

FINAL
Alternative Assessment

(COVER PAGE)

Session : April 2021

Programme : Diploma in Culinary Arts (DCAN)
Diploma in Hotel Management (DHM/ DHMN)

Course : ENL1106: Hospitality English II

Date of Examination : 24 July 2021 (Saturday)

Time : 4:00pm – 6:30pm Reading Time : Nil

Duration : 2 hours and 30 minutes

Special Instructions :

This paper consists of **THREE (3)** sections. Answer **ALL** questions. Answer in A4 foolscap paper.

Materials permitted :

Nil

Materials provided :

Nil

Examiner (s) : Ms. Subarshini Ramakrishnan, Ms. Atiqah Zawani

Chief Moderator : Ms. Priyadarshinee Superamaniam

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

DIPLOMA IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (DHM/DHMN)
DIPLOMA IN CULINARY ARTS PROGRAMME (DCAN)
ENL1106: HOSPITALITY ENGLISH II
FINAL ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT: APRIL 2021 SESSION

Instructions:

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Answer in A4 foolscap paper.

SECTION 1 -30 marks

Comprehension

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions. Write the correct answer in the foolscap paper.

- 1 Although once revered as religious and cultural icons, elephants seem to have lost their way in modern Thailand. A century ago there were about 100, 000 elephants in the country; today there are, maybe, 5000 to 6000. The vast majority of Thailand's 2700 domesticated elephants work in the tourism industry, though some are used for transport and farming. Thai law considers them as livestock rather than wild animals, so they are not covered under Thailand's conservation rules, and owners can pretty well do what they wish with them. Abuse often goes unpunished. Recently, an elephant was burned to death by its drunken owner, but the man was never charged with the crime.
- 2 Sargduen Chailert, or Lek as her family calls her, was a teenager when she first saw elephants being used for commercial logging. She had gone to the Myanmar-Thailand border to act as a translator for a group of missionaries. What she saw shocked her greatly. Many of the working elephants had heavy harnesses around their necks and were scarred. She saw them whipped, beaten and abused. There was nothing she could do to help the animals, but she would not forget them.
- 3 When Lek completed secondary school, she enrolled in a university in Chiang Mai. She paid her way by selling luggage and kitchen utensils door to door. Her hard work paid off. When she was older, she finally managed to start a small travel agency in the city centre. Her agency prospered, but she still remembered the elephants in the forests.
- 4 Lek also often saw elephant abuse at her own doorstep. On some nights, as many as thirty elephants, often babies, were brought to Chiang Mai to entertain tourists. The sight of these magnificent animals trying to find their way in heavy traffic and being taunted by drunken patrons of bars and nightclubs was more than Lek could bear. She even witnessed one elephant being splashed with a container of scalding coffee.

- 5 One November evening, Lek noticed a man leading a frightened seven-month-old baby elephant down a crowded street, asking tourists to pay for a bunch of bananas. It was the **last straw** for Lek. She created a hand-held sign in English, German, Swedish and Thai that read, “Please do not support the abuse of this baby elephant.” Then she planted herself in clear view near the elephant.
- 6 The owner was outraged. He smashed the sign with his fist and knocked Lek to the ground. She was taken to the hospital, badly bruised and with a fractured jaw. For the next month, she could eat nothing but soup.
- 7 However, Lek was not discouraged. She learned to use the media and conservation organisations to draw attention to the plight of Thai elephants. She also helped expose the widespread use of the *phajaan*, a training ritual in which the elephants are confined in cages, poked with wooden spikes and beaten to break their spirits. The mahouts, the people who ride them, prod them with a sharpened steel hook and whip them if they become rebellious.
- 8 Unfortunately, this only caused the elephant abusers to become angry. Lek and her agency staff received death threats. But all these did not dampen her urge to help the abuse victims. She decided that the old, sick and disfigured elephants needed a place they could roam free, safe and secure. After searching for a long time, she was finally given permission to use a government forest area temporarily.
- 9 To get the project started, she sold her house, her car and almost everything she owned. She also used the profit from her agency to pay for the maintenance of the place. With the help of other elephant enthusiasts and wildlife charitable organisations, she opened the Elephant Nature Park, a non-profit organisation.
- 10 The elephants found a permanent home in 2003 when a US wildlife charity donated a 16-hectare site located north of Chiang Mai. Lek has so far managed to save nearly 30 elephants. Nearly 4000 people visited the park last year and Lek has received overwhelming support. This support for her work has enabled her to expand a free mobile clinic for elephants and villagers throughout the region. Her elephant conservation work has won her two honorary PhDs.
- 11 “Lek enables these elephants to live out their lives with dignity and grace,” says Best von Roemer, president of the US-based Serengeti Foundation. “She is the Asian elephant’s best friend.”

Adapted from : elephantnaturepark.org

- 1 Why do most cases of elephant abuse in Thailand go unpunished? 2 marks
- 2 Which event caused Lek to become aware of elephant abuse? 3 marks
- 3 How did Lek finance her university education? 2 marks
- 4 Give **TWO (2)** examples of animal abuse Lek witnessed in the city centre. 2 marks
- 5 What does the phrase '**last straw**' in paragraph 5 mean? 2 marks
- 6 What landed Lek in the hospital? 2 marks
- 7 How did Lek draw attention to the elephants' problems? 2 marks
- 8 Explain the measures Lek took to set up the Elephant Nature Park. 2 marks
- 9 a) What word would you use to describe Lek's character? 1 mark
b) Write one sentence from the passage to prove your point. 2 marks
10. Write **True (T)** or **False (F)** for the statements below. 5 marks
 - a) Most elephants in Thailand work in farms.
 - b) Lek knows more than one language.
 - c) Elephants were tortured both in the forests and city centre.
 - d) The elephant owners despised Lek's interest in the elephants.
 - e) Lek bought the land to permanently house the elephants.
11. Find words from the passage which have the same meaning as the words below. 5 marks
 - a) admired – paragraph 1
 - b) flourished – paragraph 3
 - c) tormented – paragraph 4
 - d) difficulty – paragraph 7
 - e) astounding – paragraph 10

SECTION 2 – 40 marks

Part A- 10 marks

Complete the conversation with appropriate sentences. Use the information in the parentheses to help you. Please use the spoken discourse.

Guide : Good morning, welcome to the Tourist Bus of Barcelona.

Tourist : Good morning. Where are we starting our route today?

Guide : (1) _____ (*inform it is Modern Arts Museum*)

Tourist : That sounds fabulous. What is it I see on my left?

Guide : (2) _____ (*Magic Fountains*)

Tourist: What is interesting there?

Guide : (3) _____ (*a show*)

Tourist : What time does the next show start?

Guide : (4) _____ (*9.30 am*)

Tourist : Do you think I can watch the show before we leave?

Guide : (5) _____ (*an affirmative answer, but remind the tourist the bus leaves at 10.15*)

Tourist: Excuse me, did you say the Olympic Stadium is near here?

Guide: (6) _____ (*nearby but not possible to include in the day's tour*)

Tourist : I would like to go there anyway.

Guide : (7) _____ (*Assure him it will be possible. Suggest the day and extend an invitation*)

Tourist : Alright, I definitely will join you.

Guide : **(8)** _____ *(an affirmative answer and describe the place in terms of its structure and symbol)*

Tourist : Can we take pictures there?

Guide: **(9)** _____ *(assure that it is possible and its free)*

Tourist: Is it safe to go to the stadium?

Guide : **(10)** _____ *(caution the tourist about pickpockets targeting tourists)*

Part B – 10 marks

Choose the best answers from the box. Write your answers in the foolscap paper.

refreshing	strong	sweet	nicely	oval
deep	slightly	quick	tropical	twice

A small, **(1)** _____ fruit that originated in Mexico, the guava now is native to many countries around the world. The fruit can be round, **(2)** _____, or pear-shaped and ranges in size from 2.5 to 10 cm. The thin skins which vary in colour from pale yellow to yellow-green have a **(3)** _____ bitter taste, so the skin of the fruit is usually peeled. Most varieties have **(4)** _____ pink flesh. Ripe guavas have a fragrant aroma and a **(5)** _____ flavour which hints of pineapple or banana. Guavas have **(6)** _____ as much Vitamin C as an orange. It is also rich in fibre, especially the seeds that are, unfortunately, discarded. Guavas make easy, delicious and **(7)** _____ desserts. A dash of lemon juice on top of freshly cut guava contrasts **(8)** _____ with the sweet flavour. Pureed guava flesh makes a **(9)** _____ drink during summer.

Unripe guavas, which are a little too (10) _____ to be eaten raw, can be blended and cooked to make low calorie sauce.

Part C- 10 marks

Change the sentences as instructed in the parentheses.

1. The Amazon rain forest feeds many animals. (passive)
2. Hummingbirds enjoy nectar in flowers. (passive)
3. Rivers were contaminated by toxic chemicals. (active)
4. The food chain is being broken by development. (active)
5. We can find McDonald's everywhere. (passive)
6. Many people have lost jobs during the pandemic. (passive)
7. Apples keep doctors away. (passive)
8. Internet is helping people to come together. (passive)
9. Plants have been used by the medical fraternity for cures. (active)
10. Can the planet defeat another catastrophe?. (passive)

Part D – 10 marks

Choose the correct preposition for each sentence. Write your answer in the foolscap paper.

1. I passed the peas (for, to, from) Samira.
2. He spoke (on, of, in) a gentle voice.
3. We listened politely (with, for, in) several minutes.
4. Mustafah tossed the salad (by, with, on) two large forks.
5. The bowl (before, with, on) the counter is for you.

6. Mary has loved skiing (since, for, from) she was ten.
7. She likes to take a walk (in, at, on) the evening.
8. (On, In, At) April, there are many festivals to celebrate.
9. They never let me play (until, between, without) I had finished my homework.
10. She got him to talk (off, about, from) his uncle.

SECTION 3 – 30 marks

ESSAY WRITING

Choose one of the topics below and write a compare contrast essay (300 – 350 words)

1. Compare **AND** contrast being employed by others and running your own business.
2. Compare **AND** contrast flexible working hours and fixed working hours.

*--THE END--
ENL1106 (F)/April2021/formatted*