KOD KURSUS : BG1013 - PENGANTAR TERJEMAHAN
TARIKH : 3 APRIL 1994 (AHAD)
TEMPAT : DEWAN MU'ADZAM SHAH
MASA : 9.00 - 11.30 PAGI (2 1/2 JAM)

ARAHAN:
(Sila baca semua arahan dengan teliti)


2. Anda dikehendaki menjawab SEMUA soalan.

3. Semua jawapan hendaklah ditulis pada ruang yang disediakan dalam kertas soalan ini.

NO. MATRIK: ____________________________________________ (dengan perkataan) (dengan angka)
NO. KAD PENGENALAN: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
NAMA PENSYARAH: ____________________________________________ KUMPULAN: [ ]

JANGAN BUKA SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERI ARAHAN
A STRANGER LOOKS AT EARTH

The present state of things on the planet earth would be rather a puzzle to an observer from another planet. If he landed in the United States, the most conspicuous animals in sight would be automobiles, and if he examined these vigorous hard-shelled creatures, he would find that each contains one or more soft, feeble organisms that appear notably helpless when removed from their shells. He would decide, after talking with these defenceless creatures, that they had no independent existence. Few of them have anything to do with the production or transportation of food. They need clothing and shelter, but do not provide them for themselves. They are dependent on their distant fellows in thousands of complex ways. When isolated, they usually die—just like worker ants that wander helplessly and hopelessly if separated from their colony.

If the observer were intelligent (and extraterrestrial observers are always presumed to be intelligent) he would conclude that the earth is inhabited by a few very large organisms whose individual parts are subordinate to a central directing force. He might not be able to find any central brain or other controlling unit, but human biologists have the same difficulty when they try to analyze an ant hill. The individual ants are not impressive objects—in fact they are rather stupid, even for insects—but the colony as a whole behaves with striking intelligence.

When human observers descend on a foreign planet, they might find it inhabited by organisms in an even more advanced stage of social cooperation. Perhaps its moving and visible parts will be entirely secondary, like the machines of man. Perhaps the parts that are really alive will be even more helpless: more clots of nerve tissue lying motionless and sedentary far underground. Perhaps this organic stuff, having served its creative purpose, will have withered away, leaving the machines that it has created in possession of the planet.

This state of things would not be much more extraordinary than the situation that evolution has already produced on the earth. In a sense, the cells of the human body were once independent. A few of them, the white corpuscles in the blood, retain some shreds of this independence; they wander around restlessly, acting and looking much like free-living amoebas. But most of the body's cells have lost all separateness. A higher organism has taken over, and the seat of its individuality cannot be found.
Soalan 1A.

Terjemahkan perkataan atau rangkaikan kata berikut, dengan makna yang sama seperti yang digunakan (dan digariskan) dalam rencana di atas. Tulis jawapan anda di ruang yang disediakan.

1. The present state of things

2. Few of them have anything to do with

3. clothing and shelter

4. presumed

5. The individual ants are not impressive objects

6. descend

7. an even more advanced stage of social cooperation
Soalan 18.

Pilih jawapan yang paling sesuai bagi setiap soalan berikut. Tulis jawapan anda di ruang yang disediakan:

1. Why are the automobiles in line 4 referred to as animals?
   a. Because anything which moves is an animal.
   b. The author has made a mistake.
   c. Because an observer from another planet might mistakenly think that they were animals because of their ability to move.
   d. Because some automobiles look rather like some animals and their lights look like eyes.
   e. Because they would see so many automobiles.

   Jawapan ........

2. According to the passage, what quality do the 'defenceless creatures' of line 7 have in common with the worker ants of line 13?
   a. Aggressive tendencies.
   b. Two legs and a hard shell.
   c. Their dependence on their fellows.
   d. No need for clothing or shelter.
   e. The ability to survive effortlessly when isolated.

   Jawapan ........
3. Suggest a reason why extraterrestrial observers are always presumed to be intelligent.

a. They are like us and we are intelligent.

b. If they were not intelligent they would not know how an automobile works.

c. If they were intelligent they would not come near the earth anyway.

d. They would need intelligence to be in a position to observe events on earth.

e. Only an intelligent person would conclude that the earth is inhabited by a few very large organisms.

Jawapan .........

4. In what way does the behaviour of ants appear to vary when they act collectively rather than individually?

a. There is no significant change.

b. They act more intelligently.

c. It decreases.

d. There is a most striking decline.

e. The passage does not make this point clear.

Jawapan .........

5. With whom or what is the community on a foreign planet compared in line 26 when the author says that it may be in "an even more advanced stage"?

a. Colonies of ants.

b. Human organisms on earth.

c. Clots of nerve tissue.

d. The conditions under which the human beings on earth live.

e. Machines on a foreign planet.
Pilihan perkataan atau rangkaian perkataan yang paling dekat makna-nya dengan makna perkataan yang ditandakan dalam ungkapan berikut. Gariskan jawapan anda.

1. the most **conspicuous** animals in sight
   a. very lively
   b. attractive
   c. easily noticeable
   d. remarkable

2. Observers are always **presumed** to be intelligent.
   a. known
   b. proved
   c. assumed
   d. forced
   e. known with certainty

3. They are rather stupid, even **for** insects.
   a. despite the absence of
   b. suitable to
   c. from
   d. although they are

4. The colony as a whole behaves with **striking** intelligence.
   a. impressive
   b. dangerous
   c. harmful
   d. aggressive
   e. little

5. The white corpuscles retain some **shreds** of their former independence.
   a. small pieces
   b. strips
   c. small signs
   d. proof
   e. small strips
Soalan IIA.


1. There is no smoke without fire.

2. Let sleeping dogs lie.

3. Living from hand to mouth.

4. Like father like son.

5. In for a penny, in for a pound.

6. Out of the frying pan into the fire.

7. The rotten apple injures its neighbours.
8. The sun loses nothing by shining into a puddle.

9. What’s done cannot be undone.

10. He that will lie, will steal.

Soalan IIB.

Pilih ungkapan idiomatik yang sesuai untuk mengisi ruang kosong dalam ayat-ayat berikut. Hanya satu daripada tiga ungkapan yang diberikan itu sesuai digunakan. Gariskan jawapan anda.

1. Ahmad tries hard, but he doesn’t catch on easily: sometimes it’s difficult to ________ him.
   a. look forward to     b. get through to     c. try for

2. You really cough too much; you should ________ smoking.
   a. take after     b. go in for     c. cut down on

3. The careless typist ________ too much paper because she made so many mistakes.
   a. went through     b. went without     c. parted with

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4. I didn't know you were in town! It's strange to ______ you like this.
   a. look forward to   b. run across   c. put up with

5. All the yelling and screaming ______ when the police entered with their guns out.
   a. showed up   b. broke in   c. died down

6. Don't worry about tomorrow's test; ______ and relax!
   a. settle down   b. die down   c. get over

7. I'll go back to work, when I ______ this sickness.
   a. turn into   b. get over   c. go without

8. The two medical bills ______ an amazing RM5,000.
   a. came to   b. touched on   c. opened up

9. The citizens had wanted more freedom so they ______ the dictatorial government in the last election.
   a. were in on   b. died away with   c. looked up to

10. He only ______ the problem; he didn't go into it carefully.
    a. got over   b. touched on   c. settled down
SOALAN III. MEMBETULKAN KESILAPAN TERJEMAHAN

Ayat/rangkai kata berikut mengandungi kesilapan apabila diterjemah ke bahasa Melayu. Baca ayat/rangkai kata yang diberi, bandingkan dengan ayat/rangkai kata asalnya dalam bahasa Inggeris, dan berikan terjemahan yang betul dalam ruang yang disediakan.

1. It has been known to happen.
1a. Perkara itu tentu akan berlaku lagi.

1b. ________________________________

2. We haven’t been here long.
2a. Kami dah lama tak ke sini.

2b. ________________________________

3. There is too much rice in the bowl.
3a. Ada terlalu banyak nasi di dalam mangkuk itu.

3b. ________________________________

4. He was so angry that he shouted at us.
4a. Dia begitu marah sehingga dia bertengking kepada kami.

4b. ________________________________

5. I usually write with this pen.
5a. Saya biasa menulis dengan pen ini.

5b. ________________________________
6. Economically speaking ...
6a. Bercakap secara ekonomikal ...

7. He was placed third.
7a. Dia menduduki di tempat ketiga.

8. Can you open the door please, Mei Lin?
8a. Bolehkah awak buka pintu itu, Mei Lin?

9. She made herself a dress.
9a. Dia menjahitkan dirinya sehelai baju.

10. The Act attempted to give some guidance, but only in very broad terms.
10a. Akta cuba memberi sedikit panduan, tetapi hanyalah dalam bidang yang sangat luas.

10b. 

SOALAN IV. KEPEKAAN/KECEKAPAN BERBAHASA

Soalan IVa.

Di antara ayat-ayat berikut, ada yang betul dan ada pula yang mengandungi kesalahan bahasa, sama ada dari segi tatabahasa, susunkata, atau kekaburan makna. Amati setiap satunya dan tandakan sama ada betul (+) atau salah (-) di ruang yang disediakan.

1. It really don't matter at all. 1. (-)
2. I was so tired I couldn't scarcely move. 2. ( )
3. Where do you live at? 3. (+)
4. The student found the answer out quickly. 4. (-)
5. The student found out the answer quickly. 5. (-)
6. Vijaya took unfair diadvantage of his friend. 6. (-)
7. The car suffered a lot of tear and wear. 7. (-)
8. I had second thoughts about participating in the marathon. 8. (-)
9. He's really an eager beaver about work. 9. (+)
10. He's really a beaver about work. 10. (-)
Soalan IVB.

Ayat-ayat berikut mengandungi kesalahan sama ada dari segi tata-bahasa, atau kekaburan makna. Semak dengan teliti, dan berikan ayat yang betul/jelas maknanya dalam ruang yang disediakan.

1. Dalam perbincangan tentang sastera lama (dihadkan kepada pengenalan bentuk-bentuk sastera lama) seperti syair, pantun dan gurindam.

2. Setengah-setengah kerosakan seperti pencemaran permukaan air dan pemupusan spesis tidak dapat dikembalikan.


5. Kanak-kanak yang kurang diberi layanan, akan menunjukkan agresif atau frustration atau kecerewetan yang dibuat-buat supaya ia diberi perhatian.