

## INTI INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

FOUNDATION IN BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMMME  
(CFPI)/ FOUNDATION IN SCIENCE (CFSI)/FOUNDATION IN ARTS (CFAI)  
ENL1214: ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS 2  
FINAL EXAMINATION: MAY 2014 SESSION

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

**Question 1 (25 marks)**

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

- 1 You may have heard that tortoises have impeccable memories or ants are super strong. Sheep like to flock together, and chimps are quick learners. Animals are capable of remarkable feats and much can be learnt from observations of non-human species. Many scientists and psychologists are now studying the animal kingdom to understand more about our own species.
- 2 As we can neither converse with animals nor interpret their languages, we can never understand the animal psyche. However, we can observe them externally and contrast this with our own views of group behavior and relationship. In particular animals are able to show us about empathy, compassion, and leadership in its most primitive worthy of study. Of course, we need to be careful in interpreting and extrapolating such observations, lest we fall into the trap of anthropomorphism.
- 3 Most animal groups have a visible leader (e.g. Queen Bee) or an ability to act in a coordinated fashion (e.g. flock of birds), giving evidence for the existence of some form of control or direction. Insects can teach us a lot about military tactic and techniques. Have you noticed how species such as ants, bees, and termites tend to exist in a caste or military-like structures? These populations are all offspring of a special individual or couple (e.g. the Queen Bee) and will naturally respect and care for their parents. When bees swarm or fly off in the same direction, their movement and timings are perfectly coordinated, despite there being no apparent controller giving them instructions. Scientists have observed that in most animal groups, only few individuals have pertinent information, such as knowledge of the food source location or correct migration route. However, this information seems to be transmitted very clearly and effectively, often without any visible form of physical signaling. Is this an animal sixth sense, or something which humans can also learn from?
- 4 Roosting birds also establish a hierarchy which permeates all aspects of their daily existence, from food to shelter and mating. While an observer may see this pecking order a form of bullying, it clearly has benefits to the species as a whole as it enables limited resources to be prioritized, which is important during hardships such as droughts. This regimented order also limits losses due to internal conflicts; the chickens already know who has control and they do not fight to change this. Could you ever envisage dominance rituals in human society being able to replace physical combat? In marked contrast, when two roosters are put together from different groups, they will fight to the death as there is

no pre-established pecking order.

- 5 Aspiring leaders can also learn from animals how best to lead their followers in simple ways. Synergy and cooperation are demonstrated by wild geese, which flock and fly in a V-formation, showing common sense and practicality. The leader of the bunch is the goose at the tip of the V-formation. The other birds are able to fly more easily because of the uplift and wind caused by their coordination and can travel over 50% faster than they normally could. When the leader tires, it falls back and another goose takes its place. So for synergy and cooperation, look no further than wild geese.
- 6 Not only can we learn from their behaviours, but we often adopt the symbolism of animals by metaphors, for example, saying that soldier must have the same courage of a lion or a politician has the vision of an eagle. These are powerful symbols with which we can compel, align and inspire others. At the very least, animals give us a way to associate things we see with things we know and others can relate with. Many traditions have relied on animal behaviours to train up their armies (e.g the Zulu people of Africa use a ‘horns of the bull’ formation in combat), and authors have used animals to make commentary on political leadership (e.g. George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*).
- 7 But if such examples can be used from birds and bees, how much more can we learn from our closest animal relatives such as monkeys and mandrills? Of course, there are many more acts that we can observe from nature and adapt to the classroom, workplace, or home, providing interesting examples of creativity, hunting, dominance, and intelligence. At all times, we must be conscious to ensure relevance and applicability of any such case studies. However, animal behaviours are often driven by the environmental conditions to enable survival in their unique habitats which are more biologically and psychologically primitive to the societies in which we live.

(Adapted from O Level Dynamic English )

1. What do all animals have in common? (2 marks)
2. Since people can neither converse with animals nor interpret their languages, how should people study animal psyche? (2 marks)
3. List three human qualities that animals possess? (2 marks)
4. What can human beings learn from insects? (2 marks)
5. In your opinion, how do animals communicate among themselves when apparently there is no visible form of instructions? (3 marks)
6. What is the main difference between human society and the animal kingdom?

(2 marks)

7. In your own words, explain why roosters from two different groups fight to win when put together? (3 marks)
8. What do you understand by ‘fight to the death’? (2 marks)
9. What advice does the author give to readers when learning from animal behavior? (3 marks)
10. Match the words in the text, which, in context, are similar meaning to (4 marks)
  - a. Something is unusual and exclusive (para 7)
  - b. Approach, strategy (para 3)
  - c. Visible or noticeable (para 8)
  - d. race against (para 10)

### Question 2 (20 marks)

Write a summary on how man can learn from animal behaviour. **USE ONLY THE MATERIALS FROM PARAGRAPH 2 TO PARAGRAPH 7.** Your summary must be in continuous form (not note form) and it must not be longer than 150 words. Begin the summary with the following:

*Perhaps man can learn from animal behavior in several ways,.....*

### Question 3 (30 marks)

#### Section A (10 marks)

You are asked to debate on a topic “**Mobile Phones Are Dangerous**”. You argue for the motion. State whether the following sentences are relevant (R) or irrelevant (IR) to support your views.

1. The increase usage of mobile phones usage has led to a lot of health problems such as cancer and headache.
2. Harmful radiation such as X-rays and gamma-rays can change cells and DNA but unlike them, micro-radio waves used by mobile phones only expose us to low level of

radiation.

3. A Swedish study published in 2002 claimed to have found a link between mobile phones and brain tumors, but the validity of the findings was doubted.
4. Most experts say that there is no evidence indicating mobile phones as health hazard.
5. People have voiced their concern regarding the micro-radio waves which are used to transmit and receive mobile phone calls because the radiation emitted by these mobile phones can be absorbed by human body.
6. Research has shown that the micro-radio waves emit by the mobile phones can cause a slight warming effect on human tissue but the finding show that there is no significant effect to human tissue.
7. In 2008, scientists in Denmark reported that when women (over 100,000 of them) used mobile phone during pregnancy, there was an increased risk of behavioral problems in the children when they grow up.
8. Even though many studies have been carried out, none of the research proves that there is a direct link between mobile phones and cancer.
9. Some of the scientists claim that young children are prone to get cancer or other health problems if they are exposed to mobile phones since young.
10. Recent research suggested that mobile phones could also be addictive.

**Section B (20 marks)**

You have taken your family members to a new restaurant in Kota Warisan recently as you were attracted to its advertisement. In the advertisement, the place was pictured as a grand restaurant serving exquisite cuisine with affordable prices and has friendly environment. However, when you go to the restaurant, none of the claims were true. The waiters had unpleasant smile on their faces, the cuisine you ordered were ordinary, and to top it all, the price you had to pay for such low quality service and cuisine was extremely expensive. Write a complaint letter (of about 150 -200 words) to the restaurant manager and demand for compensation. **You can invent any necessary details.**

**Question 4 (25 marks)**

Choose any **ONE (1)** of the essay topics below and write an essay of 250 words.

1. Discuss the effects of watching too much television among children.
2. “School students should not be allowed to bring mobile phones to schools?” Do you agree?
3. As the president of “Save the Earth” Club, you are required to promote a campaign called “Go Green Anywhere, Anytime” to raise awareness among the students on the importance of recycling used items. Write a speech to persuade the students to cultivate a recycling habit.

**-THE END-**

*ENL 1214/(F)/MAY2014/ RUHIYAVANI /100714*