

Course Code CAE 117 (M) 2010

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION**  
**PART-TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, DECEMBER 2010**

**TITLE OF PAPER** : **PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH I**

**COURSE CODE** : **CAE 117**

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

**INSTRUCTION** : **1. ANSWER ALL SECTIONS.**  
**2. ANSWER SIX QUESTIONS IN ALL.**

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

**SECTION A**

**QUESTION 1**

Read the passage and answer questions.

**JAPAN'S TYCOONS ABROAD**

1 Throughout Asia and beyond, Japanese businessmen have earned a reputation for themselves as  
 2 the least-liked among foreign employers. In many important respects that reputation is based, with  
 3 questionable validity, on hand-me-down memories of an earlier generation of Japanese during  
 4 World War II, and in some instances is unalterable for that reason. A Filipino graphic designer,  
 5 now in his middle 40's, refuses any business or social dealings with Japanese because when he was  
 6 a child, he had to bow to every Japanese soldier he saw in the street. If he didn't bow, he got  
 7 kicked.

8 If the image of today's Japanese businessmen abroad is doubtlessly a highly exaggerated one, what  
 9 irritates the nationals of many host countries is the evidence that their "guests" are not only aware  
 10 but oddly proud of that image. Many Japanese executives insist that their poor image in Asia and  
 11 elsewhere is rooted in envy rather than nationalistic sensitivities. A Malaysian Chinese executive  
 12 observes that "what we outsiders see as a sort of racial arrogance is not racial at all. It's merely  
 13 a sense of economic superiority, a sense of having done better than anyone else. And it's not  
 14 something you can argue about, because it's true.

15 A Malay official of the same firm agrees. "A Japanese businessman's view of a whole country,  
 16 or rather its people, depends absolutely on just where that country stands economically. I find that  
 17 a Japanese will be automatically in admiration of another businessman whose country has, say,  
 18 a higher per capita income than Japan. It doesn't matter if your company is very successful, or  
 19 very well managed or whatever. The Japanese love and admire national success not isolated  
 20 corporate successes".

21 A Filipino academic shares this view. He observes: "The Japanese will do business in a very  
 22 respectful sort of way when dealing with a country that is clearly more advanced economically  
 23 than their own. But this element evaporates as the gap between the two countries gets narrower.  
 24 It is beginning to happen to the Australians right now. Until a couple of years ago, the Japanese  
 25 were very polite to the Australians, not just because they wanted raw materials but because  
 26 Australia looked like a dynamic, go-ahead country. Now things have changed, and the Japanese  
 27 are telling the Aussies to get lost even though they still want those raw materials. The Japanese

28 despise stagnation. They are incapable of seeing an economic growth graph without translating  
 29 it into an opinion of the country and the people that graph refers to.”

**A. Meaning in Context**

1. Explain each expression as it is used in the passage.

- (a) questionable validity (1.3)
- (b) hand-me-down memories (1.3)
- (c) social dealings (1.5)
- (d) host countries (1.9)
- (e) rooted in envy (1.11)
- (f) nationalistic sensitivities (1.11)
- (g) outsiders (1.12)
- (h) racial arrogance (1.12)
- (i) economic superiority (13)
- (j) corporate successes (1.20)

[10 marks]

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

- (a) foreign (1.2)
- (b) based (1.2)
- (c) instances (1.4)
- (d) refuses (1.5)
- (e) aware (1.9)
- (f) oddly (1.10)
- (g) firm (1.15)
- (h) automatically (1.17)
- (i) evaporates (1.23)
- (j) go-ahead (1.26)

[10 marks]

**B. In each case choose the best answer.**

1. In Asia and other countries, the Japanese businessmen are

- A. regarded as the best employers.
- B. liked the most by their employees.
- C. very reputable as employers.
- D. not liked as employers.

2. The Japanese businessman's poor image abroad is based mainly on
  - A unpleasant stories involving Japanese soldiers during World War II.
  - B their actual behaviour today.
  - C racial prejudice.
  - D their aggressive business tactics.
  
3. The writer is of the opinion that the reputation the Japanese have earned
  - A should not be taken seriously.
  - B is completely underserved.
  - C can never be altered.
  - D is not soundly based.
  
4. The Filipino graphic designer's attitude towards Japanese is based on
  - A what he has heard about Japanese behaviour during the war.
  - B an unpleasant war experience involving Japanese soldiers.
  - C a belief in the bad reputation of Japanese businessmen.
  - D his own anti social behaviour.
  
5. What does the writer say about the Japanese businessman's reputation abroad?
  - A It has certainly been magnified.
  - B It is without a doubt a very impressive one.
  - C It is certainly a false one.
  - D It is an unfair one.
  
6. According to the passage, many nationals are annoyed with the Japanese businessmen in their country because the latter
  - A are not ashamed of their poor image.
  - B go all out to project their poor image.
  - C seem to take pleasure in their poor image.
  - D are not aware of their poor image.

7. From the Japanese businessman's point of view, his poor image in Asia and elsewhere is the result of
- A nationalistic sensitivities.
  - B anti-Japanese sentiments.
  - C racial arrogance.
  - D the jealousy that people have of his economic superiority.
8. What impresses a Japanese businessman of all seems to be
- A a well-managed company.
  - B a successful national economy.
  - C corporate successes.
  - D another successful businessman.
9. There is evidence in the last paragraph to show that the Japanese
- A no longer wish to do business with Australia.
  - B are no longer in need of Australian raw materials.
  - C are no longer as respectful and polite to Australians as they used to be.
  - D despise Australia, Australian businessmen and Australian products.
10. How have the Australians lost the respect of the Japanese?
- A They are now unable to supply the Japanese with the raw materials they want.
  - B They had projected a false image of their economy and have been found out.
  - C Their country has had to ask Japan for loans instead of the other way round.
  - D Their economy has failed to maintain its active and progressive image.

(10)

**C. Answer these questions in your own words**

1. Explain how World War II has affected the Japanese businessman's image abroad today. (2)
2. To what does the Japanese businessman attribute his poor image abroad? (1)
3. (i) What is meant by the "economic superiority" of the Japanese businessman? (1)
- (ii) Why is it beyond argument? (2)

4. How does the Japanese businessman view the people of the country he does business with? (2)
5. Explain why the Japanese businessman has lost respect for Australia today. (2)

### SECTION B

#### Answer TWO Questions from this Section

#### QUESTION 2

A.

- i) From a) to e) fill in the gap with a suitable collective noun.
- ii) From f) to j) change the underlined words into suitable abstract nouns.

- a) A \_\_\_\_\_ of shophouses was gutted by fire last night. (collective noun)
- b) I have donated a \_\_\_\_\_ of books to my former school. (collective noun)
- c) The railway runs parallel to a \_\_\_\_\_ of mountains. (collective noun)
- d) My pedigree Alsatian has just had a \_\_\_\_\_ of puppies.
- e) The two bull elephants are fighting for control of the \_\_\_\_\_. (collective noun)
- f) Mr. Shakes, the manager, carries with him an air of superior which keeps people away. (abstract noun).
- g) His participate in the project was a great source of inspire to everyone. (abstract nouns)
- h) The celebrity's appear on stage brought on a hearty applaud (abstract nouns).
- i) If you follow the correct proceed, the whole proceed can be completed in a very short time. (abstract nouns)
- j) His acquire of that piece of land has been subjected to legal enquire. (abstract nouns)

(10)

B. Rewrite each sentence using the plural form of the words in brackets where necessary.

- (a) The (equipment) should have been packed in large (box).
- (b) The (commander-in-chief) met with the president to discuss new (strategy).
- (c) All the (man-servant) live in comfortable (quarters) in the millionaire's estate.
- (d) He gets along very well with his (sister-in-law).
- (e) Commercial (aircraft) are not allowed to land on this air-strip. (5)

**QUESTION 3**

A. Combine each group of sentences into one sentence, choosing the correct conjunctions from the brackets.

e.g. (a) He runs around the village. He sells the newspaper every morning

(b) He runs and sells the newspaper around the village every morning.

- (a) She usually cries. She stamps her foot in a temper. She cannot get her way. (but, for, or, as, if, unless)
- (b) He was handicapped. He could take care of himself. He could even help with the housework. (because, as, and, or, although, but)
- (c) She won three gold medals. She took part in the games. Everyone was proud of her. (as, when, while, but, for, so)
- (d) He did not stay back after school. He went home instead. He was not feeling well. (and, but, so, if, because while)
- (e) You begin. Read the instructions carefully. Make sure you understand them. (before, since, while, and, but, or)
- (f) You have finished with the book. Please return it immediately. Others may want to borrow it.. (before, when, while, and, for, so)
- (g) The Secretary had typed the confidential letter. She put it into an envelope. She sealed it firmly. (as, while, after, and, but, so)
- (h) He was waiting for the bus. He was drenched by a sudden rainstorm. He had to go home to change. (since, before, and, but, while, for)
- (i) At the start of the race Hassan was among the runners who lagged behind. He soon gathered speed. As a result he won the race. (and, so, but, although, for).
- (j) He was hungry. He was tired. He had walked a long distance. (for, and, but, so, because)

(10)

B.

**LIST A**

1. to be all ears
2. to put the clock back
3. to pay through the nose
4. to get on one's nerves
5. to take it lying down

**LIST B**

- A. to be annoying
- B. To endure tamely
- C. to listen attentively
- D. to go back to an old practice
- E. to pay an excessive price

(5)

**QUESTION 4**

A. Choose the most suitable of the given antonyms (opposites) for the underlined word.

Write the antonym only.

1. She could see through the clear glass.  
A. vague                      B. opaque      C. obscure                      D. abstruse
2. By helping her, I have gained her friendship.  
A. failed                      B. decreased      C. misplaced                      D. lost
3. She revealed that she was already married only when he proposed to her  
A. covered                      B. disguised      C. concealed                      D. screened
4. His landlord lowered the rent of his room.  
A. lifted                      B. raised      C. heightened                      D. promoted
5. She accepted my offer of help.  
A. rejected                      B. Repelled      C. discouraged                      D. opposed
6. His thoughts on the subject are superficial.  
A. steep                      B. profound      C. internal                      D. fathomless
7. I am taking two optional subjects for exams.  
A. coercive                      B. involuntary                      C. compulsory      D. imperative
8. The iron rod expanded slightly in the heat  
A. constricted                      B. contracted                      C. condensed      D. compressed
9. His ideas were in harmony with mine.  
A. fight                      B. conflict                      C. battle                      D. hostility
10. She was very excited about her trip overseas.  
A. interested                      B. apprehensive                      C. distracted      D. undecided

(10)



B. Give an antonym for each word. Pick from the bracket.

1. abundance (scarcity, plentiful, minimum)
2. accidental (incidental, deliberate, exact)
3. ignorant (desperate, knowledgeable, hopeful)
4. taut (elastic, slack, loose)
5. horizontal (flat, vertical, sideways) (5)