

The Papua New Guinea University of Technology
Department of Communication & Development Studies


ENGLISH GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION (II)

Name: _____ ID: _____ Tutor's Name: _____

Home Department: _____ Tutorial Group: _____

Subject: English Grammar & Composition (II)	Subject Code: CD126
Time: 12:50-3:50PM	Date: Wednesday, 28 October 2020
Total Marks: 100	Weighting: 40%
Venue: DH	
Subject Examiners: Mr. Winuan, Mrs. Moka, Mr. Iko, Mr. Sefo & Mr. Lazarus.	

THIS EXAM. PAPER IS MADE UP OF SIX PARTS:

PART	TYPE OF EXAM. ITEM	TOTAL MARKS AWARDED
A	Multiple Choice Questions (GENERAL ASPECTS OF WRITING)	20
B	True and False Questions (PARAGRAPHING, FORMAL & INFORMAL ENGLISH USAGE)	10
C	Matching Questions (PARAGRAPHING & ESSAY)	15
D	Short-Answer Questions (GENERAL ITEMS)	11
E	Fill-in Questions (GENERAL WRITING ITEMS)	14
F	Extended Response Items (WRITING AN ESSAY)	30
Total Marks 		100

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES:

1. This is your final examination for the subject for Semester 2.
2. You have **5 minutes** reading time, and **3 hours** to complete the examination paper.
3. Read each question carefully before you answer it.
4. Make an attempt to answer every question.
5. Write **all** your answers on **this same Exam. Question paper**.
6. If you are in doubt, raise your hand for clarification.
7. DO NOT START UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

PART A: Multiple-Choice Questions – GENERAL ASPECTS OF WRITING (20 MARKS)

Instruction: For each multiple-choice question below, circle the letter that represents the correct answer.

1. An essay is composed of paragraphs, what then is a paragraph?
 - A) A paragraph is a series of sentences with specific details to support the paragraph.
 - B) A paragraph is a sentence about one main idea.
 - C) A paragraph is main idea of an essay ending with the concluding sentence.
 - D) A paragraph typically starts with an idea, and the rest of the paragraph provides specific details to support and develop that idea.
2. Which transitional markers in paragraph organization are used to show cause-and effect?
 - A) On the left, above, in the middle, under.
 - B) When, after, then, before.
 - C) Then, when, under, at first.
 - D) As a result, leading to, due to, consequently.
3. Which *mode of writing* gets people to inform others of something?
 - A) Expository.
 - B) Descriptive.
 - C) Narrative.
 - D) Persuasive.
4. Which of the following *best reflects* a post-writing task?
 - A) Proof-reading.
 - B) Organizing.
 - C) Writing a thesis statement.
 - D) Planning.
5. Which one of the following transitional markers *is not appropriate* when making a comparison and contrast?
 - A) Similarly.
 - B) In like manner.
 - C) Besides.
 - D) In contrast.
6. Which of the following *is not* a strategy to achieve emphasis?
 - A) Using the strong positions in a sentence.
 - B) Use periodic sentences.
 - C) Eliminate unnecessary words and details.
 - D) Subordinate less important ideas.

3.../

7. The *main purpose* of a pre-writing activity is to help the writer to:
- A) Incorporate other people's opinion in the essay.
 - B) Discover ideas for writing.
 - C) Use appropriate transitional markers for coherence and unity.
 - D) Discover mistakes and correct them in writing.
8. Which *order* is used when details in a paragraph are arranged according to location of where things/objects, etc. are?
- A) Order of Importance.
 - B) Order of generality.
 - C) Chronological order.
 - D) Spatial order.
9. Which *mode of writing* requires creation of vivid impression of a person, place or an object for your reader?
- A) Expository.
 - B) Descriptive.
 - C) Narrative.
 - D) Persuasive.
10. When you write a narrative, you should consider which point of view you will use – first-person, second-person or third-person. Which of the following is an example of a first-person point of view?
- A) You.
 - B) We.
 - C) She.
 - D) They.
11. Which of the following is *an example* of a third-person point of view?
- A) I.
 - B) You.
 - C) She.
 - D) We.
12. Which of the following is *the function* of an introductory paragraph? To:
- A) Establish the topic, purpose & interest for your readers.
 - B) Present the body of argument for your readers.
 - C) Present the main idea and its supporting statements.
 - D) Make remarks as to what should happen from arguments presented in the body of the essay.

4.../

13. Which of the following is a *characteristic* of a concluding sentence?
- A) Draws together information presented to elaborate on a controlling idea.
 - B) Sentences having words and phrases that relate to the topic sentence.
 - C) Tells how details in the paragraph are related.
 - D) Helps readers to focus on main ideas.
14. Which of the following *is not* found in the *tone* that conveys a professional argument?
- A) Affection.
 - B) Sincerity.
 - C) Fairness.
 - D) Objectivity.
15. The unique way in which you express your ideas in words and your choice of arranging them in a particular order is referred to as:
- A) Tone of writing.
 - B) Purpose of writing.
 - C) Style of writing.
 - D) Audience of your writing.
16. The sentence that states the central message you want to communicate in an essay is the _____.
- A) Concluding sentence.
 - B) Supporting sentence.
 - C) Topic sentence.
 - D) Thesis statement.
17. Which of the following has a formal level of diction?
- A) Concerned about halting inflation, the economists debated about the new policies for several hours.
 - B) She slaved over her work so that it wouldn't be a pain during the weekend.
 - C) Rushing to beat the crowds to the beach, we took off without our lunch.
 - D) If he can't leave right away, he doesn't want to go at all.
18. Which of the following is a more focused topic for an essay?
- A) The history of the income tax in PNG.
 - B) Why I think that the income tax laws should be changed.
 - C) The difference between progressive and proportional income taxes.
 - D) Comparing Australian and PNG income tax laws.

19. Which of the following is a precise thesis statement?

- A) Someone is doing something about pollution in our country.
- B) Camping is fun.
- C) I understand my grandparents better when I visited Mendi, their home land.
- D) Sometimes when I travel, I see beautiful scenes and interesting people.

20. Which of the following is not a transitional device?

- A) Using sentences of appropriate length and complexity.
- B) Repeating a key word from a previous sentence or paragraph.
- C) Using a word or a phrase such as *first* or *more important* that emphasizes the order of the essay.
- D) Using a pronoun to refer to a person or an idea in the previous sentence.

PART B: True and False Questions – PARAGRAPHING & FORMAL/INFORMAL ENGLISH USAGE (10 MARKS)

Instruction: Underline **True** if the statement is True or **False**, if it is False.

1. A paragraph can be defined as a series of sentences that talk about a specific subject.
2. In most essays, you should address a general audience of anyone who might be interested in your topic.
3. Topic Sentence is also the most general sentence in a paragraph.
4. Closing sentence is the first sentence in a paragraph.
5. When you develop a paragraph by analogy, you make sure you examine its effects and causes.
6. Supporting sentences contain facts, examples, and reasons.
7. A coherent paragraph has supporting information unified by close relationship to topic sentence and purpose.
8. When developing paragraph by comparing and contrasting, you explain how one event or situation necessarily results in another.
9. Topic sentence always comes in the beginning of a paragraph.
10. Proofreading is the third stage in revising and finishing your essay.

PART C: Matching Questions – PARAGRAPHING & ESSAY (15 MARKS)

Instruction: Match each concept on the left column with its related description on the right by writing the letter that corresponds to the description in the middle column.

No	Words/Terms	Answers	Descriptions
1	Topic sentence		A. A topic outline except that the headings are written in a complete sentence.
2	Review		B. Mode of writing that explains an idea or a concept.
3	Spatial Order		C. Indication of points to be discussed in the essay.
4	Coherence		D. Process of drawing conclusions from statements that are known or believed to be true.
5	Analogy		E. Convert ideas into paragraphs and essays.
6	Supporting Sentences		F. A type of expository writing which evaluates a book, a play, a film, or a television program.
7	Sentence Outline		G. Planning and preparation prior to first draft.
8	Diction		H. It informs the reader what information to expect and how the details in the paragraph are related.
9	Expository writing		I. Ideas are organized in a logical way.
10	Parallel structure		J. Purpose of this type of paragraph is to teach your readers about less familiar item.
11	Consistency		K. Sentences that support and make clear what is contained in the topic sentence.
12	Overview statement		L. Similar parts of the points are written in the same grammatical form.
13	Prewriting		M. Arranging details about an object or a scene according to their location in space.
14	Writing-Stage		N. Choice of words to express a thought.
15	Reasoning		O. Process of consistency that adequately developed the points in details.

PART D: Short-Answer Questions – GENERAL ITEMS (11 MARKS)

Instruction: Read the questions carefully before answering them.

Question 1

When you construct paragraphs for an essay, how do you separate each one from the other? (1 mark)

Question 2

Revising enables you to express your thoughts in a clear and effective manner. Name two areas to take note under revising for conciseness. (2 marks)

- a) _____
- b) _____

Question 3

When writing a paragraph there are three elements of it that you need to consider. List these three (3) elements. (3 marks)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

Question 4

Study the general theme given here on *Development*. Then, construct a specific topic based on this general topic on Development. (2 marks)

Question 5

Explain the importance of constructing an introductory paragraph. (3 marks)

PART E: Fill-in Questions – GENERAL WRITING ITEMS (14 MARKS)

Instructions: Write in suitable answers to the following questions.

1. What are the three things that you do in prewriting stage that helps you refine and focus on your specific writing assignment? (3marks)

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

2. List three transitional markers that can be used to introduced contrasting statements. (3 marks)

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____

3. Name and briefly discuss the basic parts of an essay. (6marks)

- i) _____

- ii) _____

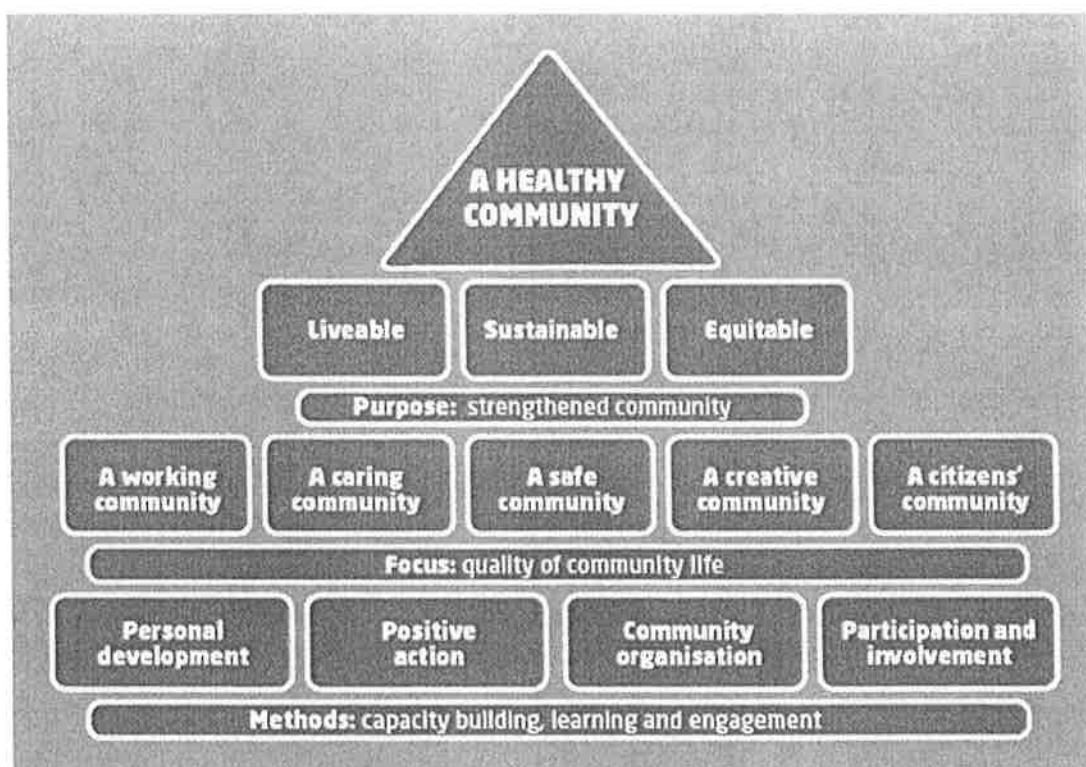
- iii) _____

4. List two ways that you, as a writer, may use to conclude and sum up an essay. (2 marks)

- i) _____
- ii) _____

PART F: Extended Response Item – WRITING AN ESSAY (30 MARKS)**Instruction:**

1. Read the general theme given here (Infrastructure Development) critically.
2. Identify two points you would discuss on the theme.
3. Suggest a specific title under which you will discuss your two points
4. Construct a four (4) paragraph essay based on the specific topic and the two points you have identified.



Scottish Community Development Centre (SCDC) best practice Community Development Model

Source: <http://www.scdc.org.uk/who/what-is-community-development/>

Extended Response Item Marking Criteria

No	Criteria	Rubrics	Marks
1	CONTENT	Information is relevant to the topic, main sections are clearly defined and explained and content is relevant to each section. Information is logically organized and presented in the paragraphs.	_____/14
2	ORGANISATION	Ideas are well organized, and clearly expressed, sequenced logically using appropriate transitional markers, achieved unity and cohesiveness and posted referencing details (<i>optional</i>).	_____/7
3	LANGUAGE	Appropriate language terminology, correct tenses, appropriate usage and well-structured paragraphs expressing a single idea.	_____/5
4	MECHANICS	Few errors of spelling, punctuation, capitalization and paragraphing.	_____/4
	<i>TOTAL</i>		_____/30

.....END of Examination.....