

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**PART-TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2013**

**TITLE OF PAPER : PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH**

**COURSE CODE : CAE117**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS :**

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A AND B.**
- 2. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION C.**

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## SECTION A

Answer all questions

### QUESTION 1

#### AGING

Aging is the process of growing old. It occurs eventually in every living thing provided, of course, that an illness or accident does not kill it prematurely. The most familiar outside signs of aging may be seen in old people, such as the greying of the hair and the wrinkling of the skin. Signs of aging in a pet dog or cat include loss of playfulness and energy, a decline in hearing and eyesight, or even a slight greying of the coat. Plants age too, but the signs are much harder to detect.

Most body parts grow bigger and stronger, and function more efficiently during childhood. They reach their peak at the time of maturity or early adulthood. After that, they begin to decline. Bones, for example, gradually become lighter and more brittle. In the aged, the joints between the bones also become rigid and more inflexible. This can make moving very painful.

All the major organs of the body show signs of aging. The brain, for example, works less efficiently and even gets smaller in size. Thinking processes of all sorts are slowed down. Old people often have trouble in remembering recent events.

One of the most serious changes of old age occurs in the arteries, the blood vessels that lead from the heart. They become thickened and constricted, allowing less blood to flow to the rest of the body. This condition accounts, directly or indirectly, for many of the diseases of the aged. It may, for example, result in heart attack.

Aging is not a uniform process. Different parts of the body wear out at different rates. There are great differences among people in their rate of aging. Even the cells of the body differ in the way they age. The majority of cells are capable of reproducing themselves many times during the course of a lifetime. Nerve cells and muscle fibres can never be replaced once they wear out.

Gerontologists – scientists who study the process of aging – believe the wearing out of the body is controlled by a built-in biological time-clock. They are trying to discover how this clock works so that they can slow down the process. This could give man a longer life and a greater number of productive years.

### QUESTIONS:

#### A. MEANING IN CONTEXT

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

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| (a) provided (l.1)      | i) before the right or usual time       |
| (b) prematurely (l. 2)  | ii) explains the cause                  |
| (c) decline (l. 5)      | iii) discover or observe                |
| (d) detect (l. 6)       | iv) lacking in suppleness               |
| (e) peak (l. 8)         | v) unvarying                            |
| (f) inflexible (l. 10)  | vi) on condition                        |
| (g) constricted (l. 16) | vii) forming or part of something       |
| (h) accounts (l. 17)    | viii) highest level in development      |
| (i) uniform (l. 19)     | ix) gradual loss of power or excellence |
| (j) built-in (l. 25)    | x) compressed or made narrow            |

(10 marks)

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

- a) illness (l. 2)
- b) familiar (l. 2)
- c) include (l. 4)
- d) eyesight (l. 5)
- e) function (l. 7)
- f) example (l. 9)
- g) rigid (l. 10)
- h) sorts (l. 13)
- i) trouble (l. 14)
- j) remembering (l. 14)
- k) capable (l. 21)
- l) controlled (l. 25)

(12 MARKS)

B. In each case choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea in the first paragraph?

- A Signs of aging are easier to detect in animals than in plants.
- B Aging occurs in every living thing after it has reached maturity.
- C The outward signs of aging may be seen in old people.
- D Not all signs of aging are visible.

2. The human body begins to lose vigour and the ability to function efficiently.

- A during childhood.
- B before reaching childhood.
- C soon after reaching childhood.
- D in old age.

3. In old age the bones
- A become easily broken.
  - B become heavier.
  - C lose suppleness totally.
  - D cause much pain.
4. Many of the diseases of old people are the result of
- A lack of blood.
  - B low blood pressure.
  - C the clotting of blood.
  - D poor blood circulation.
5. Which of these statements about aging is false?
- A People vary in their rate of aging.
  - B The cells of the body age in different ways.
  - C The various parts of the body do not wear out at the same rate.
  - D All body cells once worn out can never be replaced.
6. Which piece of information is given in the passage?
- A Gerontologists can give man a longer life.
  - B Gerontologists can prevent diseases connected with aging.
  - C Gerontologists have discovered that aging is controlled by a built-in biological time-clock.
  - D Gerontologists are studying how they can slow down the process of aging.

(6 marks)

**C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS IN YOUR OWN WORDS**

1. What are the outward signs of aging in people? (2)
2. Why do you think signs of aging are harder to detect in plants? (5)

3. At which period of one's life does the body function most efficiently? (2)
4. According to the passage, what condition is responsible for most of the diseases of the old? (2)
5. "Aging is not a uniform process". Explain this clearly in your own words.
6. (i) What theory about aging are gerontologists working on? (2)  
(ii) How could their success benefit man? (4)

TOTAL: 45

### **SECTION B**

Answer all questions.

#### **QUESTION 2**

- A. Say whether each underlined word is a concrete or an abstract noun.
- (a) He was filled with joy when he was reunited with his family.
  - (b) The leader is losing the support of his people.
  - (c) He puts much effort into his school work.
  - (d) Keep the reports in this file.
  - (e) Her hasty decision put her in trouble.
  - (f) Themba was distressed by his failure to hit the ball.
  - (g) She does not take good care of his pet.
  - (h) We congratulate him on his good care of his pet.
  - (i) Her honesty and diligence have earned her a good reputation.
  - (j) Our expenditure on clothes every month is very high.

(10)

- B. Match the explanations in the first column with the nouns in the second column.

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| a) trunks and suitcases taken on a journey | i) class   |
| b) knives, forks and spoons                | ii) mob    |
| c) tables, chairs, beds and cupboards      | iii) staff |

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| d) earthenware, plates, pots, dishes and cups | iv) luggage       |
| e) cushions and chair covers                  | v) hosiery        |
| f) stockings and socks                        | vi) furniture     |
| g) writing instruments and materials          | vii) cutlery      |
| h) people in a riot                           | viii) span        |
| i) people employed at a place                 | ix) bench         |
| j) people at worship                          | x) archipelago    |
| k) people watching a game                     | xi) upholstery    |
| l) a number of learners in one room           | xii) congregation |
| m) many islands next to one another           | xiii) stationery  |
| n) oxen pulling something together            | xiv) crockery     |
| o) judges sitting in court together           | xv) spectators    |
- (15)

### SECTION C

Answer TWO Questions

#### QUESTION 3

From each list write only the word which does not belong.

- a) train, car, lorry, engine, bus
- b) bench, chair, stool, table, couch
- c) flat, mosque, house, bungalow, cottage
- d) supper, dinner, lunch, eat, breakfast
- e) ink, petrol, milk, water, ice.
- f) boat, horse, camel, donkey, ass
- g) good, bad, short, come, tall
- h) agile, quarrelsome, assertive, aggressive, pushy
- i) baby, nephew, grandmother, cousin, uncle

- j) milk, coffee, tea, cocoa, whisky
- k) Africa, Australia, Amazon, America, Asia
- l) crocodile, anaconda, boa constrictor, lion, alligator
- m) eagle, blue-jay, bee, robin, peacock
- n) tiger, elephant, zebra, mule, giraffe
- o) Soccer, netball, baseball, monopoly, tennis (15)

#### **QUESTION 4**

A. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence.

- a) John's voice sounded strange over the telephone.  
A hoarse      B familiar      C common  
D unusual
- b) The renowned magician is performing in a popular night club.  
A obscure      B dingy      C famous      D humble
- c) My father forbids my brother to smoke.  
A forces      B threatens      C warns      D allows
- d) The court found the young man guilty of the charge.  
A innocent      B ignorant      C blameworthy  
D responsible
- e) He used to play tennis occasionally.  
A generally      B faithfully      C skilfully      D frequently
- f) The public library in town is closed on Sunday.  
A secret      B private      C primary      D general
- g) The group made an abortive attempt to rescue the prisoners



A a complete B a successful C a perfect D a futile

h) The supervisor admitted that he was negligent

A denied B refused C forgot D bluffed

i) He accepts the offer of a new job.

A dismisses B rejects C welcomes D criticizes

j) The general has an extraordinary capacity for hard work.

A unexpected B unreal C impressive D uncanny

(10)

B. Fill in the blank in each sentence with the correct preposition from the brackets.

e.g. The car broke ..... (up, down, off) on the way.

The car broke down on the way.

(a) He gave ..... (with, in, up) smoking when he realized it was affecting his health.

(b) I never let ..... (by, to, down) a friend who is in trouble.

(c) The man gave ..... (in, up, off) trying after he realized that he was not succeeding.

(d) The Police are looking ..... (into, for, over) clues to solve the murder case.

(e) The store carries ..... (up, on, over) business even on Sunday. (5)

### QUESTION 5

Form a noun with each word in the list.

a) natural

b) serious

c) reduce

- d) complicate
- e) provide
- f) important
- g) dwell
- h) enforce
- i) require
- j) industrial
- k) continue
- l) exhaust
- m) refer
- n) benefit
- o) pollute

(15)