

FINAL
Alternative Assessment

(COVER PAGE)

Session : August 2021

Programme : Certificate in Business Studies (CBSI)

Course : ENL1002: English

Date of Examination : 9 December 2021 (Thursday)

Time : 9:00am – 11:30am Reading Time : Nil

Duration : 2 hours + 30 minutes (uploading time)

Special Instructions :

This paper consists of **FOUR** (4) sections.

Answer **ALL** the questions as instructed in the **ANSWER SHEET** provided.

Materials permitted :
Nil

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Nil

Examiner(s) : Ms. Regina Sharon Raju

Chief Moderator : Ms. Charlote Nalina Jothy

This paper consists of 9 printed pages, including the cover page.

mainstream by French chefs Pierre Troisgros and Georges Pralus who was looking for a new technique to cook *foie gras*. [7] When cooking using this method, the circulator heat the water slowly and keeps the temperature constant and controlled. [8] So proteins like beef, pork, chicken and fish cooks until they reach the temperature of the water. [9] That means you cannot overcook them because the water will not go above the temperature you has set. [10] The downside of this is perhaps that it take a longer time to cook the proteins.

SECTION B GRAMMAR II (20 Marks)

Construct complete and grammatically correct sentences using the given words. Change the verb form according to the cues given. You can add more words to your sentence. Type your answer in the answer sheet provided.

E.g. I / take / I / eat / breakfast. (*present simple / future simple*)

Before I **take** my medication, I **will eat** a heavy breakfast.

1. The tennis players / practice / the court / when / the coach / fall / locker room (*past continuous / past simple*)
2. Whales / be / the largest / animals / the world / they / mostly / live / warm waters (*present simple / present simple*)
3. Michelle / think / Malaysia / win / the Golf tournament / this / year (*present simple / future simple*)
4. The construction / of / the Great Wall / begin / the third century / it / stand / the test / of / time (*past simple / present perfect*)
5. James and Lucy / walk / twenty kilometres / by / the time / they / reach / the campsite (*future perfect / present simple*)
6. Elijah / attend / wedding / last week / so / he / buy / suit (*past simple / past simple*)
7. Richard / speak / the conference / next month / when / Anita / visit (*future continuous / present continuous*)
8. My grandfather / sleep / the sofa / although / he / just eat / his / lunch (*present continuous / present perfect*)
9. After / they / win / the race / they / start / their / celebration (*past perfect / past simple*)
10. I / watch / movie / now / I / post / the package / later (*present continuous / future simple*)

SECTION C COMPREHENSION (30 Marks)

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

- 1 Endangered species generally refer to plant and animal species that are in danger of becoming extinct. To date, it is estimated that over nineteen thousand plant species and five thousand animal species in the world are classified as endangered, and many thousands more become extinct each year even before biologists can identify **them**. There are three categories of endangerment. First of all, endangered species are at immediate risk of extinction and probably cannot survive without immediate and direct human intervention. Secondly, threatened species are abundant, but they are declining in total numbers and therefore at risk of extinction in the near future. Lastly, biologists also recognise that there are certain rare species that are currently low in numbers and hence, vulnerable. 5
- 2 Animals and plants become extinct or endangered as a result of the destruction of their natural habitats, pollution, the introduction of non-native plants and animal into an area which causes damage to an ecosystem, and commercial exploitation such as plant collecting, hunting and trading of animal parts. Of these causes, the direct destruction of natural habitats is considered the most threatening to plant and animal species. 10
- 3 In the past, animals such as dinosaurs had slowly evolved and then disappeared because of climatic changes and the species' inability to adapt. Nature has a steady rate of extinction for all its species and it is known as *background extinction rate*. However, the rate of extinction has escalated rapidly since the early nineteen sixties because of resource consumption and the growth in human population. Today, most of the world's natural habitats are changing faster than its species can adapt to such changes. As such, many biologists believe that humanity is witnessing the greatest mass extinction episode since the disappearance of the dinosaurs almost sixty-five million years ago. 15
20
- 4 Biodiversity, which refers to the existence of various plants, animals and habitats as well as the many interactions among them, is the key to the survival of ecosystems. If one or more species belonging to an ecosystem are removed or destroyed, the latter may become irreversibly damaged and gradually begin to decline. For example, the undersea kelp forest system is home and breeding ground to many wildlife species including sea otters. When the sea otters were hunted almost to extinction in early twentieth century, the sea urchins were left without a main predator. Consequently, the sea urchin population increased drastically and consumed the kelp and other seaweed. This changed the once rich marine ecosystem into a barren terrain. When sea otters were reintroduced to the ecosystem, the kelp forests began to thrive again. 25
30
- 5 All species, including humans, have little chance of survival if biodiversity is permanently lost. Humans, in particular, depend on species diversity and healthy ecosystems for food, water, clean air and fertile soil for agriculture. In addition, man remains the greatest beneficiary of the numerous medicines and other products that biodiversity provides. More than forty percent of our modern pharmaceutical medicines are derived from plants or animals. For instance, the rosy periwinkle from Madagascar produces substances that are effective in fighting two types of cancer. However, its habitat is being destroyed to make way for farmlands and thus endangering the plant species. 35

- 6 Since the early seventeenth century, man's extensive commercial exploitation of animals for food and other products has driven many species to the brink of extinction. The Siberian tiger and African black rhinoceros, for example, are critically endangered because their body parts and organs are prized as medicines and aphrodisiacs. The great auk and the passenger pigeon were virtually extinct by the early twentieth century because of over-hunting. The entire families of some plants such as cactus and orchids are considered threatened or endangered because of man's over-collection for commercial purposes. 40 45
- 7 Exotic or non-native species that were introduced to a new ecosystem have caused the population decline of many native species. When introduced either accidentally or intentionally, these foreign species frequently prey on native species or deplete the **latter's** food sources. The damaging effects are generally irreversible and there is often no way to prevent the damage from spreading. 50
- 8 Pollution is another major cause of species extinction. Toxic chemicals introduced into food webs may kill species, impair reproduction in some carnivorous animals or lead to malformed young. Water pollution has eliminated many of the fish species. Oil spills kill birds, fish and mammals, and may contaminate the ocean floor for many years after the event. 55

1. Which of the following is the best title for the article? (1 mark)
- A. Human Greed
 - B. Endangered Species
 - C. Earth's Biodiversity
 - D. The Mystery of the Animal Kingdom
2. The word '**them**' in line 4 refers to... (1 mark)
- A. the biologists
 - B. the five thousand animal species
 - C. the nineteen thousand plant species
 - D. the unidentified flora and fauna that go extinct
3. According to the text, threatened species ... (1 mark)
- A. need urgent help
 - B. reproduce rapidly
 - C. die in huge numbers
 - D. have an excellent future

4. What does the phrase '*background extinction rate*' in line 17 mean? (1 mark)
- A. The rate at which dinosaurs evolved.
 - B. The rate at which plants and animals grow.
 - C. The rate at which extinction happened in the sixties.
 - D. The rate at which nature eliminate plants and animals.
5. What can be harmful to the biodiversity of an ecosystem? (1 mark)
- I. The conservation efforts by humans
 - II. The natural evolution of the species
 - III. The complete extermination of a species
 - IV. The accidental introduction of a non-native species
 - V. The healthy interaction of plants and animals in a habitat
- A. III and IV
 - B. II, II and IV
 - C. I, III, and IV
 - D. II, III, IV and V
6. The commercial exploitation of plants and animals is a direct result of ... (1 mark)
- A. man's desire for material goods
 - B. nature's natural order of events
 - C. basic human necessity for food and shelter
 - D. an increase in the population of plants and animals
7. What does the word 'latter' in line 49 refer to? (1 mark)
- A. The exotic species
 - B. The fungal disease
 - C. The local plants and animals
 - D. The irreversible damage to nature

8. Which of the following is NOT the effect of oil spills?
- A. Birds being trapped in oil
 - B. Fish and sea mammals dying
 - C. Ocean floors being polluted
 - D. Wild animals being born with disabilities
9. Read the statements below and identify them as either **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **NOT GIVEN**. (5 marks)
- a. The number of endangered plants and animals are decreasing every year.
 - b. Dinosaurs went extinct as a result of man's greedy nature.
 - c. A balanced ecosystem can only exist when there is biodiversity.
 - d. Pharmaceutical companies keep plants and animals in laboratories in order to derive medicinal properties from them.
 - e. Siberian tigers and African rhinos are hunted for their body parts.
10. What are endangered species? (2 marks)
11. Give **TWO (2)** examples of money-making actions which threaten the existence of animals or plant species. (2 marks)
12. Explain what happened when sea urchin population increased dramatically. (2 marks)
13. Why do humans have little chance of survival if biodiversity is permanently lost? (2 marks)
14. How do the non-native or exotic species harm the new ecosystem? (2 marks)
15. In your opinion, what can you do in order to preserve the ecosystem? (2 marks)
16. Select a word from paragraph 1, which is appropriate to fill in the blank below. (1 mark)

Malaysia is blessed with _____ natural resources. It is our responsibility to protect it.

17. Select a word from paragraph 2, which is appropriate to fill in the blank below. (1 mark)

The man was arrested for _____ to kill his neighbour. He is too dangerous to be out in public.

18. Select a word from paragraph 4, which is appropriate to fill in the blank below. (1 mark)

I believe your business will _____ this year. The current pandemic has led to an increase in online business.

19. Select a word from paragraph 5, which is appropriate to fill in the blank below. (1 mark)

_____ technology has advanced to great extents. We can now do things that were unimaginable two decades ago.

20. Select a word from paragraph 6, which is appropriate to fill in the blank below. (1 mark)

David's incompetence has brought the company to the _____ of ruin. We must quickly make plans to overcome this hurdle.

SECTION D PARAGRAPH WRITING (25 Marks)

Part A (10 Marks)

Topic: One valuable lesson I have learnt since enrolling in INTI college

Write an outline for the topic given above.

Topic Sentence 2 marks

Supporting Details 1 2 marks

Supporting Details 2 2 marks

Supporting Details 3 2 marks

Concluding Sentence 2 marks

Part B

(20 Marks)

Based on the outline, develop a paragraph of about 150 words.

~ The End ~

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