



**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR / FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II – SESI 2020/2021**

KOD KURSUS : ELS1112  
 COURSE CODE

NAMA KURSUS :  
 COURSE NAME : BASIC ENGLISH SKILLS

TAHUN/PROGRAM : 1 / KTD ALL  
 YEAR/PROGRAMME : 1 / KTD ALL

TEMPOH : 3 JAM  
 DURATION : 3 HOURS

TARIKH : APRIL 2021  
 DATE

**ARAHAN  
INSTRUCTION**

1. JAWAB SEMUA SOALAN DALAM BAHAGIAN A & B.  
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN PART A & B.
2. JAWAB HANYA SATU (1) SOALAN SAHAJA DALAM BAHAGIAN C.  
ANSWER ONLY ONE (1) QUESTION IN PART C.
3. JAWAB SEMUA SOALAN DI DALAM BUKU SOALAN.  
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE QUESTION BOOKLET.
3. CALON DIKEHENDAKI MEMATUHI SEMUA ARAHAN PEPERIKSAAN.  
CANDIDATES ARE REQUIRED TO FOLLOW ALL EXAMINATION INSTRUCTIONS.

NO. K/P I/C NO.	
TAHUN/PROGRAM YEAR/PROGRAMME	
NAMA PENSYARAH LECTURER'S NAME	

**KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN INI MENGANDUNGI 13 MUKA SURAT BERCETAK TERMASUK MUKA HADAPAN  
THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 13 PAGES INCLUDING THE FRONT PAGE**

**PART A: READING COMPREHENSION (40 MARKS)**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

**READING PROBLEM**

- I A mother in Hong Kong is worried because **her** nine-year-old daughter is not reading confidently. The girl seems to struggle to sound out new words and often does not understand stories as she focuses too much on reading the words. What can the mother do to help?
- II It's not surprising that your daughter is not enjoying reading as **she** is finding the mechanics hard work and therefore can't focus on enjoying the story. It is never a good feeling to lack confidence or feel you are falling behind. Though, other children in her class may show an impressive level of decoding when reading aloud, but some simply "bark" at the text and have very little understanding. Comprehension is the key to being a competent and enthusiastic reader. 5
- III A recent British study of 60,000 children showed that one in 10 girls had severe reading difficulties by age 10. Meanwhile, 19% scored poorly in comprehension tests. It was noted that the focus schools often place on helping boys to improve their reading skills may mean that girls sometimes get overlooked. Girls are also better at hiding **their** problems than boys, who more often display behaviours that come to the teacher's attention. 10
- IV Once children are older, there is less emphasis on teachers hearing students reading aloud. However, some children may still need to develop skills and fluency. Discuss your concerns with the teacher and explore the possibility of your daughter receiving extra help. The teacher will be able to tell you how reading is assessed in the school and will also be able to advise you about how to effectively support her at home. Online reading activities and interactive games, for example, may help to motivate her. 20

- V Read with her as often as possible because frequent practice is crucial. This can be difficult if your daughter is resistant, so keep the sessions short and enjoyable. 25  
Pick a time during the day when she is not too tired. Repeated reading of the same text can be a good way of developing confidence and fluency. Sometimes, when she comes across a difficult word, tell her the word to avoid interrupting the flow of the story. You can also encourage her to think about the context in order to help her read it. 30
- VI Another good strategy is to take turns reading a page each to take the pressure off her and provide a good role model for fluency and expression. There is an amazing wealth of books available for children today. Find books that have short chapters and suitable content. There are some wonderful picture and poetry books for older children. Factual books can be interesting and colourful, too. 35  
Importantly, read more challenging novels to your daughter so she can enjoy books without the effort of decoding. Discuss the stories together and ask probing questions to extend her higher order skills. This will hopefully help her to change her mind set about books.
- VII Some educational experts believe there has been an overreliance on teaching 40  
phonics in recent years. This means that students can often sound out words but don't necessarily understand **them**. Others, however, believe that a focus on phonics is vital in developing reading fluency and skills. The Synthetics phonics programme is one example of this.
- VIII Advocators of this programme emphasise that children need to be explicitly 45  
taught the skills of decoding: Learning the letters of the alphabet, the sounds **they** represent and how to fit combinations of sounds together. For those children who are not "natural" readers this can be a complex task, as the English language has so many exceptions to the rules. While a focus on phonics does work for some students, your daughter may need a mix of strategies, which also includes the use 50  
of sight words.

(Adapted from, The Star, 2017, daughter-struggles-reading-help)

1. What do the following words refer to in the passage?

- a. **her** (line 1) : \_\_\_\_\_
- b. **she** (line 5) : \_\_\_\_\_
- c. **their** (line 15) : \_\_\_\_\_
- d. **them** (line 42) : \_\_\_\_\_
- e. **they** (line 46) : \_\_\_\_\_

(5 marks)

2. Answer these questions according to the passage given.

a. Why aren't the children enjoy reading?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(1 mark)

b. Why did the girls have severe reading difficulties and score poorly in comprehension test?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

c. Write **2 (TWO)** strategies that the children can do in developing their confidence and fluency in reading.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

d. What are the **3 (THREE)** kinds of books that can be used for children to practice their reading skills?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(3 marks)

- e. What are the strategies that the parents can do to change their children's mindset about books?

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(2 marks)

3. Based on the information in the passage, circle whether the statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

- a. The key to being a competent and enthusiastic reader is comprehension. **TRUE / FALSE**
- b. When the children are getting older, teachers pay less attention on hearing students reading loud. **TRUE / FALSE**
- c. 19% of the girls had reading difficulties. **TRUE / FALSE**
- d. Online reading is one of the activities that can motivate children in reading. **TRUE / FALSE**
- e. The reading session should not be short and enjoyable. **TRUE / FALSE**  
(5 marks)

4. Based on the context of the passage, circle the most suitable meaning for the highlighted words in the sentences below.

- i. Comprehension is the key to being a **competent** and enthusiastic reader.  
A. proficient  
B. unskilled
- ii. It was noted that the focus schools often place on helping boys to improve their reading skills may mean that girls sometimes get **overlooked**.  
A. noticed  
B. ignored

- iii. The teacher will be able to tell you how reading is **assessed** in the school and will also be able to advise you about how to effectively support her at home.
  - A. measured
  - B. charged
  
- iv. Read with her as often as possible because **frequent** practice is crucial.
  - A. rare
  - B. repeated
  
- v. Others, however, believe that a focus on phonics is **vital** in developing reading fluency and skills.
  - A. essential
  - B. irrelevant

(10 marks)

**QUESTION 2: INFORMATION TRANSFER**

Read the following information carefully. Answer the questions in the table provided.

**WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO DISCIPLINE A TODDLER?**

At any age, discipline should focus on teaching children how you want them to behave and not on punishment. Because children learn differently at different ages, discipline and teaching techniques should take into account the child's developmental level and ability to learn.

During the toddler year, the best techniques for teaching children how you want them to behave are repetition, distraction and supervision.

Repetition is important because children between the ages of one and three need a lot of practice to learn new concepts. The concepts involved in following directions, taking turns, and delaying gratification are new and challenging for toddlers and are learnt only through constant practice. It's no use getting upset because you've told your son over and over not to climb on the table. He may need to hear that a hundred or more times before he finally remembers what you have said, so that he can use that information to modify his own behavior.

Distraction is especially important for helping toddlers avoid trouble. Once you've told your toddler not to climb on the coffee table, it may sink in better if you get him to leave the living room and to find something else to do. If you stay in the living room, you'll have to keep stopping him, and sooner or later someone is going to get frustrated.

The important thing is that your child learns that 'no' means 'no', not that the two of you get into a battle of wills. Your child will eventually learn that climbing is not allowed, but he can find other fun things to do. You want him to learn how to find alternatives to behaviours you don't allow.

Supervision involves being alert to your toddler's moods and avoiding difficult situations. Avoid confrontations by 'toddler-proofing' your child's environment so that most temptations are out of sight and true safety concerns are kept to a minimum. It's much easier for a child to learn what 'no' means if it applies to only a few situations, no hitting, no climbing, no running in the street, etc.

If things he's not to touch are out of reach and you put up gates to prevent your toddler from going where he's not allowed, you greatly reduce the number of rules and prohibitions he needs to understand along with his risk of making mistakes or even injuring himself.

Complete the table below with the appropriate answers based on the text given.

**WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO DISCIPLINE A TODDLER**

a. Title: _____	
b. Discipline should focus on _____ _____	
c. Children learn differently at different ages, discipline and _____	
<b>The best techniques for teaching children</b>	d. _____
	e. _____
	f. _____
<b>Repetition</b>	The concepts involved: - Following directions g. _____ h. _____
<b>Distraction</b>	i. Is Important for _____
<b>Supervision</b>	j. Being alert to _____

(10 marks)



**PART B: GRAMMAR (40 MARKS)****QUESTION 1**

By using the WH clues provided in brackets, construct questions based on the sentences below.

Sentences	WH- questions
This is a bird. (What)	
I want an apple. (Who)	
The keys are on the table. (Where)	
John arrived at noon. (When)	
The play was good. (How)	

(10 marks)

**QUESTION 2**

Combine the sentences by using suitable conjunctions in the table below.

so	and	while	but	therefore
for	unless	until	although	because

1. I was feeling hungry.

I made myself a sandwich.

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2. She usually eats at home.

She likes cooking.

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3. He went to the school.

He was ill.

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4. She bought a shirt.

She bought a book.

---

5. You can eat an apple.

You get hungry before dinner.

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(10 marks)

**QUESTION 3**

Rearrange these words into complete sentences.

a. difficult/was/situation/It/a

---

b. will/I/next/in/be/Rome/week

---

c. a/criminal/is/He/dangerous

---

d. snapped/The/boat/at/the/crocodiles

---

e. The/holding/is/the/firefighter/hammer

---

f. always/Tom/to/ways/things/finds/new/do

---

g. and/Sam/house/Suzi/month/a/new/last/bought

---

h. perfectly/learned/because/studied/English/I/I/very/hard

---

i. You/practice/to/social/not/even/distancing/you/risk/have/if/are/at

---

j. The way/best/to/hygiene/coronavirus/good/through/prevent/is/respiratory

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(10 marks)

#### QUESTION 4

Underline the correct form of verbs in the blanks below.

For a month every year, Muslims **1)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**observe/observed**) the Ramadan or the fast. During this period/time, they **2)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**do/did**) not eat or drink anything between the hours of sunrise and sunset. Instead, they spend more time praying.

Muslims **3)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**prays/pray**) five times a day. They **4)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**is/are**) not allowed to wear shoes when they pray. If you walk past a mosque around prayer times, you **5)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**will see/saw**) mountains of shoes outside it.

During the month of Ramadan, Muslims are also reminded to pay tithes to the collectors at the mosques. The money **6)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**go/goes**) to the aid of needy Muslims.

Ramadan **7)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**end/ends**) with the celebration of *Hari Raya Puasa*. Muslims **8)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**put/puts**) on new clothes to pray at the mosques and visit one another. Special delicacies **9)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**is/are**) prepared for the occasion/celebration and non-Muslim friends are invited to join/participate in this joyous event. All these **10)** \_\_\_\_\_ (**help/helps**) make Hari Raya Puasa one of the most important festivals of the Malay calendar.

(10 marks)

