



INTI International College Penang

FINAL
Examination Paper

(COVER PAGE)

Session : August 2019

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

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

Date of Examination : 9 December 2019 (Monday)

Time : 2:00PM – 4:00PM 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 : Nil

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

Moderator : **Dr. Ting Su Hie**

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

INTI INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE PENANG
 FOUNDATION IN BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (CFPI)
 ENL1212: ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS 2
 FINAL EXAM: AUGUST 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 seven (7) comprehension questions. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. There are many **misconceptions** and myths that people have about dyslexia. It is important to address these so that we can have a true understanding of dyslexia. It will help promote the strengths of people who have the condition. Many people think that clever people will not be dyslexic or have a learning disability. The real fact is that there is no relationship between intelligence and dyslexia. There have been many cases of dyslexic people who were very bright and creative and have achieved amazing results. 1
5
2. Dyslexia is one of the most common learning disabilities to affect children. Research has shown that one fifth of all Americans are affected by the condition. Some people may have mild forms of dyslexia whereas others may experience it more severely. This goes to show that dyslexia is more common than we think. Dyslexics have difficulty on reading, writing or spelling. 10
3. There are people who think that dyslexia will go away with age. This is really a myth. There is no outgrowing dyslexia. The good news is that dyslexia can be **minimized** with early and effective intervention. 15
4. Science is developed enough to recognise dyslexia as early as age 5. Educational psychologists and specialist dyslexia teachers use special tests to **diagnose** dyslexia. The sooner the diagnosis, the faster the child can get help. This is important as dyslexic children face much bullying and trauma in the secondary school years. The bullies are not at an age where they will be sensitive to the special needs of the dyslexic. On the personal level, the psychological scars from being bullied lowers an already low self-esteem. 20
5. Dyslexia is not a medical problem. There is no medication that can heal dyslexia. It is **detected** by testing reading, writing and spelling. Such testing does not come within the ambit of a doctor's practice. It is more the area of psychologists and other such therapists who have special training for the purpose. Comparative studies have successfully shown that people may be trained to **overcome** dyslexia. Brain scans of a person who reads normally and a dyslexic as they read are different. When the dyslexic has been trained to 25

- overcome his disability, his brain scan when reading will look just like the normal person's. This is proof that the dyslexics may be helped to overcome their disability. 30
6. One thing that can be observed in a dyslexic's writing is that some of the letters will be written backwards. Because of this people used to think that dyslexics see alphabets backwards. This is not true. Normally by the age of 8, most dyslexics will get this problem solved. 35
7. Speech therapy is of tremendous benefit for children with dyslexia. It teaches them 'phonemic awareness'. Phonemic awareness is the ability to hear and work with the sounds of letters and letter combinations. Sometimes, it is beneficial to teach the kids the relationship between letters and the sounds they make. Therapies are **directed** at reducing the child's anxiety about school. It makes it easier for the child to perform in class. Psychological counselling is also sometimes needed to help the child. 40
8. Since dyslexics do not make the connection between letters and sounds, the Orton-Gillingham program was designed to address this specific problem. Even after several decades, this program is still the standard for nearly all learning programs. Many teachers choose the **strategies** developed by this program to teach alphabet and sound. An example of the Orton-Gillingham is having students walk around on the floor in the pattern of a letter. 45
1. From *paragraph 1*, are dyslexics of low intelligence? (2 marks)
2. From *paragraph 2*, what percentage of Americans have dyslexia? (2 marks)
3. From *paragraph 3*, will dyslexia go away as one grows older? (2 marks)
4. From *paragraph 4*:
- a) what is the earliest age at which dyslexia may be detected ? (2 marks)
- b) who are the professionals who conduct tests to detect dyslexia ? (2 marks)
5. From *paragraph 5*:
- a) how do the reading brain scans of a normal child and a dyslexic compare ? (2 marks)
- b) what does the reading brain scans of a trained dyslexic look like ?
6. '*Dyslexia is not a medical problem.*' What characteristic of dyslexia validates this statement? Give reasons to support your answer. (4 marks)

7. Give the meaning of the following words and phrase as used in the passage. (7 marks)
- (a) misconceptions ... (paragraph 1, line 1)
 - (b) minimized ... (paragraph 3, line 15)
 - (c) diagnose ... (paragraph 4, line 17)
 - (d) detected ... (paragraph 5, line 24)
 - (e) overcome ... (paragraph 5, line 28)
 - (f) directed ... (paragraph 7, line 41)
 - (g) strategies ... (paragraph 8, line 47)

Question 2

(25 marks)

Based on the passage below, write a summary of how to start a fitness program and ways to exercise in and around the house. Your summary should not be longer than 130 words and should be written in your own words.

Every day we read in the newspapers and hear on the radio and television that the obesity rate is up all over the world. At the same time, we are also given the message that we have to look good and feel good. If you are one of those who think you have to do this, you need a realistic program to guide you. Follow this basic guide to get you started.

First, you need to set realistic goals for yourself. For a goal to succeed, you need to make sure that it is something that you want. For example, say you want to lose 5 kilograms. Now that you have a target in mind, you can then plan on what you will do every day to achieve that target. You should start with what you can do on a daily basis. A good idea would be to begin by writing down what to do every day. Start by writing what you want to achieve on a daily basis. Find a calendar where you can record what you do. Give yourself a star (you can buy these from children's bookshops) every time you achieve a goal. For example, you may want to start the day by doing some stretches while lying on the bed. Stretch your arms as far as you can above your head, then, stretch your legs. Do not forget to keep your limbs straight when you are doing these stretches. Next, you can get down from the bed and continue your stretches by touching your toes. After you have done this exercise, give yourself a star. You can start with 10 minutes a day and then build up your exercise from half an hour to one hour a day.

Another good way to stretch and to strengthen your core muscles is to do some strength training. Stomach crunches are good for this. Lie down on the floor (in front of the television, if you wish) and see how much of your body you can lift off the floor. Do this again the next day and in time you will be able to do more crunches. You will be rewarded in time with a strong, flat tummy!

Leg lifts are also good. Again you can lie on your back, on the carpet, and lift one leg five times, until you feel your leg is tired. Then do the other leg. Now roll on your front and lift your legs back.

After a few days you will feel your stomach and leg muscles working. You are burning calories. Do not panic if your weighing scale does not show instant weight loss. On the contrary, you might even gain a little weight, but what you are gaining is actually muscle development.

Want more ideas on building muscle? Take the stairs. It is great for building leg muscles and also for stretching legs which have been under an office desk all day long. Even walking downstairs can build leg muscle. Get into a habit of deliberately using your muscles to lower yourself to each step. Avoid using the lift or the elevator if you can climb stairs. A good idea is to take the lift some of the way up and then get out and climb the stairs the rest of the way. Some working people may not want to arrive at work all hot and sweaty. It is possible to consider using a T-shirt and changing into your office clothes in the washroom. Many offices nowadays have gymnasiums and workout areas for their employees. There are many other ways to exercise in and outside the home.

Body balance is also important to fitness. Stand on one foot for as long as you can. It helps if you stare at a spot directly in front of you. Change to the other foot after a while. Cleaning the house provides good exercise for every member of the family.

Housework such as sweeping and mopping the floor, washing and drying dishes, and scrubbing the bathroom provide opportunities to stretch and bend and twist and turn.

Gardening also provides opportunities to move the body. Fingers are exercised when weeding and pruning. There is a lot of bending and standing when repotting plants and cleaning water features such as water-lily pots and fish ponds.

Getting exercise need not be considered all work and no play. Many house 'managers' enjoy doing their housework with music. They put on their favorite music and 'dance' around. Some women enjoy working to hot bhangra music and dancing with the broom and the mop! An energetic, rather eccentric and totally lovable senior lady confided that she does belly dancing while dusting her shutters and curtains. She is flexible and fit.

Many retired people take up team sports. They play badminton in the park and lawn bowl. They get exercise and equally importantly, they get to meet new people. After vigorous exercise, they sit in the gazebo or walk to a coffee shop nearby for a cup of tea or cold lime juice. Some find walking partners and find new routes every day.

Some retired ladies go to the park near their homes and play with the children. The children really give them a good workout. Young children will not allow any excuse for not climbing up monkey bars and using swings and see-saws.

Finally, some of us who are determined to be fit may choose to buy a gym membership. This can be quite costly and can also use up a lot of time.

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) “Financial management should be taught in school”. Discuss
- b) Compare or contrast studying in a public or private school.
- c) Discuss the effects of social media on young adults.

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)

DO NOT WRITE HERE!

Question 4

(30 marks)

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

~ The End ~

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