**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**FIRST SEMESTER 2011/2012 SESSION**

**COURSE CODE / COURSE**: SBLE1033 / ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION I  
**DATE**: 4 JANUARY 2012 (WEDNESDAY)  
**TIME**: 8:30 PM – 11:00 PM (2 ½ HOURS)  
**VENUE**: DMS, DTSO, TE, DSB K. T/M, DSB K. MAS, KTB, KIA, ACT & IKIP

**INSTRUCTION:**

1. This question booklet consists of **THREE (3) sections in EIGHTEEN (18) printed pages**, excluding the cover page.

2. Answer ALL questions.

3. All answers must be written in the **question booklet**.

4. Use **PEN** to write your answers.

   Name of Examiner: ____________________________

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>MARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONE</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWO</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREE</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MATRIC NO.:** ____________________________  
( in words )  
( in numbers )

**IDENTIFICATION CARD NO.:** ____________________________

**INSTRUCTOR:** ____________________________

**GROUP :**  
**DESK NO. :** ____________________________

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL INSTRUCTED

CONFIDENTIAL
SECTION ONE (50 MARKS)
You are advised to spend about 60 minutes on this section. 
Read the following passage and answer all the questions in PARTS A, B, C and D.

Family First

Family dynamics plays a critical role in determining the quality of life of children with learning disabilities. In Ireland, it has been found that when families become overly-reliant on the system to provide services for the learning disabled children, many of them leave school unqualified, unemployed, live dependently, have fewer friends and have little prospect of finding partners.

“This has been going on for the past 20 years,” observed Professor McConkey of the University of Ulster, Ireland, who has been working with the learning disabled community for more than 40 years. While the welfare of the learning disabled in developed countries has improved over the years as parents fought for better services, at the micro level, the quality of life of individuals with learning disabilities still depends very much on the functioning of the respective families. “The focus had been on the affected child, but experience suggests that we (professionals) need to move in the direction of helping the entire family,” said McConkey, at the 3rd National Early Childhood Intervention Conference in Malacca recently. The three-day conference was organised by a coalition of NGOs, including Wings Melaka, Association for Children With Special Needs, Malaysian Care
and the National Autism Society of Malaysia.

A study conducted in three nations, namely Ireland, Taiwan and Jordan, on family functioning has shown a similar trend despite the cultural differences. The result of the study has proven that a good family that has support from relatives, friends and the local community does better in helping the child's growth. In Ireland, 65% of families impacted by learning disabilities received informal support in the following order: parents, friends, neighbours and church. They fare better than those who get very little help.

As such, there must be a shift towards providing family-centred services. A proliferation of experts that focuses only on the affected child can be confusing and overwhelming. Training should involve key members of the family. With training, family functioning improves and with that, the special needs child receives better care. "If we can bring families together, there are tremendous opportunities to learn from one another and share information. Families can do a lot more to help themselves when they rally behind one another, rather than depend solely on experts," said McConkey.

Meanwhile, according to Australian occupational therapist, Cathy Love, convention dictates that special needs children with poor motor skills can be trained to manipulate specially designed gadgets to
strengthen their muscles. "A lot of these exercises can be done at home, using everyday utensils. For instance, if a child has problems holding a spoon, then the parents should just get him to practise gripping the spoon. There’s no need for fancy gadgets," she said.

"On the medical front, health experts could do well if they learn to be more people-friendly and empathic when dealing with parents of children with learning disabilities," said Datuk Dr. Amar Singh, Senior Consultant Pediatrician (community) and Head of the Pediatric Department at Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh. He noted in his presentation at the conference that most parents struggle to accept the diagnosis of their children’s disability by a medical practitioner.

"Often there is the classical grief response of shock, denial, anger and depression before acceptance comes," he observed. Like other professionals who have a heart for the learning disabled, Dr. Amar believes it is family support and love that will ultimately help a child with special needs to grow and reach his full potential.

Adapted from: (2011, January 12); Family First THE STAR
PART A (15 marks)

1. What plays a major role in educating children with learning disabilities?

   (1 mark)

2. List down TWO (2) effects on learning disabled children if their families are too dependent on the services provided for them.

   (2 marks)

3. What is the view of professionals on the quality of life of individuals with learning disabilities?

   (2 marks)

4. What does the result of the study on family functioning in the three nations indicate?

   (2 marks)
5. According to McConkey, how does training help children with learning disabilities?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

(2 marks)

6. What was the suggestion given by the Australian occupational therapist Cathy Love?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

(2 marks)

7. According to Datuk Dr. Amar Singh, how do parents react to diagnosis of their children's learning disabilities?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

(2 marks)

8. What are TWO (2) important elements as suggested by Dr. Amar in ensuring the growth of these children?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

(2 marks)

(______/15 marks)
PART B (5 MARKS)

Read the statements below and decide if they are **TRUE (T)** or **FALSE (F)**. Circle your answer.

1. Family members play a very important role in determining the future of children with learning disabilities.  
   T / F

2. Being too dependent on the services provided will result in producing less sociable children.  
   T / F

3. There is no strong correlation between support from society and success of the disabled children.  
   T / F

4. Families of children with special needs do not have to share information and experience with each other.  
   T / F

5. Children with poor motor skills will remain weak for the entire life.  
   T / F

(_______/ 5 marks)

PART C (5 MARKS)

Identify what the following pronoun referents refer to in the passage. They are *italicised* and *boldfaced* in the passage.

1. *them* (para. I, line 4)  
   ________________________

2. *They* (para III, line 27)  
   ________________________

3. *him* (para. V, line 43)  
   ________________________

4. *she* (para. V, line 44)  
   ________________________

5. *He* (para. VI, line 49)  
   ________________________

(_______/ 5 marks)
PART D (10 MARKS)

Match the following vocabulary items/expressions, **boldfaced** in the passage, in the column on the left with their meanings in the column on the right. No. 0 has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary items/expressions</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. overly-reliant (line 3)</td>
<td>b. very much dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. prospect (line 6)</td>
<td>a. movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. coalition (line 18)</td>
<td>c. a particular event which will probably or definitely happen in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. trend (line 22)</td>
<td>d. an increase in the amount or number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. shift (line 29)</td>
<td>e. combination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. proliferation (line 30)</td>
<td>f. finally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. overwhelming (line 31)</td>
<td>g. to work skilfully with information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. tremendous (line 34)</td>
<td>h. a general tendency in the way a situation is changing or developing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. manipulate (line 40)</td>
<td>i. a medical condition that makes someone unhappy and anxious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. depression (line 52)</td>
<td>j. very big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ultimately (line 55)</td>
<td>k. a state of being confused and not knowing how to react</td>
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(_____ /10 marks)
Read the following passage and answer all the questions in **PART E**.

**How Three Year Olds Learn**

I. Art, dramatic play, music and building blocks give three year old children chances to do interesting things by themselves that show clear results. Three year olds need to have many creative materials every day to use in their own ways.

II. Drawing and talking are two ways a young child has of developing understanding. A young three year old starts out by scribbling, but many can draw recognizable things by the time they are three and a half. It takes a lot of practice in scribbling before a child learns to control his hands and focus his ideas well enough to draw a face we can all see. When children are allowed the time and practice to teach themselves to draw, they benefit most. Display these drawings they make so they know how proud you are of what they can do by themselves.

III. The other creative activities are also important. Both music and dramatic play help to build memory for words and ideas. Three year olds love to sing along with familiar songs and make up simple songs. Music can help them recognize sounds of different instruments and respond through body movement and dance. When children use their imaginations or pretend, we call that dramatic play. It is the main type
of play for 3 to 7 year olds. In dramatic play, a young child represents in their own way their understanding of their experiences, rather than simply imitate what they see others do. They use objects and actions and storylines to symbolize the things that concern them. And in the process, they build thinking skills and develop social, emotional and language skills.

IV Building blocks are simple but fantastic toys that three year olds love playing with. They can use their imagination to build some fantastic constructions such as towers, towns and buildings. When three year olds play with blocks, they become aware of the differences in shape, size, and weight. They also learn about balance as they build a big tower. Playing with blocks also helps to develop social skills. This activity is a good way to learn how to share and how to play near other children without bothering them.

V Three year old children enjoy all creative activities. They like the fact that they can do things themselves. They also enjoy the messy, active, noisy way the arts work. Parents enjoy them too, because they help children to enhance their creativity while giving opportunity for imaginative play. Besides learning skills, these activities help build social skills and hone fine motor skills.

PART E (15 MARKS)

Answer the questions below based on the reading passage.

1. State **FOUR (4)** interesting things three year olds can do by themselves.  
   (2 marks)

2. What activities can help a young child develop understanding?  
   (1 mark)

3. How does scribbling benefit a three year old?  
   (2 marks)

4. Give **TWO (2)** examples of what a three year old learns through music.  
   (2 marks)
5. What is dramatic play?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

(1 mark)

6. State THREE (3) skills a young child learns and develops through dramatic play.

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

(3 marks)

7. How does playing with blocks build a young child's social skills?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

(2 marks)

8. Why do parents like creative activities?

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

(2 marks)

(______/15 marks)

Total score for SECTION ONE: ________/50 marks
SECTION TWO (30 MARKS)
You are advised to spend about 40 minutes on this section.

PART A (10 MARKS)
Complete the text below with the correct Simple Present or Simple Past form of the verbs in brackets. No.0 has been done for you.

It is often said that a friend in need (0) is (be) a friend indeed. An ideal friend (1) _____________ (possess) all the qualities of head and heart. It (2) __________ (be) easy to befriend many but difficult to choose good friends.

Rahila is my best friend. She is a beautiful lady with a slender body, but she (3) _____________ (have) scholarly looks. She has a personality and manners that never (4) _____________ (fail) to make an impression on others. Straightforward and outspoken, she never (5) _____________ (feel) shy in the company of her seniors. She respects her elders and is affectionate and kind to the youngsters.

I am proud of my friend. She is intelligent in her studies. During our varsity days, I always (6) _____________ (borrow) her notes. In fact, almost all the students in our class (7) _____________ (look) forward for her guidance. She was also in the good books of the teachers.

Rahila (8) _____________ (speak) English fluently. She is also very good at writing. She has a style of her own. Besides, she is a good thinker. Even the teachers sometimes (9) _____________ (call) for her opinions in school matters. She always calls a spade a spade. All these things (10) _____________ (have) endeared her to all of us.

(______/10 marks)
PART B (10 MARKS)

Complete the text below with the correct Simple Present, Present Progressive or Simple Past form of the verbs in brackets. No. 0 has been done for you.

We (0) **had** (have) the opportunity to watch an illegal racing a fortnight ago. The racers (1) **gather** (gather) at the flyover along the highway. There (2) **be** (be) many onlookers too waiting to see.

Now the activity (3) **be** (be, not) as popular as before. Acting on a tip-off, the police (4) **take** (take) all the necessary steps every night to ensure no such activity (5) **happen** (happen).

The racers not only (6) **put** (put) themselves in danger but they also (7) **endanger** (endanger) other road users. The police records (8) **show** (show) that hundreds of illegal racers (9) **meet** (meet) their death on the road. (10) **be** (be) it worth the fun?

(_____/10 marks)
PART C (10 MARKS)

Each sentence below contains one mistake. Underline the mistake and correct it. No. 0 has been done for you.

1. She is not want to play tennis today.
2. They does not like to go to the hospital.
3. The boys were wash their daddy's new sport car when their mummy came back.
4. She works in a departmental store before this.
5. The cars is selling like hot cakes.
6. Are you hear something from the garage?
7. They leave for Mecca two days ago.
8. My friend likes to swims in the pool rather than in the sea.
9. Someone are here to see you now.
10. He is showing me the picture which we take when we were in school.

(_______/10 marks)

Total score for SECTION TWO: _______/30 marks
SECTION THREE (20 MARKS)

You are advised to spend about 40 minutes on this section. Choose ONE (1) of the two topics below. Write a three-paragraph essay using between 180-200 words.

1. Describe your favourite leisure activity.

OR

2. Describe the most exciting sports event which you have watched.

Draft your essay here: