



INTI International College Penang

FINAL
Examination Paper

(COVER PAGE)

Session : April 2019

Programme : Foundation in Business Information Technology (CFPI)
Foundation In Science (CFSI)

Course : **ENL1212: English Language Skills 2**

Date of Examination : 1 August 2019 (Thursday)

Time : 11:00AM – 1:00PM Reading Time : Nil

Duration : 2 Hours

Special Instructions :

This paper consists of **FOUR (4)** questions. Answer **ALL FOUR (4)** questions in the answer booklet provided.

Materials permitted :

Nil

Materials provided :

Answer Booklet

Examiner(s) : **Charlotte Nalina Jothy**

Moderator : **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ting Su Hie**

This paper consists of 6 printed pages, including the cover page.

INTI INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE PENANG

FOUNDATION IN BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (CFPI)

FOUNDATION IN SCIENCE (CFSI)

ENL1212: ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS 2

FINAL EXAMINATION: APRIL 2019 SESSION

Instructions: This paper consists of **FOUR** (4) questions. Answers **ALL** the questions in the answer booklet provided.

Question 1

(25 marks)

This part consists of six (6) comprehension questions. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | The Government is taking seriously the issue of road safety and is committed to reducing the number of people killed in accidents. Forums are being conducted regularly to bring law-makers, law enforcement officers and road users together to discuss ways to tackle the rise in road accidents. Everyone agrees that more needs to be done on road safety in its determination to curb the rate of road accidents in the country. The Government, with the cooperation of relevant agencies, is making serious efforts to instill proper road culture in children, young adults and the public in general. | 1 5 |
| 2 | There are approximately 14 million cars on the road with the figure on the rise and the traffic police have been taking a tough stance on traffic offenders. During the first 10 months of the year, the traffic police issued 143,077 summonses to motorists for traffic light related offences. Statistics reveal that traffic light related offences are on the rise, especially in the urban areas. The traffic police, however, have taken a tough stance against traffic light defaulters by slapping hefty fines and 'awarding' demerit points to the offenders. Typical reasons cited for beating traffic lights include rushing to an urgent appointment or even worse to be completely oblivious of the changing of the lights. | 10 15 |
| 3 | If an accident results from the violation of the traffic regulations, the driver could very well find himself in court charged with dangerous driving. Usual punishments include a fine, a ban on driving for a specified time and may even be a prison sentence. Sometimes, the court may even order to pay out compensation if death occurs as a result of the accident. | 20 |
| 4 | One common misconception held by motorists is that when the light turns amber, they should speed up and clear the junction before the light turns red. But in fact, the amber light indicates that the motorist should slow down in order to stop. By following and understanding the guideline, unintentional traffic light | 25 |

| | | |
|---|--|--------------|
| | beating will almost be improbable, while making the road safer for everyone else. | |
| 5 | Sometimes, motorists are flagged down by the police because they could have committed one traffic offence or another. The most common are speeding, using the hand phone without a hands-free kit, using the emergency lane or reckless driving. If flagged down, indicate your intention by using your indicator and pull over to the side and at night switch on your cabin lights. This will allow the police officer to look into your car easily. Also, voluntarily turning on the light will show that you have nothing to hide. | 30 35 |
| 6 | Usually at road blocks, for every 10 plain-clothes police officers, there would be two uniformed police personnel manning the operation. If you are stopped by uniformed police officers while driving, stop the car and wind down your window. If the police officers ask for your documents, request to see their identifications first. You have the right to know the offence you have committed by asking the police officers. Produce your identity card and driver's license and wait to collect your summons. | 40 |
| | If you are flagged down by persons claiming to be plain-clothes police officers, do not stop. Plain-clothes police officers do not have the authority to stop you. Drive to the nearest police station and lodge a report. | 45 |

- (1) From paragraph 1, give an example how the Government attempts to reduce road accidents in the country. (2 marks)
- (2) From paragraph 2 :
- (a) Give one reason why motorists beat traffic lights. (2 marks)
- (b) What action have the traffic police taken against traffic light offenders? (2 marks)
- (3) From paragraph 4, give one common misconception about traffic lights. (3 marks)
- (4) From paragraph 5, give two examples of what a motorist should do when flagged down by a police officer? (3 marks)

(5) From paragraph 6-7 :

- (a) According to the writer, how are road blocks manned? (2 marks)
- (b) What should a motorist do when
- i. a police officer asked for your documents ? (2 marks)
- ii. a plain-clothes police officer flagged you down ? (2 marks)

(6) Give the meaning of the following words and phrase as used in the passage. (7 marks)

- (a) tackle ... (paragraph 1, line 4)
- (b) curb ... (paragraph 1, line 5)
- (c) hefty ... (paragraph 2, line 15)
- (d) oblivious ... (paragraph 2, line 17)
- (e) misconception ... (paragraph 4, line 23)
- (f) flagged down ... (paragraph 5, line 29)
- (g) reckless ... (paragraph 5, line 31)

Question 2

(25 marks)

Based on the passage below, write a summary about the reasons behind high number of diabetics and preventive steps against the disease. Your summary should not be longer than 130 words and should be written in your own words.

Diabetes is no longer the disease of the rich. According to medical experts, majority of cases are among the middle income group and poor. Diabetes is also increasingly an Asian problem. And while still closely associated with bulging waistlines, the disease is now appearing in Asians who are hardly obese, so-called "lean diabetics".

Type 2 diabetes, once called adult-onset diabetes is even appearing in children. In Malaysia, China, Vietnam and Singapore, even pre-teen children are developing type 2 diabetes. In the past, only type 1 diabetes, which is related to the genes than the environment, was seen in children.

According to experts, they may be the first generation of children that die before their parents. With diabetes appearing across a wider range of age, weight and area than ever before, alongside the obesity epidemic, it is set to be one of the 21st century's biggest health challenges.

Already in the United States, an epidemic of type 2 diabetes has assumed gargantuan proportions. The epidemic has burgeoned alongside an expanding obesity problem, rising faster than heart disease and certain cancers. One in three Americans born in the last five years will develop diabetes. Globally the number of diabetics is expected to double in the next 20 years to 333 million. Yet, it is in Asia Pacific region where the pace and scale of the global epidemic is most alarming.

India alone has some 33 million diabetics and that number is set to double in 20 years. In Malaysia, 1996 data shows that some two million Malaysians have diabetes.

Why has the disease become so prevalent across Asia? Rapid development has brought on dietary changes as well as reduced physical activity. Smoking, alcohol and the environment are factors. Urbanization in particular motorization has led to reduced physical activities. In Hanoi, Vietnam for example, diabetes has doubled because people have switched from bicycle to motorbikes.

In addition, today's diets are higher in calories. Preparation and processing determine the health value of foods. Red or unpolished rice for example is healthy compared to briyani as well as other refined foods. Polished white rice is likened to eating sugar!

The "coco-colonization" of society -- the spread of Western junk food -- is also a problem. But even traditional meals eaten out often have more calories than when prepared at home. Thus, less exercise and higher calorie intake is contributing to higher risks of diabetes.

It is this situation that is leading to a growing obesity problem. Today, one in six children in New Delhi is fat. There are similar statistics in major Chinese cities. Malaysia has the highest number of overweight people, with one in four tipping the scales.

Most Asian nations are ill-prepared to cope with this crisis. Put frankly, a diabetes epidemic is too costly and burdensome for many countries -- and families -- to bear.

The reason why diabetes is so costly and debilitating is because it affects every single organ of the body. Thus, there is urgent need for preventive action. The right message about diet and exercise has to filter through or else millions of people would be needing bypasses, kidney dialysis and laser treatment in 10 to 15 years. There is also a need for better testing and awareness as people with diabetes are not even diagnosed. Many countries also do not have diabetes plan.

The healthy lifestyle program must be intensified. Diabetes management at clinics also must improve considerably for monitoring, regular eye checks and foot care. All effort must be made to tackle this "disease of development" which, if uncontrolled, will place a very heavy social and economic burden on countries.

Question 3

(20 marks)

Choose ONE (1) of the topics below and write an **OUTLINE FOR THE ESSAY**. You may use the template below to organize your outline.

- a) Companies in Penang should start more carpooling initiatives. Discuss.
- b) Compare or contrast holidaying locally or overseas.
- c) Discuss the cause/effects of depression among college students.

OUTLINE TEMPLATE

Thesis Statement: _____ (3 marks)

Topic Sentence 1: _____ (2 marks)

Supporting sentences: (3 marks)

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

Topic Sentence 2: _____ (2 marks)

Supporting sentences: (3 marks)

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

Topic Sentence 3: _____ (2 marks)

Supporting sentences: (3 marks)

A: _____

B: _____

C: _____

Concluding statement: _____ (2 marks)

Question 4

(30 marks)

Develop the outline from Question 3 into a 350 – 400 word **ESSAY**.

~ The End ~

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