PENINSULA COLLEGE GEORGETOWN

TAKE HOME EXAMINATION

Student NRIC : _____

Student ID : _____

Programme	:	**DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS STUDIES (MQA/FA9259)/ COMPUTER SCIENCE (MQA/PA13808)/ LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT (MQA/FA9212)/E-BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY (MQA/PA13807) DIPLOMA OF ACCOUNTANCY (MQA/FA10069)**
Intake	:	**MAY 2021**
Course	:	**ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY**
Course Code	:	**DIB1011/DLEN3013/DCS1323/DEB1143**
Duration	:	**(3 hours)**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Please read the instructions given in the question paper **CAREFULLY.**
2. Answer **ALL** questions.
3. Answers to the questions are to be written into own A4 sized papers.
4. Please write your NRIC number or student ID number on every page of your answer script. **Do NOT** write your name.
5. Please write page number on every page of your answer script.
6. Please **KEEP** the hardcopy of your answer script.
7. 1 mark will be deducted for every minute delay in submission after the 20 minutes lapse with maximum of 10 minutes delay is allowed.
8. After 30 minutes, any submission will **NOT** be accepted, 0 marks will be awarded.

WARNING:
The Examination Board of Peninsula College Georgetown regards cheating as a most serious offence and will not hesitate to mete out the appropriate punitive actions according to the severity of the offence committed, and in the accordance with the clauses stipulated in the Students' Handbook, up to and including expulsion from Peninsula College Georgetown.

(*This booklet contains 5 printed pages including this page*)

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ALLOWED TO DO SO

For examiner's use only

QUESTION NO.	MARKS
1	/ 25
2	/ 25
3	/ 25
4	/ 25
Total	**/ 100**

Answer **ALL** questions on a separate sheet. **[100 marks]**

PART 1

Read the following article and summarise **the characteristics of spiders**. Your summary should be **NO MORE THAN 100 WORDS**. You should use your own words as far as possible. Indicate your word count at the end of your summary.

What do you know about spiders?

Spiders can be found on every continent of the planet except Antarctica. They are both hunters and hunted. They capture their prey in a variety of ways, either by spinning a web and waiting for their unsuspecting prey to fall into the trap, or jumping out of a hiding place onto a passing meal. Except for the plant-eating Bagheera kiplingi, these eight-legged invertebrates are serial carnivores: most love to snack on insects while others are tempted by lizards, birds, frogs, fish and the occasional snake. There are spiders that eat other spiders, and some female widow spiders eat their mates, even while they are mating. In turn, spiders are preyed on by lizards, birds, snakes and scorpions as well as some insects such as the mantis and a type of wasp that buries the arachnid alive! Spiders are also eaten by humans; they are a delicacy in some cultures of the South Pacific and a popular street food in South East Asia.

Spider venom is present in most species and serves the purpose of stunning or killing their prey rather than attacking humans. In fact, only 25 of the known spider species produce venom which can actually harm humans, and although spider bites can be painful, they are rarely deadly. Australia's notorious Sydney funnel-web spider has not produced any fatalities since anti-venom was developed in 1981. However, take care not to rub hairy spiders like tarantulas up the wrong way. When they feel in danger, they defend themselves by ejecting a cloud of urticating hairs. These irritating hairs then embed themselves in the skin or eyes of the attacker.

Despite having adapted to a range of habitats and temperatures, spiders rarely stray far from their home environment. Ballooning spiders are an exception as they can migrate fairly long distances by drifting through the air with air-filled balls of silk. Spiders tend not to favour significant changes in temperature, and tropical spiders such as tarantulas prefer warm surroundings and find many European climates a little nippy. Even the ones who hitch a ride to Britain by boat or plane from the tropics don't survive long.

Spiders can produce several different types of silk from their silk glands and nozzles, otherwise known as spinnerets. They range from stickier threads used to weave webs to capture their prey to incredibly strong threads which can support their own weight. The toughest spider silk is up to six times stronger than human bone, and that made by orb-weaver spiders is on a par with the strength of steel. In fact, some experts suggest that spider silk would be more effective than Kevlar in bulletproof vests. However, harvesting the thread on spider farms is complicated as these territorial creatures prefer their own company and could end up killing each other. Nevertheless, having studied the complex nature of spider silk, scientists have managed to replicate the resilient fibres, which has enormous potential for developing a range of things from synthetic muscle tissue to high-performance sports clothing.

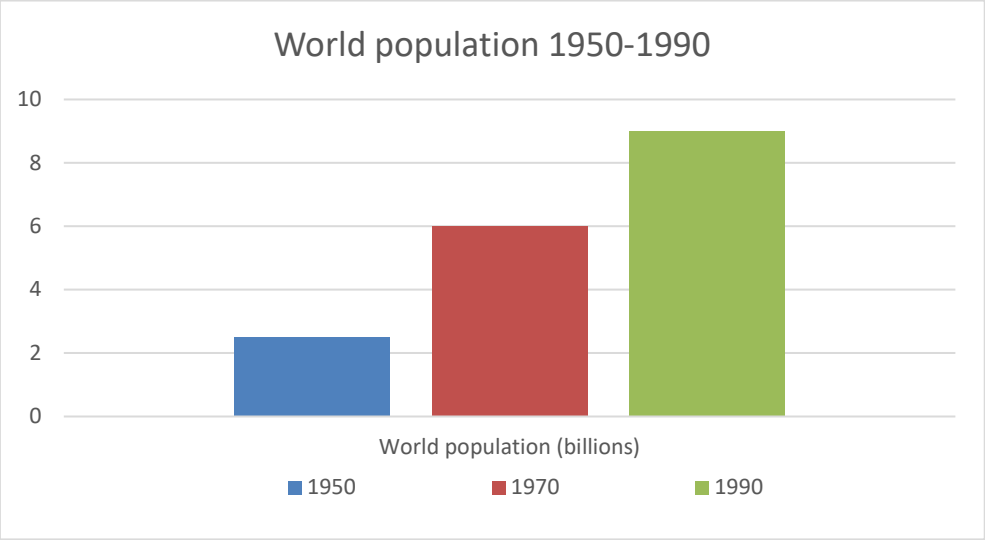
Arachnophobia, or the irrational fear of spiders, is among the most common phobias in the Western world. It is thought to date back thousands of years and might be the result of an instinctive response displayed in early humans. For a long time throughout Europe, spiders were wrongly believed to spread diseases such as the plague. However, out of all the known spider species on the planet, only around 2% are actually harmful to humans. Other cultures

such as Native Americans depict them in a more favourable light as they believe spiders are lucky and consider them symbols of wisdom.

(25 marks)

Part 2

In about **150 to 200 words**, write a report based on the graphics below.
The graphics below give information about the world population and its distribution by region in 1950, 1970, and 1990. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Distribution of World Population by Region			
Year	**1950**	**1970**	**1990**
Africa	9%	13%	20%
Asia	50%	55%	60%
Europe	25%	17%	8%
Latin America	10%	9%	7%
North America	5%	5%	4%
Oceania	1%	1%	1%

(25 marks)

Part 3

In your English class, you have been talking about the environment. Now, your English lecturer has asked you to write an essay.

In about **200 to 250 words**, write an essay using all the notes and give reasons for your point of view.

Every country in the world has problems with pollution and damage to the environment. Do you think these problems can be solved?

Notes

Write about:

1) Factory fumes
2) Forests
3) ……..(your own ideas)

(25 marks)

Part 4

In about **200 to 250 words**, write an **article** based on the topic given.

Tourism – is it good or bad for your region?

Do you think there should be more or less tourism in your region?

What benefits does the tourist industry bring to your region?

What would be the disadvantages of increased tourism?

Write and tell us your views. We will publish the most interesting articles.

(25 marks)

- END OF QUESTIONS –