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INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE PENANG (507232-U)
LAUREATE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

FINAL
Examination Paper

(COVER PAGE)

Session : January 2012

Programme : Foundation in Business Information Technology Programme

Course : ENL1213 : English Language Skills 1

Date of Examination : 5 March 2012

Time : 8a.m. – 10a.m. Reading Time : Nil

Duration : 2 Hours

Special Instructions :

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

Materials permitted : Nil

Materials provided : Nil

Examiner(s) : Irene Chin

Moderator : Calvin Cheah

This paper consists of 8 printed pages, including the cover page.

Question 1 (30 marks)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

If you enjoy watching crime shows on TV, you would know that fingerprints play a large role in identifying people. But you might be surprised to find out that using fingerprints for identification is not a new science. In fact, it is very old - dating back at least as far as 1885-1913 BC. In Babylon, when people agreed to a business contract, they pressed their fingerprints into the clay in which the contract was written. Thumbprints have also been found on clay seals from ancient China.

In 14th century Persia, which is now Iran, a government doctor recognized that all fingerprints are different. In 1684, a British doctor, Nehemiah Grew, spoke about the ridged surfaces of the fingers. In 1686, a professor of anatomy (the study of the structure of the human body) named Marcello Malphigi, wrote about the ridges and loops in fingerprints. Malphigi's work was considered so important that a layer of skin found on the fingertips was named after him. This layer of skin is called the Malphigian layer. Although scientists had studied fingerprints, the value of fingerprinting in the identification of individuals did not become clear until later.

Sir William James Herschel is generally thought to be the first European to realize that fingerprints were **unique** to each person. In his work as chief magistrate in the Hoogly district in Jungipoor, India, Herschel asked people to put their handprints on contracts. He believed that personal contact with the contracts made people more likely to honor their commitments, or to keep their promises. As he looked at more and more handprints, he began to see that all the handprints were different. He started to believe that fingerprints were unique, which means they are all different from each other, and **permanent**, which means that they do not ever change. To prove that they never change, Herschel kept track of his own fingerprints over his entire lifetime.

Dr. Henry Faulds, a British surgeon at a Japanese hospital, began studying the furrows (also called ridges) on fingertips in the late 1870s. He published an article in a scientific journal about the use of fingerprints as a tool in identification. He also **devised** a system of classifying fingerprints. He wrote Charles Darwin about his findings, but Darwin was getting too old to work on the findings. So, he promised to pass the information to his cousin, Sir Francis Galton. Using Henry Fauld's findings, Galton published a major book on classifying fingerprints based on arches, loops, and whorls. His work with Sir Edward R. Henry on fingerprint classification was the basis of a classification system which is still used by law enforcement agencies in English-speaking countries.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) now uses a variation of the Galton-Henry system. Although the use of fingerprinting in identification **originated** in Britain, it was developed in the United States. In 1924, two large fingerprint collections were combined to form the foundation of the Identification Division of the FBI. Within this division, the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS) can search and find fingerprints anywhere in the United States within thirty minutes. The IAFIS can compare results with automated fingerprint systems in countries around the world. It has the fingerprints of more than 250 million people on file.

About one in six Americans has fingerprints on file with the FBI. But not all the fingerprints are related to criminal investigations. People need to have their fingerprints taken for many other reasons. They have their fingerprints taken for employment, licenses, and adoption. For example, when people want to work for the government in **classified**, secret jobs, their fingerprints are checked to be sure they do not have a criminal background. When prospective parents adopt a child, their fingerprints are matched against those of all criminals for the safety of the child.

Passage taken from englishforeveryone.org

1. How were fingerprints used in ancient times? (2 marks)
 - A To make clay seals
 - B To seal business contracts
 - C To study fingerprints
 - D To identify criminals

2. Which of the following people used himself as a case study of fingerprints? (2 marks)
 - A Nehemiah Grew
 - B Sir William James Herschel
 - C Marcello Malpighi
 - D Dr. Henry Faulds

3. In fingerprinting, the following parts of the fingerprint are scrutinized and analysed EXCEPT (2 marks)
- A the Malpighian layer
 - B the ridges
 - C the loops
 - D the furrows
4. Give two (2) reasons as to why the use of fingerprints is a reliable tool in identification. (4 marks)
5. Suggest one occasion when it is not possible for a crime-scene investigation (CSI) officer to use fingerprinting in identification. (3 marks)
6. To what extent is IAFIS an effective system for the FBI? (3 marks)
7. *“About one in six Americans has fingerprints on file with the FBI. But not all the fingerprints are related to criminal investigations.”* (Paragraph 6). Give a feasible reason to explain why not all Americans have their fingerprints on file with the FBI. (4 marks)
8. Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the passage. (10 marks)
- (a) unique (Paragraph 3)
 - (b) permanent (Paragraph 3)
 - (c) devised (Paragraph 4)
 - (d) originated (Paragraph 5)
 - (e) classified (Paragraph 6)

Question 2 (20 marks)

Fill in the following blanks with the correct Subject-Verb Agreement of the verb given in brackets. Write your answers in the answer booklet.

Water 1. ___(expand)___ when heated, and sea levels 2. ___(be)___ expected to rise due to climatic change. Rising sea levels will also result as the polar caps 3. ___(begin)___ to melt. The rising of sea levels 4. ___(be)___ already affecting many small islands. The *World Watch Institute* 5. ___(report)___ that the Earth's ice cover is melting in more places and at higher rates than at any time since record-keeping began. Rising sea levels will impact many coastlines, and a large mass of humanity 6. ___(live)___ near the coasts or beside major rivers. Analysis by the *World Wildlife Fund* 7. ___(have)___ found that many cities are unprepared for such a climate change effect.

Another matter of great concern 8. ___(be)___ the effects of increasing greenhouse emissions - in particular carbon dioxide - on the oceans. More carbon dioxide in the atmosphere 9. ___(mean)___ more carbon dioxide in the ocean. This is because atmospheric carbon dioxide is dissolved in the ocean which 10. ___(become)___ more acidic. The resulting changes in the chemistry of the ocean 11. ___(disrupt)___ the ability of plants and animals in the sea to make shells and skeletons of calcium carbonate besides dissolving shells that 12. ___(be)___ already formed. Although millions of years ago, carbon dioxide levels 13. ___(be)___ higher, today's change is occurring rapidly, giving many marine organisms too little time to adapt. Some of these creatures play a crucial role in the food chain and in ecosystem biodiversity. Another related problem reported by scientists 14. ___(include)___ an increasing number of oceanic dead zones and dying mangrove forests that 15. ___(play)___ an important role in carbon dioxide absorption. This problem is on top of the already declining ocean biodiversity that 16. ___(have)___ been happening for a few decades now.

As for disease, one of the authors of science journals 17. ___(point)___ out that climate change is disrupting natural ecosystems in a way that 18. ___(be)___ making life better for infectious diseases. The United Nations 19. ___(warn)___ that one in six countries

in the world will face food shortages because of severe droughts that could become semi-permanent. Drought and desertification are already starting to spread and
20. ___(intensify)___ in some parts of the world.

Question 3 (20 marks)

In each of the items below, identify the error as A, B, C or D. Then correct the error by writing the correct answer. Write all your answers in the answer booklet.

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Example :

All student have to be seated in the exam hall five minutes before the exam begins.
A B C D

Answer : (A) students

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1. Every book and journal have to be catalogued first before they can be placed on the shelves
A B C D

in the library.

2. It is common belief that women sew better than men, and men cook better than woman.
A B C D

3. My Economics and Mathematics teacher speak so softly when she is teaching that I can
A B C

hardly hear what she is saying.
D

4. Stanley's father, as well as his mother, brother and sister, are coming to see him in the hostel
 A B C D
 this weekend.
5. I am not proud to say that sleeping and hanging out are my two favorite pastime.
 A B C D
6. Either the workers or the supervisor have to take responsibility for the fire that burned down
 A B C D
 the factory last night.
7. The salespeople were held up at gunpoint and two thirds of the jewelry were stolen in a bold
 A B C D
 daylight robbery this morning.
8. Tommy is one of those student who have been playing basketball for the college for three
 A B C
consecutive years.
 D
9. The number of guests invited to Jimmy's birthday party is 50 and only 20 are coming.
 A B C D
10. In countries where corruption goes unpunished, the rich gets richer while the poor get poorer.
 A B C D

Question 4 (30 marks)

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

1. The World in Fifty Years' Time
2. The Day I Lost My Handphone
3. How to Succeed at a Job Interview

..... *End of Paper*

IreneChinENL1213January2012