

**PTE ENGLISH
PAPER 1
MOCK 2019**

2 Hours 30 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- *In Section A, Question **One** is compulsory.*
- *Answer **all** questions in section **B, C and D.***

For Examiner's Use Only

Section	Question	Maximum Score	Candidate's Score
A	1	20	
	2	20	
B	3	20	
C	4	20	
D	5	20	
		TOTAL SCORE	

SECTION A: COMPOSITION (40 marks)

Answer TWO questions in this section A. Question 1 is compulsory. In Question 2, select one of the options given.

1. You are the secretary of the Debating Club in your college. The club has just held its meeting this term. The patron of the club and ten of the members attended. One member informed you about his whereabouts. During the meeting, the issue of holding a debate with a nearby college was revisited. Members discussed the club's financial status and the annual outing. Write the minutes of the meeting.
(20 marks)
2. Choose **one** of the following topics and write a composition of about **350** words on it.

EITHER

*(a) Write a story ending with the following words: **I decided enough was enough.***

(20 marks)

OR

(b) Write a composition explaining how college students can keep off bad habits.

(20 marks)

SECTION B: Comprehension (20 marks)

3. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The man of principle is the man who knows what he is about in his world. He does not allow himself to be dictated to by other people's opinions or by the circumstances of the times. Doing things because other people are doing them is not part of his philosophy. And that is why when others fail, he stands.

He has set his face, his heart and intellect to do what is right, in private and in public, and he is determined not to be persuaded to do otherwise. He knows the subtleties of life, one of which he says, "There are many ways of killing a rat" and that the end justifies the means.

The principled man does not believe in those beliefs that hold no water. He knows for sure that there cannot be a right way of doing a wrong thing.

He has said that at the end of the day when he gratefully rests upon his bed he should have nothing to regret for his conduct or misconduct in the day. In fact, nothing democratizes him as much as a nagging conscience.

He would sooner hold by the horns the bulls he comes across in life than dabble in that behavior and habits that erode man's conscience.

It puzzles the man of principles that loose life thrives in the land and that some men actually exist without rules to go by. "A man must have a backbone (that is principles)." He contends, "or how is he to hold his head up?" He got that quote from C. S. Spurgeon, the author and preacher.

But he adds his own, "trying to get an empty bag stand is like trying to fetch water with a basket." You fail as many times as you try.

He has faced the scorn of men, been rejected and branded an imposter who knows all. But he argues that if you try to please everybody in this world, you will end up pleasing nobody for the very people who seek the favours of men pleasers also hate their hypocrisy.

The man of principle went to the office one day to seek a note from his boss requesting him to see him immediately. He went. But what his boss told him amazed and rather dazed him. "Have you seen those invoices on the table?"

He nodded. “Good,” the boss continued, “I want you to sign here that the supplier has supplied the items on the invoice”.

The principled man studied the papers for some time and then looked up. “Where are the items he supplied, sir?” “That’s why I called,” said the unwary boss. “If you sign those papers, you could walk out of the office today with a brand new car as a gift”.

No principled man can afford to be ignorant. He understood more than what his boss was asking him to do. He looked for a principle from his system to combat the crookedness of his boss’s request.

He got one which said, “Fear no man.” It looked to him that fearing fellow men has led to the propaganda of evil that he would not like to be part of. He refused to fear his boss at this time, so he refused to sell his signature.

When he refused the offer he knew he was losing his job. “Fine”, said the principled man with tears of pain. “I will not be water or chameleon”.

Poor water! It takes the shape of the container that it fills. Poor chameleon! It takes on the colour of its immediate environment wherever it goes.

The principled man is none of those. He stands firm by his principles, knowing that his type are nation builders.

QUESTIONS

- a) Who is a man of principle?. (2 marks)
- b) Give the philosophy of a principled man. (3 marks)
- c) Explain what happens when one tries to please everybody in this world. (3 marks)
- d) Explain the behavior of the boss of the principled man. (3 marks)
- e) What gift was to be given to the principled man and did he agree to take it? (3 marks)
- f) Explain the meaning of the following phrases:
 - (i) There are many ways of killing a rat. (2 marks)
 - (ii) The end justifies the means. (2 marks)
 - (iii) principle (2 marks)

SECTION C: Summary (20 marks)

4. Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow:

If it is true that to argue persuasively you need to be in dialogue with other people, then summarizing their arguments is central to your writing. Because writers who make strong claims need to map those claims relative to the ones made by other people, it is important to know how to summarize effectively what those other people say. (We are using the word “summarize” here to refer to any information from others that you present in your own words, including that which you paraphrase).

Many writers shy away from summarizing - perhaps because they don't want to take the trouble to go back to the text in question and wrestle with what it says, or because they fear that devoting too much time to other people's ideas will take away from their own. When assigned to write a response to a piece of writing, such writers might offer their own views on the topic while hardly mentioning what the other author argues or says. At the opposite extreme are those who do nothing but summarize. Lacking confidence, perhaps, in their own ideas, these writers so overload their texts with summaries of others' ideas that their own voice gets lost. And since these summaries are not animated by the writer's own views, they often read like things that X thinks or Y says – with no clear focus.

As a general rule, a good summary requires balancing what the original author is saying with the writer's own opinions. A summary, however, must at once be true to what the original author says while at the same time reinforcing or strengthening your own opinion. In other words, you use a summary of other people's ideas to prop up your own. Striking this delicate balance can be tricky, since it means facing two ways at once: both outward (toward the author being summarized) and inward (toward yourself). Ultimately, it means being respectful of others and at the same time using their views to enrich your own.

(“The Art of Summarizing” in They Say I Say: The Moves That Matter in Academic Writing by Gerald Graff and Cathy Birkenstein. New York: W. W. Norton and Company. 2006)

- (a) In about 75 words, **summarize** what the author says about those who shy away from summarizing and those who only summarize. **(12 marks)**
- (b) **Make notes** on what the author views as a good summary **(8 marks)**

SECTION D: GRAMMAR AND LANGUAGE USE (20 marks)

5. (a) *Below is part of a composition written by a pupil. Underline all the mistakes of language, spelling and punctuation. Above each mistake, write the correction where necessary. An example has been given. Half a mark will be deducted for each miscorrection. (10 marks)*

woke

I wake up and found that I was lying in the floor. My mother was not in the house. i started crying because I was filling pain all over my body. Just then I had a sound from the kichen. All over sudden their was aloud explotion. I covered my ears with my ands, fearing for the worst.

(b) *Complete the passage below by filling in each blank space with the appropriate word chosen from those given in brackets. (5 marks)*

The weekend _____ (have been/had been) extremely busy for me. It was not surprising therefore, that I overslept on Monday morning. Mum's numerous attempts to wake me up _____ (with/on) time didn't work. But I really had _____ (some/no) regrets. My _____ (fine/best) friends had visited me on Saturday and they had agreed to _____ (postpone/prolong) their stay until Sunday evening after a little persuasion.

(c) *Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Be careful not to alter the intended meaning. (5 marks)*

- i) It is twenty years since I joined this college. (Rewrite to end...ago)
Sophie is a very clever girl because she passes all her examinations.
(Rewrite using 'such')
- ii) The police came so quickly that they caught the thief.
(Rewrite using 'enough')
- iii) One day you will be sorry to miss this opportunity.
(Rewrite using 'regret'. Do not use: ...regret that...)
- iv) I did not have enough courage to blow the whistle until the robbers had left.
(Rewrite beginning: Not until ...)

END