

DIPLOMA IN HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (DHMN)
DIPLOMA IN CULINARY ARTS PROGRAMME (DCAN)
ENL1104: HOSPITALITY ENGLISH I
FINAL EXAMINATION: JANUARY 2020 SESSION

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

SECTION 1 : Comprehension (30 marks)

- A. Read the passage and answer the following questions (15 marks)

THE ART OF BATIK

- 1 The term “Batik” is an Indonesian-Malay word. In Java, Indonesia, batik is part of an ancient tradition, and some of the finest batik cloth in the world is still made there. The word batik originates from the Javanese ‘tik’ and means ‘to dot’. The technique of batik printing is thought to be over a thousand years old and archaeologists have discovered cloth decorated with this technique from the early centuries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. To create Batik designs, we must first gather the necessary materials. Firstly, we have to select the fabric. It must be a natural fibre such as cotton or silk. Fabrics which are white or light colour are preferable as it is easier to achieve the desired colours with them.
- 2 Secondly, we have to select the wax. The wax and the “crackle” it creates are what give batik its distinctive quality. The multi-coloured fine lines of batik are the result of crackle. Paraffin wax and beeswax can be used singly or in combination. A ratio of about 60 per cent beeswax and 40 per cent paraffin is suitable for batik printing. The larger the percentage of paraffin used, the more crackle you will get.
- 3 The tools to be used in the application of the hot wax must also be gathered. Large brushes are used when filling in large areas, while smaller brushes are needed for fine detailed work. Another tool used in batik printing is the ‘canting’, which is a small metal cup with a spout. Finally, you need to select the dyes. There are many different colours and types of dyes available to choose from. It is up to you.
- 4 Once the materials have been gathered, it is time to begin the process of batik. The first step is to prepare the cloth. It must be washed, dried and ironed. Then, it should be stretched out on a frame. You can buy a special artist’s frame or construct it yourself with wood and nails. The next step is to prepare the wax. Place the wax in a double boiler and bring it to about 325°F. The wax is now ready to be used. Now it is time to create the design. Use the tools which will allow you to create the desired effect. Remember that the areas covered in wax will resist the dye. This step can be done many times with a dye-bath after each repetition to create very complex designs.

- 5 Next, prepare the first dye-bath. Follow the directions on the dye package. It is wise to use a paler dye for the first dye-bath if the piece is to receive several dyeings. Once the dye-bath is prepared, the fabric can be dyed. If the piece is stretched on a frame, it should first be removed from it. If crackle is desired, one must fold and crinkle the waxed fabric before dyeing it. Leave the cloth in the bath for as long as the dye instructions indicate. After dyeing the fabric, it should be rinsed in cold water.
- 6 To remove the wax, place the fabric between sheets of absorbent paper. Iron on a hot setting, changing the paper frequently to absorb melted wax; continue until the paper remains clean. Alternatively, you can immerse the fabric in simmering water for a few minutes. Carefully remove the fabric and strain solidified wax from the water once cold. If you wish to re-wax, wait until the fabric is dry, and stretch it again on the frame. Place the wax in the areas which you wish to remain the colour it was just dyed. You can continue the process as many times as desired.

(Adapted from: <https://www.batikguild.org.uk/batik/what-is-batik>)

1. How do we know that batik printing has been practised for thousands of years? (2 marks)
2. Why is it preferable to use a white or light coloured fabric for batik printing? (1 mark)
3. Why would a batik printer choose to use more paraffin wax? (1 mark)
4. Which word in paragraph 2 means “mixture”? (1 mark)
5. Explain in your own words, what does this phrase “It is up to you” (para 3 line 5) refer to? (3 marks)
6. How is the fabric prepared before the dye can be applied (2 marks)
7. “You can buy a special artist’s frame or construct *it* yourself with wood and nails.” (para 4 line 3) What does ‘it’ refer to in this sentence? (1 mark)
8. “*This step* can be done many times with a dye-bath after each repetition to create very complex designs.” Describe what is being referred to by *this step*. (1 mark)
9. How does one achieve a crackle effect? (1 mark)
10. State one possible method of how the wax is removed. (2 marks)



- A. Read the travel brochure and answer the following questions. (15 marks)

EVENTS TO ANTICIPATE

RACKET STARS

Hong Kong's most prestigious tennis tournament, the Marxboro Championship, opens in Victoria Park on October 17. At this event, which attracts the world's top seeds, there will be the opportunity to watch your favourite players on the court. For ticket information, call the Marxboro Championship Hotline at (853) 2344-8000

RITUAL AT MOUNT BROMO

Keeping the fury of Nature in check is in the minds of the inhabitants of the Tengger mountains in East Java, when they conduct a ceremony beside the crater of Mount Bromo. During the Kesodo Ritual, held on November 10, a priest dedicates offerings at the foot of the volcano. At midnight, a procession ascends to the summit of Bromo and throws these offerings into the volcano.

HUNGRY GHOST FESTIVAL

Hungry Ghost Festival falls on the 7th moon, 15th day of the Chinese Lunar Calendar. The build up to this festive date begins roughly a week before. Chinese Opera's and Chinese Puppet Shows are put together for audiences - the living and the non-living alike, at temples and certain Chinese Associations for a week prior to the big day. These performances are more rampant in towns and villages that are more Chinese (as in race) dominated, like in Penang, Perak, Malacca

LET THERE BE LIGHT!

Deepavali or the Festival of Lights, is a celebration symbolising the triumph of good over evil. On this day, Hindu devotees take a purifying oil bath before dawn, decorate their homes with tiny oil lamps, and invite friends and relatives to visit. Many Malaysia Hindus even have "Open House", welcoming all visitors - tourists included - to savour their warm Malaysian hospitality.

FIRE-WALKING

Singapore's annual fire walking ceremony, Thimithi, takes place on October 13 at the Sri Mariamman Temple on South Bridge Road. Watch Hindu devotees walk barefoot across a pit of white-hot embers. Festival celebrations, held in honour of the heroine of the epic poem, Mahabharata, start at 2 pm, with the fire-walking beginning about 5 pm. Be sure to get there early to secure a good view.

SANTA'S IN TOWN

Following Deepavali, Singapore's Christmas Light-UP could rival illuminations of the world's busiest airports. On November 11, the click of a switch will transform Orchard Road, Singapore's famous shopping belt, into a wonderland of fairy lights, thus beginning one of the world's longest light-up periods (Nov 11 through Jan 2)

(Adapted from: <http://www.journeymalaysia.com/>)

- (i) State whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE** (5 marks)
- (a) Only those who want to see the tennis tournament has to get a ticket. _____
 - (b) Those who like to see the beauty of a temple can go to the Ritual at Mount Bromo. _____
 - (c) The Christmas Light Up has the longest duration of celebration. _____
 - (d) Hindu mystics believe in the ability to withstand pain and injury to their body _____
 - (e) Kesodo Ritual is celebrated by people in West Java _____

(ii) **Answer the questions below** (10 marks)

- (a) Mr. Burfield is a Londoner, interested in Eastern religions. He preferred the Festival of Lights” to the Christmas Light-Up. Why do you think he reacted this way? (2 marks)
- (b) What would attract tennis enthusiasts to the event “Racket Stars”? (1 mark)
- (c) Provide the synonyms for the words listed below. (4 marks)

Words	Synonyms
i) To enjoy or experience something	
ii) To move up or climb something	

- (d) What would be the reason for Hindu devotees to walk barefoot across a pit of white-hot embers during the Thimithi ceremony? (1 mark)
- (e) What is the purpose of the Kesodo Ritual? (1 mark)
- (f) When is the last day to see the fairy lights in Singapore? (1 mark)

SECTION 2 : Grammar (40 marks)

- A. From the list of words given below, choose the most suitable word for each blank in the grammar cloze. **Each word can be used only once.** Write your answer in the booklet provided. (10 marks)

another	along	aside	at	under	below
in	to	plenty	on	up	off

Emperor penguins are one of the world's most cold-enduring animals. They live (1) _____ the shores of Antarctica – the coldest continent (2) _____ Earth. Temperatures in Antarctica remain (3) _____ the freezing mark for nearly an entire year. How can such an animal survive (4) _____ such frigid weather?

The Emperor Penguin has a lot of body fat which is stored (5) _____ their skin. These penguins have (6) _____ of body fat. You may be surprised to know that their body fat can account for one third of their body weight! (7) _____ from body fat, emperor penguins love huddling in a large, tightly packed, circular group to keep one (8) _____ warm. They take turns staying near the edges to allow their fellow members to move inside the circle to warm (9) _____

The average emperor penguin stands (10) _____ 1.2 metres and weighs about 30 kilograms. They are the tallest and fattest penguin species. They make great divers as they can dive more than a thousand feet deep and stay underwater for several minutes while searching for fish and squid.

- B. Choose the correct *preposition* in the excerpt given below. Write your answer in the booklet provided. (10 marks)

Carnival

In many countries and cities throughout the world people celebrate Carnival 1) *at* / *during* / *on* February and March, immediately before Lent. It is mainly a Roman Catholic tradition but it is also celebrated 2) *by* / *on* / *for* other religious groups. Traditionally, 3) *of* / *in* / *during* Lent, parties should not be held and certain food, such as meat, is forbidden, so people celebrate - 4) *for* / *before* / *from* this period begins. In Brazil, millions of tourists watch parades of people wearing fantastic costumes and enjoy the music and dance of South America.

Loy Krathong

This festival is celebrated 5) *Off* / *In* / *At* Thailand 6) *on* / *in* / *during* the full moon of the 12th month 7) *of* / *in* / *on* the traditional Thai calendar. People prepare rafts made of banana leaves 8) *for* / *with* / *of* flowers, candles and incense sticks and float them on the river.

The festival is to honour Buddha 9) *with* / *in* / *at* light, but as the raft floats away 10) *on* / *with* / *in* the water, it signifies letting old habits go so one can make a clean start.

- C. Construct **FIVE (5)** simple sentence in *simple past tense form* from the given verb. (10 marks)

No	Verb	Sentence
1	smash	
2	drink	
3	choose	
4	freeze	
5	cycle	

D. Mixed Verbs

(10 marks)

1. Don't provoke me or I will _____.
 A. scream C. screams
 B. screaming D. screamed

2. I cannot remember his name as he was just an acquaintance when we _____ in secondary school
 A. is C. was
 B. are D. were

3. The enormous response at the charity event was astounding. However, we _____ attend it.
 A. do not C. does not
 B. did not D. is not

4. Villagers used to _____ this place.
 A. inhabit C. inhabited
 B. inhabits D. inhabiting

5. That dress is very flattering on you. You should _____ it.
 A. bought C. buys
 B. buy D. buying

6. What _____ the abrupt change in his decision?
 A. caused C. cause
 B. causes D. causing

7. This concert hall can _____ ten thousand people.
 A. accommodated C. accommodate
 B. accommodating D. was accommodated

8. Kelvin _____ his father in every way. They even sound alike.
 A. resembles C. resemble
 B. had resembled D. has been resembled

9. My patience _____ short.

- A. am running
- B. are running
- C. had run
- D. is running

10. The children _____ through the shallow water here in the summer.

- A. waded
- B. wade
- C. is wading
- D. was wading

SECTION 3 | Writing (30 marks)

A. Write **THREE (3) SUPPORTING SENTENCES and A CONCLUDING SENTENCE** for each of the following topic sentences. (15 marks)

i) There are many benefits in keeping up with the latest news.

Supporting sentences:

A: *Do not write here* _____

B: *Do not write here* _____

C: *Do not write here* _____

(3 marks)

Concluding Sentence: *Do not write here* _____

(2 marks)

ii) There are some effects of eating exotic foods.

Supporting sentences:

A: *Do not write here* _____

B: *Do not write here* _____

C: *Do not write here* _____

(3 marks)

Concluding Sentence: *Do not write here* _____

(2 marks)

iii) There are three advantages of going for a family vacation.

Supporting sentences:

A: Do not write here

B: Do not write here

C: Do not write here

(3 marks)

Concluding Sentence: Do not write here

(2 marks)

B. Choose **ONE** of the following topics and write a **PARAGRAPH** of about 150 - 180 words. (15 marks)

- (i) Write a paragraph on how to make a tuna sandwich.
- (ii) Write a paragraph on what to consider when choosing a university to further your studies.
- (iii) Describe a dish that you enjoyed the most.

-THE END-

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