English For Academic Purposes

BBI 2409 (Unit 1-5/5)

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BBI 2409
ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

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COURSE DESCRIPTION

BBI 2409 ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES 3 (3+0)

This course involves developing reading skills of linear and non-linear reading to improve study skills; speaking skills, and, writing skills through skimming, scanning, dictionary use, discussion and presentation of view points, and summary writing.

(Kursus ini melibatkan pembinaan kemahiran membaca teks linear dan bukan linear, membaca untuk mempertingkatkan keupayaaan belajar, keupayaaan bertutur, dan keupayaaan menulis melalui teknik pixtas dan imbas, penggunaan kamus, pertincangan dan pembentangan pendapat, dan penulisan rumusan.)
**Course Objective**

By the end of the course, students are able to:

1. use their reading skills, and
2. apply them for academic purposes.
Course Content

1. Reading Skills (Linear Text)
   skimming for main ideas; identifying main ideas; topic recognition; reading and following instructions; inferring and recognizing viewpoints

2. Reading Skills (Non-Linear Text)
   topic recognition; scanning diagrams; tables and maps for information; reading and following instructions; inferring and recognizing viewpoints

3. Study Skills
   critical thinking, synthesizing, interpreting and evaluating information

4. Dictionary Use
   information from the dictionary, words, their meanings and usage

5. Key Parts of Speech
   nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives etc

6. Word Formation
   use of prefixes and suffices; synonyms and antonyms

7. Speaking Skills
   discussion and presentation of viewpoints related to reading texts

8. Writing Skills
   listing main points and writing summary accounts
Course Organization

Take Note:

This module contains suitable reading materials...

The central goal is for the critical reading skills you will need for academic, personal and/or career purposes.

By any standard, the range of exercise types in this module is rich and varied. This module provides you with practice in comprehension, building vocabulary, making inferences, finding the main idea, determining cause and effect, scanning and summarizing, paraphrasing, understanding the sequence of events, and learning to work more effectively with two-word verbs, compound words, connecting words, and noun substitutes besides having fun with language.

There is a guided writing exercise that directs you toward an understanding of the critical link between reading and writing. Each unit also closes with a collection of high-interest, interactive tasks to help you practice the new vocabulary and skills you have learned in a more open-ended context.

Extension Activities:

Activity Page-

The activities found in this module encourage you to practice vocabulary and structures found in the unit’s lesson in a relaxed, open-ended way.

Dictionary Page-

Exercises on this page offer you practice with dictionary skills.
LEARNING SCHEDULE

The following outline is a suggested structure so that you can plan your study. You may follow accordingly!!! Bear in mind that this module is user friendly and no text book is needed for reference though I will give you a few texts for reference (if necessary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Content</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Week 1</td>
<td>Reading Practice</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vocabulary Practice</td>
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<td>Fun With Language</td>
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<td>Week 2</td>
<td>Reading Practice</td>
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<td>Vocabulary Practice</td>
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<td>Fun With Language</td>
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<td>Week 3</td>
<td>Reading Practice</td>
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<td>Vocabulary Practice</td>
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<td>Fun With Language</td>
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<td>Week 4</td>
<td>Reading Practice</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vocabulary Practice</td>
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<td>Fun With Language</td>
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<td>Week 5</td>
<td>Reading Practice</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vocabulary Practice</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fun With Language</td>
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<td>Week 6</td>
<td>Reading Practice</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vocabulary Practice</td>
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<td>Fun With Language</td>
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<td>Week 7</td>
<td>Reading Practice</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vocabulary Practice</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fun With Language</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Week  8 | Reading Practice  
|------------------|
|        | Vocabulary Practice  
|        | Fun With Language  
| Week  9 | Reading Practice  
|        | Vocabulary Practice  
|        | Fun With Language  
| Week 10 | Reading Practice  
|        | Vocabulary Practice  
|        | Fun With Language  
| Week 11 | Reading Practice  
|        | Vocabulary Practice  
|        | Fun With Language  
| Week 12 | Reading Practice  
|        | Vocabulary Practice  
|        | Fun With Language  
| Week 13 | Reading Practice  
|        | Vocabulary Practice  
|        | Fun With Language  
| Week 14 | REVISION  

Suggested reference:


Dubin, F., and Olshtain, E. *Reading By All Means*. USA: Addison-Wesley 1990


Longman English Dictionary. 2004

Longman English Dictionary Workbook. 2004

Reference Dictionary

Any up-to-date Advanced English dictionary will be a good one for your reference.

--- Information as to where to get the dictionary will be given to you during the first face-to-face meeting.
Face-to-face Meeting

There will be two (2) scheduled face-to-face meetings at UPM.

It will be done during the semester for briefing, orientation, and review.

Attendance is compulsory.

For those who cannot make it inform the PJJ office via telephone or e-mail.

The PJJ office will be responsible for fixing the actual dates so PLEASE refer to them.
ASSESSMENT

You will be graded as follows:

1. Assignment 1 15%
2. Assignment 2 15%
3. Mid-semester Exam 30%
4. Final Exam 40%

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100%
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Scope

i. Assignment 1 (to be submitted by week 7)

Please refer to your PJJ web site or information will be given during the first face-to-face.

ii. Assignment 2 (to be submitted together with assignment 1)

iii. Mid-semester Examination [ 1 ½ hours ]
    (date to be fixed by PJJ office)

You will be tested (more or less) on the following format:

Section A: (1) Parts of Speech (5%)
             e.g. Mary went for a movie.
             Your answer is: noun.

(2) Word Class (10%)
     e.g. creation
     Your answer is: noun
(3) Prefix and Suffix
   e.g. mismanagement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>prefix</th>
<th>root word</th>
<th>suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mis-</td>
<td>manage</td>
<td>-ment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section B: Reading Comprehension (10%)

Section C: Sentence Completion / Cloze Passage / Fill in the Blanks (10%)

Section D: Scanning for Information – From Visual to Non-Visual (15%)

 Total: 60 / 2 = 30 %

iv. Final Examination | 1 1/2 hours |
(date to be fixed by PJJ office)

40 objective questions

Section A: Questions 1-15

2 comprehension questions

Section B: Questions 16 – 25

Cloze Passage / Sentence Completion / Fill in the Blanks

Section C: Questions 26 – 30

Synonyms or word with the same meaning

Section D: Questions 31 – 35

Vocabulary – Finding the word which does not belong

Section E: Questions 36 – 40

Compound Word

Total: 40 %
Take Note:

You will be informed as to where and how to hand in your assignments during your first face-to-face meeting besides giving you examples on the tested formats for the mid-semester and final exams.
Points to ponder:

Please look at all the comprehension passages found in the module. It would be better too if you were to follow the weekly schedule already charted out for you. (Otherwise you may chart your learning according to what you want from the module.) As you can see, this module offers a comprehensive program that begins with pre-reading questions, continues with reading and discussion, and proceeds through a set of carefully sequenced post-reading exercises.

By any standard, the range of exercise types in the module is rich and varied. You will have practice in comprehension, building vocabulary, making inferences, finding the main idea, determining cause and effect, scanning, summarizing, paraphrasing, understanding the sequence of events, and learning to work more effectively with two-word verbs or phrasal verbs, compound words, connecting words, and noun substitutes. You will also be given notes and examples to make you understand better regarding the above.

The format in the module is as follows:

The Reading Passage

As you read the passage for the first time, you are encouraged to read ideas. Ideas are in groups of words, in sentences, and in paragraphs, not in individual words.

Fact-finding / Skimming and Scanning for Information

You are required to complete an outline, a table or a flowchart. You can use the information from a text to draw a flowchart or to transfer information from text to diagram.

Information Organisation and Summary

You are expected to distinguish between general statements and examples, distinguishing facts from opinion. You are also asked to write a summary of articles.

How do you go about utilizing the module?

The pre-reading questions and illustrations at the beginning of each lesson are designed to stimulate your interest in the topic and to help you recall anything you might already know. The answers to these pre-reading questions are sometimes general knowledge and sometimes found in the illustration or in the reading text. For most of the exercises you can write the answers in the book. Your instructor can go over them in class, explaining and elaborating as necessary. The vocabulary exercises, and possibly the comprehension and main idea exercises will be enough during one sitting.
The guided writing gives you extra practice in writing. You should answer in complete sentences and use your own words as much as possible. Other than that the main idea and summary exercises are multiple choice.

You too need a lot of practice in using the context to understand new words. The context clue exercises would be able to help you out on how to do them.

Vocabulary items in the readings are bolded. The meanings of many of them can be determined from the context. Vocabulary words in the text that are underlined are glossed or illustrated. Most of the vocabulary is useful, general vocabulary that you should learn. What you can do is to underline or highlight words you don’t know and test yourself when you finish the lesson.

Hopefully you find the exercises useful in expanding your knowledge of the English language and you find the information as interesting!

For starters ..........

Try answering all the questions found in module. See how much general knowledge you know. Have fun!!!

Reading

How carefully should you read? How fast should you read? The questions have different answers. Sometimes you have to read slowly and carefully. At other times, you read fast, and at still other times, you read at a regular speed.

How would you read these things? Use these answers:

a. slowly and carefully         b. at a regular speed         c. fast

(Your answers may vary)

1. a letter from your parents
2. the text of your text lessons
3. your homework
4. the newspaper
5. a magazine article on an interesting person
6. an exciting mystery story
Some of you like to read the whole text quickly for the general idea. Others like to start at
the beginning and read each sentence carefully. You can choose the best way for you to
start reading a lesson. After that, you probably need to read the lesson two or three times.
When you come to a word you don’t know, read the sentence again, or even three times,
to help you remember the word. It is never necessary to memorize sentences or
paragraphs. That is not the way to study reading.

If the text is very difficult for you, read the first paragraph two or three times, then the
second, and so on. Then read the whole text from the beginning to end. Then you might
want to read it all again.

You will probably want to read the complete text again after you have finished the whole
lesson. Then test yourself on the vocabulary words that you underlined when you first
read the text and learn the words you don’t know.

Reading Practice

Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Advertising is big business these days. It has also become very important to the
businessmen in modern times because of the competition that exists between the
producers of the same type of goods. Every producer wants people to buy his goods which
he sells under a special brand name. In order to sell their goods well, the producers
advertise their goods. They do this by saying good things about them in the newspapers,
posters, radios, and on television. Catchy songs which are played on radio and television
programmes advertise the products. The producers employ attractive salesgirls whose job
is to give away samples. They also organize competitions – competitions like “Family
Feud” on T.V. Malaysia – and give away prizes for the winners of these competitions.

Producers of consumer goods spend large sums of money on television advertisements
because the producers want the customers to think that only their particular products are
the best. We usually think so because of the advertisements that say this. We, sometimes
do not stop to ask ourselves if the advertisements are giving correct and truthful
information.

What do the following words in bold in the passage refer to?

1. their
2. They
3. them
4. this
5. What are the different ways of advertising mentioned in the passage? Give four (4) examples.

6. Why is advertising so important to the businessmen?

7. Why do producers employ attractive salesgirls?

8. Why do we think that a particular product we buy is the best?

Vocabulary

Do these exercises. Take your time.

In this module, difficult words are repeated several times in the exercises. These words are also repeated and reviewed in other lessons. It is not necessary to list new English words with their meanings in your own language. You will learn them just by practicing. In each lesson, when you read the text the first time, underline the words that you don't know. Then you can give yourself a test when you finish the lesson. Look at the words you underlined and see if you understand them. If you don't know, this is the time to memorize them.

Example:-

Look at this exercise. Write the correct word in each blank. Use each word only once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>exploration</th>
<th>decision</th>
<th>hemisphere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>experience</td>
<td>continents</td>
<td>ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>century</td>
<td>aborigines</td>
<td>base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gets along</td>
<td>heroes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Please decide what you want to do. You must make a ________________

2. In baseball, a player hits the ball and runs to first ________________

3. The first Australians are called ________________

4. Do you have any ________________ as a secretary, or is this your first job?

5. Emir Hakim ________________ well with everyone. He is always nice and never fights.

6. The years 1900-1999 are the twentieth ________________

7. Tom saw some children ________________ of him in the street while he was driving home, so he slowed down.

8. Asia is in the northern ________________

9. Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America are the seven ________________

10. People who win in the Olympic Games are ________________ in their countries.
Writing

Main Idea

How do you search for main ideas?

A paragraph usually tells about one topic. Often one sentence is the "topic sentence". It tells the main idea of the paragraph. The topic sentence is often — but not always — the first sentence of the paragraph. The other sentence usually give details of examples to illustrate the main idea.

Example: There are several different of classes on university campuses. Professors usually teach large undergraduate classes. They give formal lectures. Students have to listen and take notes. Then teaching assistants lead discussion groups. In graduate seminars, small groups of students discuss their ideas with their instructor and classmates.

In this example, the first sentence is the topic sentence of the paragraph. It gives the main idea that every language has its own rules which is understood by the speakers of the same language. The other sentences explain what is meant by systematic.

You can also find the main ideas by looking at the way in which paragraphs are written:

A paragraph is a group of sentences about one main idea.

Paragraphs usually have two (2) types of sentences:

----- a topic sentence which contains the main idea, and
----- one or more detail sentences which support, prove, provide more information, explain or give examples.

You can only tell if you have a detail or topic sentence by comparing the sentences with each other. The only exception to this is if there is only one sentence in the paragraph. Then the one sentence is the topic sentence.
Look at this example paragraph:

There are many uses or this great product ——TOPIC SENTENCE
Some mix it with chocolate to make cake icing ——DETAIL SENTENCE
It is the main ingredients in some milkshake mixes ——DETAIL SENTENCE
It will also kill rats in small amounts ——DETAIL SENTENCE

The first sentence introduces the main idea and the other sentences support and give the many uses for the product.

**Rules for finding the Topic Sentence**

1. The topic sentence is usually the first, but could be in any position in the paragraph.

2. A topic is usually more ‘general’ than the other sentences.

3. Detail sentences are usually more ‘specific’ than the topic, that is they usually talk about one single or small part or side of an idea. Also the words ‘for example’, ‘i.e.’, ‘first’, ‘second’, ‘third’, etc and ‘finally’ often signal a detail.

*How can you be sure that you have a topic sentence?*

**TRY THIS TRICK:**

--- Switch the sentence around into a question. If the other sentences seem to “answer” the question, then you have got it !!!

*Do this exercise -*

**Underline** the topic sentence or main idea for each of the following.

1. To some people, giving someone yellow roses might be a sign of love and respect. In other cultures, however, yellow roses signify death, almost like telling the person concerned to “drop dead.” Things that symbolize something in one culture might mean the direct opposite in another.

2. Don’t read everything at the same quick speed. You cannot read through a Muhammad Ali’s play or through Manja’s poetry. Difficult material of a highly technical or philosophical nature should not be read quickly. Reading poetry is like gulping down fine wine. The words should be formed on the tongue and savored carefully. You often listen to the sounds of the words as you speak them out loud.

3. If your name is not listed for the course, it could be that way for many reasons. First, have you been attending class regularly? If not, that could be the main reason. Second, if you have been attending class on a regular basis, did you sign in each time? Did you use
your correct student identification? Did you give the official UPM code for your program of study when you first signed in?

4. "Revenge, at first though sweet, bitter are long back on itself recoils", so says Milton. Revenge is an act of passion and often makes matters far worse. If you forgive your enemy’s wrong or injury instead of avenging it, he will be ashamed of what he has done and you will have a spiritual victory over him. Forgiveness is the noblest revenge. We should not forget that we pray God to forgive us our sins.

5. If an author has genius, he suffers the penalty of genius. If he has only talent, various cares and worries make life extremely miserable. He takes great pain to compose. He meets with continuous disappointment at his inability to reveal himself. Also he is often faced with the difficulty of gaining the public ear. A literary life is, mostly an unhappy one.

Please take this short quiz.

1. A group of sentences about one main idea is a …… (a) topic detail (b) paragraph

2. Paragraphs usually contain …… (a) a topic sentence (b) one or more detail sentences (c) both a topic and one or more detail sentences

3. The topic sentence contains the …… (a) main idea (b) the details (c) an example

4. Topic sentences can be anywhere in a paragraph, but they are most often …… (a) first (b) last (c) in the middle (d) first and last

5. Detail sentences …… (a) support the topic (b) give proof (c) give examples (d) give additional information (e) all of the above

6. Topic sentences tend to be more …… specific / general

7. Detail sentences tend to be more …… specific / general

8. If a paragraph has only one sentence, it is likely to be the …… (a) topic (b) detail

9. Is the sentence: “Abby ate the Big Mac” …… A topic sentence? A detail sentence?

10. Which sentence is the topic sentence?

   Little Abby ate the Big Mac. It was very tasty with pickles and catsup. It was the best Big Mac she had ever had. Her father, Jamil had bought it for her.
Summarizing

*** Notes:

A summary is all the important information in a paragraph. It is usually just one sentence. A summary of a complete reading text has a few sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How can you show your understanding of reading material?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- You can think about the meaning of the material in English. Then you can summarize the information in your own words.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is summarizing?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- It is retelling the main ideas and the important details in short form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How do you go about it?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- In a summary, you should paraphrase the important information in as few words as possible. You can leave out the minor details and combine items into a series</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Give yourself this practice.

A Case Study

Read the following selection as fast as you can.

A patient went into her doctor’s office. She lay down on his sofa. The doctor sat in a large chair and opened his notebook.

“Oh, Dr. Bedul,” she said sadly, “I’m so unhappy. What’s wrong with me?”

“I don’t know,” he replied. “What are your symptoms?”

“Well,” she began, “I’m not really sick, but I’m just so depressed all the time! My daily life is terribly boring. Although I do everything right, I’m not very popular, and I don’t have any boyfriends.”

“What do you mean, “do everything right?” asked the doctor.

“Oh, you know. I use Colgate toothpaste and Clairol shampoo. I wear Clarins makeup and Half blue jeans. But nobody seems to like me. I can’t understand it. I’m so confused!”

“Hmmmmmm. I see,” said Dr. Bedul. “What else is worrying you?”

“My life isn’t the same as other people’s. I think there is something terribly wrong with me.”

“What do other people do?”

22
“Well, Ridani, for example, is married to a successful actor, Jalaluddin Hassan, but she’s secretly in love with a Datuk whom she met at a health club. This Datuk still has a wife, a businesswoman, who is now in hiding because she killed a young man in a car accident recently. She’s afraid the police will find out and look for her. Ridani and the Datuk don’t know that the young man was actually Ridani’s brother, a student in the Multimedia University.”

“Amazing!” said Dr. Bedul. “How much time do you spend with these friend of yours?”

“Oh, about four hours a day.”

“And how is your life different from theirs?”

“I just got to work, come home, watch TV, and go to bed. Nothing exciting ever happens to me.”

“I see,” said the doctor. “I think I know your trouble. You have a fairly common problem with reality. However, I know exactly how to solve it. Get rid of your TV set.”

******
Rember
******

To summarize, briefly tell what happened. Then tell the implied point ( “the meaning” )

*** Task:

To summarize the story “A Case Study,” complete the following paragraph.

A patient went to because she . In answer to his questions, she explained that although she , she was worried about two things. First, she . Second, her life "symptoms", the doctor told her the solution to her problem was to .

The point of the story is that
Scanning For Information

How do you go about it?

*** Note:

Sometimes you need to scan (look for information quickly). Scanning is not careful reading. It is locating specific information.

Look at the information about Accounting courses and answer the questions. Here are two extracts of two booklets taken from two colleges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNWAY COLLEGE</th>
<th>EMILE WOOLF COLLEGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5, Jalan Kolej, Bandar Sunway, 46150 Petaling Jaya</td>
<td>125, Jalan SS 6 / 12, Kelana Jaya, 47301 Petaling Jaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tel: 03 - 7358633 Fax: 03 - 7358633</td>
<td>Tel: 03 - 2533440 Fax: 03 – 252623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intake: 3 Jan 2002 (semester 1)</td>
<td>Intake: Jan – Aug 2002 (semester 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation: Apartment-style hostel, no transportation</td>
<td>Accommodation: Fully furnished hostel-apartment (3 rooms) with kitchenette, has transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment: RM 600 /- per month including accommodation</td>
<td>Payment: RM 900 /- per month including accommodation and transportation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What are the names of the colleges given in the booklets?
2. When is the Sunway College intake and when is the Emile Woolf College intake?
3. What are the types of accommodation found in both the colleges?
4. In terms of payment which college is better? Why?
5. How much cheaper is Sunway College compared to Emile Woolf?

Have fun trying these exercises.
GOING BEYOND THE TEXT

Task 1:

Here are some kinds of reading materials. If possible, collect some examples.

- Postcards if scenery
- Weather map
- Newspaper report
- Information about parks and monuments
- State or province travel brochure
- Travel articles in a newspaper
- Other: ______________________

Read a travel brochure or a travel article in a newspaper. You can get travel brochures at a travel agency. Many newspapers have special travel sections too.

Make a list of new vocabulary from the brochure or article. Discuss your brochure or article in class.

Task 2:

Here are some kinds of reading material about college life. Check (/) the kinds available at your university or college. If possible, bring some examples to class to discuss.

- Catalogue of courses
- Course schedule
- Orientation information
- Campus map
- Brochures about educational programmes
- Information about facilities and services.
- Campus newspaper
- Other: ______________________

Read an article in the campus newspaper. Make a list of the new vocabulary from the article. Discuss in class.
Paraphrasing

What is it actually?

*** Note:

→ to paraphrase is to express in a shorter or clearer way what someone has said or written.

OR

→ a statement that expresses in a shorter or clearer way what someone has said or written

Please have a go at it!

Example:

Turn to any page 98 of your module that has a reading comprehension section. Paraphrase the information as much as possible. But first read the passage before attempting this question.

1. What do you think is the reason the writer wrote his view?

2. Paraphrase in about 120 words after you have read the passage.

Piece of cake isn’t it?

Try comparing your answer with each other in class
Recognizing Paraphrases

When you take a reading test, you often read a passage and then choose the sentence or sentences that best paraphrase the information in the passage, that is, says it another way.

Example:

Recent technological changes are making modern medicine a more popular and exciting field of study than ever before.

(This sentence means: "Medicine is more exciting now than it used to be because of recent technological changes, so more people want to study it.")

Exercise

For each of the following items, circle the letter of the paraphrase (the sentence with a similar meaning)

1. Fortunately, new technology is now available to modern "disease detectives" who are putting together clues to solve medical mysteries.
   a. Modern science helps "disease detectives" answer the questions of medicine.
   b. We are fortunate to have technology in medicine.
   c. Detectives need new clues to solve the mysteries of sick people.

2. Transplants of the heart, liver, kidneys, and other organ of the body are much more common now and than they were ten or twenty years ago.
   a. Transplants of body organs were not common ten years ago.
   b. The heart, the liver, and the kidneys are the organs; doctors transplants them from one body to another much more often now than previously.
   c. People with organ transplants are much healthier than people who lived twenty years ago.

3. Because of modern technology, organ transplants are more successful today than they were in the past. Not long ago, transplants patients often died after a few days because their bodies fought against the new organ. A new drug, however, helps the human body accepts its new part.
   a. Organ transplants were not successful today than they were in the past because doctors did not give their patients drugs.
   b. Today, patients never die after an organ transplants because their bodies accept it.
   c. With a new drug, organ transplants succeed more often because the patient’s body does not fight against the new organ.
MORE PARAPHRASE EXERCISES:

Follow these steps for the stories.

1. Read them quickly and tell the main ideas.

2. Tell your own opinions of the ideas in the stories.

3. Paraphrase by writing it down.

—→ My television is an important piece of furniture to me. I can’t get out of the house very often, but my TV brings the whole world to me. From the evening news and the all-news channels, I learn about events in the outside world: politics, the environment, recent changes in technology and medicine and so on. I like game shows like “Who Wants to be a Millionaire?” and travel programs too. And I love comedies like Phua Chu Kang. I think it’s important to be able to laugh. I can even watch shows in other languages and “go shopping” by TV. With the major national networks (TV 1, TV 2, TV 3 and NTV 7), the educational and cable channels, and the extra sports and movie channels, I have a choice of different programs at the same time! Maybe I’ll get a satellite dish. Then I’ll have even more choices.

—→ When I came to this country, I didn’t speak English. I took classes and studied, but it wasn’t enough. I wanted to learn faster. I began to watch TV for two hours every day: a half-hour of news, a half-hour comedy program, and a one-hour interviews show where people asked and answered a lot of questions. I didn’t understand anything at first. But then I discovered some new methods to help me understand: for instance, I watched the news in my native language first and then saw the same news in English. I also watched children’s shows the same show several times in the day; I understood almost everything in those programs. Sometimes I recorded a program on videotape and watched it again and again until I got the main ideas. Now I have a new idea: I can get close-captioned TV for the hearing impaired and use it when I watch certain programs; then I can read the words in English subtitles at the same time I hear them. Now I think of TV as one of my best “teachers”.

28
Dictionary Skills

Why do you need to concentrate on this too?

*** Note:

Because exercises on this page offer you practice with dictionary skills. You need a dictionary which is not only good but also from the latest edition. If you don’t have it, look around and get one. Some of the titles found on sale are as follows:-

1. The Newbury House Dictionary
2. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
3. The Cobuild Series of English Dictionary
5. Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary

Now that you have a dictionary in hand, why don’t you try these exercises?

--- Your dictionary has sample sentences to help you understand differences in meaning. For example, **industrious** and **industrial** are both adjective forms of **industry**. However, they are not used in the same way. Read these sentences to understand the difference.

Ali is wealthy because he is so **industrious**.
(What does the word in bold means?)

--- According to the Longman dictionary, **industrious** means someone who tend to work hard.

Tokyo is a modern **industrial** city.
(What does the word in bold means?)

--- According to the Longman dictionary, **industrial** means connected with industry or the people working in it or a well developed nation.

So use this information and do the rest of the exercises on this page. Good luck!!!
MORE DICTIONARY PRACTICE

As you know, many words in English have more than one meaning. For that reason, it is important to read each item very carefully.

1. With the help of the dictionary, get the correct answer. Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Do you have any free time this weekend?
   a. not in prison   b. cost nothing   c. not busy   d. empty

2. We live in Mont Kiara, Kuala Lumpur.
   a. are alive   b. have our home   c. continue to be   d. can pay for what we need

3. A popular TV show tells the story of a couple raising a large foster family.
   a. lifting   b. make larger   c. producing   d. taking care of

4. The average child in Malaysia watches 19,000 hours of TV by the end of secondary school.
   a. looks at   b. looks for   c. takes care of   d. attends carefully to

5. Nobody can see why that actress is in such a terrible TV show.
   a. find out   b. understand   c. make sure   d. notice

Here are some vocabulary items. Look up for its meaning with the help of the dictionary.

NOUNS: renewal secret record grain worry

ADJECTIVES: physical simple amazing natural illegal

ADVERBS: possibly surprisingly mysteriously strangely fortunately

VERBS: differ require complain provide vary
2. Each dictionary entry tells you the part of speech of the word.

Usually, n = noun, v = verb, adj = adjective, adv = adverb.

These abbreviations appear after the word and the pronunciation and before the definitions (the meanings) and the examples.

Exercise 1

With the help of the dictionary, find the parts of speech for these words.

a. direct
b. direction

c. directly
d. director

Exercise 2

Work in small groups. From your knowledge of grammar and word endings, write the part(s) of speech of each word on the line. Then check your answers in your dictionary.

1. ___ directions
2. ___ answer
3. ___ special
4. ___ travel
5. ___ straight
6. ___ measure
7. ___ situation
8. ___ rule
9. ___ tour
10. ___ murder
11. ___ technical
12. ___ equipment
13. ___ permit
14. ___ turn
15. ___ smoker
Word Analysis

Compound Words

Compound words are common in English. They are two words put together, and the meaning of the compound word is related to the meanings of the two words.

Example:

post + man = postman  fire + fly = firefly  under + ground = underground

1. My husband works as a postman.
2. When night falls and the moon is full, I can see the glittering lights of a firefly.
3. Beavers and moles go underground to hibernate during winter.

They are not like two-word verbs where the meaning is different from the meaning of each word by itself.

Example:

Turn into = change or become
Get along = friendly
Break down = not working or the failure of a system
Put away = keep
Speed up = go fast

1. The ugly frog turned into a handsome prince.
2. Ell and I can get along well and that is why we are good friends.
3. Aza cannot go to the office this morning because her car broke down.
4. Tan Sri has to put away the secret documents into the office safe.
5. My God! The rate at which this car is going, we will not be on time. Why don’t you speed up please?

So why don’t you try these type of exercises found in your module?
How about more practice on compound words other than the ones found in your text?

**Exercise 1**

Form three compound words for each of the following and make a sentence each.

Example: fire $\rightarrow$ fireman, firefly, fireproof

a. Before he retired from the service he was a fireman.

b. The firefly comes out at night and I can watch if from my bedroom window.

c. The walls of this building are fireproof because it is the Prime Minister’s office.

$\rightarrow$ hand
$\rightarrow$ glass
$\rightarrow$ heart
$\rightarrow$ love

**Exercise 2**

Use a word from the first column and one from the second column to make a compound word. Construct a sentence for each compound word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Compound Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. fire</td>
<td>work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. rain</td>
<td>land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. house</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. farm</td>
<td>wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. thunder</td>
<td>storm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Compound Nouns

→ Compound nouns -- combinations of two or more words -- are very common in English and often appear on vocabulary tests.

Examples: grocery store, bookstore, human being, wildlife

Exercise 1

Match the words to form compound nouns, as in the example. Some words in column B can go with more than one word in column A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ____ amusement</td>
<td>a. attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ____ astrophysical</td>
<td>b. bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ____ canned</td>
<td>c. chips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ____ candy</td>
<td>d. candy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ____ cotton</td>
<td>e. cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ____ diet</td>
<td>f. dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ____ fast</td>
<td>g. food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. ____ frozen</td>
<td>h. market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ____ health</td>
<td>i. fries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ____ french</td>
<td>j. plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ____ heart</td>
<td>k. problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ____ hot</td>
<td>l. sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ____ ice</td>
<td>m. sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ____ potato</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. ____ super</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Compound Adjectives

→ In addition to nouns, compound words can also be adjectives. Most compound adjectives consist of an adjective -- often ending in -ed, or -ing -- plus a noun, or an adverb plus an adjective.

Examples: Adjective + Noun = low + cost = low-cost
        Adverb + Adjective = well + known = well-known

→ Most compound adjectives are joined by a hyphen (-) when they come before a noun, when they follow the noun, they are often written as two words, without a hyphen.

Examples: It is difficult to find low-cost housing in this area.
          Tan Sri Haji Haji Ahmad is a well-known business figure in Malaysia.
Exercise

Complete the sentences with the following compound adjectives.

- good-looking
- high-fiber
- well-known
- name-brand
- English-speaking
- long-lived
- well-informed
- sweet-tasting

1. I buy ____________ clothes in boutiques because I can afford them.
2. ____________ shoppers know about the prices and the quality of products.
3. In television commercials, ____________ people often buy products just to follow the crowd.
4. Do the ____________ people need to buy medicines to improve their lives?
5. Some consumers prefer ____________ toothpaste, so they buy brands that taste like candy.
6. I saw a ____________ movie star in the department store the other day.
7. Advertisements for ____________ cereals might attract people interested in eating healthier food.
8. Advertising on most TV channels in England is for ____________ consumers, but some channels have ads for viewers who speak other languages.
Prefix

What it actually is......

*** Note:

It is a group of letters that is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning and make a new word.

Example:

'un-' = untie 'mis-' = misunderstand 'bi-' = bicycle 'non-' = nonviolent

1. Please untie my hand will you!
2. I hope you don't misunderstand me after what I had said.
3. Baby gets a bicycle for his birthday.
4. The union expects a nonviolent confrontation with the bosses.

Please refer to your module and do these exercises.

Learning and Using Words with Prefixes

-→ As you know, a prefix is a word element placed at the beginning of the root to form a new word; however, prefixes do not change the word's part of speech.

-→ Knowing the meaning of a prefix will give a clue to the meaning of the word.

Exercise

Which of these words contains a prefix with a negative meaning? Underline them. Put an 'X' on the lines next to the words without a negative prefix. Use a dictionary if you need help. The first two are done as examples.

1. ___ incomplete 2. X include 3. ___ important 4. ___ uncommon
5. ___ illegal 6. ___ inherited 7. ___ distance 8. ___ disagree
9. ___ nonstop 10. ___ impolite 11. ___ imply 12. ___ unfortunately
13. ___ impossible 14. ___ inhabitants 15. ___ illness
Suffix

What it actually is ........

*** Note:

A letter or letters added to the end of a word to form a new word

Example:

‘-ness’ = kindness  ‘-ment’ = equipment  ‘-ist’ = pianist  ‘-ity’ = electricity

1. Her heart is so full of kindness that everyone loves her
2. The office ordered some new equipment today.
3. Richard Clayderman is a famous pianist.
4. Since you don’t pay the electricity bill, just expect a cut in the supply soon.

How about more exercises after you have finished with the ones from the module?

Exercise 1

Underline the correct meaning from the options given for the prefixes indicated.

1. It is impossible to cross the river, the current is too strong.
   a. very  b. not  c. half  d. not much

2. You always misspell the word ‘queue’
   a. correctly  b. wrongly  c. opposite  d. not

3. The new magazine is published bi-monthly.
   a. once  b. twice  c. half  d. thrice

4. The ex-actor is now a famous Prime Minister.
   a. former  b. present  c. next  d. old

5. The rich man has fixed automatic doors in his bungalow.
   a. new  b. modern  c. self  d. manual
Exercise 2

Choose the correct suffix to complete the word in bold.

1. He was quite a naughty boy in his child__________.
   a. ness  b. ship  c. hood  d. logy

2. She broke off our friend__________ for no reason at all.
   a. dom  b. ship  c. ment  d. hood

3. You must honour your agree__________ with us.
   a. ment  b. sion  c. ture  d. ness

4. The bright__________ of the room gives us a warm feeling.
   a. ment  b. ness  c. al  d. er

5. It is too trouble__________ for us to take everything up the hill.
   a. some  b. ful  c. ous  d. tive

Points to Ponder

→ As you know, a suffix (word ending) often indicates the part of speech of a word. A suffix can also give you clues to the meaning of the word. The stem (the main part of the word) has a meaning too.

Here are some common noun and adjective suffixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suffixes</td>
<td>-er, -or, -ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-sion, -tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ment, -ness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ture, -ure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-s, -es</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suffixes</td>
<td>-ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ar, -al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-er</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grammar

Word Forms (Parts of Speech)

Take your time to go over them and have fun !!!

*** Note:

How do you recognize them? There are basically four types of parts of speech.

1. Nouns —> They are names of people, things, places, animals etc.
   Examples: boy, flowers, Muhammad, England etc

2. Verbs —> They are action words (doing something)
   Examples: explore, discover, marry, eat etc

3. Adverbs —> They are words used to describe verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.
   Examples: quickly, deadly, fearlessly etc

4. Adjectives —> They are words used to describe nouns and pronouns.
   Examples: cute baby, big house, red car, sexy man etc

Examples of parts of speech used in context:

1. a) Aliza and her parents went to London for a visit.
   b) Aliza and her parents went to visit her husband Ali in London.

   ➞ The word visit in (a) is a noun while visit in (b) is a verb

2. a) Halim drove quickly to office as he was late.
   b) Halim’s quick action saved him from being killed.

   ➞ The word quickly in (a) is an adverb while quick in (b) is an adjective

Below are more examples where you can practice in identifying the parts of speech. With the help of a dictionary you will be able to do it!

Here goes .........
Exercise 1

Identify the parts of speech (noun, adjective, verb, adverb) of the words underlined below.

1. How I wish you are not married yet.
2. A baby's smile is enough to melt anyone's heart.
3. We hardly know our lecturer's private life.
4. Fame made him hardheaded and inconsiderate when it comes to business dealings.
5. I am expected to behave myself when I meet Tun during the appointed briefing.

Exercise 2

Fill in the table with the correct noun, verb, adjective or adverb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>laughable</td>
<td>beautifully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belief</td>
<td>believe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rebellion</td>
<td>originate</td>
<td>original</td>
<td>rebelliously</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More practice for you .......

1. Give the plurals for the following singular nouns.
   
   man  louse  woman  foot  ox  formula  tooth  child  
   radius  criterion  mouse  terminus  tax  buffalo  wolf

2. Circle the adjectives in the following sentences:
   
   ---⇒ This is a small car.
   ---⇒ The lost boy was found two miles away.
   ---⇒ The tall girl came to class late.
   ---⇒ The weather was stormy.
   ---⇒ Little Eli was a delicate boy with curly hair.

3. Fill in the blanks with a suitable verb.
   
   a. Isn't he ________ today?
   b. The houses were ________.
   c. The red ball is ________.
   d. He ________ because he thought it funny!
   e. The glass ________ to the ground.

4. Underline the adverb in the following sentences.
   
   a. The tall boy won easily.
   b. He can certainly boast about his bravery.
   c. The woman walked slowly along the road.
   d. You have to look at the problem objectively.
   e. The prince and princess lived happily ever after.
   f. Seriously speaking, it is high time you let her lead her own life.
   g. My nephew was fatally wounded in the accident.
   h. The couple quietly left the crowd to be on their own.
   i. The repairman can certainly make it work once again.
   j. Why do people spoke badly of her?
Now... if you want to get into detail regarding the parts of speech exercises, try searching for them in your module for your easy reference.

Once you have identified them, try doing the exercises yourself. You may even compare your answers in class!

So how did you fare???

Surely by now you would have had enough practice and exercise in identifying parts of speech. You should be able to cover the whole text by now.

But remember this → a good dictionary would always come in handy when dealing with such type of exercises!

GOOD!!!
The Pronoun

***Note:

It is a word which replaces a noun.

Examples:

⇒ The boy is clever. **He** is clever.
⇒ The chair is broken. **It** is broken.
⇒ Miriam is happy. **She** is happy.
⇒ He gave the ball to Maria. **He** gave it to **her**.
⇒ You can do this **yourself**.
⇒ We enjoyed **ourselves** at the party.
⇒ They forced **themselves** to work hard.
⇒ This is my letter. This is **mine**.
⇒ Our car, the red Peugeot is parked there. **Ours** is parked there.
⇒ Those are your children. Those are **yours**.
⇒ They have left their passes behind. They have left **theirs** behind.

You get it? So…. How about some exercises?

Change the words in italics. Use suitable pronouns.

1. Turtle eggs never boil hard.
2. Ali and I are going to Bali Island.
3. Nobody likes ice-cream.
4. Let Halim and me handle the problem.
5. It is unfair giving Albert the reward alone.

Insert the appropriate pronoun to complete the sentences.

1. Look at the swan. Isn’t ______ beautiful?
2. Azizah and I are good friends. ______ often sit down and talk together.
3. The cakes are ready. Take ______ them to the table.
4. Students, behave ______.
5. Please make ______ at home, girls.
6. You can consider ______ lucky if you pass this test.
7. If you cannot carry the parcel ______, get someone to help you.
8. The modern paintings in that gallery belongs to me. They are ______.
9. Those dirty clothes don’t belong to us. They are not ______.
10. The fishing line belongs to him. It is ______.
Two-word Verbs

*** Note:

What are two-word verbs? It is also known as phrasal verbs. There are many two-word verbs in English. Each of the two words is easy. When they are put together, they mean something different. It is usually not easy to guess what they mean. You have to learn each one. But with lots of practice you will!

Exercise 1

(i) Use your dictionary and find the meaning for each of the following phrasal verbs.

a. pass on
b. fall on
c. run on
d. work on

(ii) Write down the meaning of the following phrases

a. Vehicles give off carbon monoxide, which causes air pollution in the cities
b. Our natural resources will give out if we use them carelessly.
c. We must not give up on our love that easily.
d. Just because he takes care of me, I often have to give in to his demands.
e. Both of them will never give away the secrets of their relationship to anyone.

Exercise 2

Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings. Study them carefully. Then, construct your own sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrasal Verbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bring up</td>
<td>delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. show up</td>
<td>appear, arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. stand by</td>
<td>avoid doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. leave out</td>
<td>raise children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. put off</td>
<td>to wait</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So... how do you fare???
MORE EXERCISES

Can you make a phrase from the words in each of the following pairs? On each line write yes or no. The first two are done as examples.

1. yes cold / weather
2. no native / especially
3. ______ below / average
4. ______ low / pressure
5. ______ crowded / campsites
6. ______ strong / influence
7. ______ practical / fortunately
8. ______ set up / forgetful
9. ______ magnificent / scenery
10. ______ recreation / area
11. ______ offer / advantages
12. ______ restroom / facilities
13. ______ heart / attack
14. ______ forest / mountain
15. ______ ice / field
16. ______ weather / wet
17. ______ hiking / gear
18. ______ water / fall
19. ______ guide / book
20. ______ national / park
Articles

***Note:

There are so many rules about articles that it is easier just to get used to them by practicing than to learn all the rules.

General rules

‘A’ and ‘an’ are used to show that the noun after it is one of a group.

Examples:

=> Panglima Awang was an explorer. (He was one of all the explorers in history.)

=> Yusoff is a student. (He is one of all the students in the world.)

=> There is an apple in the refrigerator. (This is one of all the apples.)

‘The’ is used to show that the noun is one special, particular, specific noun or nouns.

Examples:

=> John and William Wills were the first explorers to cross Australia

=> Azali is the best student in the class.

=> There is an apple in the refrigerator. (We know that we are talking about the refrigerator in our kitchen.)

Some geographical locations include ‘the’ in the name

Examples:

=> certain countries: the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom

=> major points on the earth: the North Pole, the equator

=> plurals of islands, lakes, and mountains: the Canary Islands, the Great Lakes, the Himalayas

=> oceans, seas, rivers, canals, and deserts: the Pacific Ocean, the Mississippi River, the Suez Canal, the Sahara Desert
Sample exercises:

Put the right article in each blank, if necessary.

1. Telecommunications is _______ huge business.

2. _______ reporter who wrote this article is _______ friend of mine.

3. _______ farewell gathering is going to be held at _______ Mandarin Oriental
   Hotel, Kuala Lumpur.

4. Make a left turn and his office ‘Time Engineering’ is _______ one on your left.

5. Would you like to have _______ ice cream pudding for your dessert?

6. _______ criminal pleaded for _______ insanity plea in court.

7. Both of us found _______ strange path which stretched for _______ miles
   along the beach.

8. This type of _______ killer ants can only be found in _______ Gobi Desert.

9. _______ orange and _______ black bird is resting on _______ royal palm
   tree.

10. My observation indicated that _______ couple is serious about getting married, no
    matter what the circumstances will be.

Now I am sure you get them right by now.

Are your answers all correct?

If so, well and good.

**Practice makes perfect!!!**
Prepositions

***Note:

Prepositions are small words that show time, direction, and many other functions.

We are going to Singapore on Monday. We will go by his private jet.

Prepositions are usually single words, but there are some prepositions that have more than one word:

Both of us ran in between the thorny bushes to escape from the chasing bodyguards.

Some prepositions tell us where something is.

Wisma Time is opposite the RHB Bank. There is a garden on the roof of Wisma Time.

Some prepositions tell us where someone or something is moving to.

Hand in hand we walked along the street past the park. We really enjoyed ourselves!

Prepositions too show specific time, non-specific time or a duration.

1. He confessed his love on New Year’s eve.
2. By midnight Ali went to bed.
3. We were in Canada for thirty days.
Prepositions are very difficult to learn to use because there are very few rules that tell us which preposition to use.

One way of learning which preposition to use, is by reading and listening to a lot of English.

How about some practice?

Exercise 1

Look in your dictionary. Find the prepositions that follow these nouns. There may be more than one preposition that can follow the noun.

1. regard
2. date
3. crime
4. taste
5. reference
6. hunger
7. solution
8. relevance
9. sympathy
10. correspondence

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks below with the correct prepositions. You may refer to the dictionary.

Mrs. Azlan Arshad is a grumpy house owner. She is replying 1. _____ a tenant who has asked for a reduction 2. _____ the house rent.

Dear Mr Joe,

I have received a request 3. _____ a reduction 4. _____ the house rent this month. I must insist 5. _____ receiving the full amount due 6. _____ me. You may think differently 7. _____ mine, but I am the one who has to pay 8. _____ the bank. I do not approve 9. _____ your life-style, although I do not intend to interfere 10. _____ the way you and your wife live. Please be careful or I will throw your family out!

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Azlan Arshad nee Jamiah
Connecting words

***Note:

It is also called sentence connectors. Some examples of sentence connectors are:

- although
- though
- even though
- even if
- despite
- in spite of
- but
- as
- such
- and
- or
- different from
- more / less ... than
- between ... and
- from ... to
- ..... to / until
- either ... or
- neither ... nor
- as ... as
- so ... that
- both ... and
- too ... to
- too ... for
- not only ... but
- the same as
- whether

They are all used to express a contrast between two ideas. But they are not used in the same way.

1. Although / even though is used to join two real, but contrasting facts:

   Ell played the rugby match although he was feeling sick.
   Ell played the rugby match even though he was feeling sick.

2. Even if has a slightly different meaning. It joins two ideas to describe a situation which is not real but simply possible:

   Tajuddin will play next Saturday even if he has a broken leg.

   Usually the idea introduced by even if is an extreme, and unlikely, possibility:

   I would never marry you even if you gave me a million dollars.
   Even if I live to be 100 I shall never forget your kindness.

3. Whether must be used instead of although or even if when it introduces two opposite possibilities:

   We see advertisements everywhere, whether we are at home watching TV or outside walking around town.

   Whether he is accepted for the executive course or not, Mohammad still wants to change his job.
Other examples worth considering are as follows:

1. **Despite** his great age, he is still strong.

2. **As** this is your first visit to the city, I will show you around.

3. I am your lecturer. **As such** I expect you to work hard for my course.

4. I think Halim Saad is **as crazy** as you are.

5. We are not using **the same** reference text as the other courses.

6. Qiddin goes to a private school **and** he enjoys it very much.

7. She went home tired **but** happy.

8. Are you coming along with me **or** not?

9. A volcano is **different from** a normal mountain.

10. Tan Sri has **more** money **than** sense.

11. It was **so hot** that my slippers melted.

12. They hiked **from** Lancaster City **to** The Great Lakes.

13. My boutique is open **from** 10 a.m. **until** 10 p.m.

14. **Between** now and the afternoon I shall be waiting for you at home.

15. This holidays I will **either** go to California **or** Florida.

16. **Neither** my brothers nor my sisters were in my mother’s estate will.

17. **Both** Singapore and Penang have large ports.

18. It is **too hot** to sleep tonight.

19. Your questions are making it **too difficult for** me.

20. He is **not only** handsome, **but** very intelligent.

Now that you have been fed with many examples, you must be an expert by now....
Synonyms – Words of similar meaning

*** Note:

To improve one’s written and spoken English, one must improve one’s vocabulary. The study of words includes new words, meaning of words and, particularly, the usage of words in as many ways as possible. In examinations, candidates are often asked to give another word of similar meaning for words given or taken from comprehension passages.

Sometimes a word may have many synonyms. The student is advised to give a word for another word without changing the sense of the sentence, and in the same part of speech. that is verb for verb, adjective for adjective, noun for noun.

Examples:

1. The lieutenant told his soldiers to halt (stop)
2. The boy was reprimanded for his bad behaviour. (scolded)
3. The flood will damage the goods in the storehouse. (spoil)
4. Do not forsake me when I am in trouble, please. (desert)
5. She attempted to deceive me many times before this. (tried)

With the help of your dictionary, please try the exercises below.

Exercises:

Find words similar in meaning to the ones given in bold.

1. We must always try to master our difficulties.
2. His courage in business was much admired.
3. She was not allowed to attend parties in the evening.
4. The fishermen’s boat capsized in the storm.
5. Her answer was rather rude.
6. Public parks play a big role for city dwellers.
7. Tan Sri Halim closed his speech by proposing a toast to the guest of honour.
8. Both of us came across strange plants and animals in the valley.
9. The principal exports of Malaysia are still agriculture products.
10. Aliza has a taste for costly materials.
11. For my birthday present, he has given me a genuine precious stone pendant.
12. My favourite past time is to roam the countryside.
13. In his haste Ali left his wallet at home.
14. We watched a very boring movie last night.
15. I own a very quiet place in Janda Baik and it is good for a get away.

Next, why don’t you try this exercise in the text? Try not to refer to the dictionary.
Antonyms – Words of opposite meaning

***Note:

Almost every word in common use has an opposite.

Examples:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Antonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. primitive</td>
<td>1. modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. reduce</td>
<td>2. increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. downfall</td>
<td>3. victory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. opponent</td>
<td>4. ally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. trustworthy</td>
<td>5. dishonest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. slender</td>
<td>6. fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. stingy</td>
<td>7. generous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. clever</td>
<td>8. stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. wealth</td>
<td>9. poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. end</td>
<td>10. start</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples in sentences form:

1. He was proud of his son’s success but she was ashamed of her daughter’s failure.

   He =⇒ she
   proud =⇒ ashamed
   son =⇒ daughter
   success =⇒ failure

2. The film was boring at the beginning but exciting towards the end.

   boring =⇒ exciting
   beginning =⇒ end

3. His manners are rough, not at all refined.

   rough =⇒ refined

4. The innocent often have to suffer for the guilty.

   innocent =⇒ guilty
1. Now find antonyms for the following:
   a) friend
   b) remember
   c) sweet
   d) cruelty
   e) passive
   f) poverty
   g) attractive
   h) freeze
   i) capture
   j) artificial

2. Find words opposite in meaning to the ones given in bold. You may use the dictionary as reference.
   a) Most men have more vices than __________.
   b) We advanced in victory while the enemy __________ in __________.
   c) A wife has to love her husband in sickness and in __________.
   d) For poorer or __________ till death do us part.
   e) Many incidents have proved that fact is stranger than __________.
   f) We admired her for her knowledge but __________ him for his __________.
   g) The husband's shopping habits were economical but the wife's were __________.
   h) My model boat floats while his __________ in the water.
   i) The increase in production costs brought about a __________ the workers' salaries.
   j) Lokman's orchids bloomed while Yusoff's __________.
   k) Prices will go up when the supply cannot meet the __________.
   l) Most men are generous while most women are __________.
   m) That plot of ground is barren but his plot is __________.
   n) Voluntary service is more effective than __________.
   o) She is reckless, not at all __________ in her work.
   p) The friendly explorer came across a tribe of __________ natives.
   q) Maria was willing to come along but Nani was __________.
   r) Some change for the better, others for the __________.
   s) This material is too fine for our purpose but that on the other hand is too __________.
   t) One soldier proved his courage, while the other his __________.

3. Do this exercise yourself without referring to the dictionary.
Tenses

Look at the chart below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIMPLE PRESENT</th>
<th>SIMPLE PAST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I read a book every week.</td>
<td>I read a book last week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She sells roses.</td>
<td>She sold roses last year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</th>
<th>PAST CONTINUOUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am reading a book.</td>
<td>I was reading a book when he came in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is selling roses nowadays.</td>
<td>She was selling roses when it rained.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT PERFECT</th>
<th>PAST PERFECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have read the latest book.</td>
<td>When I had read the book, I went out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She has sold many roses.</td>
<td>After she had sold the roses, she went for dinner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS</th>
<th>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have been reading the book for months.</td>
<td>I said that I have been reading the book for months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She has been selling roses for years.</td>
<td>She told me that she had been selling roses for years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercises

A. Choose the right answer by underlining the best options given.

1. She (began, begun) to look for the pen which she had (gave, given) to her sister.
2. The elephant was (drove, driven) into a narrow alley where it was (slew, slain).
3. The bell (rang, rung) after I had (wrote, written) the letter.
4. The nest had been (blown, blew) by the wind to the ground.
5. Cloth is (wove, woven) from wool.
6. The tree had (fell, fallen) across the road and many of its branches were (broke, broken).
7. We (drank, drunk) our coffee before we went to bed.
8. The coat had been well (wore, worn) and the cloth had (shrunk, shrank).
9. My picture was (drawn, drew) by a famous artist from England.
10. He had (gave, given) me a ring before he got transferred.

B Write the past tense of the following words:

→ catch → creep → dig → speak → eat → choose → bite → say

C Write the present tense of the following words:

→ hidden → frozen → sold → lost → spoken → ate → beaten

D. Write the correct words in the blanks:

1. The girl was (dream) ______ about new dresses.
2. She (see) ______ her cousin yesterday.
3. He had (go) ______ to the village.
4. The old lady (fall) ______ asleep in her seat.
5. I was (awake) ______ by the noise.
Irregular Verbs

Some verbs are irregular

Examples:

⇒ be is
⇒ have has
⇒ do does

Try to do this:

Write the correct past tense forms for the verbs in the following paragraph. Eleven of the verbs are regular and five of the verbs are irregular.

Raja Sarong

Raja Sarong (be) was a great ruler in India in the fifteenth century. He accomplish ____________ many things for his people. First of all, he (start) ____________ a new, easier writing system for Indians. Many years ago Indian writing (use) picture characters. It (have) ____________ thousands of picture words, and it (be) ____________ very hard to learn. In 1443, however, Raja Sarong the Great (ask) ____________ Indian scholars to invent a new Indian alphabet. He (want) ____________ an easier system for his people to learn and use. Out of these efforts, Indians (develop) ____________ a new writing system. This system (permit) ____________ the common people to get an education. But Raja Sarong (accomplish) ____________ a lot more than this. He (study) ____________ the sciences. While he (be) ____________ king, Indians, (invent) ____________ the sundial and a water clock. They also (make) ____________ maps of the solar system. They even (invent) ____________ ways to measure daily rainfall and to write and read music. The world certainly benefited from the efforts of this great king.
Irregular Plural Nouns

*** Note:

English has many irregular plural nouns.

Examples:

-woman ➔ women
-child ➔ children
-mouse ➔ mice

Relevant Information: People

Points to keep in mind about the noun 'people'

1. It's an irregular plural. It has no "s" ending.
2. The singular is "person".

Examples:

People try to avoid loneliness.

A person who is lonely yearns for a friend.

Exercise  People

Edit the following sentences.

1. The one people I can count on is my brother.
2. The peoples in my family all love children.
3. The people in my neighbourhood is unhappy about the local air pollution.
4. My sister is a salesperson and loves to talk to peoples.
5. I really enjoy people who is open and honest.
More exercises for you to practice on:

The following paragraph is from Naguib Mahfouz’s *Wedding Song*. It includes several irregular plural nouns. Please identify and then underline them.

**Loneliness**

Loneliness and the old house were the two companions of my childhood. I knew it inside out, the big arched portals, the door with its small hinged panes of red, blue, and brown stained glass, the reception-room window with its iron bars, the upstairs and downstairs rooms with their high ceilings and painted wooden rafters, their floors covered with Mararany tiles, the old, shabby couches, mattresses, mats, and carpets, the undaunted tribes of mice, cockroaches, and wall lizards, the roof, crisscrossed with clotheslines like streetcar and trolley-bus wires, overlooking other roofs that on summer evenings were crowded with women and children. I roamed around the house alone, my voice echoing from its corners as I repeated my lessons, reciting a poem, did a part from some play, or sang. Looking down in the narrow street for what might have been hours at a time, following the flow of people, I’d yearn for a friend to play with.

What’s your score like? I am sure you have done well . . . . nothing should go wrong if you were to refer to the given notes above. **Good !!!**

Have fun !!! ...
Different Uses Of Words

*** Note:

1. The English language is a very old one. It has changed a lot since its beginning.
2. Words change in meaning and usage according to the times.
3. There are many foreign words in the English language.
4. The correct meaning of words can only be obtained in context, that is, according to the sense in the expression or sentences.
5. Words change in meaning:
   (a) as used in the different parts of speech.
   (b) as used in their literal sense.
   (c) as used in their figurative sense.

Examples: The word wind has many meanings.

1. The strong wind blows away the sheets of paper on the table.
   = a gust of moving air.
   (used as a noun)

2. The organ is a wind instrument.
   = using the principle of moving air.
   (used as an adjective)

3. She has forgotten again to wind the clock.
   = coil or turn the spiral springs.
   (used as a verb)

4. The roads wind narrowly through green meadows and valleys.
   = go in crooked course or meander.
   (used as a verb)

5. We were practically out of wind when we got to the top of the hill.
   = breathless
   (used figuratively)

*** In giving the meaning of words or expressions, remember to keep to the same tense, same number or same part of speech.
Exercise:

Explain the difference in meaning between the sentences in each series:

(a) The Chinese ward off evil spirits by firing crackers.

The medical student has followed the doctor into the ward.

His ward has got himself into trouble again.

(b) A pack of wolves attacked the injured hunter.

I will help you pack up your things.

The pack is too heavy for you to carry alone.

(c) The seal on this letter is broken

The seal in the zoo has suddenly died.

I will seal up the hole with cement.

(d) Who is going to ring the bell afterwards?

Manja has lost her diamond ring.

Give me a ring when you are free this evening.

(e) The condition of the accident victim is serious.

I will only help you on one condition.

He is a man of humble condition.

If you cannot manage to get the correct answer, look up the answers in the dictionary. Otherwise…….Congratulations !!!
Word Usage

Remember this and learn them by heart!

Words confused and misused.

1. accept ➔ to take
   I accept your gift.

except ➔ leaving out; not counting
   Everyone, except Jane, was there.

2. already ➔ by this time
   They are already here.

all ready ➔ prepared
   They are all ready to leave.

3. always ➔ all the time
   She is always late for appointments.

tall ways ➔ every way
   We tested the machine in all ways.

4. cheque ➔ written order of payment equivalent to money.
   Please cash this cheque for me.

check ➔ to examine
   Please check the goods before storage.

5. weather ➔ atmospheric conditions at a place and time.
   The weather is really hot today.

whether ➔ if
   Please see whether Ali is waiting for me in the room.

Once again practice makes perfect !!!
Do these exercises below:

1. Make sentences to show the difference in meaning between the words in each pair. Choose only five (5):
   (a) sometimes; some time
   (b) everyone; every one
   (c) all together; altogether
   (d) time; times
   (e) despite; in spite of
   (f) through; thorough
   (g) all ready; already

2. Compose sentences to show the difference in meaning between the words in each pair. Choose only five (5):
   (a) compliment; complement
   (b) passed; past
   (c) canvas; canvass
   (d) literary; literally
   (e) bale; bale
   (f) economic; economical
   (g) principle; principal
   (h) council; counsel
   (i) vain; vein
   (j) suit; soot

3. Underline the correct answer:
   1. The cattle are grazing / glazing in the field.
   2. Ally is keeping a dairy / diary to record his activities.
   3. I cannot bare / bear this pain any longer.
   4. The head boy who is a prefect / perfect scored 12 As in his examination.
   5. The window pains / panes have to be shut during the storm.
Learning New Words in Categories and Phrases

*** Note:

One way to learn new vocabulary is to figure out the meaning from context. You can also build your vocabulary more systematically by learning words in meaning categories and in phrases (groups of words that belong together).

Exercises

In each of the following groups, one word does not belong. Underline the word. To explain your answer, describe the category of the other words. The first one is done as an example.

Example: 1. The word fast does not belong. The other three words describe kinds of weather.

1. hot cold fast wet
2. sick tired depressed prepared
3. rest enjoy throw relax
4. lake river bay geyser
5. park acre forest field

Follow the instructions for each of the following items:

1. Circle the kinds of weather

wind attack rain flower snow storm humidity
2. Draw a box around the places
umbrella California hill province Wyoming

3. Put a tick by the living things.
hiking gear trees insects temperature plants wildlife

4. Underline the kinds of scenery.
river waterfall mountains campfire solitude forest

5. Cross out the flowers
cauliflower sunflower okra dandelion morning glory sprouts

Identify the word that does not belong to the group:
1. bee, ant, butterfly
2. pair, once, couple
3. knock, feather, wing
4. females, relatives, ancestors
5. cloud, plateau, mountain
6. pollution, environments, surroundings
7. butter, milk, tea
8. create, damage, destroy
9. hail, snow, trap
10. diet, stick out, cut down

Simple isn’t it ?????
The End

When you reach this page, you are supposed to have finished all the pre-reading, reading, and activities in your module all the sample exercises formulated just for you.

I hope you have been following them diligently and perhaps by now you have shown some marked improvement. What you have to do next is to look into the enrichment exercises after this page as a form of revision.

These enrichment exercises are an overall to what you have been doing prior to this.

BEST OF LUCK !!!
ENRICHMENT

GUIDELINES:

A large vocabulary is important to you so that you can speak and write effectively and correctly and subsequently build your confidence for a successful attempt of your English Language paper.

To develop your vocabulary, you should do the following:

1. Develop the habit of reading regularly.

2. Read a variety of materials such as story books, newspapers and magazines.

3. Choose your reading materials carefully so that you can build a sound vocabulary which will help you in your reading and writing skills.


5. Make a habit of looking up the meanings of new words that you come across in your reading. Then, write each new word in your notebook together with its meaning.

6. Finally, practice using those new words in your speech and writing.

(Please do all these exercises and see how well you fare): →
Exercise 1

Give the opposite of the following words by using the correct prefixes: 'un', 'dis', 'im', and 'in'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Opposite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>willing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sufficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obedient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loyal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sincere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 2

Underline the correct word in the brackets.

1. The headmaster walked (passed / past) the classroom.

2. We left the hall because the show was (bored / boring).

3. He was (fined / find) for driving recklessly.

4. They are going to (rise / raise) the price of sugar again.

5. It is not easy to (paddle / pedal) a boat upstream.

6. If you (practise / practice) harder, I am sure you will be able to beat him.

7. The (weather / whether) today is not suitable for games.

8. The children played games the (hole / whole) day.

9. I saw a (heard / herd) of cattle grazing by the roadside.

10. Can you please (peel / peal) this orange for me?
Exercise 3

Each of the following sentences contains an error. Underline the error. Then write the correct word in the space provided.

1. The whether is hot today. 

2. The principle was angry with the boys. 

3. Make sure that your bicycle breaks are in good order. 

4. The teacher gave us a lot of advise. 

5. My sister won the first price in the contest. 

6. I hope you won’t lose yourself in the crowd. 

7. All the sits were taken up by the passengers. 

8. I need a kilogram of flower to bake cakes. 

9. All of us fill very tired. 

10. That bridge is made of steal.
Exercise 4

Give the plural of the following words.

1. box
2. lorry
3. mouse
4. roof
5. deer
6. postman
7. tooth
8. sheep
9. ox
10. thief
11. child
12. calf
13. goose
14. knife
15. monkey
16. leaf
Exercise 5

Give the opposite of the following words

1. absent
2. entrance
3. win
4. arrive
5. wild
6. rude
7. humble
8. accept
9. asleep
10. broad
11. shallow
12. enemy
13. foolish
14. guilty
15. succeed
16. stingy
Exercise 6

Give one word for each of the following groups of words.

Example: brinjal, cabbage, spinach: vegetables.

1. bed, chair, table: ____________

2. football, hockey, badminton: ____________

3. hens, ducks, turkeys: ____________

4. bee, cockroach, grasshopper: ____________

5. bus, lorry, car: ____________

6. Malaysia, Thailand, Japan: ____________

7. tiger, deer, dog: ____________

8. rose, hibiscus, frangipani: ____________


10. paper, pens, pencils: ____________
Exercise 7

Match the right name with the occupations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>butcher</th>
<th>grocer</th>
<th>plumber</th>
<th>baker</th>
<th>cobbler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>optician</td>
<td>architect</td>
<td>pilot</td>
<td>florist</td>
<td>reporter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. deals in flowers: ____________
2. makes and sells bread: ____________
3. tests eye sights and sells spectacles: ____________
4. sells sundry goods: ____________
5. mends water pipes: ____________
6. flies an aero plane: ____________
7. sells meat: ____________
8. gathers news for a newspaper: ____________
9. designs buildings: ____________
10. repairs shoes: ____________
Exercise 8

Find in List B a synonym for each word in List A. Write the letter in the brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List A</th>
<th>List B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. assemble</td>
<td>a. weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. vacant</td>
<td>b. dear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. wealthy</td>
<td>c. hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. famous</td>
<td>d. quick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. difficult</td>
<td>e. brave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. feeble</td>
<td>f. gather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. expensive</td>
<td>g. rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. conceal</td>
<td>h. well-known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. prompt</td>
<td>i. hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. courageous</td>
<td>j. empty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 9

Fill in the blanks with words from the list below.

- opponent
- session
- aquarium
- rostrum
- recess
- presented
- charitable
- courageously
- spectators
- cheerful

1. The students went to the canteen during ________

2. The lower secondary classes in most schools are in the afternoon ________

3. My brother is often unhappy, but I am ________

4. In the badminton match, I defeated my ________ quite easily

5. The Dean went up to the ________ when the band played the marching music.

6. Thousands of ________ turned up on our Faculty Day.

7. On Teachers’ Day, I ________ my teachers with ‘thank-you’ cards.

8. I keep all my goldfish in a large ________

9. People who are ________ are often kind and generous.

10. Although there was a lot of smoke, the firemen climbed on ________ to save the little girl.
Exercise 10

Complete the sentences with the following expressions.

last event delivers goods directed the traffic are pedestrians
grateful to useful citizens blows his whistle worked as a team
different types sundry goods

1. The players of each side ____________ to defend their goal mouth.

2. I can learn a lot from reading ____________ of books.

3. The ____________ of Quality Day was a variety show.

4. Besides serving customers in the shop, Mr. Acu ____________ to his customers’ homes.

5. Ally was very ____________ the lecturer for being so kind and generous.

6. The policewoman ____________ at the roundabout in Edinburgh Road.

7. The referee ____________ to start and end the game.

8. Many people come to buy ____________ at Mr. Muhammad’s shop.

9. All road users, whether they ____________ or drivers, must obey traffic rules.

10. Our parents also teach us how to become good and ____________.
Exercise 11

Make compound words by joining the words in List A with those of List B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List A</th>
<th>List B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. gate</td>
<td>driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. screw</td>
<td>tale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. day</td>
<td>screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. wind</td>
<td>keeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. business</td>
<td>break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. folk</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fish</td>
<td>monger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. news</td>
<td>ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. door</td>
<td>vendor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. thunder</td>
<td>storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. hard</td>
<td>working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. volley</td>
<td>bell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 12

Choose the best answer.

1. When I opened the rusty door, it ____________
   a. cried      b. creaked     c. shrieked     d. screamed

2. The heavy rain ____________ us from going out.
   a. disturbed  b. prevented   c. controlled  d. extinguished

3. His ____________ behaviour attracted the attention of the security guard.
   a. daring     b. polite      c. humorous   d. strange

4. I called a ____________ to fix the leaking pipe.
   a. plumber    b. carpenter   c. mechanic   d. blacksmith

5. The ____________ student studied for five hours each day.
   a. excited    b. worried     c. diligent   d. punctual

6. After running round the field four times, the boys were all ____________
   a. grateful   b. obedient    c. exhausted  d. courageous

7. The servant was treated so ____________ that she ran away.
   a. cruelly    b. toughly     c. patiently  d. generously

8. The goldfish in the ____________ are all very colourful.
   a. apiary     b. aviary      c. asylum     d. aquarium

9. Jim is so ____________ that he will not listen to any of his friends.
   a. timid      b. impolite    c. generous   d. stubborn

10. My house is ____________ along Jalan Ampang.
    a. fixed      b. rooted      c. established d. situated
Exercise 13

Choose the correct spelling of the words.

1. Let's go to the art __________ in the town hall.
   a. exibion    b. exibion    c. exhibition    d. exibion
2. She __________ with her husband last night.
   a. quarrelled  b. quareld  c. quarrelled  d. quarrelled
3. Daim has become a __________ within five years.
   a. millionair  b. millionaire  c. millionare  d. millionaer
4. The __________ is building more and more flats for the people.
5. Tracy is studying to be a good __________.
   a. musician  b. musican  c. musicien  d. musicin
6. I dropped my __________ in the bus.
   a. handerchief  b. hankerchief  c. handkerchief  d. handker-chief
7. His father is a __________ at the University.
   a. professor  b. professor  c. profesor  d. professer
8. Every __________ customer will receive a prize.
   a. twelfth  b. twelveth  c. twelth  d. twelvth
9. Our dinner __________ will be here soon.
   a. guess  b. guests  c. geusts  d. guessts
10. She borrowed my __________.
    a. umbrela  b. umbrela  c. umbralla  d. umbrellar
Exercise 14

Choose the correct answer

former    formerly    formal    formally

1. We must put on __________ clothes to the dinner this evening.
2. __________ he used to be a very impatient man; now he is calm and cool.
3. The __________ headmaster was a very unkind man.
4. The ministers are discussing the housing problems.

opened    switched on    turned on    started

5. When he __________ the car, we heard an explosion.
6. As we were about to leave, the rain ____________

price    prize    reward    profit

7. James won the first __________ in the essay writing contest.
8. The tourist gave Raja a __________ of ten dollars for finding his wallet.
9. What is the __________ of the tape recorder, please?
10. Our company made a net __________ of twenty million last year.

model    version    edition    pattern

11. Since my car is getting old, I might as well trade it in for a new __________

12. A new __________ of the children's classic, Tom Sawyer, has just been published.
Exercise 15

Fill in the blanks with the right article (a, an, the) where necessary.

1. Mary is ________ intelligent girl.
2. Pygmies are ________ shortest people in ________ world.
3. After ________ dinner, he went for ________ walk.
4. Turn to ________ right.
5. I was born on ________ second day of June.
6. Turn ________ left.
7. Nobody can ever reach ________ sun.
8. Azizul works ________ day and ________ night.
9. He took ________ plane to ________ Brunei.
10. Stay in ________ bed.
11. What is ________ height of that boy?
12. She gave Robert ________ pen.
13. There is ________ haunted house ________ down ________ road.
14. I go to ________ class by ________ car.
15. Listen to ________ beginning of this story.
16. I would like ________ bottle of ketchup for my chicken.
17. He added ________ sugar to his tea.
18. Baby sat on top of ________ toys.
19. I have been to ________ Van Kleef aquarium many times.
20. What ________ excellent play it was!
SELF ASSESSMENT EXERCISES

(An Overview Of All The Units Learnt)
Give the meaning of the underlined words.

Can you guess the correct answers???

1. They pushed against the door, but it was of little help.

2. She sat cuddling her teddy bear.

3. The theory of Evolution said that it was not possible to prove that people evolved from early apes.

4. Ali heaped our weekends with assignments.

5. She ran up the stairs post haste

6. Turn the sound low or you will be punished.

7. Mohammad has a nonconformist approach to love that worried his colleagues.

8. Yazariah, Tenku, and Mat wiped the table top furiously to stop the coffee from going over the sides.

9. Because he has a sedentary job, he seems to be putting on the fat quite easily.

10. My three-bedroom apartment at The Ascott is tastefully furnished and it had cost him 1.5 million.
Circle the meaning of the underlined words.

1. The Prime Minister will be making a statement regarding Tun Daim’s resignation at Putra Jaya this afternoon.
   a. announcement  b. conference  c. confession  d. evaluation

2. The auditors will be assessing the organization’s progress around next week.
   a. body  b. company  c. structure  d. office

3. I cannot give you an immediate reply until I come back from my holidays.
   a. instant  b. quick  c. post haste  d. fast

4. Every now and then a beam of light swings past his French window.
   a. ray  b. sparkle  c. dash  d. energy

5. You should not start work yet in that condition.
   a. situation  b. state  c. regard  d. fit

6. The stepmother was not as sharp and cruel as you have always imagined.
   a. hurt  b. note  c. intense  d. dangerous

7. Joan of Arc was torched at the market square.
   a. burned  b. demolished  c. flashed  d. tormented

8. The kidnapped tycoon reached safety, rugged, half-starved and exhausted.
   a. rugged  b. neat  c. unfazed  d. untidy

9. We deftly ducked the attackers’ blows and that made us win the gold medal.
   a. avoided  b. downwards  c. forced  d. criticized

10. The roadrunner has the ability to remain motionless for hours on end.
    a. unstable  b. unsteady  c. immobile  d. withstanding

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Fill in the blanks with the appropriate connecting words (and, but, or, because).

1. My father is hot-tempered _______ he is not.
2. This faculty is _______ a harmonious place to work in.
3. The leader of the band was angry with me _______ not any more.
4. It is no use fighting now _______ it is too late to do anything.
5. Your loneliness has caused me heartaches _______ sleeplessness.
6. The girls have similar characters _______ they are identical twins.
7. It was forecasted to be a good business dealing _______ it turned out not to be so.
8. Whenever you get upset _______ angry I cannot do anything else for the whole day.
9. Be careful _______ this document is state secret.
10. Either you go to bed now _______ you risk getting a headache the next day.
11. Do you expect me to give a report now _______ what?
12. The King _______ I had a serious discussion before we adjourned for lunch in his private chambers.
13. I will not leave you _______ I love you too much.
14. The leader all _______ disagree with the latest plans.
15. We expressed our gratitude by words _______ deeds.
16. Will I _______ won’t I be paid for my efforts?
17. The government has every reason not to believe you _______ you cannot be trusted.
18. I personally love this fashion _______ Ali did not.
19. What is your idea of a good _______ bad leadership?
20. It seems to me that either you _______ your wife will be asking for the divorce.
Spot the difference.
What is the difference between the sentences in each pair?

1. He is in school.
   He is at school.

2. By the end of the day, he was tired.
   Before the end of the day, he was tired.

3. The apples on the tree are sweet.
   The apples of the tree are sweet.

4. He spoke like a lawyer.
   He spoke as a lawyer.

5. The ball is in the grass.
   The ball is on the grass.

6. This is a list of common errors.
   This is a list with common errors.

7. There is a face in the window.
   There is a crack in the window.

8. The chair is made of wood.
   The chair is made with wood.
Construct short sentences for each of the pairs of words to show the correct usage. Choose any ten.

1. son - sun
2. pane - pain
3. steal - steel
4. road - rode
5. sew - sow
6. sail - sale
7. meat - meet
8. cereal - serial
9. blew - blue
10. knows - nose
11. ate - eight
12. fool - full
13. tide - tied
14. stationary - stationery
15. stake - steak
16. hear - here
17. son - sun
18. plain - plane
19. root - route
20. pair - pear
Underline the correct word.

1. I felt a (pane / pain) in my injured leg.

2. You will have to (wait / weight) a while before you can come in.

3. The carpenter (bored / board) a hole in the plank.

4. I prefer beef (steak / stake) to chicken chop.

5. Let us (hire / higher) a car for the long journey.

6. The wounded man uttered a loud (grown / groan).

7. This book is for (sale / sail).

8. I want to do a (coarse / course) in Business Administration.

9. (Their / There) are five boys in the lecture hall.

10. The (hole / whole) group decided to go home.
Use a suitable singular or plural verb to fill in the blanks.

1. A wide range of European food ________ served in the hotel restaurant.

2. A lot of tourists ________ coming for the holidays.

3. Millions of dollars ________ spent each year to build more low-cost homes for the people.

4. Three-quarters of a watermelon ________ water.

5. A hundred dollars ________ a lot of money for a poor man.

6. The percentage of successful students in the college ________ very high.

7. Ten year in school ________ a short time.

8. There ________ forty staff in the meeting room.

9. Most of the victims in the accident ________ children.

10. Two hours ________ a long time if you have to wait in the hot sun.

11. Some comics ________ not bad at all.

12. There ________ a lot of assignment this weekend.

13. Politics ________ best left to the politicians.

14. The players put up a great performance. All ________ very fit.

15. The people in my neighborhood ________ very rich.

16. The laughter if children ________ always a joy to hear.

17. No news ________ not always good news.

18. The golf links here ________ considered one of the best in the region.

19. They say knowledge ________ power.

20. The scenery here ________ beautiful.
Underline the prefixes and give the meaning to the words.

impassable
danger
supermarket
overcooked
telescope
disappear
incorrect
tricycle
misunderstand
anti-malaria

Underline the suffixes and give the meaning to the words.

teacher
payment
booklet
friendship
motherhood
hopeless
golden
wonderful
childish
troublesome
Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Tambunan, a peaceful valley nestled among the high hills of the Sinsuron Range, bubbled with activities for the last two days as its farming community celebrated the Pesta Kaamatan.

The Pesta Kaamatan or Harvest Festival is the most important festival among the Kadazan/Dusun community. It is celebrated in the farmer’s home, at village level, in the districts and finally by the whole state.

The festival centers around ceremonies dedicated to the rice spirit, Bambarayan. At the family level, food and tapai (a type of fermented rice) are prepared. All the family members join in the celebration.

Seven ears of the rice padi are picked from a choice lot in the padi field and offered as a gift to the rice spirit. The field is then harvested and upon completion of the harvest, the seven ears are cut and taken home, where they are kept in a place of honour.

At the Tambunan celebration, the ceremonies are completed quickly and revelry and dancing take over. Buffalo races, rafting and tapai – drinking competitions are the order of the day.

1. Nestled in paragraph 1 means _____________________.

2. How long was the Pesta Kaamatan celebrated?

3. Who celebrates the Pesta Kaamatan?

4. Ceremonies carried out during the Harvest Festival are _____________________.

5. Tapai is _____________________.

6. How many ears of rice padi are offered to the rice spirit?

7. Where are the ears of padi kept?

8. Revelry in the last paragraph means _____________________.

9. The BEST title for this passage would be

   a. The Rice Spirit  
   b. Kadazan/Dusun Taboos  
   c. Pesta Kaamatan in Tambunan

10. Rafting/Wrestling is NOT part of the Harvest Festival.
Read each paragraph and extract the main idea by underlining the best summary in each case.

Read the following news item.

1. The incidence of dengue affliction has declined this year after an upward trend in recent years. There were 10 dengue deaths in the first half of this year against 25 deaths in the same period last year. The overall improvement was a result of a nationwide anti-dengue campaign ordered by the Cabinet about a year ago after a steep increase in dengue cases. All local authorities must submit fortnightly reports on their anti-dengue drive to the Ministry, which is monitoring the situation closely.

a. The incidence of dengue cases has declined this year.
b. Only 10 deaths were recorded in the first half of this year.
c. The nationwide anti-dengue campaign was a success.
d. Anti-dengue drive must be reported to the Health Ministry.

2. A foreign worker was arrested on Tuesday for tapping into a public telephone line to make free calls to his home country. A police spokesman said that a Telecoms worker was on his rounds when he noticed a man acting suspiciously at a telephone booth. The worker found the man tapping the telephone line and handed him over to the police.

The foreign worker was arrested for

a. destroying a public telephone.
b. vandalizing a public telephone.
c. making illegal telephone calls.
d. stealing coins from a telephone box.

3. A childhood dream finally come true for Ong Beng Heng when he became the first Malaysian world junior squash champion. The 18 year-old lad from Penang created Malaysian squash history when he beat Weal Hatem of Egypt in 60 minutes in the final at the Princeton University yesterday. He is also the first individual winner of a world title at senior or junior level. It was indeed a sweet victory for Beng Hee as it was his third and last appearance in championships as he would be over-aged next year.

In what way did Ong Bee Heng create history?

a. His childhood dream finally come true.
b. He became the first Malaysian world junior squash champion.
c. He beat Weal Hatem of Egypt in squash in 60 minutes.
d. He won the championship in his last appearance.
Underline the main idea from these given paragraphs, if any.

1. When a baby is born he is a bundle of needs which must be satisfied. The psychiatrist, H.S. Sullivan, had divided the needs of the human infant into three main groups. The first of these is the need for the chemicals and the proper temperature to maintain life and growth. The second is the need for sleep. The third, in simple terms, is the need for love. This need is a response to a kind of tension quite different from the tensions of chemical demands. It is what doctors call the tension of anxiety which pertains to the fear of punitive social relationships or the loss of gratifying relationships.

2. Japan consists of a group of islands and hundreds of small ones. The largest and most important island is Honshu, on which the six chief cities are situated. The island Shikoku, is one of the chief rice-growing regions. Kyushu is the most southerly of the large islands. North of Honshu is Hokkaido, which is more thinly populated than the other large islands.

3. Whenever possible, the good listener prepares in advance the speech or lecture he is going to attend. He studies the topic to be discussed and finds out about the speaker and his beliefs. An effective listener, takes specific steps to achieve accurate understanding of the lecture. Furthermore, on arriving at the place where the speech is to be given, he chooses a seat where seeing, hearing, and remaining alert are easy.

4. The good listener, in order to achieve the purpose of acquiring information, is careful to follow specific steps to achieve accurate understanding. First, whenever possible, the good listener prepares in advance for the speech and lecture he is going to attend. He studies the topic to be discussed. Second, on arriving at the place where the speech is to be given, he chooses a seat where seeing, hearing, and remaining alert are easy. Finally, when the speech is over, he reviews what was said and reacts to and evaluates the ideas expressed. Effective listening is an active process in which a listener deliberately takes certain actions to ensure that accurate communication has occurred.

5. Hair is not the only part of the body to which indigenous people attach strange customs to. Many primitive people believe that special care must be taken to prevent the soul from leaving the mouth when one is eating or drinking. Certain natives in the deep wilds, for instance, fear that not only may people’s souls leave while they are eating, but that homeless and unwelcome spirits may take the opportunity to enter their bodies. For this reason, they block their houses while they eat so that the spirits may not stray far from their bodies.
**Word Forms**

Study the table carefully. Fill in the blanks with the correct word forms. Use a word from line 1 in sentence 1, and so on. The dash (-) shows that the word does not have that particular word form. Remember to use the right verb forms and singular or plural nouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>ADVERB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>discuss</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>believe</td>
<td>belief</td>
<td>believable</td>
<td>believably</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. After a long __________, the architects decided to change the design.

2. Mama is a very __________ person. She thinks of others before herself.

3. It is a fact that the __________ of modern society affects family patterns.

4. To watch a baby grow can be a __________ activity.

5. Leonardo da Vinci was a very __________ artist. He was known for his __________.

6. Most people __________ the friendship of people they like.

7. When the English programme coordinator __________ classes, she writes up an __________ report.

8. Ally has become __________ in the club.

9. Can scientists give a clear __________ of what actually happens deep in the ocean?

10. You have to see it for yourself to __________ that it is really true!
Put the right verb forms in these blanks.

1. Did Dato' Azhar ________ the expedition across China? (lead)

2. The tai chi club members ________ for Pangkor Island at 6.30 a.m. (leave)

3. Bedul is ________ about oceans in his final year at university. (study)

4. Diana has ________ a lot of new words by her first birthday. (learn)

5. Please ________ me solve this difficult mathematical problems. (help)

6. Tuan Azami ________ us a lot of assignments everyday. (give)

7. Mansor ________ very late last night. (sleep)

8. The children are excited because they are going to ________ to Europe during the holidays. (travel)

9. She ________ of cancer about two months ago. (die)

10. Where do you think this strange are is ________? (locate)
Irregular Verbs

Find the right verb form given in the blanks.

1. Baby Alisia cried and she ________ her new dress. (tear)

2. It was very cold, so the old woman ________ a fire in the living room fireplace. (light)

3. In some countries, it is the custom to ________ down for a rest in the middle of the day. (lie)

4. Pak Dol’s hand is ________ because he was stung by a bee while working in his garden. (swell)

5. Mak Minah ________ some coffee beans and made coffee. (grind)

6. When the clock ________ twelve, the people shouted “Merdeka” several times. (strike)

7. The little boy was ________ by a bee just now. (sting)

8. The roadrunner ________ out its head in front when it runs. (stick)

9. Colin is a car dealer. He ________ in new and used cars. (deal)

10. In anger, he ________ the club towards the victim’s head. (swing)
Text Completion

Exercise 1

Read the following passage. Then write on each numbered blank the most suitable word from the answers provided.

Paragraph 1: discovery, captive, net, directed, surrounding
Paragraph 2: of, water, it, later, outcry
Paragraph 3: were, habitat, for, indicate, expertise

In early 1999, millions of Malaysians were shocked to learn of the death of five dugongs in Malaysian waters. All were found dead in the waters (1) ______ the Johore Straits. It all started with the (2) _______ of the baby dugong, caught in the fishing (3) _______ of a local fisherman. After being held (4) _______ for about 40 days, the fisherman was (5) _______ to release it back to the sea.

(6) _______ was however found dead 48 hours (7) _______. The baby dugong’s death followed the discovery (8) _______ four more dead adult dugongs in the (9) of Johore. This led to a public (10) _______ for the protection of dugongs. Hence, steps (11) _______ taken by the various authorities to seek foreign (12) _______ for help.

Officials said that if studies (13) _______ that the seas around Johore were dugongs (14) _______, the state would gazette them as protected zones (15) _______ marine parks. This would mean that these areas would be safeguarded from fishermen.
Exercise 2:

Read the passage and choose the best answer from the options given below.

The ability to speak well before a group of people will be a real advantage in life. It is a skill you can \( (1) \) ______ through practice. The more speeches you \( (2) \) ______ the better you will be \( (3) \) ______ face a crowd.

A prepared speech allows you time for \( (4) \) ______ and practice. When you make a speech you are often \( (5) \) ______ your own point of view or you are \( (6) \) ______ some course of action.

There are steps you need to \( (7) \) ______ when preparing a speech. You begin by \( (8) \) ______ a topic that interests you. Gather as \( (9) \) ______ information as you can on the topic \( (10) \) ______ books, magazines, newspaper etc.

Make notes!

1) a. cultivates  b. cultivate  c. cultivated  d. cultivating
2) a. made  b. making  c. makes  d. make
3) a. to  b. too  c. two  d. -
4) a. prepare  b. prepared  c. preparation  d. preparing
5) a. state  b. stating  c. states  d. stated
6) a. encourage  b. encourages  c. encourages  d. encouraged
7) a. take  b. takes  c. took  d. taken
8) a. choose  b. chosen  c. chooses  d. choosing
9) a. many  b. much  c. a lot  d. lots
10) a. form  b. of  c. from  d. after

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Fun With Language

Link Words: Each set of words below can be joined to a common word to form new words. Fill in the correct words.

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>mark</th>
<th>day</th>
<th>place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>birthmark,</td>
<td>birthday,</td>
<td>birthplace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1. wreck | yard | 2. fall | cap |
| shape | | mare |

| 3. some | meal | 4. fire | word |
| sale | | bar |

| 5. wife | keeper | 6. master | worm |
| hold | | leader |

| 7. shine | light | 8. bulb | light |
| set | | back |
Odd One Out

Identify the one that does not belong.

1. yellow --- dark --- green --- orange
2. bridge --- fence --- wall --- hedge
3. course --- test --- fail --- pass
4. incorrect --- mistake --- meaning --- wrong
5. corn --- hay --- bush --- wheat
6. try on --- put on --- get up --- take off
7. road --- way --- path --- field
8. cliff --- pool --- pond --- well
9. speedy --- slow --- swift --- rapid
10. huge --- enormous --- immense --- tiny
11. stadium --- ground --- field --- team
12. steel --- wool --- plastic --- strong
13. Hari Raya --- Deepavali --- Chinese New Year --- new millennium
14. look --- see --- observe --- listen
15. boy --- son --- sister --- parents --- daughter
FOOD FOR THOUGHT

(THE FINAL COUNTDOWN)
Idea 1

Another way to learn new words is learning them by categories or meaning in groups.

Example: lettuce cauliflower broccoli sunflower

The word sunflower does not belong to the category. It is a flower and the rest are vegetables.

Idea 2

Apart from learning new words by categories, learn phrases. A phrase is a group of words that belong together.

Example: adjective + noun = two-year program, dull movie
         verb + noun = attend school, hand report

This means, two or three words are strung together to form meanings.

Idea 3

a. How do you find the meaning of words without referring to the dictionary?
   ➔ By looking at the context clues in which the word is used.

b. How do you use a dictionary quickly?
   ➔ You scan the word according to alphabetical order.

c. How do you learn new words?
   ➔ Learn them in categories and phrases.

d. How do you guess meaning from context?
   ➔ By looking at the explanation, the sentence itself or the sentences that follow.

e. What is a paragraph?
   ➔ It is a group of related sentences that develops the main idea.

f. What is a topic sentence?
   ➔ It is a sentence that says what the whole paragraph is all about. Always remember
that a topic sentence can be located in the first, middle or last sentence.

g. How do you skim?

=⇒ By reading quickly to know what the text is all about?

h. What does summarizing involves?

=⇒ It involves paraphrasing the information in the text by using your own words. You look for the main idea and other important supporting details.

Idea 4

What do you mean by meaning from context?

The meaning of a word or explanation is sometimes in parenthesis ( ), or in the sentence itself or in another sentence that follows.

Example:

1. I am an excellent teacher.
(‘excellent’ means good)

Sometimes a punctuation gives the clue to the meaning.

Example:

In this report, our participants; UPM executive program students, are required to answer the questionnaires.

Who are the participants?

UPM executive program students.

Idea 5

A synonym is a word or phrase with the same or almost the same in meaning with another.

Example:

Sufficient = enough
Conscious = aware
Idea 6

Connecting words are useful for they give you clues to the meaning of a sentence. The connecting word ‘and’ shows a continuity in idea. ‘But’ and ‘or’ signifies a contrast. ‘Because’ provides the reason.

Example:

1. It is a clear and cloudy day so it will be good for a garden picnic.
2. After the picnic we all went home tired but happy.
3. The choice is yours to make. You can either sleep in the bedroom or in the living room.
4. Do you want to know why your name is not in the inheritance? It is because you have never been a good son.

Idea 7

Compound words are words that comprise two or more nouns combined to form new meaning.

Example:

book store, sweet heart, bean pole

It can also be formed by combining a noun and gerund together or vice-versa.

Example:

dining hall, swimming pool, driving range,
bungee jumping, disco dancing, head hunting

Idea 8

Parts of speech — basically there are four parts.

1. Noun ➔ a word used as the name of a person, place or thing. Example: movie, Mary
2. Adjective ➔ a word which tells more about a noun. Example: green, boy, red, car
3. Verb: a word that shows action. Example: write, talk
4. Adverb: a word used to describe more about a verb, adverb or adjective. Example: write quickly, talk softly

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SAMPLE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS
Mid-semester exam questions.

Section A

1. Identify the parts of speech (noun, adjective, verb, adverb etc) of the words underlined below. You may use your dictionary. (5 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts of Speech</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: Ali <strong>played</strong> rugby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Fill in the table with the correct noun, verb, adverb or adjective. (10 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. nature</td>
<td>b. succeeded</td>
<td>c. colourful</td>
<td>d. lovingly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Separate the affixes (prefix and suffix) from these words and write them in the section of the table. If the word does not have a prefix or a suffix, put a dash (-) in the correct column. (10 marks)

Example: anti-establishment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Root word</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-</td>
<td>establish</td>
<td>-ment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section B

Read the following passage and answer the questions. (10 marks)

June 2nd

Dear Margo and Denis,

I want to thank you very much for the lovely dinner party last Saturday evening. Raymond and I had a wonderful time.

The food was delicious! Is it possible to send me the recipe duck the Duck and Banana curry? We really enjoyed it, especially with the pink champagne. Is it expensive to make? I have decided to cook it for my next dinner party.

We also enjoyed meeting your friends Betty and Oswald. We enjoyed hearing about their big house, their car, their dog, their holiday in India and their new dishwasher. It was very interesting. We hope to meet them again one day.

Thank you again. See you soon.

Love

Barbara and Raymond

1. The above can be said to be a/an (formal / informal) letter.
2. Why has Barbara written the letter?
3. Which two questions does she ask Margo?
4. What does Barbara say about her next dinner party?
5. What does she say about Betty and Oswald?
Section C

Sentence completion.
Fill in the blanks with the correct word given. (10 marks)

career, law, position, women, work,
Society, different, received, were, college

150 years ago, the (1) ________ of women in the U.S. society was very (2) ________ from their position today. All that time, (3) ________ were completely subordinate to men. (4) ________ did not encourage woman to have a (5) ________ outside the home. Although they (6) ________ an education at elementary school and college, they (7) ________ not allowed to attend (8) ________ or university. Even when a married woman did (9) ________ outside the home, she could not keep the money she earned. The (10) ________ required her to give the money to her husband!
Section D

Scanning for information (15 marks)
Look at the given source carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuts down forests, prepares fields</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turns the soil</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants seeds and cuttings</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoes and weeds</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathers crops</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carries crops home</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stores crops</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processes food crops</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sells the extra crops</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carries water and fuel</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cares for domestic animals</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunts</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeds and cares for the family</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. What are the two tasks shared equally among the man and women? (2 marks)
   a. 
   b. 

2. What do you understand by the term ‘turns the soil’? (3 marks)

3. According to your knowledge, give three examples of food crops that are planted. (3 marks)
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

4. Who works more hours? (1 mark)

   Why? (2 marks)

5. What are domestic animals? (2 marks)

   Give two examples. (2 marks)
Final exam questions

Section A

Questions 1 – 10
Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

At first sight the planet Mars does not appear very welcoming to any kind of life. It has very little oxygen and water, the temperature at night is below –50 degrees and winds of 100 miles per hour cause severe dust storms. However, the surface of the planet seems to show that water flowed across it at some time in the past, and it is believed that there is enough ice at the poles to cover the planet with water if it melted. Although there is no life on Mars now, some scientists think that there may have been some form of life a long time ago. At that time, the planet had active volcanoes; the atmosphere was thicker and warmer; and there was water. In fact, in some ways Mars may have been similar to Earth, where life exists.

Some people believe that Mars could support life in the future if the right conditions were produced. The first step would be to warm the planet using certain gases which trap the sun’s heat in the planet’s atmosphere. With warmth, water and carbon dioxide simple plants could begin to grow. These plants could slowly make Mars habitable. It is estimated that the whole process might take between 100,000 and 200,000 years. In the mean time, people could begin to live on the planet in special closed environments. They would provide a lot of useful information about conditions on Mars and the problems connected with living there.

1. A suitable title for the text is

a. No life on Mars
b. The possibility of life on Mars
c. A study of the climate of Mars
d. Future conditions on Mars

2. There may have been life on Mars because

a. there is a large amount of water
b. there is no life there now
c. Mars may be able to support life in the future
d. conditions may have been similar on Earth
3. There could be life on Mars in the future if
   a. it supported life in the past
   b. the planet’s volcanoes were active
   c. certain gases are used to cool the planet
   d. the atmosphere can be heated enough to grow simple plants.

4. What is the attitude of the writer?
   a. doubtful    b. indifferent    c. positive    d. negative

5. People may be able to live in Mars
   a. within the next 200,000 years
   b. only 200,000 years from now
   c. as soon as the planet becomes cool enough
   d. only 150,000 years from now.

6. Choose the correct statement
   a. Human life would gradually become possible because of the plants
   b. Any kind of life is suitable
   c. Mars can support life
   d. Mars is like life on earth

   Find the correct meaning of the words from the passage

   a. vision    b. the mixture of gases    c. harsh    d. suitable

7. sight
8. severe
9. atmosphere
10. habitable
Questions 11 – 15
Read the following passage and choose the best answer

Is it a pill or is it a sweet?

You’re not sure?
Well, how can you expect your children to know the difference?
A tablet to you may be a sweet to them.
Every year an alarming number of children are treated for medicine poisoning.
Because medicines aren’t stored safely.
Every year an alarming number of adults are treated for medicine poisoning too.
Because medicines aren’t taken seriously enough.
Always follow this Medicine Code
1. Read carefully the directions on the bottle or packet and follow them exactly – especially for children
2. Always complete a prescribed course of medicine – even if you do feel better. If in doubt, ask your doctor.
3. Tell your doctor of any side effects you may have noticed.
4. Take your own medicine! Don’t lend it to a friend – or borrow his.
5. If you’re advised not to drink, drive or operate a machinery while taking a medicine – don’t
6. If you’re pregnant ask your doctor about any medicines you take.
7. Don’t keep unused prescribed medicines. Return them to the chemist or throw them down the lavatory.
8. Keep all medicines, including aspirin, away from children and store them in one lockable medicine cabinet.

REMEMBER MEDICINES ARE DESIGNED TO DO YOU MORE GOOD THAN HARM

The Health Education Council

11. Unfinished medicines should be ___________________
   a. stored safely in the medicine cabinet.
   b. returned to the chemist or thrown away in the lavatory
   c. taken till finished
   d. passed over to someone who needs them

12. What might happen to children who eats pills by mistake?
   a. consult a doctor if any side effects are noticed
   b. ask your doctor about it first
   c. it might do them more good than harm
Choose the word or phrase which is closest in meaning to the passage

13. treated (line 4)
   a. dealt with   b. bought presents   c. given medical care   d. told about

14. directions (no. 1)
   a. instructions   b. orders   c. warning   d. recipe

15. prescribed (nos. 2 and 7)
   a. ordered   b. requested   c. suggested   d. instructed

Section B

Questions 16 – 25
Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

The word culture has many different meanings. For example, we sometimes say that
people who know about art, music and literature are 16. ________ However, the word
culture has a different 17. ________ for people who study humankind. To them, the
18. ________ culture means all the ways in which a group of people 19. ________
dress, think, and feel. People have to learn the 20. ________ way of their community,
they are not something that the people in the group are born with.

Our own culture 21. ________ very natural to us. We 22. ________ in our own hearts
that the way we 23. ________ things is not the only way to do them. Other 24.
________ cultures often make us laugh or feel disgusted or shocked. It is 25.
________ that different people do the same things in different ways.

16. a. cultures   b. cultured   c. cultural   d. culture
17. a. meaning   b. mean   c. means   d. meant
18. a. words   b. worded   c. word   d. wording
19. a. acts   b. acted   c. acting   d. act
20. a. cultural   b. cultures   c. culture   d. cultured
21. a. seem   b. seemed   c. seems   d. seeming
22. a. feeling   b. feels   c. felt   d. feel
23. a. does   b. do   c. did   d. done
24. a. people's  b. peoples  c. peoples’  d. people
25. a. simples  b. simple  c. simply  d. simpler

Section C

Questions 26 - 30
Choose the best option from a, b, c, or d for the word which has the same meaning as the underlined word.

26. He looked worried. He was sure that he had failed in his business dealings.
   a. relaxed    b. nervous    c. angry    d. hyper

27. Rolex is a world-famous watch brand in Switzerland.
   a. round the world    b. known everywhere    c. know everything    d. famous in Switzerland

28. Romance should come naturally. A computer program can’t lead to true love.
   a. nature    b. love    c. technology    d. friendship

29. Happy people and sad people are opposites.
   a. contrary    b. different    c. against    d. across

30. I was late in getting to the airport, but fortunately for me, the plane was late too.
   a. good chance    b. lucky    c. luckily    d. fortunate

Section D

Questions 31 - 35
Identify the words which does not belong to the group.

31. a. lecturer  b. instructor  c. businessman  d. professor
32. a. easterly  b. north-west  c. south-east  d. west
33. a. kidnapper  b. robber  c. conman  d. banker  
34. a. coffee  b. tea  c. cocoa  d. milk  
35. a. custard  b. jelly  c. coca cola  d. potato chips

Section E

Questions 36 - 40
Shade the best option for the most suitable compound word

36. Let us concentrate on the main problem. The others are only a ________
   a. side kick  b. side issue  c. side light  d. side show

37. We ordered chicken and nuts with vegetables as a ________
   a. side dish  b. side track  c. side swipe  d. side board

38. Why don’t we take a ________. I hate driving in the highway.
   a. side car  b. side long  c. side road  d. side way

39. He makes most of his money selling clothes. Perfume is just a ________
   a. side street  b. side step  c. side burn  d. side line

40. The drug has no serious ________ on the patient.
   a. side glance  b. side walk  c. side effect  d. side on

- THE END -
READING PRACTICE

1. Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Advertising is big business these days. It has also become very important to the businessmen in modern times because of the competition that exists between the producers of the same types of goods. Every producer wants people to buy his goods, which he sells under a special brand name. In order to sell their goods well, the producers advertise their goods. They do this by saying good things about them in the newspapers, posters, and radios and on television. Catchy songs, which are played on the radio and television programmes, advertise the products. The producer employs attractive salesgirls whose job is to give away the samples. They also organize competitions on television — and give away prizes for the winners of these competitions.

Producers of consumer goods spend large sums of money on television advertisements because producers want the customers to think that only their particular products are the best. We usually think so because of the advertisements that say this. We, sometimes do not stop to ask ourselves if the advertisements are giving correct and truthful information.

What do the following words in the passage refer to?

1. their __________________________
2. they __________________________
3. them __________________________
4. this __________________________

5. What are the different ways of advertising mentioned in the passage?
   a) __________________________________
   b) __________________________________
   c) __________________________________
   d) __________________________________

6. Why is advertising so important to the businessmen?

7. Why do producers employ attractive salesgirls?

8. Why do we think that a particular product we buy is the best?
2. Read the following selection. Then do the exercises.

Weather has a powerful effect on people. It influences health, intelligence, and feelings.

In August, it is very hot and wet in the southern part of the United States. Southerners have heart attacks and other kinds of health problems during this month. In the Northeast and the Middle West, it is very hot at some times and very cold at other times. People in these states tend to have heart attacks after the weather changes in February and March.

The weather can also affect intelligence. In a 1938 study by scientists, the IQ scores of a group of undergraduates were very high during a hurricane, but after the storm, their scores were 10% below average. Hurricanes can increase intelligence. Very hot weather, on the other hand, can lower it. Students in many of the United States often do badly on exams in the hot months of July and August.

Weather also has a strong influence on people's feelings. Winter, maybe a bad time for thin people. They usually feel cold during these months. They might feel depressed during cold weather. In hot summer weather, on the other hand, overweight people may feel unhappy. The summer heat may make them feel tired and irritable.

Low air pressure relaxes people. It increases sexual feelings. It also increases forgetfulness. People leave more packages and umbrellas on buses and in stores on low-pressure days. There is a 'perfect weather' for work and health. People feel best at a temperature of about 64 degrees Fahrenheit with 65% humidity.

Are you feeling sick, sad, tired, forgetful, or very intelligent today? The weather may be the cause.

A. Write T (true) or F (false) for the statements below.

1. The weather influences people's health and feelings.  
2. There are the same number of heart attacks in every part of the United States.  
3. Intelligence never changes.  
4. Hot and cold weather affect people in different ways.  
5. Some weather influences are temperature, storms, and air pressure.  
6. There is a perfect kind of weather for people's work and health.  

B. Using your own words, summarize the information above.

C. What is the best title for the passage above?
3. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

People express their personalities in their clothes, cars, and homes. Because we might choose certain foods to "tell" people something about us, our diets can also be an expression of our personalities. For example, some people eat mainly gourmet foods such as caviar and lobster, and they eat only in expensive restaurants (never in cafeterias or snack bars). They might want to show the world that they know about the "better things in life."

Human beings can eat many different kinds of food, but some people choose not to eat meat. Vegetarians have more in common than just their diet. Their personalities might be similar too. For example, vegetarians in the United States and Canada may be creative people, and they might not enjoy competitive sports or jobs. They worry about the health of the world, and they are probably strongly opposed to war.

Some people eat mostly fast food. A study shows that many fast-food eaters have a lot in common with one another, but are very different from vegetarians. They are competitive and good at business. They are usually in a hurry. Many fast-food eaters might not agree with this description of their personalities, but it is a common picture of them.

Some people also believe that people of the same astrological sign have similar food personalities. Arians usually like spicy food, with a lot of onions and pepper. People with the sign of Taurus prefer healthful fruits and vegetables, but they often eat too much. Sagittarians like ethnic foods from many different countries. Aquarians can eat as much meat and fish as they want, but sugar and cholesterol are sometimes a problem for them.

What is your food personality?

1. You are at an amusement park, and you want something to eat. What will you buy?
2. You are in an Italian café. What do you order?
3. What kind of chocolates do you like best?
4. You are in a movie theatre. What will you get for a snack?
5. It’s your birthday, and your friend wants to take you. Where do you want to go?
6. Which do you prefer on most of your sandwiches?
7. You are going to make breakfast on Sunday morning. What do you have in mind?
8. It’s early morning. Which do you take?
   a) Black coffee   b) Orange juice   c) Hot oatmeal
9. What do you like best on your toast?
10. You are out shopping and you are hungry. These are only fast-food places in the area. Which will you choose?
    a) A Japanese noodle place
    b) A pizza place
    c) A hamburger and a chicken place
4. Read the following text and answer the questions that follow.

SMK Taman Permata,  
Jalan Permata 12,  
54300 Melawati,  
Kuala Lumpur.

The Productions Manager,  
New Straits Times, No.32, Jalan Riong,  
53000 Kuala Lumpur.

10 September 200___

Dear Sir,

A Visit to New Straits Times

As the secretary of the English Language Society of my university, I would like to inquire, if it is possible for us to visit your premises in the near future.

2. We are undertaking a project to find out the processes a newspaper undergoes before it appears on the news-stand.  
3. We hear that your office is equipped with the latest machinery. As such, we are interested in looking at how it works.  
4. Our convenient days are on Tuesdays and Thursdays in the afternoon. Please let us know if either of these days and the time is suitable to you as well. The number of persons coming would be around twenty.  
5. We would be grateful if we could be given a thorough tour of your premise. We would also like to take some photographs and make short notes. Is it possible for us to interview some of your known journalists?

Please let us know as soon as possible if we will be able to visit your office. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

( Linda Ghaffar)
1. The above letter is a formal letter of (inquiry / complaint).

2. Another meaning for inquire is ________________________________

3. What is the synonym of ‘premises’ in paragraph 1?

4. What are the reasons for the club to visit The New Straits Times?
   a) ___________________________________________________________
   b) ___________________________________________________________
   c) ___________________________________________________________
   d) ___________________________________________________________

5. The word ‘convenient’ means _________________________________

6. The writer requested the manager to do a few things. What are they?
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

7. Another meaning for a journalist is ____________________________
5. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions.

I have a special rule for travel. Never carry a map. I prefer to ask questions. Sometimes I get lost, but I usually have a good time. I find out about different "styles" of directions every time I ask. "How do I get to the post office?"

Foreign tourists are often confused in Japan because most streets don’t have names. In Japan, people use landmarks in their directions instead of street names. For example, the Japanese will say to travelers, "Go straight down to the corner turn left at the big hotel and go past the fruit market. The post office is across from the bus stop."

People in Los Angeles, California, have no idea of distance on the map. They measure distance in time, not miles. "Oh," they answer, "It’s about five minutes from here."

People in Greece sometimes do not even try to give directions because tourists seldom speak Greek. Instead, a Greek will often say, "Follow me." Then he will lead you through the streets of a city to the post office.

Sometimes a person do not know the answer to your questions. What happens in this situation? A New Yorker might say, "Sorry, I have no idea." But in Yucatan, Mexico, not many people answer, "I don’t know" is impolite. They usually try to give an answer, sometimes a wrong one. A tourist can get lost in Yucatan!!!

One thing will help you everywhere. You might not understand a person’s words but you can probably understand the person’s body language. He or she will usually turn and point. Go in the direction the person points and you may find a post office!

A. Write T (true) or F (false) to the statements below.

1. Travellers can learn about people’s customs by asking directions. ________
2. People in different places give directions the same way. ________
3. People in some places give directions in miles or in time. ________
4. For some people, they show travellers the way. ________
5. People never give wrong directions. ________
6. A person’s body language can help you understand directions. ________

B. Summarise the passage using your own words.
1. Study the chart below and answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doctor</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. checks your eyes and fits you for glasses and contact lens.</td>
<td>1. Dr. Martin Lewis Podiatrist 555-2356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. a skin doctor</td>
<td>2. Dr. Sandy May Gynaecologist 555-9080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. checks and treats your teeth</td>
<td>3. Dr. Peter Rogers Dermatologist 555-2234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. specializes in the human mind and emotions</td>
<td>4. Dr. Mary Ann Waters Psychologist 555-0076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. a foot doctor</td>
<td>5. Dr. Kimberly Jo Dentist 555-6789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. a doctor for women</td>
<td>6. Dr. James Wong Optometrist 555-8855</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Read and match each doctor with a description of what they do.
   
   e.g.  \( f \rightarrow 2 \)

1. a \( \rightarrow \) __________
2. b \( \rightarrow \) __________
3. c \( \rightarrow \) __________
4. d \( \rightarrow \) __________
5. e \( \rightarrow \) __________

B. Your company transferred you to Chicago and you are now looking for a doctor. Using the page from the phone book above, write down the correct phone number.

   **Phone number**

1. You need a new pair of glasses. __________________________
2. You have a toothache. __________________________
3. You are suffering from acne. __________________________
4. You feel nervous and upset. __________________________
5. The feet is hurting you badly. __________________________

***** This is the end of the question paper *****
THE END