

INTI

International College Penang

RESIT
Examination Paper

(COVER PAGE)

Session : April 2018

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

Course : **ENL1212 : ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS 2**

Date of Examination : 11 December 2018 (Tuesday)

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) : **Ms. Charlotte Nalina Jothy**

Moderator : **Dr. Ting Su Hie**

This paper consists of 7 printed pages, including the cover page.

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FOUNDATION IN BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (CFPI)
 FOUNDATION IN SCIENCE (CFSI)
 ENL1212: ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS 2
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Question 1**(25 marks)**

This part consists of nine (9) comprehension questions. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------|
| 1 | In early March this year, thunderous roars <i>resonate</i> through the Sepang International Circuit (SIC) as the Petronas Malaysia Formula One Grand Prix stages its round for the season. The event attracts tens of thousands of people, from far and wide, local and foreign, to witness the hottest motor race in Malaysia. | 1 |
| 2 | The SIC has been described as one of the most technically advanced circuits in the Formula One challenge, having chalked up an astounding cost US\$100 000 to build. It can <i>accommodate</i> up to 130 000 spectators with a clear view of the spectacular track. The specially designed track, built in a valley, allows each spectator to see at least half of the circuit at any given time. About 30 000 spectators can be seated on two levels opposite the start/finish line. At the end of the main grandstand vantage point, 1100 visitors can view three quarters of the track. | 5
10 |
| 3 | The pit area is one of the largest in the world of motor sports. This two-storey building houses race control facilities, 30 pits for the race teams, offices and facilities for the media. There is a fully equipped medical centre in the complex as well. | 15 |
| 4 | Accelerating down the 5.543-kilometre long road track at a hair-raising speed of up to 250km/h, F1 drivers have to <i>whiz</i> through two long straights and negotiate 15 corners of which three are tight hairpin ones to complete the 56 laps before they head for chequered flag. | 20 |
| 5 | Exciting racing is part of the game as the width of the track provides overtaking chances than many of the other circuits in other F1 host countries. | |
| 6 | Over the years, rules have been changed to make the race more challenging to | |

- both drivers and the designers of engines and tyres. Today, a visit to the pit stop is only for topping up fuel but no changing of tyres is allowed as had been the practice in previous seasons. This means each car has to keep the same set of tyres for both the qualifying rounds (which are held *prior* to the actual race) and the race itself. Changes can only be made if the tyre is damaged or if Race Control decides that a change is necessary because of weather conditions which require a complete change of tyres. With this change in race rules, drivers have to face the constant fight to control tyre wear throughout the race. 25 30
- 7 Additionally, Formula One designers not only have to work on making tyres that last longer but also redesign engines which allow them to perform efficiently for two whole races. This means that instead of the power units having a life a little more than the length of one Grand Prix race, they need to last for around 1500 kilometres at racing speeds including the practice and the qualifying sessions. 35
- 8 Over and above all these new rules, another one that has been introduced is to reduce the downforce applied to each car. Drivers have to reduce their speed as they head towards the hairpin bends. These major changes are bound to have an effect on performance. The test comes when the row of red lights goes out over the grid. 40
- 9 Meanwhile, spectators on the ground can expect to feel the heat and power of the race as the cars rush to get the first of two hairpin bends – right and then a hard left at 70km/hr, after whizzing down a straight at 250km/hr. As the race progresses to a pulsating speed, high drama accompanied by *deafening* roars across the circuit is expected as each car laps round the tracks at breakneck speeds to the chequered flag. 45
- 10 Will the SIC see a new winner at the podium? It is anybody's guess. But one thing is certain; each series will definitely be a thrilling and sizzling battle of man and engines. 50
1. Why do lots of people go to the Sepang International Circuit? (2 marks)
2. According to the passage, how many people can the spectator stand accommodate? (2 marks)
3. Describe the Sepang race track that F1 drivers compete on? (3 marks)

4. From paragraph 4, which word has the same meaning as **frightening and dangerous**? (2 marks)
5. What is allowed at a pit stop visit? (2 marks)
6. Name the two conditions when tyres are allowed to be changed during a race. (3 marks)
7. Explain why F1 engineers have to redesign engines and tyres? (3 marks)
8. In paragraph 10, the author says that each series is a *battle of man and engines*. Why does he say so? (3 marks)
9. Give the meaning of the following words and phrase as used in the passage. (5 marks)
 - (a) resonate ... (paragraph 1, line 1)
 - (b) accommodate (paragraph 2, line 7)
 - (c) whiz ... (paragraph 4, line 18)
 - (d) prior ... (paragraph 6, line 27)
 - (e) deafening ... (paragraph 9, line 45)

Question 2

(25 marks)

Briefly describe Uncle Chin's charcoal manufacturing process. Your summary, which should be continuous, must not be longer than 120 words.

"Have you started the fire?" shouted my mum from the kitchen. "Yes!" I replied, feeling frustrated after having some difficulties in starting the fire with charcoal. It is the eve of the annual Dragon Boat Festival again and my mum is busy making dumplings. She has specifically chosen to cook the dumplings with charcoal, claiming that the rice will then be uniformly cooked and fragrant. I still prefer to use the gas cooker. "It's just more convenient and cleaner too!" grumbling helplessly, I stared at both of my soiled hands.

Fanning the hot stove, I watched my mum lower down two strings of dumplings. "Stay put and watch over them. Mind the time too!" She instructed sternly, knowing what a fantastic daydreamer I am. Feeling bored only minutes after she had left, my mind starts to wonder about. Reminiscing the life back at home town, I recalled myself popping over at Uncle Chin's charcoal manufacturing factory frequently when I was a child. Being inquisitive, I would always ask Uncle Chin questions which sometimes were repetitive. What an irritating kid I had been?

Charcoal was made by burning woods in a charcoal-kiln. Uncle Chin's charcoal kiln was about fifteen feet tall and it had an arched cross-sectional opening. Clay made, the top of the kiln was always covered with attap leaves. The daily charcoal-making work was well divided among the workers. Every morning, the workers took turns to collect mangrove woods from the nearby swamps. Upon returning, they sawed the wood into appropriate lengths to fit the kiln. Uncle Chin would then stack the pieces of woods vertically in the kiln. When the kiln was full, the fire would be started and the woods were burnt from the top, downwards, just like a burning joss stick.

Staying by the kiln, Uncle Chin would explain that the fire must not be red hot; otherwise, the wood pieces would be reduced to ashes. Instead, a slow, greenish fire should be maintained for the wood to be sufficiently smouldered.

"Uncle Chin, then, how do we maintain such an appropriate fire?" As usual, I would continue my endless questions.

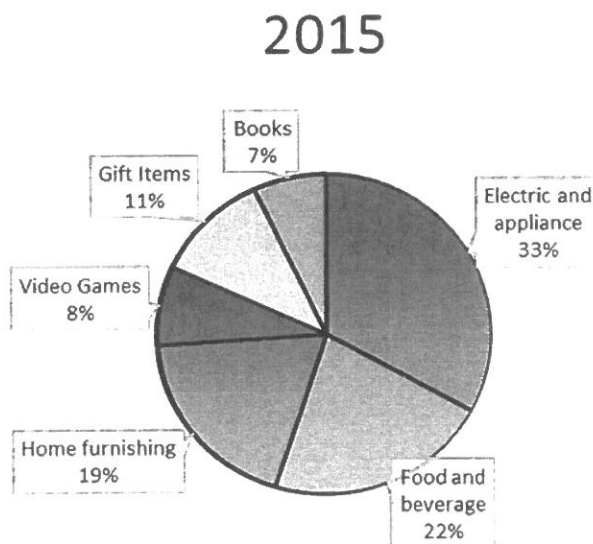
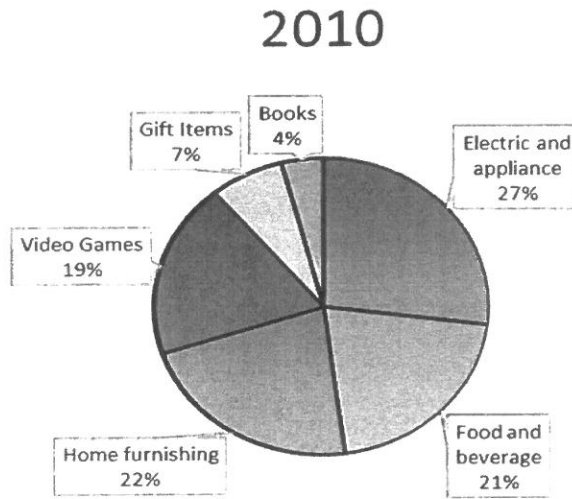
"It's all through experience..." With a grin on his face, Uncle Chin recalled how he was scolded by his teacher for not being able to judge the appropriate hotness of the fire.

The aroma of the cooked dumplings brought me back to the present. "Oops! Time's up. Mum, the dumplings are ready?" I shouted in excitement, waiting to try one of the mouth-watering dumplings.

Question 3

(25 marks)

The pie charts below show the online shopping sales for retail sectors in Australia in 2010 and 2015. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. Your written interpretation should be between 120 – 150 words.



Question 4

(25 marks)

Write an essay of about 200 to 250 words on ONE of the following topics:

1. Technology is making communication easier in today's world, but at the expense of personal contact, as many people choose to work at home in front of a computer screen. What dangers are there for a society which depends on computer screens rather than face-to-face contact for its main means of communication? Discuss.
2. The idea of going overseas for university study is an exciting prospect for many people. But while it may offer some advantages, it is probably better to stay home because of the difficulties a student inevitably encounters living and studying in a different country with different cultures. To what extent do you agree or disagree on this statement? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Should wealthy nations be required to share their wealth among poorer nations by providing such things as food and education? Or is it the responsibility of the governments of poorer nations to look after their citizens themselves?

~ The End ~

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