

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
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FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER MAY, 2010

TITLE OF PAPER : PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH II
COURSE CODE : CAE206
TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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THE INVIGILATOR**

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this Section

QUESTION 1

Read the passage and answer the questions.

WHY CITIES GREW

1 From the time of the beginning of cities until a short time ago, many cities did not grow very large. In fact,
2 many shrank in size. Some turned into towns and villages; others disappeared altogether. A little more than
3 one hundred years ago, however, cities began to get bigger. Today, like a snowball rolling downhill, they
4 are growing faster. They are growing so fast that it will not be long before half the people in the world will
5 be living in city areas.

6 What has caused this great shift in human affairs?

7 One of the important reasons has been the enormous increase in the amount of food farmers can raise. We
8 know that in Mesopotamia men were able to live in cities because enough food came from the farm to feed
9 them. These cities, however, remained quite small by our standards. If they were to grow larger, the
0 farmer would have to be able to raise more food.

1 But the amount those early farmers could raise was limited. Just as long as they had to depend on their own
2 muscles or those of animals, they were never going to be able to feed many people. Most people would
3 have to continue to spend their lives as food producers.

4 About thirty-five hundred years ago, the secret of making tools of iron was discovered, probably by
5 mountain people of north-eastern Turkey, and the Age of Iron was born. Iron is one of the commonest
6 metals in the earth's crust, far cheaper than copper. A farmer who could never have afforded a bronze axe
7 could now afford one made of iron.

8 Iron was much stronger and more useful than bronze. With this trusty iron axe a farmer could cut down
9 trees, break up the ground, and dig drainage canals. He could use land he never could have farmed in the
0 past. He could raise more food and therefore feed more people.

11 But though the farmer had better tools, he still continued to rely chiefly on his own strength and that of
12 animals to do his work.

13 But the invention of a practical steam engine by James Watt less than two hundred years ago opened the
14 way to new sources of power. Today mankind is making use of the energy found in coal, oil, gas and even
15 atom.

26 The farmer, who once dug with a hoe or ploughed with a pair of oxen, now does his work with tools and
 27 machinery driven by a petrol or diesel motor. The amount of food the farmer raises has increased
 28 enormously. And more and more people have been freed to live and work in the city.

29 One machine can do the work of several men. As machines become more powerful, fewer farm workers
 30 are needed. In search of new work, millions of people flock to the city. All over the world the flow from
 31 village to city continues.

32 As the number of people in the city increases, they require more space for living and working. The modern
 33 city swallows space. The ancient city could not spread very far because people had to get about chiefly
 34 by walking. The modern city, however, can extend for many kilometres because people can now depend
 35 on buses, cars and trains for transportation. A man can live far from his job and yet get to work on time
 36 every day.

37 The very size of the modern city brings us problems that did not trouble the ancient city dweller. Many
 38 thousands of workers travel into the heart of the city from the outskirts every day. The buildings in which
 39 they work are so tall that the sky is almost blotted out. The streets are crowded and noisy with traffic. Car
 40 fumes and factory smoke often fill the air. Waste and pour into the rivers and lakes and dirty the water.

41 And yet people live far better lives than did city dwellers in ancient times. In the modern industrial city man
 42 is no longer a pack animals. The machine does much of his work for him. A child no longer need do the
 43 work his father did. He can go to school and when he grows up, discover that a wide choice of jobs awaits
 44 him.

(From: How the World's First Cities Began, by A.S. Gregor)

A. Meaning in Context

1. Give the meaning of each word or phrase as it is used in the passage.

- (a) shift (1.6)
- (b) human affairs (1.6)
- (c) small by our standards (1.9)
- (d) depend on their muscles (1.12,13)
- (e) secret (1.24)
- (f) sources (1.24)
- (g) flow (1.30)
- (h) trouble (1.38)
- (i) outskirts (1.39)
- (j) blotted out (1.)

(10)

1. Give a synonym for each word as it is used in the passage.

e.g. shrank (1.2) - diminished.

- (a) disappeared (1.2)
- (b) important (1.7)
- (c) enormous (1.7)
- (d) raise (1.7)
- (e) enough (1.8)
- (f) remained (1.9)
- (g) limited (1.11)
- (h) born (1.16)
- (i) rely (1.21)
- (j) chiefly (1.21)
- (k) extend (1.34)
- (l) transportation (1.35)
- (m) heart (1.38)
- (n) choice (1. 43)
- (o) Discover (1.43)

(15)

B. In each case choose the best answer.

1. Which statement is not based on the information given the first paragraph?
 - A. Many ancient cities grew small after some time.
 - B. The reason for the decrease in size of ancient cities was lack of food.
 - C. About a century ago cities started to increase in size.
 - D. In the near future the majority of the world's population will be living in cities.

2. The Mesopotamian farmer could raise only a limited amount of food because
 - A. he was unskilled in the art of farming.
 - B. he had no tools at all to work with.
 - C. he had little strength and no desire to grow more.
 - D. he relied mainly on his own strength and that of his animals.

3. Mesopotamian cities were limited in size because
 - A. most people preferred to be farmers.
 - B. there was insufficient land around.
 - C. the farmers were not able to grow more food.
 - D. the people were afraid of pollution problems.

4. With the discovery of iron, the farmer
- had to pay more for his tools.
 - was able to raise more food.
 - no longer depended on his own strength and that of his animals.
 - Stopped using animals to help him in his work.
5. The main reason given in the passage for the increasing urban population is that
- there is more room for people in the cities.
 - there is better transport in the cities.
 - in the cities man is no longer a pack animal.
 - people move into the cities to find work. [5]

C. Answer these questions in your own words.

- What were the advantages of iron over copper for the ancient farmer? (1)
- (i) When did the Age of Iron come about? (1)
(ii) How? (1)
- Why can modern cities extend their limits many kilometres? (1)
- Do the inhabitants of modern cities generally lead better lives than ancient city dwellers? Explain. (4)
- (i) Who invented the first practical steam engine? (2)
(ii) What was its significance? (2)

[TOTAL: 40 MARKS]

SECTION B

Answer two Questions

Question 2 (A)

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- He _____ (be) a student in this school two years ago.
- Many visitors _____ (come) to this resort every month.
- Everyone _____ (like) a cheerful person.
- She _____ (learn) to swim when she was young.
- He _____ (shut) the door when he left the room.
- The children _____ (go) to school five days a week.
- Mr. Thomas _____ (buy) a new car last week.
- The club _____ (hold) its meeting last Monday.
- We usually _____ (have) three meals a day.
- The moon _____ (control) the tides.

[20]

QUESTION 2B

Pick out the adjective clause in each sentence; then underline the noun or pronoun it qualifies.

- (a) The place where the meeting will be held has not been decided.
- (b) The experiments which they conducted were all successful.
- (c) A person who acknowledges his mistakes is admirable.
- (d) The books that have been recommended are all out of stock.
- (e) The years before one grows up are usually free of care.
- (f) Everyone who has been invited is present.
- (g) We finally found the house where we were told to meet.
- (h) The hikers arrived at a spring which had hot water.
- (i) The question that they passed was too difficult to answer.
- (j) We look back with nostalgia to the time when we were students. [20]

QUESTION 3

Combine the sentences in each pair into a compound sentence using and, but, or, for or so.

- (a) We went to his house. He was not there.
- (b) It was a good joke. Everyone laughed heartily.
- (c) Betty can swim well. She is afraid to dive.
- (d) Listen for the ringing tone. Then dial the required number.
- (e) He felt very uncomfortable. The room was hot and stuffy.
- (f) Shall I help you with the work? Can you manage it yourself?
- (g) It was an important meeting. Only a few of the members turned up.
- (h) Try to be punctual. You will give a bad impression.
- (i) Ted wanted to wake up early. He set his alarm clock at five o'clock.
- (j) We stopped at a small town. It was getting dark. [20]

SECTION C**Question 4**

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions.

Because of the close relationship between teacher and student, students tend to take on the characteristics of the teacher. For example, an uninterested teacher who does not really care about students or their learning problems will soon cause the students to lose interest in the course. Then there is the teacher who may know the subject thoroughly but is unable to communicate this knowledge to the students. The result of such a teacher's effort will be bored, frustrated students. On the other hand, teachers who love teaching, know their subjects, can communicate well, and are enthusiastic will generally have a positive effect on their students. Such teachers tend to make their students enthusiastic about learning and often bring about greater student achievement. Given these examples, one can safely assume that teacher attitudes truly affect student behaviour.

- i) Give the paragraph a title. (1)
- ii) Pick out the topic sentence of this paragraph. (2)
- iii) List the supporting details. (10)
- iv) Which method of paragraph development has been used? (2)

QUESTION 5

Answer True or False.

- i) Punctuation involves only knowing where to put capital letters and full stops. (1)
- ii) A sentence can never make up a paragraph. (1)
- iii) A noun phrase cannot substitute a noun because it is more than one word. (1)
- iv) Written communication is easy to withdraw because one simply cancels what one has written. (1)
- v) Comprehension exercises are not as beneficial to learners as writing exercises. (1)