FEEDBACK TUTORIAL LETTER

2nd SEMESTER 2019

Supplementary Test

PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE USE
(PLU411S)
QUESTION 1: READING COMPREHENSION (30 marks)

1. Explain what is meant by “a well-rounded life”. (Paragraph 1). (2)

   It is a life that is balanced or regulated between work and relaxation (free time).
   OR
   It is a life that does not focus too much on one area to the detriment or disadvantage of something else. (Any similar or suitable answer)

2. Mention two differences between high performers and “workaholics”. (4)

   High performers work hard, but there is a limit to what or how much work they do./High performers know how to relax and spend time with friends and family in addition to the time they spend on work.

   “Workaholics” are obsessed with work. They work in the office and take work home with them and work at home until they go to bed. (2 + 2 = 4)

3. Why is it important to choose a career that you care about? (2)

   If you choose a career that you care about, you will enjoy it and get internal satisfaction or a sense of achievement. You will also not just work for a pay increase or promotion (even though you will experience both). (Any one of these reasons)

4. It is not good to be a perfectionist. Explain why. (3)

   Perfectionists focus too much on doing the work well or to perfection that they actually do not produce much work./They also earn less because in the end they don’t achieve good results. (Any similar or suitable answer)

5. Why do many people prefer not to take risks? (2)

   They are scared to make mistakes and risk losing their jobs. They prefer to settle for work that is easier and that they can do comfortably even though it is boring.

6. What are the advantages of taking risks? (3)
You learn from your mistakes and to correct your errors. You accept new challenges and learn to adjust to changes. You also grow and develop in experience. (Any one)

7. Why should we not underestimate our own potential? (2)

We often end up having wrong or low opinions and values of ourselves and this causes us to limit what we can do because we don’t believe in ourselves and what we can do. We don’t achieve our potential because of a low/poor self esteem. (Any similar answer)

8. What is the value or importance of competing only with ourselves? (3)

You can set your own goals or targets and don’t need to worry about anyone else. You are not disappointed or anxious when you don’t achieve your own goals because you can try again.

9. Say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE: (2)
   (i) Daydreaming at any time is a good practice.
   (ii) We do not always have an accurate perspective of our strengths and abilities.

   (i) False
   (ii) True

10. Find words in the passage which fit the following definitions. Only write the word next to the number.
    a. practising/revising (paragraph 4)
    b. something that can be developed in the future or that can be developed into something (paragraph 7)
    c. the ability to keep increasing or developing (paragraph 7)
    d. the highest point or climax (paragraph 1)
    e. second to last or last but one (paragraph 7)
    f. to have your mind or thoughts completely filled (paragraph 1)
    g. determined, go-getting or motivated (paragraph 5) (7)

    a. rehearsing
    b. potential
    c. momentum
    d. peak
    e. penultimate
    f. obsessed
    g. ambitious

TOTAL: 30 marks
QUESTION 2: GRAMMAR (30 marks)

Read the following passage and then answer the questions based on it.

1. This (i) **majestic** creature is (ii) **unfortunately** not the most attractive (iii) **creature**. It (iv) **is** an endangered species (v) **but** (vi) **it** is neither cute nor lovable like the panda or the orangutan.

2. What makes this giant so odd? Well, (a) **it's** legs appear (b) **to** short to support its weight. The rhinoceros' skin hangs loosely over its body. It is huge. A full-grown rhino is about two metres high and about four metres long from nose to tail. African rhinos have two horns, one much larger than the other. It is a heavy animal weighing more than a ton. The animal has a keen (c) **sense** of smell and acute hearing, but it has very (d) **weak** eyesight. The rhino cannot see (e) **until** it is almost in front of its target.

(d) Clumsy as it looks, the rhino is an agile animal. It can easily climb up steep slopes, charge at 50 kilometres an hour and leap up from a lying position. The rhino’s temper is also well-known. It often attacks trucks, jeeps and even moving trains. Yet it is also considered a wild African animal that is very easy to tame. A penned rhino will even eat out of the hand of its keeper.

(e) The black rhino is also very adaptable. It can be found over a large area – from mountainous areas, to plains and desert areas. The two countries with the most rhinos are Kenya and Tanzania.

(f) About fifty years ago, the rhinoceros (1) **to be** a common animal in Africa. However, today it (2) **to be** becoming rare. It is being (3) **to hunt** to extinction for its horn. Unfortunately the rhino horn is considered very powerful medicine, especially for men. The horn can (4) **to fetch** several thousand dollars in Asia. The lure of money (5) **to mean** the animal is hunted even though it is a protected species. If we are not careful, the African rhino will soon follow suit.

2.1 Write the numbers (i) to (vi) as given in the first paragraph and next to each number, write the correct parts of speech of the underlined words. 

   (i) **Adjective**
   (ii) **Adverb**
   (iii) **Noun**
   (iv) **Verb**
   (v) **Conjunction**
   (vi) **Pronoun**
2.2 Choose the correct word from those in brackets marked (a) to (e) in paragraph 2. Write down the letters and next to each, the correct word. (5)

(a) its  
(b) too  
(c) sense  
(d) weak  
(e) until

2.3 Write down the correct forms of the verb in paragraph (f). Write the numbers (1) to (5) and next to each number, write the correct form of the verb. (5)

(1) was  
(2) is  
(3) hunted  
(4) fetch  
(5) means

2.4 Write the underlined sentence in the tenses indicated below: (4)

It is considered a wild animal that is easy to tame.

(a) The Present Perfect Tense  
(b) The Past Tense

(a) It has been considered a wild animal that is easy to tame. (Present Perfect)  
(b) It was considered a wild animal that is easy to tame. (Past Tense)

TOTAL: 20 marks

QUESTION 3: ESSAY AND PARAGRAPH ANALYSIS (15 x 2 = 30 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow:

1. Being overweight makes many of us unhappy. It could be a case of us overeating to make ourselves feel better when we are sad, stressed or lonely. It is also said that weight problems often run in our family. There may be many reasons for our weight problems.

2. The issue of weight loss is a tricky one. A lot of people are unhappy with their present weight, but most are not sure how to change it. You may want to look like the models or actors in magazines and on television but those goals might not be healthy or realistic for you.
3. Weight management is about long-term success. People who lose weight quickly by crash dieting or other extreme measures usually gain back all, if not more, of the pounds they lost because they have not permanently changed their habits. Therefore, the best weight management strategies are those that you can maintain for a lifetime.

4. This means that if you want to lose weight and keep it off, you have to change much more than just what you eat. You have to change how and when you eat. Equally important, you have to start exercising or exercise more often. Most people who lose weight and keep it off do three things. First, they find out why they are overweight. Second, they follow a healthy eating plan. Third, they exercise regularly.

5. A new diet may help you lose weight for a little while. However, the weight often comes back unless you find new ways to deal with the problems that are leading to your weight gain. In addition, this may mean learning new ways to handle stress, finding ways to feel less lonely or talking with a counsellor about your feelings. You can ask a pharmacist for advice.

6. You should follow a healthy diet that you like and that you can follow, the diet should be low in fats and sugar but high in fibre. Your doctor or a nutritionist can give you advice on what kinds of food are healthy choices. Remember to watch portion sizes. A healthy portion of meat is the size of a deck of cards a healthy portion of rice or pasta is about the size of your fist. Read the nutrition labels on food before you buy it if you need help understanding the labels, ask your doctor or a nutritionist to explain them.

7. (a) Most diets are designed to make you lose a great deal of weight in the beginning. This is to encourage you. In actual fact, what you lose is mostly water and muscle. (a) The water comes right back when you eat salty or processed food again. (b) Losing weight is an uphill task and also takes time; so try not to get discouraged. (c) Your effort will be worth it.

8. To sum up, the key is to keep trying to eat the right food. The following are a few suggestions to help you change your diet. Make small, slow changes, then it will be easier to make the changes a part of your everyday life. For every few days, write down what you eat and drink that day use this record to help you see if you need to eat more from any food group such as fruit, vegetables or low-fat dairy products. If you have a medical problem that requires a special diet. Make sure you ask for help from your family doctor or a nutritionist. It is not advisable to do it on your own.

a) Identify the thesis statement of this passage and write it down. (2)

There may be many reasons for our weight problems.

b) Write down the topic sentence of Paragraph 2. (2)

The issue of weight loss is a tricky one.

(i) Write down the topic of the sentence you selected in (b) above. (1)

The issue of weight loss
(ii) Write down the controlling idea of your topic sentence. 

is a tricky one

c) Write down the irrelevant sentence in Paragraph 5.

You can ask your pharmacist for advice.

d) Identify a comma splice in Paragraph 6 and correct it.

You should follow a healthy diet that you like and that you can follow, the diet should be low in fats and sugar but high in fibre.

CORRECTION:

You should follow a healthy diet that you like and that you can follow. The diet should be low in fats and sugar but high in fibre.

e) There is a sentence fragment in Paragraph 8.

(i) Identify it and write it down.

If you have a medical problem that requires a special diet.

(ii) Correct the fragment sentence that you have identified.

If you have a medical problem that requires a special diet. Make sure you ask for help from your family doctor or a nutritionist.

f) Identify and write down two transitions in Paragraph 5.

however, in addition, unless  (Any 2)

TOTAL: 15 marks

N. B. Do NOT multiply the mark attained for this question by two (2).

Simply leave it as is out of 15. The total mark for the test will now be 85.

Multiply the final mark the student receives by 100 and divide it by 85 to get a mark out of 100 or a percentage (%).
**QUESTION 4: WRITING**

(20 marks)

N. B. The paragraph should be marked out of 20 marks and **NOT** out of 10 x 2 as indicated on the paper. This will make no difference to the total mark of the paragraph. Simply use the marking grid for paragraphs below which is out of 20.

**GRID FOR MARKING A PARAGRAPH [20]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Below standard 0-2</th>
<th>At standard 3</th>
<th>Above standard 4</th>
<th>High standard 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Topic sentence</strong></td>
<td>Shows no grasp of nature and function of a topic sentence/Topic sentence is clear but controlling idea is vague.</td>
<td>Topic and controlling idea are present though not clearly stated.</td>
<td>Topic and controlling idea are clear but simplistic.</td>
<td>Topic and controlling idea are clear. Topic sentence shows insight and original thought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focus</strong></td>
<td>No clear focus. Focus may be split/too broad/confusing. Writer's focus doesn't match the rest of the paragraph.</td>
<td>Paragraph is focused around the controlling idea. Parts of the paragraph might stray, but the overall message is there.</td>
<td>Paragraph is clearly focused around the controlling idea. Clear and interesting, but may need more development</td>
<td>Paragraph is clearly focused around a complex controlling idea. Clear reasons/points contribute to the focus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support / Evidence</strong></td>
<td>Support for the topic sentence is vague or irrelevant. Main points too general and/or too few. Separate sentences or paragraphs are used. No attempt at a concluding sentence.</td>
<td>Support given for the topic sentence, but parts of paragraph may be too general/vague. Some information irrelevant (distracting or unnecessary) Enough supporting sentences (±5), but they are short and simplistic. Concluding sentence is vague.</td>
<td>Points in the paragraph are generally supported with details, quotes or examples that illustrate and explain the points the writer makes. Concluding sentence links ideas in paragraph together.</td>
<td>Gives a variety of vivid and concrete support which supports the controlling idea. Concluding sentence complements rest of the paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clarity and</strong></td>
<td>Several grammar patterns seriously influence understanding</td>
<td>Generally clear. Sentence structure may be simplistic and/or repetitive.</td>
<td>Demonstrates mastery of conventional grammar Clear,</td>
<td>Sentences are complex and effective. Sentence structure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


| Language maturity | (E.g. tense errors, confused wording or sentence structure.) | Some grammar error patterns or confusing word choice do not seriously interfere with understanding. | with complex sentence structures. Some minor grammar errors and word choice used creatively |