

## FINAL SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Programme	:	<b>DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS STUDIES/ DIPLOMA IN LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT / DIPLOMA OF ACCOUNTANCY/ DIPLOMA IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT</b>
Course	:	<b>ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY</b>
Course Code	:	<b>DLEN3013 /TTM1123</b>
Duration	:	<b>3 hours</b>

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. Please read the instructions given in the question paper **CAREFULLY**.
2. This question paper consists of **FOUR (4)** questions
3. Answer **ALL** questions in the question paper.
4. Answers to the questions are to be written into the examination booklet.
5. Electronic dictionaries, lecture notes, files or any unauthorised materials except writing equipment are strictly prohibited.

This question paper must be submitted along with all used and/or unused rough papers and/ or graph papers (if any). Candidates are **NOT ALLOWED** to take any examination paper(s) used or unused out of the examination hall.

### 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 7 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>/ 100</b>

Answer **ALL** questions on a separate sheet.

**[100 marks]**

For question 1 to 10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

**PART 1 (25 MARKS)**

**What is Genealogy**

Genealogy is a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of history. It concerns family history, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ than the national or world history studied at school. It doesn't merely involve drawing a family tree, however – tracing your family history can also (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in learning about your roots and your identity. The internet enables millions of people worldwide to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ information about their family history, without great (5) \_\_\_\_\_. People who research their family history often (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that it's a fascinating hobby which (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot about where they come from and whether they have famous ancestors. According to a survey involving 900 people who had researched their family history, the chances of discovering a celebrity in your past are one in ten. The survey also concluded that the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ back you follow your family line, the more likely you are to find a relation who was much wealthier than you are. However, the vast majority of people who (9) \_\_\_\_\_ in the survey (10) \_\_\_\_\_ they were better off than their ancestors.

1.	<b>A</b> band	<b>B</b> set	<b>C</b> branch	<b>D</b> series
2.	<b>A</b> instead	<b>B</b> rather	<b>C</b> except	<b>D</b> sooner
3.	<b>A</b> cause	<b>B</b> mean	<b>C</b> result	<b>D</b> lead
4.	<b>A</b> accomplish	<b>B</b> access	<b>C</b> approach	<b>D</b> admit
5.	<b>A</b> fee	<b>B</b> price	<b>C</b> charge	<b>D</b> expense
6.	<b>A</b> describe	<b>B</b> define	<b>C</b> remark	<b>D</b> regard
7.	<b>A</b> reveals	<b>B</b> opens	<b>C</b> begins	<b>D</b> arises
8.	<b>A</b> older	<b>B</b> greater	<b>C</b> higher	<b>D</b> further
9.	<b>A</b> attended	<b>B</b> participated	<b>C</b> included	<b>D</b> associated
10.	<b>A</b> discovered	<b>B</b> discovery	<b>C</b> discovering	<b>D</b> discovers

(15 MARKS)

For question 11 to 20, read the text below. Use the word given in the bracket to **form a word** that fits the gap. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

### **Garlic**

An incredible vegetable Garlic, a member of the Liliaceae family which also includes onions, is **(0) commonly (common)** used in cooking all around the world. China is currently the largest (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (product) of garlic, which is (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (particular) associated with the dishes of northern Africa and southern Europe. It is native to central Asia and has long had a history as a health-giving food, used both to prevent and cure (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (ill). In Ancient Egypt, workers building the pyramids were given garlic to keep them strong, while Olympic athletes in Greece ate it to increase their resistance to infection. The forefather of antibiotic medicine, Louis Pasteur, claimed garlic was as (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (effect) as penicillin in treating infections. Modern-day (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (science) have proved that garlic can indeed kill bacteria and even some viruses, so it can be very useful for people who have coughs and colds. In (16) \_\_\_\_\_ (add), some doctors believe that garlic can reduce blood (17) \_\_\_\_\_ (press). The only (18) \_\_\_\_\_ (advantage) to this truly (19) \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze) food is that the strong and rather (20) \_\_\_\_\_ (spice) smell of garlic is not the most pleasant!

(10 MARKS)

## **PART 2 (25 MARKS)**

Read the following article about how perfumes are created. Write a summary about **how perfumes occur naturally and how the perfumer works to create perfumes for people to buy**. 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.

### **How perfumes are created**

Natural perfumes are a complex mixture of substances. Extracts from the flower jasmine, for example, form part of many commercial perfumes and have more than 200 components. These range from jasmine lactone, that has a pleasant smell, to indole, which in its pure form smells extremely unpleasant. However, in tiny amounts it actually possesses a floral scent, which, when added into the overall mixture, is extremely pleasant. Natural perfumes are obtained from plants through a separation procedure known as distillation. These perfumes are mostly oily materials, which can be extracted from flowers, fruits, seeds, woods, branches and leaves, bark or roots.

Flower scents are enjoyed by everyone, from every period and culture. The most popular scents are rose, jasmine, lily of the valley, lilac, carnation, tuberose, hyacinth, orange blossom, violet, heliotrope, gardenia, jonquil, narcissus, freesia, ylang ylang and daphne.

Natural extracts from the scent glands of animals such as the musk deer and the civet cat have been used for centuries as perfume components. Musk was once the most important raw perfumery material. It has always been difficult to obtain and is extremely expensive, as the male musk deer from which it is derived live in remote and mountainous regions. The musk deer is now extremely rare while the civet cat is extinct. Nevertheless, the perfume industry has developed chemicals that copy the scents of these animals, which it now mixes in large amounts comparatively cheaply.

Experts who create perfumes for fragrances and cosmetics are called perfumers. They make their selection from about 500 natural aromatic raw materials and 1000 aroma chemicals which they blend together to create a perfume that matches the required image. Whereas a simple perfume may contain a blend of 10-30 materials, more complex sophisticated perfumes have at least 50 to 100 substances. In the most extreme case, many hundreds of materials may be blended together to suit a particular purpose.

Different fragrances tend to be used in different types of cosmetics. Generally popular fragrances such as rose, jasmine, lily of the valley and lilac are normally used for lotions and creams. For cosmetics, powdery and sweet fragrances are preferred, but floral fragrances have recently become more popular. There is currently an overall trend towards subtle and sophisticated fragrances.

Men and women have different preferences in terms of the strength of a fragrance. The International Fragrance Association has determined the guidelines for the safe use of perfume ingredients and these are adhered to by the manufacturers of cosmetic fragrances worldwide. In addition, extensive research is being conducted into new and existing perfumery materials to ensure safe marketing for cosmetics.

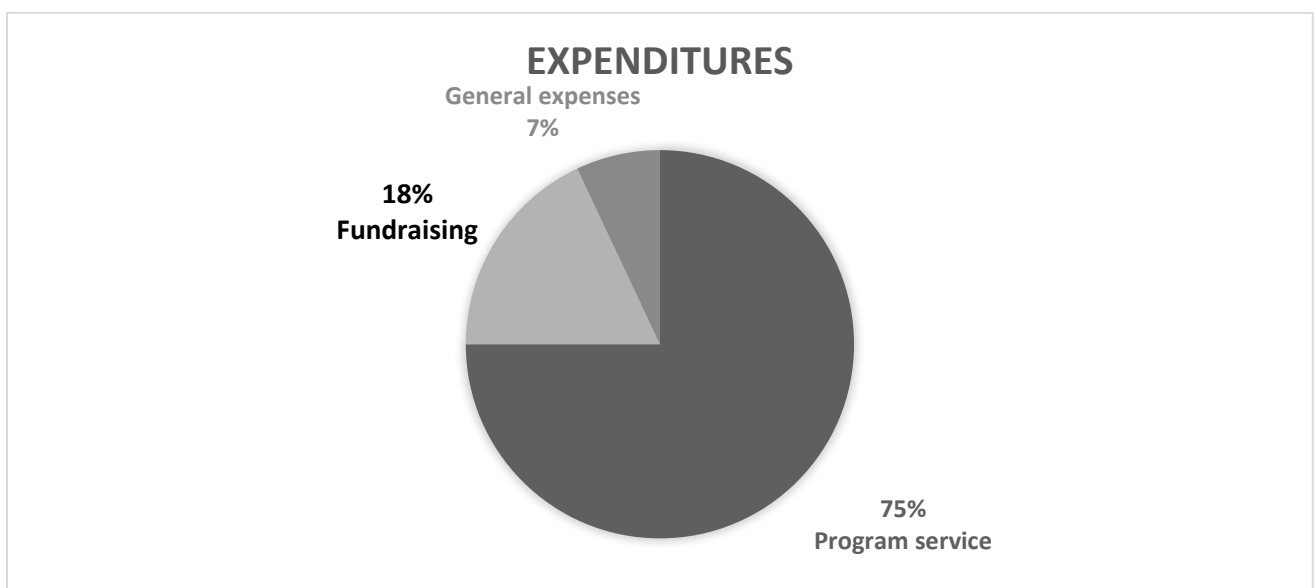
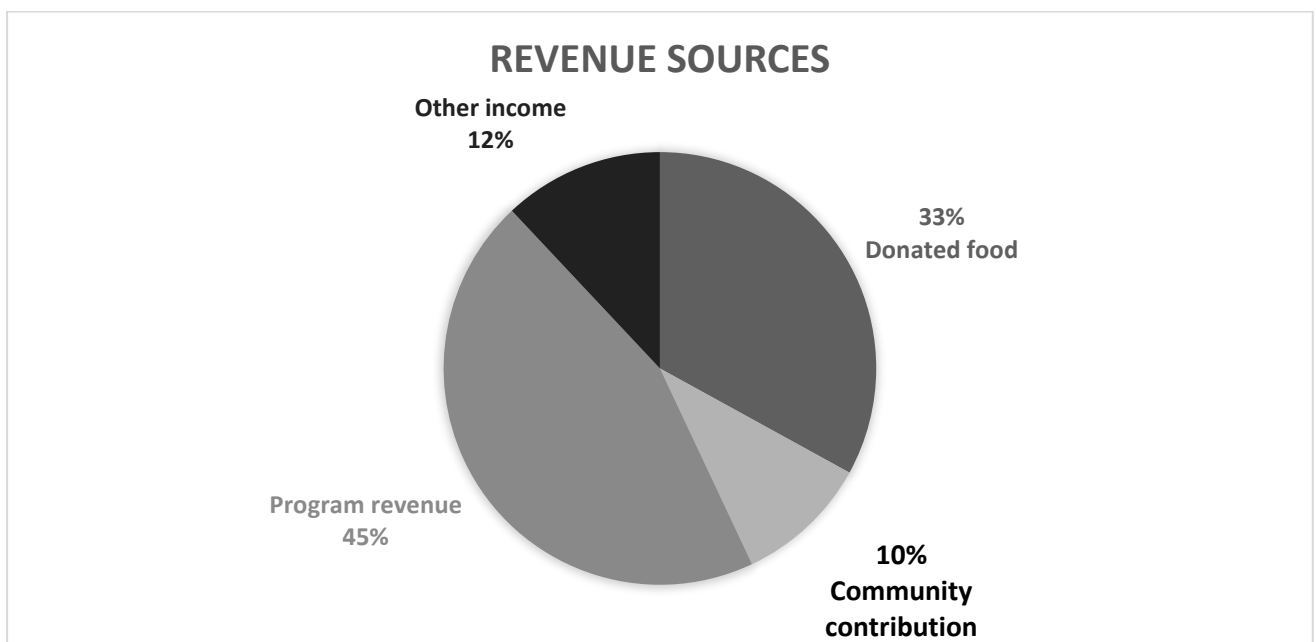
**PART 3 (25 MARKS)**

You should spend about 30 minutes on this task.

The pie chart shows the amount of money that a children's charity located in the USA spent and received in 2016. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

**Revenue Sources and Expenditure of a USA Charity in 2016**



**PART 4 (25 MARKS)**

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

In your English class, you have been talking about learning a foreign language. 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.

**Learning a foreign language helps students develop a set of important skills. Why should foreign languages be taught in schools?**

**Notes**

Write about:

- 1) new cultures
- 2) employment
- 3) .....(your own ideas)

**- END OF QUESTIONS -**