

FINAL
Alternative Assessment

(COVER PAGE)

Session : January 2022

Programme : Certificate in Business Studies (CBSI)

Course : ENL1002: English

Date of Examination : 10 March 2022 (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.

Part B**(10 Marks)**

There are ten (10) Subject Verb Agreement errors in the passage below. Identify the errors and correct them. Type your answers in the answer sheet.

[1] The French press are a type of jug or carafe used to brew coffee. [2] This method of brewing work by steeping coarse coffee grounds in hot water in the carafe. [3] Once the coffee steeps for a few minutes, you pushes the grounds to the bottom of the carafe with a mesh plunger. [4] Then all you need to do is pours the delicious liquid into a mug and drink it. [5] When you decides to buy a French press, you should consider a few things: size, material and even brand. [6] First, if you are the only one at home who drink coffee, a small version might be just fine. [7] However, if you regularly brew coffee for two or more people, choose one that make more than "one cup". [8] Furthermore, you needs to spend a little more money on a glass or stainless steel press to get a quality brewing experience. [9] Finally, when it come to brands, one of the most recognizable French press designs is the Chambord from Bodum. [10] Its glass vessel, steel lid and round handle are well known, and this have been popular since the 1930s when French company Melior-Martin began manufacturing them.

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 answers 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. Alex / never miss / a flight / because / he / always plan / ahead (*present perfect / present simple*)
2. My father / try / to fix / the chair / when / my mother / come / back home (*past continuous / past simple*)
3. Mary / go / on / a holiday / by / the time / we / go / for / a visit (*future perfect / present simple*)
4. He / wash / his hands / before / he / cook / dinner (*past perfect / past simple*)
5. I / meet / friends / after / work / so / I / be / late (*present continuous / future simple*)

6. Roxie / study / in / the library / tonight / since / the house / be / too noisy (*future continuous / present simple*)
7. Not wait / for / me / if / I / be / late / to / class (*present simple / present simple*)
8. We / send / four / emails / already / but / they / not reply / yet (*present perfect / present perfect*)
9. Alison / miss / you / when / you / move / next year (*future simple / present simple*)
10. Joe / meet / his wife / while / they / travel / across / Asia (*past simple / past continuous*)

SECTION C COMPREHENSION (30 Marks)

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions. Type your answers in the answer sheet.

- 1 Who is better at communicating, people or animals? If you think about human inventions such as the telephone, the radio and the Internet, then the answer to this question seems clear; human beings are “The Great Communicators”. However, take some time to think about your own personal communication skills. If you compare what you can do with certain animals and **their** abilities, then the answer is not so simple. Animals can do some fantastic things to communicate with others of their kind that people definitely cannot. 5
- 2 We humans depend on our voices for much of our communication. We use words and sounds to pass information to the people around us. Nevertheless, the sound of our voices cannot travel very far. Even the voice of an opera singer with years of training cannot be heard as well as many animal voices. The elephant, for example, uses distinct sounds to speak and warn each other. They can produce rumbles, snorts, barks, roars and cries. Its voice has great strength because of the elephant’s great size, so it can be heard for many kilometres. Elephants can also make very low sounds – sounds that are too deep for any human to hear. These low sounds let elephants communicate over even longer distances. The sounds travel in sound waves through the air and through the ground. How do elephants receive messages like these? No one knows. Maybe they hear them with their ears, or maybe they sense them in some other way. It is possible that these sound waves pass from the ground through the elephants’ toenails into their bones and then to their brains! 10
15
- 3 Let us also consider communication through movement. For example, some people use dance to share ideas or emotions. When we watch these dancers, we may understand what they are thinking or feeling. Nonetheless, even a great dancer’s ability to speak through movement cannot match the average honeybee’s use of movements to communicate. Bees do a very special dance, often referred to as the “waggle dance” to tell other bees where to find food. Scout honeybees fly out from the colony in search of pollen and nectar. If they are successful in finding good supplies of food, the scouts return to the hive and “dance” on the honeycomb. The honeybee first walks straight ahead, vigorously shaking its abdomen and 20
25

producing a buzzing sound with the beat of its wings. The distance and the speed of **this** movement communicates the distance of the foraging site to others. Communicating direction becomes more complex, as the dancing bee aligns her body in the direction of the food, relative to the sun. The dance gives clear information about both the direction and the distance to a specific place! 30

4 Many animals also communicate through smells. A smell can carry a lot of information. For example, leopards rub themselves on trees and vegetation near their homes to mark their territory with their scent. It is the leopard’s way of saying, “This is my place – get out!” Smells can also be used as a protection or an invitation. Skunks are famous for discharging a foul smelling spray when threatened. Both male and female animals have been observed using scent to attract mates. Male alligators have glands under their jaw that eject a strong smelling oil to entice female alligators. Pheromones, which is the name given to chemicals that allow communication between animals of the same species, are produced by many animals and can be used to determine if they are ready to mate. Many animals receive messages through their noses just as humans do. The smell of fresh coffee brewing in the morning, for instance, might tell you, “It is time to get out of bed.” While humans might be able to figure out some information from smells, this is not a common method of communication for us. Our noses do not receive messages very well. We certainly cannot compete with the likes of the great white shark. A large part of its brain – about fourteen percent of it – is just for “reading” smells in the ocean. According to the National Geographic, great white sharks can detect one drop of blood in one hundred litres of water! 35 40 45

5 Our noses are not the best, our voices are not the strongest, and our dancing may not say anything at all, but humans are the only ones with words and written languages. So, maybe we can still say we are “The Great Communicators.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the article? (1 mark)

- A. Animal Communication
- B. Who are Better Communicators?
- C. The Greatest of Communicators
- D. Human Personal Communication

2 The word ‘**their**’ in line 6 refers to... (1 mark)

- A. the animals
- B. the humans
- C. the animals’ abilities
- D. the humans’ abilities

3. According to the text, human communication ... (1 mark)
- A. involves the use of voice
 - B. is similar to animal communication
 - C. depends on inventions like the telephone
 - D. is better than an animal's method of communication
4. Why can an elephant's voice travel a great distance? (1 mark)
- A. Because the elephant is taught from young to be loud.
 - B. Because the elephant has large ears to help its hearing.
 - C. Because the elephant uses rumbles, snorts, barks, roars and cries.
 - D. Because the elephant has a huge body, which is able to produce loud sounds.
5. Honeybees communicate using movements to indicate... (1 mark)
- I. the emotions they are feeling
 - II. the exact path to find the food
 - III. the talent of the scout honeybees
 - IV. the quality of the pollen and nectar
 - V. the distance of the food from the hive
- A. I and IV
 - B. II and IV
 - C. I, III, and IV
 - D. II, III, IV and V
6. What does the word '**this**' in line 26 refer to? (1 mark)
- A. The speed
 - B. The distance
 - C. The honeybees walk
 - D. The beating of the bee's wings

7. Which of the following is NOT an example of how animals use smell for communication? (1 mark)
- A. A female tiger shark hunting for her dinner
 - B. A male bear rubbing its body on a tree to mark its area
 - C. A female elephant warning the others in the herd of danger
 - D. A male giraffe smelling a female's urine to determine fertility
8. Read the statements below and identify them as either **TRUE**, **FALSE** or **NOT GIVEN**. (8 marks)
- a. We depend on our voices for much of our communication with other people.
 - b. Elephants have the best hearing of any animals.
 - c. Sound waves can only travel through the air.
 - d. The dance of the honeybee tells other bees which way to go to find food.
 - e. The dance of the honeybee tells other bees what kind of food they will find.
 - f. Most of a great white shark's brain is used for reading smells in the ocean.
 - g. All living things use smell to communicate.
 - h. Words give humans beings a very special way to communicate.
9. According to the text, how do the elephants receive the low sounds made by other elephants? (2 marks)
10. Give **TWO (2)** examples of information dancers communicate through dance. (2 marks)
11. Explain how the scout honeybees communicate the distance and direction to others in the hive. (2 marks)
12. How do animals use scent in the mating ritual? (2 marks)
13. In your opinion, which is the best communication method? Provide a reason to support your answer. (2 marks)

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

It is a good idea to spend some money on suitable anti-virus software. This is one way to protect our _____ information from being spread on-line.

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

The young man's physical _____ and perseverance are the reasons why he won the marathon.

16. Select a word from paragraph 3, which is appropriate to fill in the blank below. (1 mark)

Martin found the math questions to be too _____. He was unable to answer even a single one.

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

The first thing we need to do is call the garbage disposal company. All these rubbish is smelling so _____.

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

David is a very _____ name in this town. There are five different Davids in this apartment alone.

SECTION D PARAGRAPH WRITING (30 Marks)

Part A (10 Marks)

Topic: The benefit of attending face-to-face classes in INTI

Write an outline for the topic given above. Your outline should include the following:

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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