

**PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER**

SUBJECT: English Grammar and Composition II
CODE: CD 126
DATE: 27th October 2022
VENUE: DH
SUBJECT EXAMINER: Mrs. Ruth Moka
CO-EXAMINER: Dr. Aisoli-Orake

EXAMINATIONS INSTRUCTIONS:

1. You have **3 hours** to do the EXAM. You will be given **10 minutes ‘Reading time’**, before the Exam begins. In the last 30 minutes of the Exam, **NO ONE** is allowed to leave the Exam Hall.
2. There are **FIVE SECTIONS** with **32 QUESTIONS** in this EXAM PAPER. You are to answer **ALL** questions. The marks are indicated next to each question. Do not turn over this page until you are told to do so.
3. **ALL ANSWERS** must be written in the EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOKLET provided. No other written materials will be allowed. You are allowed to take the EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER after the EXAM.
4. Place your **STUDENT ID CARD** on your desk for the examiner to check.
5. **NO ELECTRONIC DEVICES, MOBILE PHONES** and **BAGS** are allowed in the Exam Hall. **ONLY** your stationery (ruler, biros) is allowed.
6. **RULE** a line through any mistakes; **CORRECTION FLUID** is not allowed.
7. Write your **NAME, STUDENT ID #, TUTORIAL GROUP & TUTOR’S NAME** on the EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOKLET. **DO IT NOW!**
8. Check that you have pages 1 to 11 in your EXAM QUESTION PAPER. The Examination Question Paper contents are as follows:

No:	Section	Questions	Page No.	Marks
1	Multiple Choice	1-25	2-6	25
2	True/False	26	6	10
3	Concepts & Definitions	27	7	10
4	Short Answer	28-31	8-9	20
5	Essay	32	10-11	35
TOTAL MARKS:				100
WEIGHTING (%)				50%

9. **NOW** turn to your EXAMINATION BOOKLET cover page. Read the ‘Information for Candidate’ and follow the instructions accordingly.

SECTION ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE

(20 MARKS)

Choose the correct answer by writing the letter of your choice on the answer booklet.

Question 1

What is 'academic writing'?

- A. A technique to write balanced, accurate and professional assignments.
- B. An old-fashioned way of writing.
- C. How university professors write.
- D. The writing you find in textbooks.

Question 2

Academic writing is generally formal. This means that:

- A. the writer should use complex sentences only.
- B. no simple, everyday words should be used.
- C. the writer should normally avoid colloquial words and expressions.
- D. information from sources should be the main contents of the produced text.

Question 3

Which statement is *not true* of the introductory paragraph?

- A. It begins with a topic sentence.
- B. It ends with the thesis statement.
- C. introduces the big idea of the essay.
- D. starts with a hook.

Question 4

Which of the following *best reflects* a pre-writing task?

- A. Proof – reading.
- B. Checking the spelling.
- C. Writing the thesis statement.
- D. Planning.

Question 5

Which one of the following transitional markers *is not appropriate* to be use when distinguishing cause and effect?

- A. As a result.
- B. Therefore.
- C. Beside.
- D. Consequently.

Question 6

What does it mean if a source is *credible*?

- A. It will support your main idea.
- B. It provides you with lots of good information about your topic.
- C. It is able to be believed or trusted.
- D. It is a really old source.

Question 7

The clown did a trick on his bicycle. He went very fast and stood up on his seat. I am a good bike rider, but not that good. When I tried the trick; I fell off my bike.

Cause: The clown tried to do bicycle trick.

What was the *effect*?

- A. The clown is a good bike rider.
- B. The clown fell off my bike.
- C. The clown went very fast.
- D. The clown stood up on his seat.

Question 8

The power of the crocodile is like that of a monstrous machine. With one lunge, it can destroy its prey and protect the kill from other predators. Which *communicative language function* was used in the *underlined* sentences?

- A. Directions.
- B. Cause and effect.
- C. Problem solution.
- D. Compare and contrast.

Question 9

Which *type of essay* presents an idea or concept with the intention of attempting to change a reader's mind or actions?

- A. Expository.
- B. Descriptive.
- C. Persuasive.
- D. Narrative

Question 10

Which *communicative language function* can be incorporated to explain chronological ordering of events?

- A. Classification.
- B. Defining.
- C. Descriptive.
- D. Exemplification.

Question 11

Identify *the key word* in this statement: Turtles and frogs have many qualities in common.

- A. Many.
- B. Qualities.
- C. In common.
- D. Dogs.

Question 12

Which of the following *is not* the function of a 'body paragraph'?

- A. It helps the writer to construct a good concluding paragraph.
- B. It helps readers to follow the writer's thoughts.
- C. It helps the writer organize his work in steps.
- D. It gives the reader the break when reading a page of a text.

Question 13

Which of these *is not* an example of plagiarism?

- A. Explaining another author's concept with your own words without citing.
- B. Using the author's exact words into your work but enclose the work with inverted commas and provide a reference.
- C. Slightly adapting a figure from the internet and claim it as your own.
- D. Copying a sentence but change two words and provide a reference.

Question 14

What are the components of the well written paragraph?

- A. Topic sentence, evidence, elaboration, conclusion.
- B. General statement, evidence, elaboration, conclusion.
- C. Topic sentence, evidence, elaboration general statement.
- D. General statement, evidence, conclusion, elaboration.

Question 15

Which material is being referenced below?

Tiziani, A. (2013). *Havard's nursing guide to drugs* (9th ed.). Chatswood, Australia: Elsevier Australia.

- A. Web Page.
- B. Book.
- C. Book Chapter.
- D. Journal Article.

Question 16

Which list correctly contains all the features of the introductory paragraph?

- A. Hook, background information, thesis statement and preview statement.
- B. Hook, background information, thesis statement and overview statement.
- C. Hook, attention grabber, background information and overview statement.
- D. Hook, attention grabber, background information and thesis statement.

Question 17

The unique way in which you express your ideas in words is called _____.

- A. audience.
- B. style.
- C. purpose.
- D. tone.

Question 18

The part of the writing process in which you correct your spelling, capitalization, and punctuation.

- A. Drafting.
- B. Prewriting.
- C. Revising.
- D. Editing.

Question 19

In this step of the writing process, you are organizing your thoughts into complete sentences, but are not yet worried about spelling, capitalization, punctuation, or word choice.

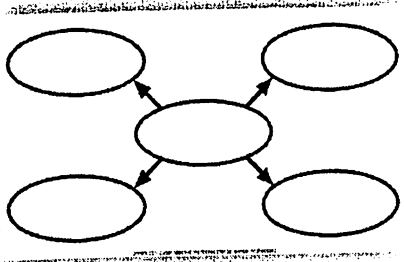
- A. Drafting.
- B. Revising.
- C. Prewriting.
- D. Editing.

Question 20

The sentence that states the central message you want to communicate in an essay is the _____.

- A. thesis statement.
- B. topic sentence.
- C. support sentence.
- D. concluding sentence.

Question 21



Which stage in writing can this chart be used?

- A. revising.
- B. outlining.
- C. planning.
- D. drafting.

Question 22

Jesse received an A on his English test. _____, he did awesome on his Science test, too.

- A. Even though.
- B. For example.
- C. Thus.
- D. Moreover.

Question 23

Which *paragraph* in an essay contains the thesis statement?

- A. Introduction.
- B. Body paragraph 1.
- C. Body paragraph 2.
- D. Conclusion.

Question 24

Which of the following statement is *not true about referencing*?

- A. Referencing gives authority to your work.
- B. You can get into trouble for plagiarizing if you do not reference.
- C. When you reference, it strengthens your argument.
- D. Referencing is encouraged but not required by the University.

Question 25

Which transition signals a contrast statement?

- A. Furthermore.
- B. For instance.
- C. As a result.
- D. However.

SECTION TWO: TRUE/FALSE

(10 MARKS)

Question 26

Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false for the following statements on the answer booklet.

No.	Statements	T / F
1	Academic writing is used only at university context.	
2	Writing letters to friends is also academic writing.	
3	No contraction is accepted in academic writing.	
4	There are different approaches to writing a paragraph in academic writing.	
5	A coherent paragraph does not have a supporting detail.	
6	No colloquial English is encouraged when you write compositions at university courses.	
7	You should not begin the paragraph with a general statement.	
8	You must not use personal pronouns such as <i>I, you, we</i> in academic writing.	
9	When you write an essay, you present an idea, an observation, an opinion, or an event to your audience.	
10	Proofreading is the second last stage in the revision process.	

SECTION THREE: CONCEPTS & DEFINITIONS**(10 MARKS)****Question 27**

Match the description on the right column in the table below with the correct words/phrase on the left column by writing the letter corresponding to the correct word in your answer booklet.

No.	Words/Terms	Descriptions
1	Critical reading	A. Group of readers whom your writing is intended for.
2	Description	B. This is the use of more words than necessary; it weakens your writing.
3	Audience	C. The mode of writing that conveys an impression of place, person, or object.
4	Quoting	D. Change your brain swimming with thoughts related to your topic.
5	Topic sentence	E. Explaining to others how to do something.
6	Demonstrative speaking	F. Main idea statement that will be further developed in the discussion.
7	Thesis statement	G. Here you establish the importance of your topic.
8	Reference	H. The opinion that you want your audience to accept.
9	Position statement	I. Is a list of items which you have read and considered in your piece of work.
10	Wordiness	J. Using the exact words of an author or copied directly from a source, word for word.

SECTION FOUR: SHORT ANSWERS

(20 MARKS)

Question 28

(6 marks)

Read the excerpt below and then answer the task that follows.

Excerpt #1

MAKING STRIDES IN ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainable environment and natural resources management is at the heart of the World Bank's efforts to end poverty and boost shared prosperity. Biodiversity and natural resources constitute the social safety net of the poor, representing a food bank and often their only source of livelihood. For example, wild-capture fisheries constitute 40% of total animal protein intake for countries in West Africa and sustain more than 3 million people. The World Bank has committed \$33 billion in funding for the environment and natural resource management over the past decade, with IDA contributing \$7.7 billion for environmental sustainability in the poorest countries.

Addressing climate change is an urgent priority for the World Bank Group. Without a bold action now, the warming planet threatens to put prosperity out of reach of millions and roll back decades of development. For that reason, climate risk is now considered in all country assistance and partnership strategies for the poorest countries. About 85% also consider disaster risk. All country strategies increasingly incorporate climate- and disaster-resilient planning and interventions such as "climate smart" agriculture and measures to boost food security and water efficiency.

Source: World Bank (2015, p.5)

Imagine that you are incorporating the information from this excerpt in an essay. Do the following:

- a. **Paraphrase** the last sentences of the first paragraph. (2 marks)
- b. **Quote** the second paragraph. (2 marks)
- c. **Summarize** the second paragraph in a compound sentence. (2 marks)

Question 29

(4 marks)

Read Excerpt #2 below, then do the given tasks.

Excerpt #2

Global ‘learning crisis’ threatens future of millions young students – World Bank report

Schooling without learning is a terrible waste of precious resources and of human potential, the World Bank said today, warning in a new report that millions of young students in low and middle-income countries face the prospect of lost opportunity and lower wages in later life because their primary and secondary schools are failing to educate them to succeed.

Warning of ‘a learning crisis’ in global education, the World Development Report 2018: ‘Learning to Realize Education’s Promise’ said that schooling without learning is not just a wasted development opportunity, but also a great injustice to children and young people worldwide.

“This learning crisis is a moral and economic crisis,” World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim said in a press release on the report’s launch.

The report argues that without learning, education will fail to deliver on its promise to eliminate extreme poverty and create shared opportunity and prosperity for all. Even after several years in school, millions of children cannot read, write or do basic math.

“When delivered well, education promises young people employment, better earnings, good health, and a life without poverty. For communities, education spurs innovation, strengthens institutions, and fosters social cohesion. But these benefits depend on learning, and schooling without learning is a wasted opportunity. More than that, it’s a great injustice: the children whom societies fail the most are the ones who are most in need of a good education to succeed in life,” underscored Mr. Kim.

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2017>. (Retrieved 3rd October, 2017)

UN News Centre, September 26th, 2017.

- a. Quote the underlined phrase of the first paragraph. (2 marks)
- b. Compile the reference details for this excerpt using the APA writing style. (2 marks)

Question 30:

(4 marks)

List 4 *benefits* of public speaking.

(1 marks each)

Question 31:

(6 marks)

There are 4 types of public speaking. Name 3 and briefly explain.

(2 marks each)

SECTION FIVE: ESSAY

(35 MARKS)

Question 32

Read through the following instructions very carefully before you begin on the task.

1. **Read and critically analyze** except # 3 titled, '*The Characteristics of the Lion and an Eagle*'.
2. Then Select only **two** of the **10 characteristics** that best align with your life, vision, and success.
3. Write a **short essay** consisting of **four paragraphs** explaining how these two (2) characteristics align with your life, vision, and success. *(1 Introductory paragraph, 2 Discussion Paragraphs & 1 Concluding paragraph)*
4. Your response should consist of the following:
 - Adequate paragraph development: *inductive* or *deductive*.
 - The use of three types of sentence structures: *compound, complex* and *compound-complex*.
 - Appropriate use of coordinating conjunctions, sub-conjunctions, and punctuations.
 - Appropriate academic discourse (*formal structure and language usage*).
 - Appropriate use of APA referencing techniques (*citations and the References*).

Instructions

- A. **Develop a topic and an outline of your ideas** based on the except. (10 marks)
- B. **Write an essay of four paragraphs** reflecting on the outline you provide in instruction A. (25 marks)

Except #3

The Characteristics of a Lion and an Eagle

The lion and the eagle are unique and their prominence in terms of what they believe in and stand for can be an asset for many to realize their visions in life. They are who they say they are, and they never change due to circumstances, but they rather force circumstances to change on their behalf.

1. **Self-Belief** – They both believe they are the best and they know they cannot be compared to anyone.
2. **Territorial Control** – They know their territory and boundaries and how to manipulate and control it to their advantage.
3. **Talent** – They believe in their talent, and they nurture it to succeed against all odds.
4. **Fear** – They are fearless as they wake up to pursue their goals without waiting for the approval of others.
5. **Mentors** – They are mentors to their young ones. They train and develop them to have the same mindset as their older ones.
6. **Inferiority Complex** – The lion never sees itself as a bear neither the eagle ever seeing itself as a bird.
7. **Passion** – They are passionate about their goals. Their passion is aligned to what they love doing and that is the secret of their perpetual success.
8. **Mindset** – They have a strong mindset and that is the anchor and the foundation of their success.
9. **Leadership** – They create a path for others to follow. They have trained themselves to be leaders and not to follow anyone.
10. **Warriors** – They are warriors. They don't just fight but they fight to win.

Just align this to your life and vision and success will knock at your door.

Remember my hashtag, it is possible if only you believe.

Oscar Bimpong

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~~~~~**END OF EXAMINATION**~~~~~