



BERJAYA SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES
Faculty of Liberal Arts

FINAL EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) :

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Student ID (in Words) : _____

Course Code & Name : **MPU2232 Thinking Skills**
 Trimester & Year : January – April 2019
 Lecturer/Examiner : Nur Harizah Mohd Faiz
 Duration : 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **This question paper consists of 2 parts:**
 - PART A (60 marks) : EVALUATING SOLUTIONS** - There is only **ONE (1)** section in this Part.
Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
 - PART B (40 marks) : PROBLEM SOLVING** - There is only **ONE (1)** section in this Part.
Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
2. **Candidates are not allowed to bring any unauthorized materials except writing equipment into the Examination Hall. Electronic dictionaries are strictly prohibited.**
3. **This question paper must be submitted along with all used and/or unused rough papers and/or graph paper (if any). Candidates are NOT allowed to take any examination materials out of the examination hall.**
4. **Only ballpoint pens are allowed to be used in answering the questions, with the exception of multiple choice questions, where 2B pencils are to be used.**

WARNING: The University Examination Board (UEB) of BERJAYA University College regards cheating as a most serious offence and will not hesitate to mete out the appropriate punitive actions according to the severity of the offence committed, and in accordance with the clauses stipulated in the Students’ Handbook, up to and including expulsion from BERJAYA University College.

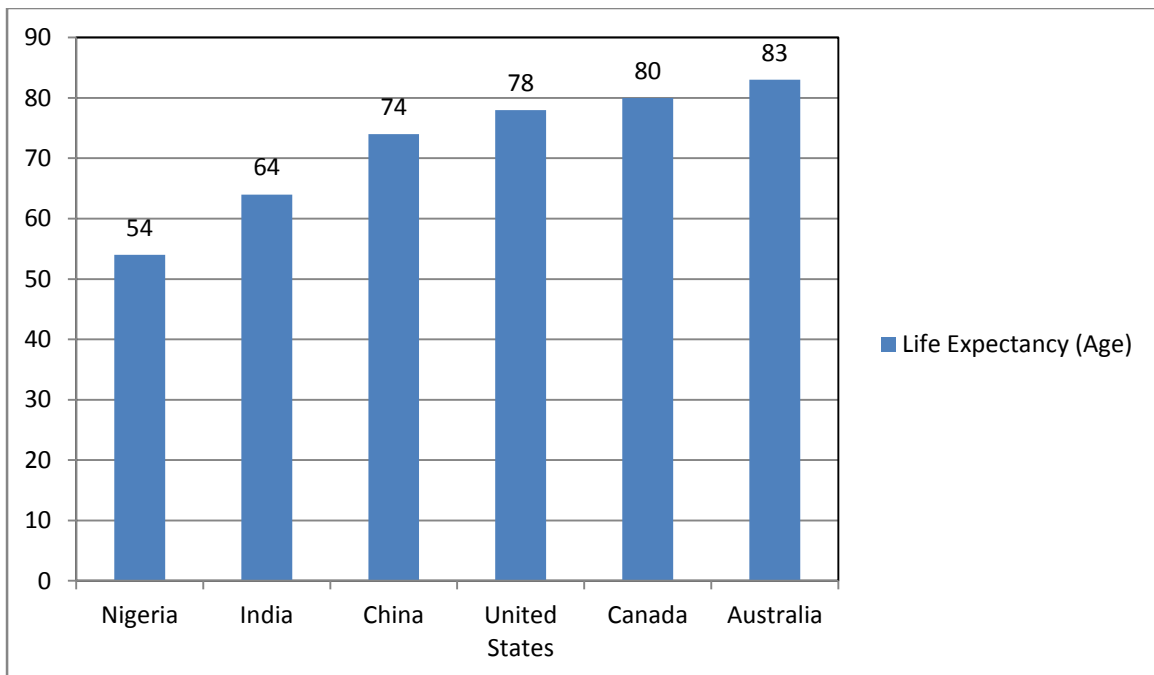
Total number of pages = 9 (including the cover page)

PART A : EVALUATING SOLUTIONS (60 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION : There is only **ONE (1)** section in this Part. Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Questions 1-6 : Study the image below and answer the following questions based on the information given.

Below is a graph that shows some countries and their life expectancy (how long their people can be expected to live).



1. Extract the data from the graph into the table below. (8 marks)

(a) _____ (1 mark)	(b) _____ (1 mark)	
		(1 mark)
		(1 mark)
		(1 mark)
		(1 mark)
		(1 mark)
		(1 mark)

2. How much longer can people in the United States expect to live compared to people in India? (2 marks)

3. Explain **ONE (1)** reason why you think people in the United States can expect to live longer than people in India. (4 marks)

4. Write **ONE (1) FACT** and **ONE (1) OPINION** about China. (4 marks)

5. State and explain **TWO (2)** factors that can affect the life expectancy of a country. (8 marks)

6. If the world average life expectancy is 68 years, what is **ONE (1)** conclusion you can make about Australia. (4 marks)

Questions 7-12 : Answer the following questions based on the passage below.

The trend of 'begpacking' in Southeast Asia is on the rise. 'Begpacking', which is a portmanteau, or a newly-created word which combines the words begging and backpacking refers to individuals who beg (ask directly or indirectly for money), busk (perform while soliciting money), or vend (sell postcards or other small items) as a way to extend their overseas travel. This research draws from ongoing fieldwork in Bangkok, Thailand and raises issues for debate and investigation into the emerging form of tourism.

'Begpacking' in Bangkok initially went viral when reports spread on social media of the now infamous German Benjamin Holst begging in the popular backpacker enclave Khao San Road in Thailand. Holst quickly got sympathy due to his deformed leg and claim that he had lost his money and passport. Local authorities responded with assistance, but it was later reported Holst had returned to begging and was using donated funds to live a lavish and extravagant lifestyle in the Thai coastal resort city Pattaya. Holst was eventually deported.

Since this incident, 'begpacking' in Bangkok has become a regular occurrence with publicised accounts of the activity drawing international attention. Reports have also surfaced of foreigners begging in other Southeast Asia countries and to a lesser extent, other parts of Asia. Thai tourism policies as well as those in neighbouring countries limit the number of days tourists can visit. This means long-term 'begpackers' have to live a somewhat nomadic lifestyle, requiring them to frequently be on the move, following the budget-friendly travel routes previously followed by backpackers. In a region where hospitality and tourism are important economic activities, this increase in 'below' budget travel is viewed as undesirable and has resulted in the government to respond in order to prevent further occurrences.

While backpackers have also sought temporary employment opportunities in order to further extend their travel in the past, the term 'begpacking' involves a new type of activity to generate income: begging. This activity pursued by travellers-cum-tourists is usually done as a survival technique by people who lack other income-generating opportunities, or people who have a limited ability to work. Therefore, there is a need to better understand where these 'begpackers' come from and why they are doing what they do. While the media has often labelled 'begpackers' as wealthy Westerners, studies suggests they are primarily Eastern Europeans (mostly Russians or Ukrainians) who lack the resources and skills, as well as motivation to obtain professional working positions in Thailand.

Tourists' adoption of begging has received wide criticism from netizens who believe it is unethical to beg for the pursuit of leisure amidst poor people living in the city. Through this observation, 'begpackers' have been criticised as shameless and disrespectful. They have been labelled as entitled, exercising privileges linked to their race, class, and nationality and condemned for practicing a view where developing countries are treated as exotic places of discovery and adventure.

Beggars are often unwelcomed in public spaces, viewed as an embarrassment or lazy and depicted as preying on the sympathy and goodness of people while collecting wealth. Their legality as well as

their use of donated funds are also often questioned. Holst's deportation, in part, was a response to the combination of these fears coming true.

40 'Begpacking' presents a new type of tourism activity where tourists extend their travel through the somewhat bizarre act of asking people for money. While ongoing research suggests 'begpackers' are largely supported by locals who purchase their goods out of curiosity, donate on the belief they are providing aid, want to support the domestic travel of their country, or because they feel inspired, more investigation is needed on the locals' reception of 'begpacking' and its impact on the community.

Adapted from: Tolkach, D., Thuen Jørgensen, M., Pratt, S., & Suntikul, W. (2018). Encountering begpackers. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 1-16.

7. What do you understand about the term 'begpacking' from the passage above? (2 marks)

8. Identify **ONE (1)** way 'begpacking' is similar to backpacking, and **ONE (1)** way it is different. (4 marks)

9. Describe the events that led to Benjamin Holst's deportation. (4 marks)

10. Do you agree with the actions of 'begpackers'? Elaborate **ONE (1)** reason why or why not. (4 marks)

11. State the **FOUR (4)** reasons people give money to 'begpackers'. (4 marks)

12. Complete the following claims with appropriate evidence and warrant. (12 marks)

	Claim	Evidence	Warrant
a)	Benjamin Holst should have been deported.	(2m)	(2m)
b)	Beggars should not be welcomed in public spaces.	(2m)	(2m)
c)	'Begpackers' are disrespectful.	(2m)	(2m)

END OF PART A

PART B : PROBLEM SOLVING (40 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION : There is only **ONE (1)** section in this Part. Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Questions 1-4 : Read the passage below and answer each of the following question based on the situation given.

You are a student at a university college in the city centre. Your lecturer has given you an assignment near the beginning of the semester to be done in groups and submitted before the last week of classes. The assignment requires some significant amount of research and you are excited to get started. You and three of your closest friends decide to form a group and work on the assignment together.

The week before the due date is your best friend's birthday. Your best friend is part of your group for the assignment. Your other friends in the group have planned a weekend outing at the nearest seaside resort to celebrate. As the birthday weekend approaches, you realise that your group members have not been doing the assignment, and you have almost completed your part.

Two days before the party weekend, one of your course mates mentions the assignment. After some talking, one of your group members openly says that they are expecting you to complete the rest of the assignment since you are almost done. You listen quietly but also recall that the assignment will be assessed individually for each of your parts, but you will also receive an overall group mark. You do not want the group to lose marks but at the same time you don't think it's fair that others are assessed based on your efforts.

As your friends jokingly thank you for being their saviour, you smile sheepishly but you are starting to worry that you might not like what's coming.

Adapted from: <http://www.student.uwa.edu.au/learning/resources/ace/practice-ethical-scholarship/ethical-dilemmas>

1. Identify the main problem in the case. (3 marks)

2. Discuss **THREE (3)** possible causes that contribute to the main problem identified in **Question 1** above. (12 marks)

3. Suggest **TWO (2)** possible solutions for the case. Then for **EACH** solution, discuss **ONE (1)** positive effect and **ONE (1)** negative effect. (16 marks)

4. Based on the suggestions given for **Question 3**, recommend the best possible solution and describe with details **TWO (2)** steps for its implementation. (9 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER