

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
PART-TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR 2
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, DECEMBER 2010

TITLE OF PAPER : **PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH I**

COURSE CODE : **CAE 216**

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

INSTRUCTION : **1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A.**
2. ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS IN ALL.

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

SECTION A**Answer all questions in this Section****QUESTION 1**

Read the passage and answer questions.

(In 1854, Florence Nightingale was appointed to lead a group of nurses to assist with the wounded in the Crimean War. Before this, female nurses had never been allowed in military hospitals, and the army did not welcome them)

1 The doctors in the hospital at Scutari received the news of Miss Nightingale's appointment
2 with disgust. Although they were understaffed and overworked, it was the last straw that a
3 young lady from the upper class should be forced on them with a pack of nurses. Of all
4 Government foolishness, this was the worst example. However, they had no choice but to
5 submit; open opposition would be dangerous, for Miss Nightingale was known to have
6 powerful official backing. Opinion was divided as to whether she would turn out a well-
7 meaning, well-bred nuisance or a Government spy. Army officers received the news without
8 enthusiasm. Colonel Sterling wrote in November 1854: "I do not wish to see, neither do I
9 approve of, ladies doing the grim tasks of nursing."

10 However, on November 5th, 1854, Miss Nightingale and her party were welcomed into the
11 hospital at Scutari with every appearance of flattering attention and escorted in with
12 compliments and expressions of goodwill. When they saw their quarters, the picture abruptly
13 changed. The rooms were damp, filthy and unfurnished except for a few chairs. There were
14 neither tables nor food. It would in future be a warning to them about the flowery promises of
15 those in authority back in England.

16 The hospital itself was totally lacking in equipment; it was hopeless to ask for furniture: there
17 was none, not even an operating table. There were ordinary necessities of life, let alone any
18 medical supplies. The nurses had to use the same tin basins for everything-washing, eating and
19 drinking - and queue in a corridor for their daily ration of a single pint of water. They went to
20 bed in darkness (for the shortage of lamps was acute), but they tried to console themselves by
21 thinking how much greater were the sufferings of the wounded in the ships bringing them
22 across the sea from the battlefield. As the rats scurried about all night long beneath the wooden
23 platforms on which the nurses had to sleep, in rooms alive with fleas, the spirits of every nurse
24 sank.

25 Almost every doctor ignored Miss Nightingale; only one would use her nurses and supplies,
26 for the army medical authorities felt that to accept help from civilians would be to admit
27 failure. They knew that their activities were secretly reported to their army superiors and that
28 anyone who accepted such help would be a marked man.

29 To accomplish anything, she realised that she must first win the confidence of the doctors. She
30 determined not to offer items from her stores or the assistance of her nurses again, but to wait
31 until the doctors asked her for help. She would demonstrate that she and her nurses wished
32 neither to interfere nor to attract attention, that they were prepared to accept without question
33 the authority of the doctors. It was a policy which demanded self-control; the nurses were to
34 stand by while they saw troops suffer, yet do nothing until officially instructed. Though Miss
35 Nightingale could accept the hard fact that she would never succeed without first overcoming
36 official opposition, she inevitably came into conflict with her nurses. The cries of the wounded
37 were to go unanswered: instead old linen was counted and mended. This was not what the
38 nurses had left England to accomplish. They blamed Miss Nightingale.

39 She was first able to gain some influence in the hospital through the kitchen. A state of
40 starvation existed in the hospital: to cook anything properly was practically impossible, so that
41 the food was almost uneatable, even by healthy men; as a diet for those with cholera or
42 dysentery it produced agonies. "I have never seen greater suffering," wrote one observer. Miss
43 Nightingale began to cook 'extras' to supplement the inadequate rations supplied by the
44 hospital: she also provided a special invalid diet from her own stores, although she was always
45 careful to obtain a doctor's permission before giving any patient such nourishment.

46 Cooking was all she had managed to accomplish when, on November 9th the situation
47 completely changed. A flood of wounded men poured into the hospital at Scutari on such a
48 scale that a crisis of terrible urgency arose. The previous prejudices and resentments of the
49 doctors were for the moment forgotten. Through necessity, they at last allowed the most
50 competent of the nurses to attend to the daily dressing of wounds and fractures. As the
51 wounded filled the building, men were forced to lie on unwashed floors because of the shortage
52 of beds. With desperate haste, the nurses sewed up great bags and stuffed them with straw.
53 The bags were then laid down in the wards and corridors with just enough room to pass
54 between them. Even so, the rats still scampered to and fro among them. One of Miss
55 Nightingale's first acts was to obtain a screen so that men might be spared the sight of the
56 intense suffering of others during operations, a suffering they themselves were doomed to
57 undergo. But they were not spared the risk of infection in such a crowded hospital.

58 In all the misery and confusion it began to dawn on the harassed doctors and overworked
 59 officials that there was one person in Scutari who could take action - who had money and the
 60 authority to spend it - and that was Miss Nightingale. She had a large sum at her disposal,
 61 derived from various charities, and nearby was one of the great ports of the world where almost
 62 anything could be bought. Each day she found out what necessities and comforts were lacking;
 63 these were fetched from the port and issued by her, but only when officially requested by a
 64 medical officer. Gradually the doctors ceased to be suspicious and their jealousy disappeared.

65 Her first purchase was of two hundred hard scrubbing brushes and sacking for washing the
 66 floors; then, under her supervision, the wards and lavatories were thoroughly cleaned. Her next
 67 step was to reorganise the poor laundry facilities; before her arrival, shirts were either not
 68 washed at all or washed in cold water, and came back as filthy as when they were sent. She
 69 rented a house where washing of clothes might be done by the soldiers' wives and arranged for
 70 boilers to be installed to heat the water. She supplied 2,000 thick flannel shirts, as well as other
 71 clothes, utensils, towels and soap, and she caused an entire regiment which had only thin
 72 tropical kit to be re-fitted with warm clothing. She also arranged for the repair and cleaning
 73 of two extra wards, damaged by a fire some years previously, and equipped them herself, so
 74 that they could accommodate nearly a thousand extra patients. One of the wounded described
 75 his sensations when he was provided by the nurses with clean bedding and warm food. 'We
 76 thought we were in heaven', he said.

Answer all the questions. You are recommended to answer them in the order set.

From paragraph 1:

1. (a) What was it about Miss Nightingale's appointment that disgusted the doctors? [1]
- (b) What was the doctors' opinion of the Government? [1]
- (c) Explain *in your own words* why 'open opposition' to Miss Nightingale would be dangerous. [2]
- (d) 'Opinion was divided.' What is meant by calling any opinion divided? [2]

From paragraph 2:

2. (a) The nurses were received 'with every appearance of flattering attention'. What does 'every appearance' tell you about this flattery? [2]
- (b) Explain why the nurses felt that the picture had abruptly changed' when they saw their quarters. [2]
- (c) What would they be warned not to do in future? [2]

From paragraph 3:

3. (a) How could the nurses console themselves by thinking of the sufferings of the wounded? [2]
- (b) What is meant by 'the spirits of every nurse sank'? [2]

From paragraph 4:

4. From the evidence of this paragraph, state in your own words why the doctors were afraid to 'accept help' from Miss Nightingale. [3]

From paragraph 5:

5. Give the two reasons why the nurses disagreed with Miss Nightingale's attempts to win the confidence of the doctors.

From paragraph 6:

6. There was food - but the patients were starving. Give two reasons to show why this was so. [2]

From paragraph 7:

7. (a) Explain the 'crisis' which made it necessary to call on the nurses for help. [2]
- (b) The 'crisis' also included a threat to hygiene. List three examples of how hygiene was threatened. [3]
- (c) What made the operations performed in the hospital at Scutari a more terrible ordeal than those performed today? [1]

From paragraph 8:

8. (a) Miss Nightingale used her money tactfully in helping the hospital authorities. What is the evidence in this paragraph that she employed this tact? [2]
 (b) 'Gradually the doctors ceased to be suspicious'. What does 'gradually' mean here? [1]
9. For each of the following words give one word or short phrase (of not more than seven words) which has the same meaning as in the passage.
1. submit (line 5)
 2. grim (line 9)
 3. quarters (line 12)
 4. demonstrate (line 31)
 5. inevitably (line 36)
 6. supplement (line 43)
 7. doomed (line 56)
 8. sensations (line 75)

[8 marks]

[TOTAL: 40 MARKS]

SECTION B

Answer TWO Questions from this Section

QUESTION 2

Choose the correct alternative from the brackets.

- (a) The absence of so many students (are /is) hard to explain.
- (b) The responsibilities of a leader (is/are) heavy ones.
- (c) One of the campers (have been/has been) stung by a scorpion.
- (d) Every worker in the factory (wears/wear) an identification badge.
- (e) Games like badminton (is/are) played all over the world.
- (f) Neither of his parents (is/are) concerned about his education.
- (g) Across the river (stands/stand) an imposing monument.
- (h) Away from the city Centre (is/are) people living in squatter huts.
- (i) There (is/are) untold difficulties to be overcome.
- (j) Tom and his brother (is/are) fond of Mathematics.

- (k) You or your friend (has/have) to stay behind to help.
- (l) Your sister or you (is/are) to go ahead to place the order.
- (m) Neither his father nor his mother (is/are) able to discipline him.
- (n) Neither the teacher nor the students (was/were) aware of the error.
- (o) Neither of the two boys (are/is) willing to do the work. [30 marks]

QUESTION 3

Form adjectives from the words in brackets. Re-write the sentences and underline the adjectives.

- (a) His suggestions were (practice) and (use).
- (b) Fortunately, her disappointment was only (moment).
- (c) It is very (thought) of you to offer the lady a seat.
- (d) She found it more (enjoy) to travel by train.
- (e) (Season) changes in rainfall affect agriculture in this country.
- (f) It is (fortune) that the disease is not (infect).
- (g) In the light of (recur) outbreaks of violence, the government has imposed a night curfew.
- (h) Her (fool) and (impulse) action got her into trouble.
- (i) Being a (trouble) child, he needs close supervision.
- (j) The trip to the zoo was not a very (please) one.
- (k) The judge's (fairness) and (justice) conclusion of the case was welcomed by all concerned.
- (l) His conduct was found (satisfaction) and he was promoted to a higher position.
- (m) Their (disloyalty) behaviour led to their dismissal from the army.
- (n) It is (regret) that some officials neglect their duties.
- (o) The (majority) responsibility for every parent is to provide for his child. [30 marks]

QUESTION 4

Choose the correct alternative from the words provided for each sentence.

- (a) She is (too, very) distraught to think clearly.
- (b) His report was (so, very) short and out of point.
- (c) Everyone had a (really, real) good time at the party.
- (d) He was (so, too) surprised at the news that he did not know what to say.
- (e) In the end everything turned out (good, well) for the family.
- (f) Their joy was (so, too) wonderful for words.

- (g) Peter felt (badly, bad) about having let his friends down.
- (h) The shock was (too, very) great for him to take and he fainted.
- (i) You need to speak (aloud, loudly) in order to be heard.
- (j) All her friends departed and left her (lonely, alone) in the holiday camp.
- (k) Think (careful, carefully) before you make your final choice.
- (l) Peter did the whole exercise (correct, correctly).
- (m) She got every answer in the test (right, rightly).
- (n) In order to finish the project on time, you need to work (fastly, fast).
- (o) The flood waters rose (rapid, rapidly).

[30 marks]