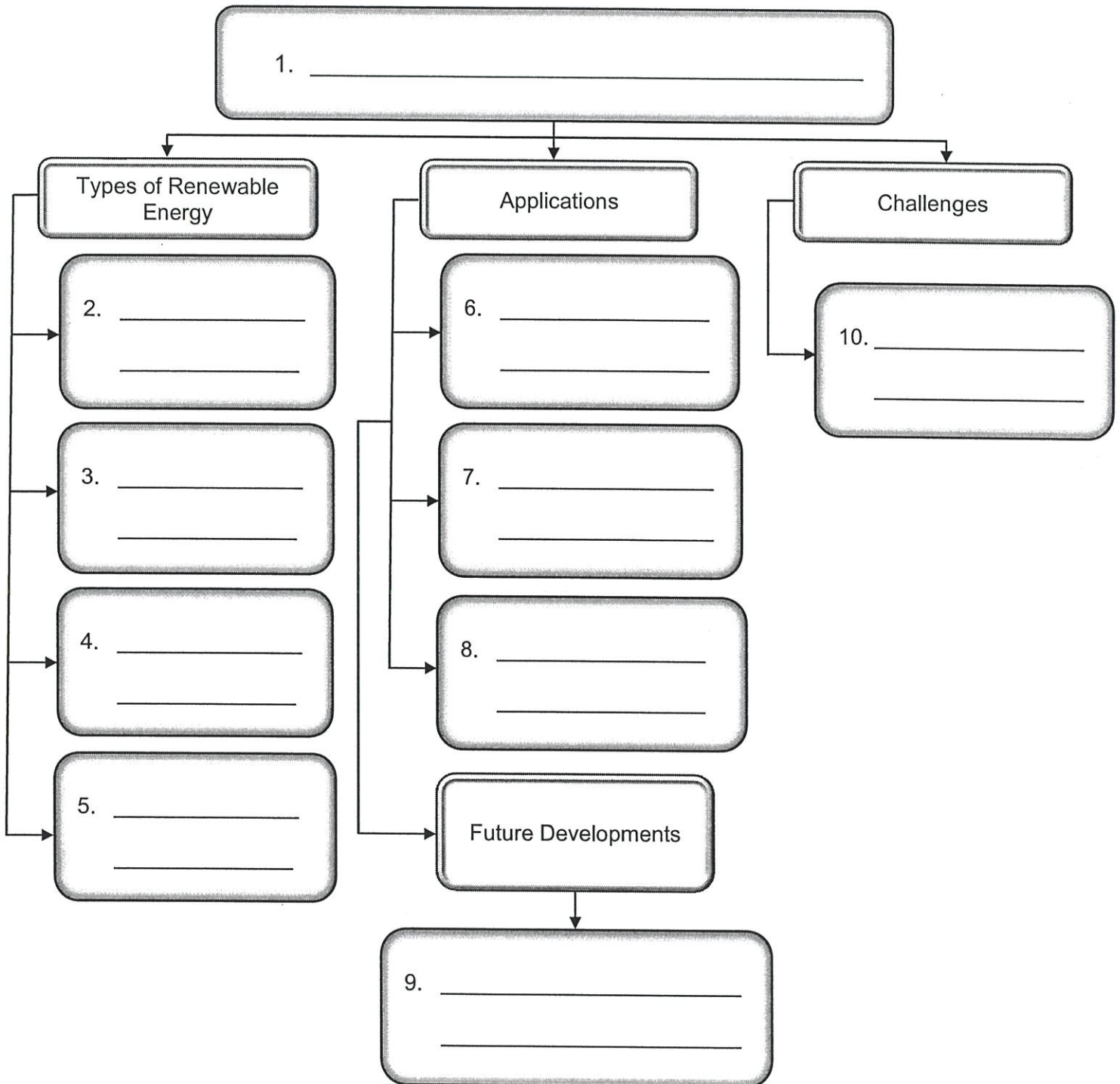
PART D: CRITICAL READING (LINEAR TEXT TO NON-LINEAR TEXT)

Read the following passage and fill in the chart that follows.

- I Renewable energy technology has significantly transformed the global energy landscape, offering sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels. Unlike conventional energy sources, renewable energy systems rely on naturally replenished resources such as sunlight, wind, and water. As technological advancements continue, renewable energy has evolved from small-scale experimental systems into widely adopted solutions capable of supporting national power grids. These developments have positioned renewable energy as a key component in addressing climate change and energy security. 5
- II Renewable energy can be categorised into several primary types. Solar energy captures sunlight through photovoltaic panels to generate electricity, while wind energy converts air movement into power using turbines. Hydropower harnesses flowing water to produce electricity, and biomass energy utilises organic materials for fuel. Each type operates under different environmental conditions and technological requirements, but all aim to reduce dependence on non-renewable resources. 10 15
- III The applications of renewable energy span multiple sectors. In electricity generation, renewable sources contribute to powering homes, industries, and public infrastructure. Renewable energy is also increasingly used in transportation, such as electric vehicles powered by clean energy sources. In industrial settings, renewable systems help reduce carbon emissions and operational costs. These applications demonstrate the versatility and growing importance of renewable energy technologies. 20
- IV Despite its advantages, renewable energy technology presents several challenges. One major issue is the intermittent nature of resources like sunlight and wind, which can affect energy reliability. High initial installation costs and the need for advanced energy storage systems further limit widespread adoption. Additionally, integrating renewable energy into existing power grids requires substantial infrastructure upgrades. 25
- V Ethical and environmental considerations play a crucial role in the development of renewable energy. Large-scale projects may impact natural habitats, alter landscapes, and affect local communities. It is therefore essential that renewable energy systems are developed responsibly, balancing environmental protection with energy needs. Transparent planning and community involvement are key factors in ethical renewable energy deployment. 30
- VI As renewable energy technology continues to evolve, future innovations are expected to address current limitations. Advances in battery storage, smart grid systems, and energy-efficient technologies promise to enhance reliability and efficiency. With appropriate regulation and investment, renewable energy has the potential to become a dominant force in global energy production while minimising environmental impact. 35 40

(Adapted from: International Energy Agency, 2024)

Fill in the chart that follows.



(TOTAL: 10 MARKS)

(TOTAL: 100 MARKS)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

