



Gratia Christian College
宏恩基督教學院

**Academic Year 2023-24 Semester 1
Examination**

Course Code & Title	: HGE102 English II: Integrated English
Time Allowed	: 2 Hours
Date	: 21 December 2023 (Thursday)
Time	: 2:30 pm – 4:30 pm
Weighting	: 40% of the Overall Marks
Student ID	:

This paper has 6 pages (including this cover page).

1. This paper contains three parts: Part I Reading Comprehension (30 marks), Part II Grammar and Vocabulary (30 marks) and Part III Writing (40 marks).
2. Answer all questions of the paper.
3. Answers to Part I and II should be written in this question paper. Answers to Part III should be written in the answer sheet.

This is a **closed-book** exam.

No materials or aids are allowed during the whole examination. If any unauthorized materials or aids are found on a candidate during the examination, the candidate will be subject to disciplinary action.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

I. Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

1.1 Passage A

Instructions: Read the following passage and then answer the questions below.
(16 marks)

A Favorite Spot – Then and Now

I remember with great joy the orchard surrounding my grandmother's house in Puerto Rico. Her house was a big country house on the top of a little mountain. There was a little dirt road that connected my family's house and the house of my aunt and uncle to my grandmother's house. In the mornings, my cousins and I accompanied my grandmother to pick the fruit from the trees around her house. There were many fruit trees – oranges, grapefruit, limes, guava, tamarind, and mango – and we picked the ripe fruit carefully. My favorite tree was a mango tree because sometimes I would sit in its shade and contemplate the view of nature all around me. Also, when we were playing in the orchard, it was a pleasant sensation to feel the humidity of the land and the dew on the leaves with our bare feet. The sounds of the birds got confused with our joyful noise, and as a result, formed a harmonic melody heard everywhere on the mountain.

Now the orchard is completely changed. Unlike before, it is now empty and ruined. My grandmother is gone and her house has been sold. The road that united all the houses has been cut vertically, isolating the houses. The orchard where we picked so many different fruits is almost bare. Many of the trees have been cut down or have died from lack of water. My mango tree was demolished to build a playhouse. The humidity of the land can no longer be felt; the soil is arid now. When it rains, the water erodes the soil of the mountain, creating ditches and bare places. Even the birds have decreased with time. When once the air was filled with birds' songs, now there is silence. Time has erased my favorite place, but it can never erase my memory of it.

Ruetten, M. K., & Pavlik, C. (2012). *Developing composition skills: Academic writing and grammar* (3rd ed.). HEINLE Cengage Learning.

1. What is the writer's main idea? Write it in a complete sentence. (4 marks)

2. Fill in the following chart. Give the points of contrast that the writer uses. Then list the details that show the change between then and now. The first one is done as an example. (12 marks)

Points of contrast	Then	Now
Dirt road	It connected houses.	It's been cut.
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

1.2 Passage B

Instructions: Read the passage and then answer the questions below. (14 marks)

What Kind of Learners Are You?

My grandfather, who was a lifelong educator, once told me that high schools contained three kinds of learners: pupils, students, and scholars. According to him, the first group is pupils. Pupils are learners who are registered at a school but may or may not attend class. Pupils rarely do assignments. In fact, most pupils place no value on schooling. For them, a school is simply a place to gather with friends. Few pupils graduate. However, some mature and become one of the next group – students. Students attend classes regularly and usually do the work required. However, students often don't do their best work and rarely seem to enjoy learning. They are often concerned with grades, but don't seem to care about education. For example, most students would prefer to take a class that guaranteed an easy A than one that might make them work hard for a B or C. Students graduate – sometimes even near the top of their class, but, in my grandfather's opinion, they never really get much of an education. The last group is scholars. Only a lucky few are in this category. Scholars have a passion for learning. It may be for a particular subject or for learning in general. They usually attend class and often do much more work than is required. In fact, they almost always go beyond the scope of an assignment. In some cases, their passion for knowledge and independent spirit may lead them to disregard what the

teacher has asked for and do something completely different. Scholars graduate – some at the head of the class – some near the bottom. However, scholars truly understand what it means to get an education. So what kind of learner are you – pupil, student or scholar?

Ruetten, M. K., & Pavlik, C. (2012). *Developing composition skills: Academic writing and grammar* (3rd ed.). HEINLE Cengage Learning.

1. Repeating important ideas or using synonyms for them improves the flow of a paragraph. In this paragraph, find two synonyms for the key word “education”. (4 marks)

2. The paragraph classifies high school learners into three categories. What do you think is its principle of classification? (4 marks)

3. So among the three categories explained in the paragraph, what kind of learner were you when you were in secondary school? And what kind of learner are you now? Explain your answer with evidence from your own experience. (6 marks)

II. Grammar and Vocabulary (30 marks)

2.1 Complete each sentence with the correct noun, adjective, or adverb form of the word in parentheses. Use one of these suffixes: **-ment**, **-ion**, **-ive**, **-ing**, or **-ly**. (10 marks, 2 marks each)

1. The CG in that movie made quite an _____ (impress) on me.
2. I think I need to find an art class for my son, since he seems to really enjoy _____ (create) activities.
3. In a highly competitive environment, it is a priority to do things _____ (quick)
4. During the first few days of term at a kindergarten, it is difficult for teachers to focus due to the consistent _____ (scream) in the background.
5. Many parents say that encouraging their children to play sports from a young age is good for their children's physical _____ (develop)

2.2 Look at the underlined word in each sentence. Write **F** if it is an example of formal vocabulary and **I** if it is an example of informal vocabulary. (10 marks, 2 marks each)

1. The weather forecaster on Channel 2 has a very sunny personality.
2. The sportscaster is well-qualified for his job.
3. The newscasters do extensive research before they broadcast a story.
4. The number of commercials during the news hour sometimes bugs me.
5. I would like to enquire about the current charges for advertisements in your paper.

2.3 There are several important guidelines for writing about a process. Match each sentence starter with the correct ending to complete the guidelines. (10 marks, 2

marks each)

- a. steps in the process
- b. difficulties
- c. audience
- d. examples
- e. equipment or materials

1. Be aware of your _____.
2. Give all the necessary _____.
3. Explain or describe the required _____.
4. Warn the reader about possible _____.
5. Give plenty of details and _____.

III. Writing (40 marks)

Write a paragraph of about 250 words to compare and contrast your daily life before entering college and after, what factors have remained the same? What has changed?

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