

Name: _____
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 **INTI International
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FINAL
Examination Paper

(COVER PAGE)

Session : **AUGUST 2018**

Programme : Diploma in Business (DIB)

Course : **ENL1103: Fundamentals Of English**

Date of Examination : 12 December 2018, (Wednesday)

Time : 5:00pm – 7:00pm Reading Time : Nil

Duration : 2 Hours

Special Instructions :

Answer all **FOUR (4)** the questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

Materials permitted : Nil

Materials provided : Nil

Examiner(s) : **Tan Hooi Koon, Regina Sharon Raju, Prema Subramaniam, and
Angeline Anoosia, Siti Adibah and Raihana Aminuddin**

Moderator : Ms Nurul Atiqah Abd Hamid

This paper consists of 19 printed pages, including the cover page

DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS PROGRAMME (DIB)
ENL1103: FUNDAMENTALS OF ENGLISH
FINAL EXAMINATION: AUGUST 2018 SESSION

Instructions: This paper consists of **FOUR (4) questions**. Answer **ALL** questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

QUESTION 1: READING COMPREHENSION (25 MARKS)

Read the passage, and answer all the questions that follow.

- I. Cocoa is a common name for a powder derived from the fruit seeds of the cacao tree. It has been cultivated for at least three millennia in Mexico, Central, and South America. The seeds of cacao tree have an **intense** bitter taste and must undergo a complex process to develop the flavour of chocolate.
- II. The first step in chocolate making is the harvesting of ripe pods of cacao seeds or also known as cocoa beans. The pods are then **split** to release the beans which are fermented in heaps or boxes for about a week. After fermentation, they are dried, cleaned, and roasted so that the shell can be easily removed to produce cocoa nibs. Next, the cocoa nibs are ground to form chocolate mass, that is, thick liquor that solidifies on cooling. Finally, the liquor can be further processed into two components that are cocoa solids and cocoa butter.
- III. Different flavours and varieties of chocolate are created by what is added or removed from the chocolate liquor. Each type of chocolate has its own chemical make-up that creates its own taste and texture. For example, cocoa powder is chocolate liquor with much of the cocoa butter **removed** in the manufacturing process. After the fat is separated and residue is ground, small percentages of the various substances may be added, such as starch to prevent caking, potassium bicarbonate to neutralize the natural acids, and astringents to make the cocoa easy to dissolve in liquids such as milk. On the other hand, dark chocolate is made by a mixture of cocoa butter, the natural fat of cocoa beans, with sugar and vanilla. It is then conched (a process involving mixing and beating)

and tempered (cooled under controlled conditions) to ensure that the fat and sugar crystallize in their most stable form.

IV. Dark chocolate is rich in naturally occurring compounds known as flavonoids. Flavonoids are thought to have protective benefits because they contain antioxidants, molecules that help cells **resist** damage caused by free radicals. However, they also give natural chocolate a pungent taste, making it unappealing to many. In the process of making chocolate sweeter and more palatable, a certain amount of flavonoids are destroyed. Flavonoids content is higher in dark chocolate than milk chocolate, but in the making of dark chocolate, flavonoids can be lost in the fermentation and roasting of cocoa beans.

V. Nutritionally, chocolate is mainly an energy source, with only small amounts of nutrients. The fat in chocolate consists of **approximately** equal amounts of oleic acid, i.e. a monounsaturated fat like the one found in olive oil, and two saturated fats - stearic, and palmitic acid. Medical studies have linked palmitic acid to increase in low-density lipoproteins, a form of cholesterol that is thought to promote atherosclerosis and heart disease. Stearic acid, however, appears to have a neutral impact on cholesterol levels. As a result, only about a third of the fat content in chocolate is thought to affect cholesterol levels.

Adapted from "Chocolate", Microsoft® Encarta® Online Encyclopaedia

For Questions 1-13, **CIRCLE** the correct answer.

(13 marks)

1. Which statement best represents the main idea of paragraph II?
 - A. The first step of making chocolate is harvesting of cocoa beans.
 - B. There are several steps in making chocolate.
 - C. Making chocolate is a simple process.
 - D. Cocoa beans are processed to produce thick liquor.

2. Which statement best represents the main idea of paragraph III?
 - A. Different types of chocolates bring different benefits to the people.
 - B. Chemical substances are added to cocoa powder.
 - C. Dark chocolate and cocoa powder are the favourite varieties for many people.
 - D. Different flavours and varieties of chocolate are created by what is added or removed from the chocolate

3. Which statement best represents the main idea of paragraph V?
 - A. Eating chocolates is not as harmful as some people may think.
 - B. Eating chocolates can have serious impact on a person's health.
 - C. Chocolates is the ideal source of energy.
 - D. Research revealed that there are two types of fat in chocolates.

4. The word 'They' in paragraph II refers to...
 - A. The shells
 - B. The cocoa beans
 - C. The boxes
 - D. The cocoa nibs

5. The phrase 'it' in paragraph III refers to...
- A. the mixture of cocoa butter with sugar and vanilla
 - B. the natural fat of cocoa beans
 - C. dark chocolate which has been produced
 - D. the process of producing dark chocolate
6. The word 'they' in paragraph IV refers to...
- A. Antioxidant molecules
 - B. Free radicals
 - C. Cells that are resisting damage
 - D. Flavonoids
7. The word 'intense' in paragraph I means...
- A. Awful
 - B. Difficult
 - C. Strong
 - D. Special
8. The word 'split' in paragraph II means...
- A. Separated
 - B. Blown
 - C. Escaped
 - D. Chopped
9. The word 'removed' in paragraph III means...
- A. Taken up
 - B. Taken down
 - C. Taken in
 - D. Taken out

10. The word 'resist' in paragraph IV means...

- A. Prevent
- B. Repair
- C. Allow
- D. Cause

11. The word 'approximately' in paragraph V means...

- A. Exactly
- B. Almost
- C. More
- D. Less

12. Which of the following are substances that are added in the process of making cocoa powder?

I – starch

II – astringents

III – potassium bicarbonate

IV – natural acids

- A. I and IV only
- B. II and III only
- C. I, II and III
- D. I, II, III, and IV

13. Which of the following options reflect the process of making chocolate?

- I – Cocoa beans are collected, fermented, and processed.
- II – Cocoa nibs are ground.
- III – Pods of cocoa beans are harvested
- IV – Chocolate mass is processed.

- A. III, IV, I, II
- B. I, IV, II, III
- C. III, I, II, IV
- D. I, II, III, IV

For Question 14- 18, write TRUE for statements which are true, FALSE for statements which are false, and NOT GIVEN for statements which are not supported by the passage. (5 marks)

- 14. The process to produce chocolate is a tedious process.
- 15. Only two types of varieties can be produced from cocoa beans.
- 16. Milk chocolate has a higher flavonoid content than dark chocolate.
- 17. Chocolate contains a type of fat that can also be found in olive oil.
- 18. It is alright to eat chocolate daily.

19. Some people claim that eating dark chocolate is healthier than milk chocolate. Using information provided in the passage, give a possible explanation for this claim. (3 marks)

20. According to the passage, what is one of the consequences of making chocolate taste better?

(2 marks)

21. What is one drawback of flavonoids?

(2 marks)

QUESTION 2: GRAMMAR (30 MARKS)**Part A: Subject-Verb Agreement****(10 marks)**

Complete the sentences below with the correct verb forms.

1. Everyone in this class, including the lecturer, _____ (is / are) wearing jeans.
2. Most students, not all, _____ (studies / study) for three or four years in college.
3. Somebody _____ (has to / have to) do something about it.
4. Peter, together with his two best friends, _____ (walks / walk) to school every morning.
5. The officers _____ (rides / ride) bicycles to the office every day.
6. All of the student body members _____ (wants / want) to attend the farewell party.
7. Neither the teacher nor the students _____ (thinks / think) it is a good idea.
8. The recipe _____ (requires / require) the use of fresh turmeric and ginger.
9. The company is in a bind as the staff _____ (is / are) demanding that their salary be increased and a refusing to work.
10. Nobody _____ (has / have) volunteered to help in the Fun Fair, and the teachers are very upset.

Part B: Identifying Sentence Types**(10 marks)**

Identify whether the following sentences are Simple (S), Compound (C) or Complex (X). Write your answers in the space provided.

1. Lydia asked Mark to dance at prom last night.
2. The canteen was quiet this morning, and many of the workers seemed to be dozing.

3. Fish swim in underground streams beneath the Sahara Desert.
4. The hummingbird is a beautiful bird that can fly backward.
5. Although the party was a lot fun, I stayed out too late and felt awful the next day.
6. I had misplaced my keys, but fortunately, I had another set hidden beside the door.
7. Siew Lee and Melissa visited Mrs Gopal in the hospital yesterday.
8. James grilled the burgers, and Patrick tossed the salad.
9. Our boss will give us a party if we manage to seal the deal.
10. Richard backpacked, camped, hitch hiked, and fished over the holidays.

Part C: Active and Passive Voice

(10 marks)

Rewrite the following sentences in ACTIVE or PASSIVE voice as instructed.

(A) = Active, (P) = Passive

1. Mr Albert was asking us to help him paint the walls of his house. (P)

2. The boys will be sent by their teacher to the airport. (A)

3. The gardener has planted some mango trees next to the fishpond. (P)

4. The crystal vase has been broken. (A)

5. Amanda gave her father a very expensive watch for his birthday. (P)

QUESTION 3: SENTENCE SKILLS (25 MARKS)

Part A: Fragments, Run-ons, and Comma Splices

(15 marks)

Identify if the item is a fragment, run-on, or comma splice. Then, write the complete sentence in the space provided. Marks are awarded for both identifying and correcting the error.

1. Hoping to get a better job. I started taking courses at night.

() _____

2. Although the economy has been in recession. Sales have increased.

() _____

3. Working without taking a break.

() _____

4. There were no seats left, we had to stand in the back.

() _____

5. We took the elevator, the others still got there before us.

() _____

6. The new printer was installed no one knew how to use it.

() _____

7. We looked out the window we saw that it was snowing.

() _____

8. Taking the train is a hassle. For example, long ticket queues and crowded coaches.

() _____

9. Final examination will begin next week, I am not prepared.

() _____

10. Go up the stairs the first room on your right is Dr. Brown's office.

() _____

Part B: Dangling and Misplaced Modifiers

(10 marks)

Rewrite the following sentences to correct the misplaced modifiers.

(5 marks)

1. Tania should jump at whatever is demanded quickly.

2. He kept all the medicine in the medicine cabinet that had been prescribed for him.

3. The woman walked toward us wearing the feather hat.

4. The jet crashed into a cliff carrying 155 passengers.

5. I hardly ate any vegetables in my whole life.
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-

For Questions 6-10, **CIRCLE** the correct answer.

(5 marks)

6. Select the sentence that does not contain a dangling modifier.
- A. Soaring high above the fields, the eagle's beak looks majestic.
 - B. Soaring high above the fields, we could see the eagle clearly.
 - C. Soaring high above the fields, we watched the eagles for hours.
 - D. Soaring high above the fields, the eagle can spot its prey easily.
7. Select the sentence that does not contain a dangling modifier.
- A. While drinking coffee, Ann's cat yawned and settled into the chair.
 - B. While drinking coffee and yawning, the cat was settling into Ann's chair.
 - C. While Ann was drinking coffee, her cat yawned and settled into the chair.
 - D. The cat yawned and settled into Ann's chair while drinking coffee.
8. Select the sentence that does not contain a dangling modifier.
- A. Shocked by the loud noise, the baby woke up and began to cry.
 - B. The baby woke up and began to cry shocked by the loud noise.
 - C. Waking up and crying, the loud noise shocked the baby.
 - D. The loud noise was shocked by the baby who woke up and cried.

9. Select the sentence that does not contain a dangling modifier.

- A. Coming out of the market, the bananas fell on the pavement.
- B. The bananas fell on the pavement while coming out of them market.
- C. Falling on the pavement, the bananas came out of the market.
- D. As I was coming out of the market, the bananas fell on the pavement.

10. Select the sentence that does not contain a dangling modifier.

- A. As she was too tired to walk up to her room, the couch became her place to sleep.
- B. Too tired to walk up to her room, the couch became her place to sleep.
- C. The couch, too tired to walk up to her room, became her place to sleep.
- D. A place to sleep was found in the couch, too tired to walk up to her room.

