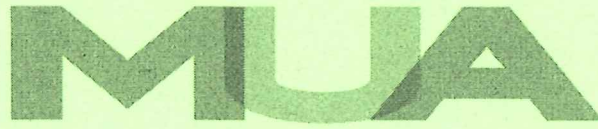


The
Management
University
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

CERTIFICATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
BRIDGING CERTIFICATE

FCC 100 : BASIC ENGLISH

DATE: 2ND APRIL 2025

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **FOUR** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **10 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

LANGUAGE AND EVOLUTION

In trying to understand the development of language, scholars have debated on the role played by the vocal tract and the ear. They suggested that “non-human” primates lack the physical apparatus that is necessary to produce the range of human speech. The human teeth which are upright, not slanting outwards like those of apes and they are roughly even in height. This is very useful in making sounds like *f*, *v* and *th*. We really do not need this kind of arrangement for eating, because other animals also eat despite the fact that their teeth are not arranged like ours.

The human lips are much more flexible than the lips of other primates. The flexibility of the lips makes it possible for us to produce sounds like *p*, *b* and *w*.

The human larynx or the voice box differs significantly in position from of monkeys. It is believed that in the course of human physical development, especially when humans acquired an upright posture, the head moved forward and the larynx moved lower. This created a longer cavity called the pharynx above the vocal cords, which can act as the resonator for any sounds produced through the larynx.

Unfortunately, the position of the larynx makes it much more possible for us to choke on pieces of food. Monkeys on the other hand, although they do not have the capacity to produce sounds, are unlikely to choke on food or to have problems of food getting stuck in the windpipe.

The linguist, Phillip Lieberman links the development of language with the evolutionary development of speech production and perception apparatus and subsequently the development of language. This development would be accompanied by changes in the brain and the nervous system toward greater complexity.

Required:

- a) One important technique that has been developed for effective reading and comprehension is summed up as **SQ3R**. Explain (10 marks)
- b) Note taking is an integral part of reading, listening as well as during revision or study. Describe how you would take notes from the above case study (10 marks)
- c) Summarize the above case study in note form (10 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a. Identify the parts of speech in the following sentence (4 marks)

The slow tortoise ran smoothly across the park

- b. Construct two sentences each showing (6 marks)

SV

SVO

SVC

QUESTION THREE

- a) There is a great distinction between hearing and listening. Justify (4 marks)
- b) Outline six importance of listening in our daily lives (6 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Describe the function of an adjective (2 marks)
- b) Construct a sentence to show the order of adjectives (8 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Reading aloud takes at least twice as long as reading silently yet it is not effective. State any other five common poor reading habits **(5marks)**
- b) Discuss five benefits of reading to the reader **(5marks)**

QUESTION SIX

Providing an example each, distinguish the following

- i. Count and Mass Nouns **(5 marks)**
- ii. Common and Proper Nouns **(5 marks)**