

Course Code CAE 118 (M) 2010

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

PART-TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I

SEMESTER TWO FINAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2010

**TITLE OF PAPER : PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH I**

**COURSE CODE : CAE 118**

**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 below and answer the following questions.

**Tracking down Criminals**

Not long ago, a woman living alone in the west of England was disturbed by the sound of an intruder in her home. She screamed and the intruder ran away. The incident was reported to the police. They found an article of clothing in the kitchen of the woman's home and sent it to New Scotland Yards Forensic Science Laboratory in Holborn, Central London.

Scientists at the laboratory, on examining the clothing, found minute shreds of a certain unusual metal which then had only one use. It was used in the manufacture of jet-engine rotor blades.

Telling the story, Dr. Henry Walls, director of the laboratory, said,

“That put the police in mind of one particular man. He worked as rotor grinder in a factory near the woman's home. He was the man all right. And that is what we mean by trace evidence.”

There is nothing new about trace evidence, as any reader of detective stories knows. That, after all, was what Sherlock Holmes was looking for through his Edwardian magnifying glass. What is new is the way forensic scientists find it, and use it, to help track down criminals.

A thief who broke into a church in the north of England was caught because traces of wax, found on his clothes, were shown by infra-red absorption spectrometry to have come, not from household candles, by the sort of candles used only in churches.

A man who kicked a girl in the face was found to have in the toe of his boot traces of white powder. Under X-ray crystallography it was shown to contain a chemical present as a filler in the girl's face make-up.

Although scientists from the laboratory occasionally visit the scene of a crime, the evidence as a rule comes to them, sometimes in the gruesome form of human organs removed at post-mortem, sometimes in the form of stained or torn clothing, or sometimes in the form of weapons or implements used to commit a crime.

One of the points they look for is "fibre transference". "That means the transfer of fibres from one garment to another". Miss Margaret Pereira, one of the laboratory senior staff, told me.

"That would help us to establish the degree of contact between two people. We have to go over every inch of a piece of clothing, sometimes with pieces of cellotape, picking up tiny shreds of fibres to see if they match what we are looking for.

## **QUESTIONS**

### **MEANING IN CONTEXT**

1. Pick out words from the passage which mean the same as the following:

- (a) person who forces his way into a place (para 1)
- (b) room or building used for scientific experiments (para 2)
- (c) information in a law case (para 3)
- (d) instrument for increasing the apparent size of a thing (para 4)
- (e) of those invisible rays below the red spectrum (para 5)
- (f) procedure of measuring spectra using a spectroscope (para 5)
- (g) the science of the forms and properties of crystals (para 6)
- (h) examination made after death (para 7)
- (i) the carrying or bringing over of a thing (para 8)
- (j) sticky transparent tape (para 10)

[10 marks]

2. From each list, pick out the word which does not belong.
- a) disturbed (l. 1) upset, agitated, perturbed, unruffled
  - b) reported (l.2): displayed, related, recounted, revealed
  - c) minute (l.5): small, tiny, sharp, diminutive
  - d) caught (l.14); seized, attracted, arrested, apprehended
  - e) traces (l.14): signs, diagrams, marks, vestiges
  - f) sort (l.15): kind, type, sect, variety
  - g) gruesome (l.20): ghastly, horrifying, frightful, sullen
  - h) stained (l.20): unclean, soiled, dirty, colourful
  - i) garment (l.22): clothing, dress, apparel, ornament
  - j) establish (l.24): settle, fix, arrest, prove

[10 marks]

**B. CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER**

1. Why did the intruder flee?
- A. He was afraid the woman would be awakened by the noise he made.
  - B. He was frightened by the woman's scream.
  - C. He realized he had entered the wrong house.
  - D. He heard the police coming.
2. The police thought of the rotor grinder
- A. when they were informed of the break-in.
  - B. when they found an article of clothing in the woman's kitchen.
  - C. when they were told that the clothing had traces of a certain metal.
  - D. when they went to the factory making rotor blades to interrogate the staff.
3. What evidence betrayed the man who kicked a girl in the face?
- A. Traces of white powder from his boot on the girl's face.
  - B. Traces of make-up on the girl's pale, frightened faces.
  - C. The appearance of the girl's face after the incident.
  - D. The white powder on his boot contained a chemical present in the girl's face make-up.
4. Which statement about "fibre transference" is false?
- A. It helps forensic scientists to establish the motive of the crime.
  - B. It helps forensic scientists to establish the degree of contact between the criminal and the victim.

- C. It is one of the points forensic scientists look for in their work.
- D. In looking for it, forensic scientists have to be painstaking and meticulous.

5. Why do forensic scientists sometimes use cellotape when looking for traces of evidence?

- A. To cover every inch of a piece of clothing.
- B. To transfer fibres from one garment to another
- C. To see if fibres will stick to the cellotape.
- D. To assist them in picking up tiny shreds of fibres.

[5 marks]

**C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS**

- 1.(a) What led the woman living alone to believe there was an intruder in her house? (1)
- (b) How did she react? (1)
  
- 2. Why do you think it was the police who found the article of clothing and not the woman herself? (5)
  
- 3. (a) Where did the police send the article of clothing? (1)
- (b) Why did they send it there? (1)
  
- 4. (a) What example does the writer give to support his statement "There is nothing new about trace evidence"? (1)
- (b) What does he say is new? (1)
  
- 5. What fact established the guilt of the man who broke into a church and stole some candles? (2)
  
- 6. How do forensic scientists generally get trace evidence to work on? (2)

[40 MARKS]

**SECTION B**

Answer two questions in this Section

**QUESTION 2**

State what part of speech the underlined word is.

- 1. It rained the whole night.
- 2. The choir practised hard for the show.
- 3. The fisherman returned with a big catch.
- 4. The baby is crying because she is hungry.

5. Is that Joseph whistling?
6. Mrs. Lim worked so hard that she fell ill.
7. Put the parcel on the table.
8. Many students use the library facilities regularly.
9. Susan is flying to Australia next week.
10. Many old people lead lonely lives.

[10 marks]

**QUESTION 3**

Construct simple sentences using the following words e.g. The baby cries at night.

1. win;
2. overshadow
3. celebration
4. compulsory
5. slow
6. across
7. arrangement
8. over
9. their
10. its

[20 marks]

**QUESTION 4**

Choose the correct verb from the brackets for each sentence.

- a) This brand of biscuits (is, are) imported.
- b) Mr. Kemble (manages, manage) the firm.
- c) Soccer, as many other sports (is, are) played by two teams of players.
- d) Each student in school (has, have) a free drink.
- e) Some of the prisoners (is, are) aggressive.
- f) The family's bread and butter (is, are) jeopardized when the father goes on strike.
- g) Tables and chairs (is, are) placed against the wall.
- h) (Is, Are) the school prefects aware of their duties?
- i) There (has, have) been many complaints.
- j) Away (goes, go) the happy children.

[10 marks]

**SECTION C**

Answer two questions in this section

**QUESTION 5**

Punctuate the following sentences.

1. i am very tired i cannot walk another step
2. they toured several countries such as thailand indonesia and the phillipines.
3. he has not finished reading macbeth the play which he has to study for the examination
4. you look pale you arent sick are you
5. waiting at the bus-stop richard met mr wong his friends father
6. he obtained passes in four subjects namely physics biology chemistry and mathematics
7. he was introduced to mr moore the president of the society miss winslow the secretary and mr mill the treasurer
8. when she returned home she found the house ransacked
9. having worked the whole day she was thoroughly exhausted
10. the last performer who sang very well was given a rousing applause [10 marks]

**QUESTION 6**

Punctuate the paragraph

Festivals are public celebrations that call for rejoicing and merry-making the celebration may last a day or a season among the well-known festivals that we celebrate are christmas chinese new year and others when you are describing a festival assume that the person who is reading has never witnessed such an occasion so do not leave out any important details that may make the description clearer and more interesting [10 marks]

**QUESTION 7**

Write a memorandum to your subordinates informing them that you will be away from the office for some time. (Decide on the length of time and state the reason for your absence). [20 marks]