

Course Code CAE 106 (M) 2007

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

PART-TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2007

TITLE OF PAPER : **PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH I**

COURSE CODE : **CAE 106**

TIME ALLOWED : **THREE (3) HOURS**

INSTRUCTION : **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.**

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED
BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The Story of the Bath

1 How often you can take a bath depends to some extent on where you live. There are some desert
2 countries where rain rarely falls and water is so scarce that no one could think of filling a big bath
3 with water. But in most countries people can take a bath if they want to, and most of them do.
4 In fact, for some peoples, particularly the Muslims and the Hindus, bathing and washing is part
5 of their religion. Muslims, for instance, should wash themselves several times a day, before saying
6 their prayers. One of the religious customs of the Hindus is to go, if they can, to the River
7 Ganges, in which they bathe for religious reasons.

8

9 Many large towns have today what is called a Turkish bath. This is a building with several rooms
10 at different temperatures, where you finally cool off in a cool room. These Turkish baths were
11 copied from those in use hundreds of years ago by the Turks and other Muslim peoples.

12 In the days of the ancient Greeks and Romans, beautiful buildings were put up for public baths.
13 Here people went not only to bathe but also to meet their friends and to gossip. Some of these
14 great baths were divided into sections, with hot rooms, cold rooms, steam rooms and swimming
15 baths. The Romans had a wonderful way of heating rooms by means of hot-air pipes under the
16 floors and through the walls.

17 When the Romans conquered other countries (including Britain) in Europe, they built large
18 towns and sometimes put up public baths like those in Rome. In some cold countries like
19 Finland, people take a bath by standing in a hot room and then suddenly rushing out into the
20 snow to cool off.

21 Sad to say, people have not always wanted to keep themselves clean. In England for centuries
 22 bathing was not thought necessary; indeed, some people thought it was harmful. Several ideas
 23 led to a better state of affairs. One was that doctors found out that dirt is a danger to health.
 24 Another was that more and more coal was mined and sold, and better fireplaces were invented,
 25 so it became easier to have plenty of hot water. Better soap was made. Years ago people could
 26 not buy the beautifully coloured and scented soap we get from the shops today. They either had
 27 to do without or make their own, and very poor stuff some of it was.

A. Meaning in Context

1. Match each word in the first column with its meaning in the second column.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) rarely (1.2) | i) example |
| b) scarce (1.2) | ii) insufficient in quantity |
| c) particularly (1.4) | iii) ways of behaving |
| d) instance (1.5) | iv) degrees of heat |
| e) customs (1.6) | v) especially |
| f) temperatures (1.10) | vi) seldom |
| g) copied (1.11) | vii) dug from the ground |
| h) gossip (1.13) | viii) created or designed |
| i) mined (1.24) | ix) imitated or modelled |
| j) invented (1.24) | x) talk about affairs of others |

[10 marks]

Question 2

Use the following phrases in sentences to clarify their meanings.

- i) in fact (1.4)
- ii) cool off (1.10)
- iii) in use (1.)
- iv) in the days of (1.11)
- v) put up (1.18)
- vi) by means of (1.15)
- vii) sad to say (1.21)
- viii) led to (1.23)
- ix) state of affairs (1.23)
- x) do without (1.27)

[10 marks]

B. Choose the best answer

1. Why should Muslims wash themselves several times a day?
 - A. They get dirty quickly in their countries.
 - B. They need to keep themselves cool in their hot countries.
 - C. They have to be clean for the prayers they say daily.

2. What is a Turkish bath?
 - A. It is a bath that Turks and other Muslims take daily.
 - B. It is a bath with cold and hot water.
 - C. It is a building with several rooms and different temperatures for bathing.

3. How did the ancient Greeks and Romans use their public baths?
 - A. They used them as places for bathing only.
 - B. They used them as places for bathing and gossiping
 - C. They used them as places where they could keep warm during cold weather.

4. What caused people to bathe more frequently?
 - A. More public baths came to be built.
 - B. People no longer thought that bathing was unnecessary.
 - C. It was no longer difficult to get hot water.

[8 marks]

C. Answer these questions in your own words.

1. In what way does the frequency of our taking a bath depend on where we live? (2)
2. In what way was a Turkish bath similar to a Greek or Roman public bath? (2)
3. How do people in Finland take a bath? (2)
4. What discovery led people to accept that bathing is not harmful? (2)
5. How did it become easier to have plenty of hot water? (2)
6. Why do you think the production of good soap would encourage people to bathe more? (2)

SECTION B**Question 2**

State the part of speech of the underlined word in each sentence.

1. Man this post, my man, till I return.
2. They fast for a week and hold fast to their religious belief.
3. Your word choice is very poor; use the correct word and word your sentences clearly.
4. We watched a soccer match yesterday.
5. Their characters do not match.
6. Many old people lead lonely lives.
7. He lives in a house by the sea.
8. They live in prosperity.
9. There was a live telecast of the concert
10. People are usually kind to those in need and that is the kind of people I like.

(15)

Question 3

Choose the correct word to fill in the gap from those provided in brackets.

1. (Enough, Few Several) points must be clarified before we can proceed further.
2. A close examination of the specimen will reveal (many, much, little) tiny perforations.
3. I have never been in (much, such, what) an awkward situation before.
4. The workers will receive compensation for (any, one, those) injury suffered in the course of their work.
5. (Some, This, You) scheme of yours does not sound at all viable.
6. Among the four towns, this one has the (few, least, more) basic amenities.
7. I feel that (enough, more, most) heat has been generated over this trivial matter.
8. (Each, Half, Some) the members boycotted the meeting.
9. Richard is the most articulate of the (four, two, half) brothers.
10. This matter requires (another, further, other) deliberation before it can be settled.
11. (Jane's, Any, One) idea is the most imaginative.
12. At the (first, each, little) indication of trouble, everyone started to panic.
13. Despite (every, my, the) best of intentions, I am never appreciated.
14. This is the (little, last, most) thing I wish to see happen.
15. The landslide forced them to take (another, either, first) route to their destination.

(15)

SECTION C**Question 4**

- A. Your boss is sending you to represent him at a meeting outside the country. You will be away for a week and you need someone to remain in charge of your department while you are away.

Write a memo to your colleague (heading another department) asking him/her to look after your department while you are gone. (15)

- B. Write a response to the memo in A above. (15)