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**CT-23024**

**BCIT SECTION A**

**Question**

Read the passage carefully and highlight the metadiscourse markers, discourse markers, and connecting devices.  
Copy the sentence where they have been used and then paraphrase in your own words, keeping the same sense intact.

**A**  Open your eyes in sea water and it is difficult to see much more than a murky, bleary green colour. Sounds, too, are garbled and difficult to comprehend. Without specialised equipment humans would be lost in these deep sea habitats, so how do fish make it seem so easy? Much of this is due to a biological phenomenon known as electroreception – the ability to perceive and act upon electrical stimuli as part of the overall senses. This ability is only found in aquatic or amphibious species because water is an efficient conductor of electricity.

**Answer**

**Marker:** so (connecting device)

**Paraphrased:** With a lack of specialized tools, it’s impossible for humans to navigate through the deep seas, which makes you question – how do the sea creatures, such as the fishes, do it so seamlessly and effortlessly?

**B**  Electroreception comes in two variants. While all animals (including humans) generate electric signals, because they are emitted by the nervous system, some animals have the ability – known as passive electroreception – to receive and decode electric signals generated by other animals in order to sense their location.

**Answer**

**Marker:** The ability to, While, Because, In order to

**Paraphrased:** This is widely known to occour because of a process known as electroreception – that can help enable creatures to detect and respond to electrical signals as part of their sensory system.

**C**  Other creatures can go further still, however. Animals with active electroreception possess bodily organs that generate special electric signals on cue. These can be used for mating signals and territorial displays as well as locating objects in the water. Active electroreceptors can differentiate between the various resistances that their electrical currents encounter. This can help them identify whether another creature is prey, predator or something that is best left alone. Active electroreception has a range of about one body length – usually just enough to give its host time to get out of the way or go in for the kill.

**Answer**

**Marker:** However, Whether

**Paraphrased:** Nevertheless, the species with active electroreception have specialized organs which can actively help them produce unique electric signals whenever needed.

This aids them and helps them determine if another animal is prey, the predator or a third kind of species that should possibly be left alone.

**D**  One fascinating use of active electroreception – known as the Jamming Avoidance Response mechanism – has been observed between members of some species known as the weakly electric fish. When two such electric fish meet in the ocean using the same frequency, each fish will then shift the frequency of its discharge so that they are transmitting on different frequencies. Doing so prevents their electroreception faculties from becoming jammed. Long before citizens’ band radio users first had to yell “Get off my frequency!” at hapless novices cluttering the air waves, at least one species had found a way to peacefully and quickly resolve this type of dispute.

**Answer**

**Marker:** Doing So

**Paraphrased:** As a result of this, their electroreception abilities get blocked.

**E**Electroreception can also play an important role in animal defences. Rays are one such example. Young ray embryos develop inside egg cases that are attached to the sea bed. The embryos keep their tails in constant motion so as to pump water and allow them to breathe through the egg’s casing. If the embryo’s electroreceptors detect the presence of a predatory fish in the vicinity, however, the embryo stops moving (and in so doing ceases transmitting electric currents) until the fish has moved on. Because marine life of various types is often travelling past, the embryo has evolved only to react to signals that are characteristic of the respiratory movements of potential predators such as sharks.

**Answer**

**Marker:** Because

**Paraphrased:** since lots of different types of marine life is often seen passing by, the embryo has evolved solely to respond to signals that are characteristics of the respiratory movements of potential harm that could be caused, such as sharks.

**F**Many people fear swimming in the ocean because of sharks. In some respects, this concern is well grounded – humans are poorly equipped when it comes to electroreceptive defence mechanisms.  Sharks, meanwhile, hunt with extraordinary precision. They initially lock onto their prey through a keen sense of smell (two thirds of a shark’s brain is devoted entirely to its olfactory organs). As the shark reaches proximity to its prey, it tunes into electric signals that ensure a precise strike on its target; this sense is so strong that the shark even attacks blind by letting its eyes recede for protection.

**Answer**

**Marker:** In some respects

**Paraphrased:** to some extent, this concern that tends to leave one petrified can be justified as humans lack strong electroreceptive defence.

**G**  Normally, when humans are attacked it is purely by accident. Since sharks cannot detect from electroreception whether or not something will satisfy their tastes, they tend to “try before they buy”, taking one or two bites and then assessing the results (our sinewy muscle does not compare well with plumper, softer prey such as seals). Repeat attacks are highly likely once a human is bleeding, however; the force of the electric field is heightened by salt in the blood which creates the perfect setting for a feeding frenzy.  In areas where shark attacks on humans are likely to occur, scientists are exploring ways to create artificial electroreceptors that would disorient the sharks and repel them from swimming beaches.

**Marker:** Normally, Since, However, In areas where

**Paraphrased:** Typically, shark attacks on humans happen purely by chance. Because sharks are unable to tell through electroreception if something will suit their diet, they usually take a bite or two to evaluate the situation (our tough muscles don’t compare well to the fatter, softer animals like seals). However, once a person is bleeding, additional attacks are quite likely because the salt in the blood strengthens the electric field, making it an ideal condition for a feeding frenzy. In regions prone to shark attacks, researchers are investigating methods to develop artificial electroreceptors that would confuse sharks and keep them away from beach areas.

**H**   There is much that we do not yet know concerning how electroreception functions. Although researchers have documented how electroreception alters hunting, defence and communication systems through observation, the exact neurological processes that encode and decode this information are unclear. Scientists are also exploring the role electroreception plays in navigation. Some have proposed that salt water and magnetic fields from the Earth’s core may interact to form electrical currents that sharks use for migratory purposes.

**Marker:** Although

**Paraphrased:** Despite the fact that scientists have recorded the many ways in which electroreception impacts hunting, defense, and communication, the precise neurological mechanisms behind encoding and decoding this information remain hidden.