

**UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU****FINAL EXAMINATION****SEMESTER II 2013/2014 SESSION (DEGREE PROGRAMME)**

COURSE	:	ACADEMIC WRITING SKILLS
COURSE CODE	:	BBB3101
DATE	:	8 JUNE 2014 (SUNDAY)
VENUE	:	DEWAN SULTAN MIZAN, BK2-03, BK1-01, BK3-04, BK4-04, DS1
TIME	:	9.00 – 11.00 AM (2 HOURS)

STUDENT NO.	:	_____
PROGRAMME	:	_____
SEAT NO.	:	_____
INSTRUCTOR'S NAME	:	_____
GROUP NO.	:	_____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- i. This question paper is divided into 2 sections. Answer **All** questions.
- ii. The answers in **Section A** must be written on the question paper.
- iii. The answers for **Section B** must be written on the answer sheets provided.
- iv. After you have completed answering, **tie your answer sheets securely** to the question paper.

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL INSTRUCTED

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF (8) PRINTED PAGES

**Section A: Capitalization, Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (CGPS) section
(30 minutes: 20 marks).**

Instruction: Read the passage below and determine which part of each line contains an error. Circle the error and then write the correct answer in the space provided.

	Correction
Hibernation is one of the main <u>adaptation</u> that allow certain	(0) adaptations
northern animals to survive longer, cold winters. Hibernation is	1.
like a very deep sleep that allows animals to safe their energy	2.
where there is little or no food available. The body functions of	3.
'true hibernators' go through several changes after they are	4.
hibernating. Therefore, body temperature drops and the	5.
heart rate slows. Since they only sleep so a little bit at a time,	6.
the term dormancy or 'light sleeping' is used to describe its	7.
behaviour. The larger animals to hibernate are bears. Their heart	8.
rate may slowing down from a usual 40 –50 beats per minute to	9.
8-12 beats per minute, thus their body temperature changes	10.

very little, so they were able to wake up quickly. Hibernating	11.
animals have a special substance in a blood called hibernation	12.
inducement trigger and HIT. This substance becomes active in	13.
the fall : when the days become cooler and shorter. When HIT	14.
becomes active, the animals start preparing for winter. Most	15.
animals store food so that they can eat when they wake up, but	16.
some animals eat a lot in late summer and fall to add access	17.
fat to their bodies. This fat keeps them warmth and acts as a	18.
source of energy while they are slept. Some animals also	19.
makes changes to the places where they will sleep.	20.

Section B: Argumentative Essay (90 minutes: 80 marks)

Write a **FIVE (5) paragraph** argumentative essay consisting of **an introductory** paragraph, **THREE (3) body** paragraphs and a **concluding** paragraph.

Road accident in Malaysia is increasing every year and is dangerous to all people. There have been many debates on the issue of road accidents. Many accidents are blamed on careless and distracted drivers. In contrast, some opponents feel that road conditions should always be blamed for road accidents. Choose to agree or disagree on the following topic:

Drivers should be blamed for road accidents.

You may provide only **ONE (1)** direct quotation in your essay. All other information must be paraphrased with proper citation. Include at least **TWO (2)** information taken from the given tables/ graphs/ charts through proper citation. The citation format you must use is the A.P.A format.

JKJR to study, improve city's deadliest roads

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct 10 —MIDDLE Ring Road 2 (MRR2), Jalan Genting Klang, Jalan Ipoh, Jalan Kepong and Jalan Kuching are the five deadliest roads in the city, according to statistics compiled by the Road Safety Department (JKJR) and Kuala Lumpur Traffic Police last year. JKJR Kuala Lumpur director, Muhammad Heeza Hassan said, bad infrastructure and driving attitudes were the main causes of the accidents. "Some parts of the five (deadliest) roads are in poor condition, with potholes and uneven surfaces. We are constantly engaging with City Hall and asking them to fix the problems immediately. "But motorists are also to be blamed for breaking the traffic rules. Some exceed the speed limit and some motorcyclists ride without helmets or Sirim-approved helmets. Some fail to secure their helmet straps, and some riding in cars do not buckle up. "We will study the accident-prone locations. If there is a lack of enforcement, we will take measures to boost it, such as by placing more police officers to monitor traffic and act against traffic offenders. Heeza said JKJR would continue to organise road safety awareness programmes at schools and universities to educate the youth on the importance of abiding by traffic rules.

Source: JKJR to study, improve city's deadliest roads. (December 6, 2013). *New Strait Times*. Retrieved from: <http://www.nst.com.my/streets/central/jkjr-to-study-improve-city-s-deadliest-roads-1.423012>

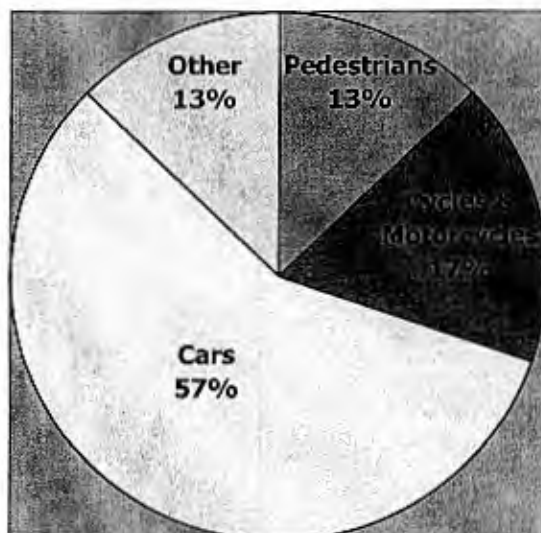


Figure 1: Deaths Statistics according to Road User Category

Adapted from: Department of Statistics Malaysia. (2013). *Road Accident statistics In Malaysia*. Retrieved from: http://www.accidents.statmal.ca/13_Malaysia.pdf

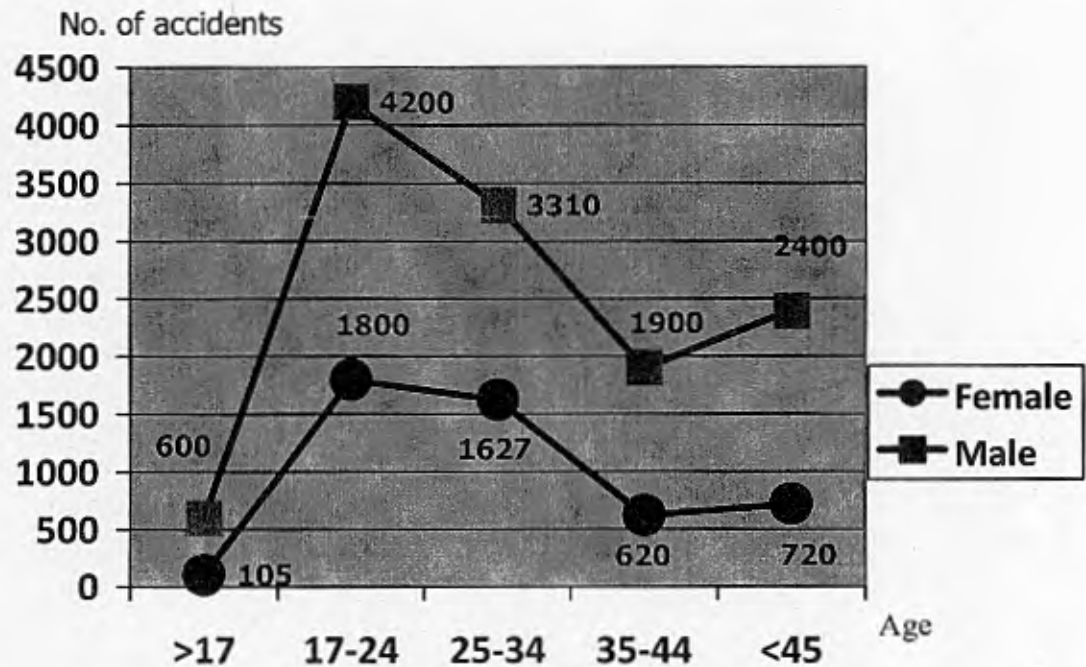


Figure 2: Road Accident Statistics according to Age and Gender

Adapted from: Royal Malaysian Police. (2013). *Statistical Report Road Accident Malaysia*. Retrieved from: http://www.malaysian.Police.Malaysia/PDF_rms/121.pdf

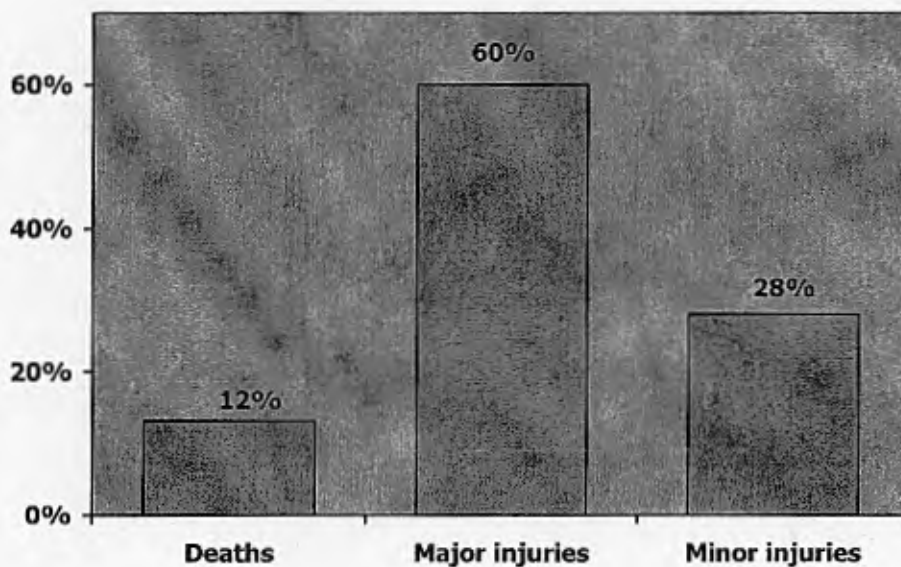


Figure 3: Road Accident Statistics according to percentage of Deaths and Injuries

Adapted from: National Statistics Malaysia. (2013). *Reports on the causes of road accidents*. Retrieved from: http://www/The-Causes-Of-Road-Accidents.Malaysia_p233.pdf

Type	Percentage (%)
Motorcycle & Bicycle	70.47
Car	18.67
Bus	0.76
Lorry	9.52
Other	0.88
Total	100

Figure 4: Road Accident Statistics according to Vehicle Types

Adapted from: Statistics Malaysia. (2013). *Accident Cases In Malaysia*. Retrieved from: [http://www.accidents.statmal.ca/76 Malaysia.pdf](http://www.accidents.statmal.ca/76%20Malaysia.pdf)

Drivers

- Over-speeding, on phone while driving, distracted driving, violation of rules, overloading, failure to understand signs, fatigue, alcohol.

Pedestrian

- Carelessness, illiteracy, crossing at wrong places moving on carriageway, Jaywalkers.

Passengers

- Projecting their body outside vehicle, by talking to drivers, alighting and boarding vehicle from wrong side travelling on footboards, catching a running bus etc.

Vehicles

- Failure of brakes, car wipers or steering, tyre burst, insufficient headlights, overloading, projecting loads.

Road Conditions

- Potholes, damaged and slippery road, eroded road merging of rural roads with highways, diversions, illegal speed breakers.

Weather conditions

- Fog, snow, heavy rainfall, wind storms, hail storms.

Source: Penny, D. and Kevin, J. (2013). *The Causes of Road Accidents in Malaysia*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

END OF QUESTION PAPER