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FINAL
Examination Paper
(COVER PAGE)

Session : January 2015

Programmes : DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS/FINANCE/ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DIB/DIF/DENT)
DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (DBADI)
DIPLOMA IN INTERIOR DESIGN PROGRAMME (DID)
DIPLOMA IN FASHION DESIGN PROGRAMME (DFD)
DIPLOMA IN GRAPHIC DESIGN PROGRAMME (DGD)
DIPLOMA IN INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA AND ANIMATION PROGRAMME (DIMA)

Course : ENL 1103 : FUNDAMENTALS OF ENGLISH
ENL 1101 : ENGLISH 1

Date of Examination : March 18, 2015

Time : 11:00am – 1:00pm

Duration : 2 hours Reading Time : Nil

Special Instructions :

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided.

Materials Permitted : Nil

Materials Provided : Nil

Examiner(s) : Ms. Otta Mok Yim Fan, Rachel Tan Hooi Koon, Teo Chi Wah Hannah, Anita Devi Draviasingam, Siti Nurbaini Bt Ishak, Grace Kang Ee Wen.

Moderator : Dr. Asha Dass

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

INTI INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE SUBANG

DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS PROGRAMME (DIB)

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ENL1103: FUNDAMENTALS OF ENGLISH

FINAL EXAMINATION: JANUARY 2015 SESSION

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

Question 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (25 marks)

- 1 These days, urban lifestyles seem to change very fast. It is more than just clothing and hairstyles that are in style one year and out of date the next; it's a whole way of living. One year people wear sunglasses on top of their heads and wear jeans and boots; they drink white wine and eat sushi at Japanese restaurants; for exercise, they jog several miles a day. However, the next year everything has changed. Women wear long skirts; people drink expensive water from France and eat pasta at Italian restaurants; everyone seems to be exercising at health clubs. Then, suddenly, it has changed again. Men shave their heads and wear earrings; people wear only natural fabrics (safe for the environment); they drink gourmet coffee and eat Thai food; for both leisure and exercise, they go inline-skating.
- 2 Almost nothing in modern life escapes the influence of fashion: food, sports, music, exercise, books, slang words, movies, furniture, places to visit, even names go in and out of fashion. For a while, it seems that all new parents are naming their babies Chloe, Madelyn, Jayden, or Jack. These names are "in". Then, suddenly, these names are "out", and Sophia, Emma, and Lucas are "in".
- 3 It's almost impossible to write about specific fads because these interests that people enthusiastically follow can change very quickly. This is the essence, i.e. the central quality, of a fad: It doesn't last long. Some fads disappear before we have all even heard of them.
- 4 What causes such fads to come and go? And why do so many people follow them? Although clothing designers and manufacturers influence fads in fashion or lifestyle because they want to make a profit, this desire for money doesn't explain fads in other areas, such as language. For example, why have English-speaking teenagers in the past twenty-five years used – at different times – the slang words groovy, cool, awesome, or rad instead of simply saying "wonderful"? The general public may think that people who follow fads are absurd. However according to Jack Santino, an expert in popular culture, people who follow fads are not irrational. Instead, there are reasons behind this behaviour: they simply want to be part of something new and creative, and they feel good when they are part of an "in group".

- 5 Dr Santino believes that fads can typically take place in any country that has a strong consumer economy as the people are able and willing to spend and keep up with frequent changes. Previously, fads used to originate from countries like Britain, Japan, Germany, and the United States. Today, fads seem to emerge increasingly in Asia, especially in Hong Kong, Japan, and Korea. In fact, with TV and the Internet, fads are now common worldwide and spread very fast.
- 6 However, Dr Santino also points out that there is a difference between a fad and a trend. While it is sometimes difficult to clearly distinguish the two, it can generally be concluded that a fad is short-lived. On the contrary, a trend lasts for a longer period of time. For example during the early boom of file-sharing and online music stores such as iTunes, it was a trend to listen to music on the *MP3 players* instead of carrying around CD players; owning an *iPod* was a fad. Once *Apple* introduced the *iPhone*, *iPods* sales dropped significantly.
- 7 Given the influence that the longer-lasting trend may have on consumerism, trendspotting, which is the ability to identify a trend at an early stage, becomes an extremely important skill in the business world. The first company that can correctly identify a new trend (and do something with it) has a competitive edge – an advantage – over other companies. The person who founded the *Starbucks* chain of coffee-houses was able to spot a trend – people’s growing interest in quality and variety in coffee. Today people buy *Starbucks* products in shopping centres, airports, and supermarkets everywhere. It is not surprising that even universities and colleges are offering courses in popular culture and these graduates would eventually find jobs in advertising, television, publishing, and manufacturing. With an understanding of popular culture, these graduates then become the new trendspotters.

Adapted from Baker, L.R., et al. (2007). Interactions 2 Integrated Skills. New York: McGraw-Hill.

- (a) What can you infer from the examples given by the writer in the first paragraph? (2 marks)
- (b) In your own words, explain what a ‘fad’ means. (2 marks)
- (c) Why is it challenging for writers to keep up with specific fads? (2 marks)
- (d) What are two reasons that explain the behaviour of people who follow fads? (2 marks)
- (e) Where do fads normally occur? (2 marks)
- (f) What is the main difference between a fad and a trend? (2 marks)
- (g) What are the two trends that are mentioned in the text? (2 marks)
- (h) Why is trendspotting an important skill in the business world? (2 marks)
- (i) Name two possible areas in which those who took courses in popular culture may establish a career. (2 marks)

- (j) How can those who took courses in popular culture contribute to the business world? (2 marks)
- (k) Using contextual clues, give the meaning of the following words and phrases as they are used in the text: (5 marks)
- (i) essence (para.3)
 - (ii) absurd (para.4)
 - (iii) short-lived (para.6)
 - (iv) trendspotting (para.7)
 - (v) competitive edge (para.7)

Question 2

(I) Read the paragraph below and answer the questions that follow.

An elderly patient paid me a nice **compliment**. “You’re beautiful,” she said. I **must** have looked skeptical because she was quick to assure me that she was sincere. “It’s **just** that I rarely hear **flattering** comments **about** my looks,” I explained. She smiled understandingly. “**Well**, that’s because you’re fat, but **it** doesn’t mean you aren’t pretty.” (Amy Motz)

Adapted from Reader’s Digest, November 2011.

(a) Match the part of speech of the following words as they are used in the paragraph. (7 marks)

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|
| (i) compliment | _____ | 1. Noun |
| (ii) must | _____ | 2. Pronoun |
| (iii) just | _____ | 3. Modal verb |
| (iv) flattering | _____ | 4. Determiner |
| (v) about | _____ | 5. Adjective |
| (vi) Well | _____ | 6. Adverb |
| (vii) It | _____ | 7. Preposition |
| | | 8. Conjunction |
| | | 9. Interjection |

- (b) For each of the words below, **change its part of speech** by adding a **PREFIX** and / or a **SUFFIX**. **State the part of speech** of the new word in brackets. (3 marks)

Example:

patient New word with a suffix : patiently (Adverb)

- (viii) **paid** New word with a prefix: _____ (_____)
 (ix) **sincere** New word with a prefix and a suffix: _____ (_____)
 (x) **assure** New word with a suffix: _____ (_____)

- (II) Complete the following sentences by putting the verb in the correct form to achieve Subject-Verb Agreement. (10 marks)

- (a) _____ (have) anyone of you read the story of *Peter Pan*?
 (b) None of the students _____ (take) notes during the lecture.
 (c) The panel of judges _____ (have) not come to a decision on the overall winner yet.
 (d) Which part of the movie _____ (be) the most touching to you?
 (e) The news about the release of the hostages _____ (have) been broadcast internationally.
 (f) Doing nothing _____ (do) as much harm to our health as over-working.
 (g) Not only the best student but also his parents _____ (be) invited to attend the award presentation ceremony last Saturday.
 (h) *Peanuts* _____ (be) a comic strip for readers of all ages.
 (i) Either the mayor or the district officers _____ (be) going to visit the victims of the flood this afternoon.
 (j) No one _____ (know) where MH370 is.

- (III) Complete each of the following sentences, using one of the following modal verbs. (5 marks)

can	can't	must	mustn't	shouldn't	have to	don't have to
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- (a) The minutes of the meeting _____ be on your table – I remember Elizabeth putting it there.
 (b) You _____ attend the meeting if you don't want to; it's not obligatory.
 (c) According to the new rules, all employees _____ attend the monthly 'Sales and Results' meeting.
 (d) An accountant _____ make mistakes.
 (e) We've bought a new photocopier that _____ make over 150 copies per minute.

Question 3

(a) Choose the correct verb tense to complete each of the following sentences. (7 marks)

- (i) My room was a mess so I _____ it up last night.
(a) am cleaning
(b) have cleaned
(c) cleaned
(d) have been cleaning
- (ii) A: What is the first thing you do every morning after getting out of bed?
B: I _____ my teeth.
(a) brush
(b) am brushing
(c) have been brushing
(d) will be brushing
- (iii) A: What were you doing this morning when I called?
B: I _____ my email.
(a) am checking
(b) was checking
(c) have been checking
(d) checked
- (iv) A politician _____ a speech right now.
(a) had been giving
(b) will be giving
(c) is giving
(d) will give
- (v) A: What are you going to do tomorrow?
B: I _____ with a friend from high school.
(a) will have met
(b) will have been meeting
(c) will meet
(d) am going to meet
- (vi) I _____ in Malacca for 10 years before I moved to Petaling Jaya.
(a) lived
(b) had been living
(c) was living
(d) have been living

(vii) _____ my bag? I think I left it here yesterday.

- (a) Have you seen
- (b) Had you seen
- (c) Do you see
- (d) Did you see

(b) **The following passage has nine errors in verb tense. Identify the errors and write the correct verbs in the answer booklet. The first one has been done for you.**

(8 marks)

Example: Line 1 – get → got

line 1 A few months ago, I ~~get~~ the shock of my life when my phone rang. It is my friend
 line 2 from high school. We were very good friends until both of us got married and we
 line 3 lose contact. She informs me that a mutual friend of ours, Chee Keong, is dying,
 line 4 and that she was going to attend his funeral. Of all our friends, he was the least
 line 5 likely to die young. He plays several different sports and eats a healthy, balanced
 line 6 diet. He has been taking very good care of his body. It was a reminder to me that
 line 7 we can lose the people we love in an instant, and we ought to treasure the people
 line 8 we love while we are having them around.

(c) **Change the following sentences from active to passive.**

(10 marks)

- (i) Barry bought the mobile phone at a sale.
- (ii) Mr. Atkins sends the Alsatian to the vet's for a check-up.
- (iii) The runner set a world record for the 4 x 100 meters relay.
- (iv) Someone saw the man breaking into the bungalow.
- (v) Sally is advising the playful girls to study hard.

Question 4

(a) **Complete the following sentences with a suitable conjunction.** **(5 marks)**

- (i) Read over your answers and correct all mistakes _____ you pass them up.
- (ii) Keep the food covered, _____ the flies will contaminate it.
- (iii) Susie has neither written any letter nor called _____ she left home.
- (iv) She had an unpleasant experience _____ she was in Thailand.
- (v) The committee rejected the proposal _____ they did not think it was practical.

(b) For each of the following sentences, state whether it is a Simple, Compound or Complex sentence. (6 marks)

- (i) The baby cried, so I pacified her.
- (ii) I bought a beautiful but slightly dented brass tray.
- (iii) Bill's injured foot still hurts, and he cannot put pressure on it.
- (iv) Robby is usually very active, but today he seems rather lethargic.
- (v) Although I understand your problem, I cannot help you solve it.
- (vi) The lecturer cancelled class because there was a blackout.

(c) Rewrite the each of the following sentences into the sentence type stated in brackets without changing its meaning. (14 marks)

- (i) Stephanie wants to buy a digital camera. She doesn't have enough money. (COMPOUND)
- (ii) After reading this novel, I will make myself a cup of coffee. (COMPLEX)
- (iii) While Jack likes indoor games, Josh prefers outdoor games. (SIMPLE)
- (iv) I had to give up sewing. My eyesight had become very poor. (COMPOUND)
- (v) Even with another hundred dollars, he will not be able to settle his bill. (COMPLEX)
- (vi) He woke up late. He missed the bus. (SIMPLE)
- (vii) You may have rice with your main meal. You may have mashed potatoes with your main meal. (COMPOUND)