



INTI International College Penang

FINAL
Examination Paper

(COVER PAGE)

Session : January 2019

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

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

Date of Examination : 12 March 2019

Time : 2:00pm – 4:00pm Reading Time :

Duration : 2 Hrs

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) : **Charlotte Nalina Jothy**

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

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

INTI INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE PENANG

FOUNDATION IN BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (CFPI)

FOUNDATION IN SCIENCE (CFSI)

ENL1212: ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS 2

FINAL EXAMINATION: JANUARY 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 No one's ability to remember names is perfect. Yet this important skill gives you the advantage in business and personal relations. In my research, I have found that memory lapses often boil down to a question of concentration. Each day our brains are **bombarded** with information that is evaluated in a complex sorting system. Generally, we store important information in a long-term memory and hold less meaningful data in short-term memory. What is the art of remembering names then? 1
5
- 2 Firstly keep focused. When you find yourself wrestling with a forgotten name ten seconds after an introduction, it's because you were **inattentive**. This happens primarily because we often are preoccupied with ourselves. Once I was to address a group of memory scholars. On the way to the conference center, I noticed my socks didn't match. I was a little annoyed but I didn't do anything about it. When faced with the group of scholars, all I could think about was my socks. My speech got off to an awkward start, and I had to struggle to remember what I wanted to say. Remember, when you're meeting someone new, clear your thoughts of outside concerns. If you mind wanders during an introduction, ask that the name be repeated. 10
15
- 3 To reinforce your memory, dramatise faces. If you try to memorise names by rote, you'll probably forget the information quickly. But if you dramatise names and faces with memorable images, you'll most likely recall them with ease. The best way to **retain** new names is by 'association-exaggerating' or **forging** connections between unlike things. Here's how: After you've been told a person's name, focus on his face. Is there something particularly interesting or attractive about it? Is the hair bright red? Are the eyebrows heavy? Are the eyes striking? Select just one feature and commit it to memory by exaggerating or animating it. 20
25

- 4 You could also make associations. Once you've memorised a particular feature, transform the person's name into an unforgettable image through **rudimentary** and even amusing connections. Easy associations work best. You may select a word that sounds like the name. After you've found a dramatic image for a name, place it over the distinct feature of the person's face. If you can make the images interactive, then you will increase recall. 30
- 5 The final key is to remember a person's name in review. During your conversation, say the name as often as seems **appropriate**. For example, "That's an interesting point, Mike!" At the end of your conversation, repeat the name out loud. For example, "I'm glad we had a chance to meet, Mike." Afterwards, you may want to write down a person's name and the imagery you have connected with it. 35
- 6 Training yourself to remember names may take a lot of practice. But once you've mastered the art, you can be sure people will remember you.

(1) From paragraph 1 :

- (a) Why is it important to remember names? (2 marks)
- (b) What is the main cause of memory lapses? (2 marks)

(2) From paragraph 2 :

- (a) What did the writer mean when he said "... my socks didn't match"? (2 marks)
- (b) What effect did it have on him when he was giving a speech? (2 marks)

(3) From paragraph 3 :

- (a) In the sentence 'To reinforce your memory, dramatise faces', what does the word 'reinforce' mean? (2 marks)
- (b) Why shouldn't one memorise names by rote? (2 marks)

(4) Explain how one dramatises faces or names to reinforce their memory. (3 marks)

(5) Give an example how one can:

(a) 'make easy associations' to remember names. (2 marks)

(b) remember names better during a conversation. (2 marks)

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

(a) bombarded ... (paragraph 1, line 4)

(b) inattentive ... (paragraph 2, line 9)

(c) retain (paragraph 3, line 21)

(d) forging (paragraph 3, line 21)

(e) rudimentary ... (paragraph 4, line 27)

(f) appropriate (paragraph 5, line 33)

Question 2**(25 marks)**

Summarize in not more than 120 words, how camouflaging and mimicry help insects.

Have you ever wondered why soldiers are always clad in green? This is to enable them to camouflage themselves during wartime. Hiding in the jungles, their green attire blend into the surrounding trees and shrubs, making it difficult for the enemies to spot them.

Long before man make use of camouflaging, insects have already adopted the tactic of disguise to escape from the clutches of their predators. By having body colors close to those of the rocks and dried leaves, they catch less attention from the predators and hence escape from being pursued. However, this kind of disguise works only if the insects remain still in the presence of their predators.

Butterflies and moths have developed a variety of camouflage strategies since they are quite defenseless and their predators - birds are abundant in supply. Many moth caterpillars resemble dead twigs while the young of certain species of butterflies appear like bird droppings. Adult butterflies and moths camouflage themselves too, in attempts to escape from their hunters -- birds who are superior gliders. Possessing wings which resemble dried leaves help certain butterflies and moths to hide among heaps of dried leaves when predators are around.

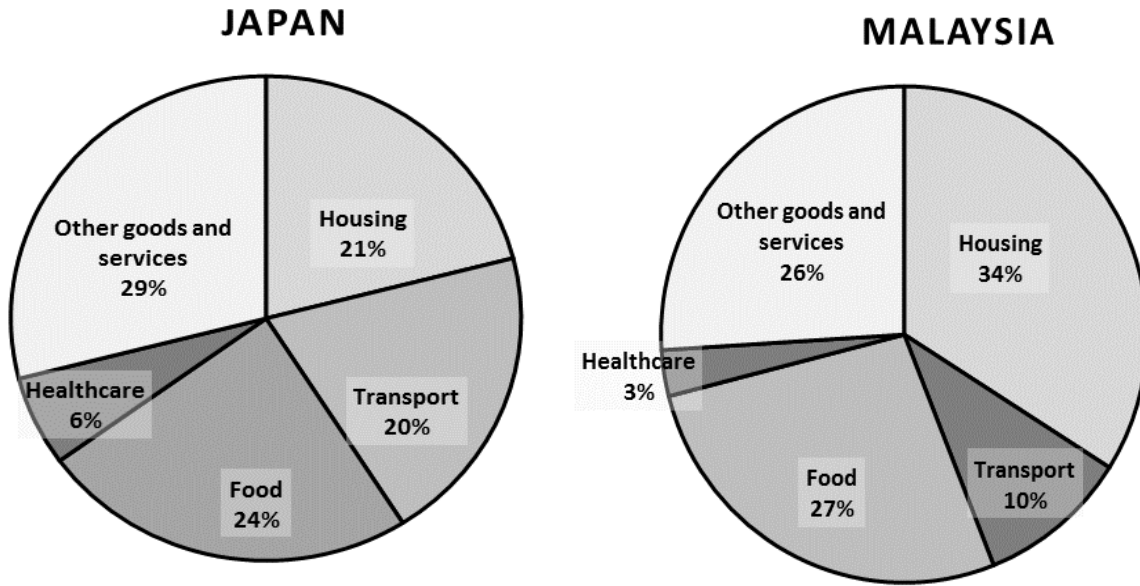
Fortunately, not all insects choose the art of disguise to escape from their predators; otherwise, the world would be so dull and colorless. There are insects which assimilate the bright body colors of bees and wasps to escape from being pursued by their predators. The concept of mimicry was derived, owing to the bees and wasps. Long ago, birds have already learnt to avoid brilliantly colored wasps and bees in fear of their painful stings. Hence, over millions of years, many harmless insects have assimilated the bees and wasps by imitating their bright body colors and shapes. In this way, they appear dangerous to their predators and hence ward them off.

Mimics of the wasps and bees are most commonly found in the gardens. The furry, plump bee-fly not only appears like the bumble bee in terms of body colors, even its hums sound similar too. The only difference is that the bee-fly does not have a sting and is hence harmless. The hoverfly is another insect which imitates the body colors of the wasps. Their bodies are striped yellow and black. The only deviations are that hoverflies do not have stings and they have only one pair of wings each while wasps have two pairs each. These variations are hardly noticed by the predators and hence help them to escape.

Question 3**(25 marks)**

The pie charts below show the average household expenditures in Japan and Malaysia in the year 2010. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Your written interpretation should be at least 150 words.

**Question 4****(25 marks)**

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

1. Education gives us knowledge of the world around us and changes it into something better. However, with many successful high school drop-outs, there is a debate of whether education is a necessity to success. **In your opinion, is education necessary to become successful in life?**
2. In Malaysia, all public school students are required to wear the standardized school uniform. School uniforms are said to make children less prejudiced; however, many debate that it restricts the students' expression of creativity and individuality. **Argue the pros and cons of the implementation of the school uniform.**
3. *"Honesty is the best policy"*. **Do you agree with this statement?**

~ The End ~

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