



DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL STUDIES

RESIT EXAMINATION

Student ID (in Figures) :

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Student ID (in Words) : _____

Course Code & Name : **MPU2232 Thinking Skills**
Trimester & Year : May – August 2019
Lecturer/Examiner : Nur Harizah Mohd Faiz
Duration : 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This question paper consists of two (2) parts:
PART A (30 marks) : Argumentation
PART B (70 marks) : Problem Solving
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 = 6 (including the cover page)

PART A: ARGUMENTATION (30 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: There is only **ONE (1)** section in this part. Use the answer booklet.

Where do you stand on the following issue? Write a 300-word simple two-sided argument to convince me of your claim.

Modern zoos aim to promote animal conservation, educate people, and support research about wildlife. The three are related to ensure the animals are kept to the highest possible standards of welfare. Staff are dedicated to providing species-specific enclosures, appropriate diets and environment to ensure that the animals' lives are as natural as possible within captivity.

Anti-zoo and animal rights groups such as CAPS, PETA or the Born Free foundation claim that zoos are actually cruel. They highlight that zoos are simply animals put in small cages for "our entertainment" and claim all should be released back into the wild.

What do you think about zoos? Are there any benefits? What are the disadvantages?

Remember that critical or slow thinking includes: (i) being aware of your objectivity, (ii) adopting different perspectives, (iii) paying attention to details, (iv) identifying trends and patterns and (v) considering implications and distant consequences; to get the best results, repeat this process a few times, taking short breaks from time to time.

Think it through first: generate ideas, select points and decide on your line of reasoning. Take short breaks between the various stages.

Your argument should be structured into six sections, as follows:

- (1) claim (3 marks)
- (2) numbered reasons in support of the claim – a minimum of three (6 marks)
- (3) opposing/alternative claim (3 marks)
- (4) numbered reasons in support of the opposing/alternative claim – a minimum of three (6 marks)
- (5) refutations matching the reasons in support of the opposing/alternative claim (12 marks)

NOTE

Marks will be subtracted for (i) a word count considerably less or more than 300 (minus a maximum of 5 marks) and (ii) internal inconsistency, logical inconsistency, inappropriate use of extraneous material, fallacies, manipulative language and/or rhetorical ploys (minus a maximum of 10 marks)

END OF PART A

PART B : PROBLEM SOLVING (70 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION(S) : There is only **ONE (1)** section in this part. Use the answer booklet.

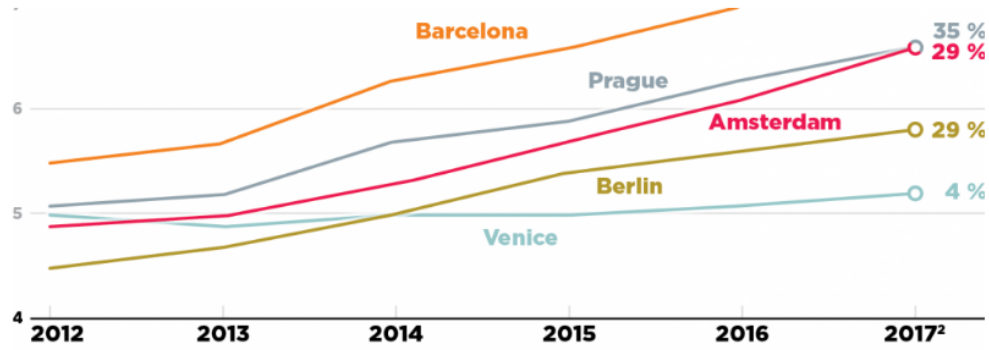
Identify and solve the problem, using the convergent and divergent thinking techniques that we practised in class.

Study the information (below and on the next few pages) carefully. What is it all about and how do the various parts connect? Pay attention to detail and identify trends and patterns. Then answer the sub-questions below.

- a. Identify and describe the problem from **THREE (3)** different perspectives [4 marks × 3 = 12 marks].
- b. Choose one of these three perspectives and solve the problem using one or more convergent thinking techniques. Give **THREE (3)** solutions [8 marks × 3 = 24 marks].
- c. i) Which of these three solutions is the best one? [8 marks].
ii) To answer the above question, compare the solutions in terms of what “best” means. Use **FOUR (4)** evaluative criteria, one of which is implications and distant consequences [3 marks × 4 = 12 marks].
- d. For any of the three perspectives you identified in **sub-question a** above, generate **ONE (1)** “near/out of the box” solution by using one or more divergent thinking techniques [8 marks].
- e. How does it compare to the “best” solution you identified in **sub-question c** above [6 marks]?



Over-Tourism Causing Trouble: Wish You Had Stayed Away



Over-Tourism Causing Trouble: Wish You Had Stayed Away



More travelers are crowding into fewer destinations, putting stress on infrastructure and causing headaches for residents.

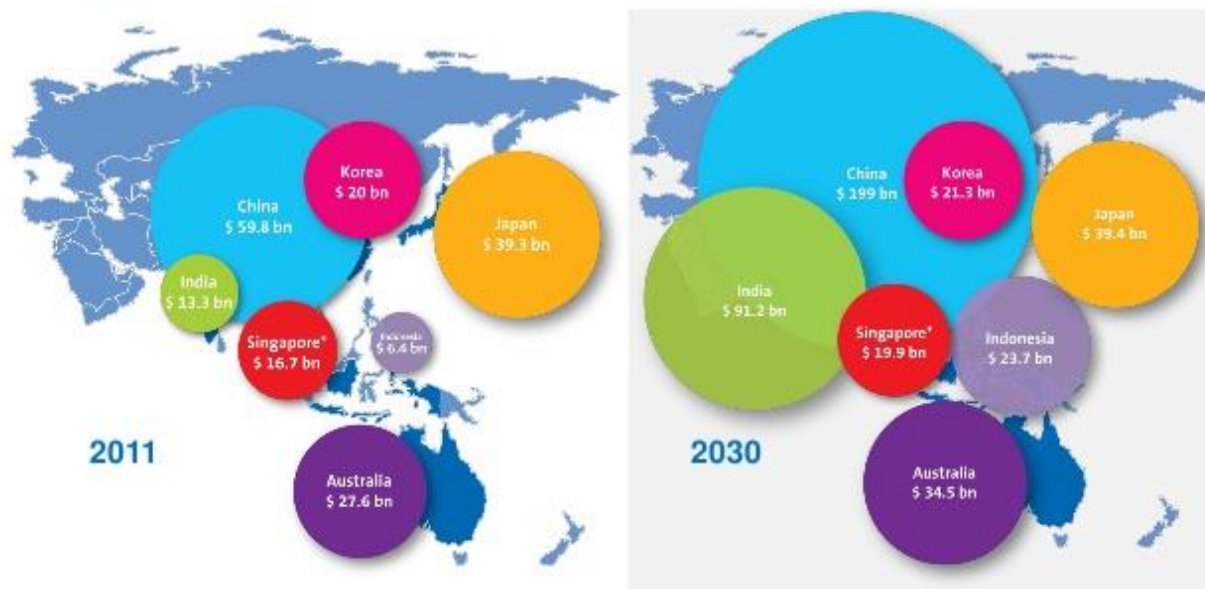
Mass tourism has tipped into over-tourism—a word the travel industry has coined to describe too many people in too few places—and the backlash in popular destinations is building.

As flight prices come down and prosperity rises around the world, tourism becomes more accessible to more people while the number of beloved destinations mostly remains the same, Global.handlesblatt.com reported.





Travel expenditure in Asia Pacific by origin of traveller 2011 - 2030



Source: PATA Tourism Monitor 2012, WTO Compendium of Tourism Statistics and Frost & Sullivan estimates. Assumes no change to average expenditure per trip
*Excludes Singaporean visitors to Malaysia



The Challenge of Overtourism

Harold Goodwin

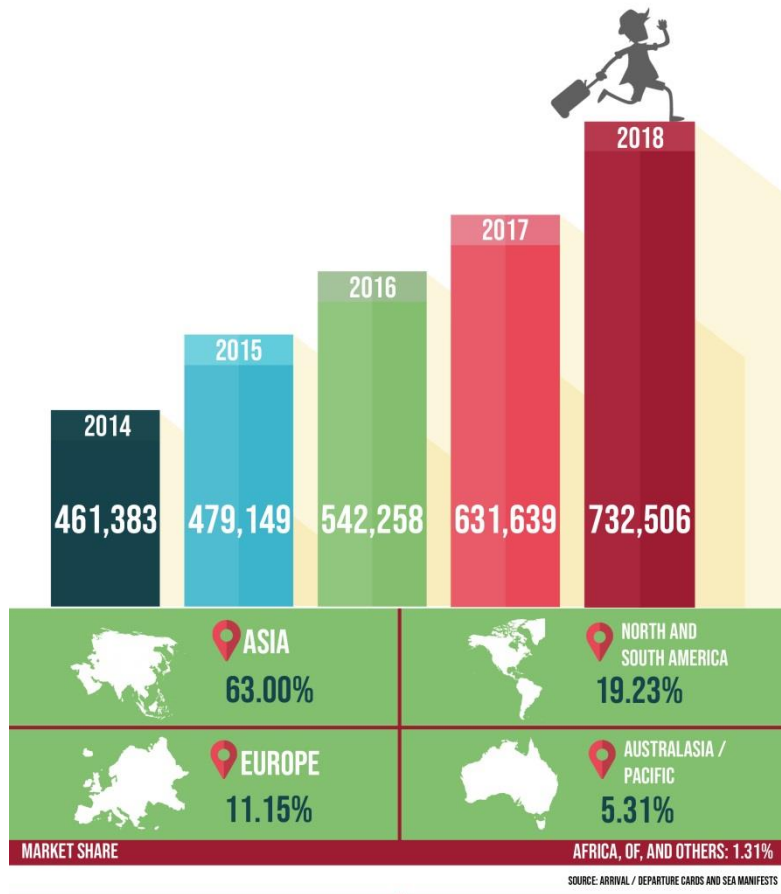
Responsible Tourism Partnership Working Paper 4. October 2017

The challenge of managing tourism sustainably for residents, tourists and day visitors has been recognised for twenty years. However, the dominant paradigm has been of tourism as a largely unquestioned “good” with sustainable and sustainability liberally applied to reassure adversely impacted communities and critics. In the last two years, there has been a radical change in the perceptions of local people of tourism, in many destinations a tipping point has been reached and mass tourism has become a local political issue, sometimes spilling over into the street.

Overtourism defined

Overtourism describes destinations where hosts or guests, locals or visitors, feel that there are too many visitors and that the quality of life in the area or the quality of the experience has deteriorated unacceptably. It is the opposite of Responsible Tourism which is about using tourism to make better places to live in and better places to visit. Often both visitors and guests experience the deterioration concurrently and rebel against it.

FOREIGN VISITOR ARRIVALS



END OF EXAMINATION PAPER