

FOUNDATION LEVEL ENGLISH [Certificate/Diploma Levels]
UNSTRUCTURED GAP-FILL [Pair/Group] **EXERCISE – 09**

NAME: _____ **LECTURE GROUP:** _____ **SCORE:** /20

Instructions: *Please write your answers (either a word or a phrase) in the space left below, you must discuss the answers with your own group(s) and prepare to tell the Tutor WHY you have chosen that answer ©*

The Malay Peninsula and the Borneo __1__ of Sarawak and Sabah were originally inhabited __2__ native aboriginal peoples, living in the forests.

In the second millennium BC, there was migration from the south of present-day China to present-day Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. Over the millennia, metal-working techniques and agriculture __3__ introduced. Rice farming was not __4__ until the first millennium AD. Indian influence was all pervasive, bringing religion, political systems and the Sanskrit __5__.

In the 15th century, the port of Malacca was __6__; its rulers were the first in the region to __7__ Islam. Trade with Islamic merchants brought prosperity to Malacca. The new faith spread __8__ the rest of present-day Malaysia and Indonesia, replacing Buddhism. At the beginning of the 16th __9__, Malacca attracted the Portuguese, who were competing with Arab __10__ for the Indian Ocean trade routes.

__11__ 1511, the Portuguese viceroy of India, Alfonso de Albuquerque, __12__ Malacca by force. The port was of vital strategic importance in the Portuguese struggle to maintain their monopoly on the spice-trade from the Moluccas Islands. These spices were exchanged __13__ Indian textiles and Chinese silk and porcelain. In the 17th century, the Dutch formed an __14__ with the Sultan of Johor to drive the Portuguese out of Malacca. This alliance between Johor and the Dutch was __15__ in Batavia (present-day Jakarta) and it succeeded in eliminating European and Asian competition for a hundred years.

__16__, the British began to set up back-up points for their trade with China in northern Borneo (Kalimantan), and in 1786 __17__ the port of Georgetown, on the island __18__ Penang, off the western coast. The British model of free trade proved more __19__ than the Dutch trade monopoly and Penang __20__ a cosmopolitan population of Malays, Sumatrans, Indians and Chinese. In time, Penang became more successful than Malacca.

* Adapted from The Third World Institute (1999) *The World Guide 1999/2000*. Oxford: New Internationalist Publications.

(Date) Week Ending: