

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**PART – TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR 1**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER – JULY 2014**

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

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

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

**INSTRUCTIONS** :

- 1. SECTION A IS COMPULSORY.**
- 2. ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION B.**
- 3. ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN SECTION C.**

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

## SECTION A

This section is compulsory.

### QUESTION 1

Read the passage and answer the questions below.

#### WHY CITIES GREW

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

7 What has caused this great shift in human affairs?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Meaning in context

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

- (a) shift (l.7)
- (b) human affairs (l.7)
- (c) small by our standards (10-11)
- (d) depend on their ..... muscles (1.13)
- (e) secret (l.15)
- (f) the Age of Iron (ll. 16)
- (g) the earth's crust (ll. 17)
- (h) practical (l. 24)
- (i) sources (l. 25)
- (j) flow (l. 33)
- (k) swallows space (l. 35)
- (l) trouble (l.39)
- (m)outskirts (l.40)
- (n) blotted out (l.41)
- (o) wastes (l.43)
- (p) pack animal (l.45)

(16)

2 Give a synonym for each word.

Example

Shrank (1.2) – diminished

- (a) disappeared (1.2)
- (b) important (1.8)
- (c) enormous (1.8)
- (d) raise (1.9)
- (e) enough (1.9)
- (f) remained (1.10)
- (g) limited (1.12)
- (h) trusty (1.19)
- (i) rely (1.22)
- (j) chiefly (1.22)
- (k) extend (1.36)
- (l) transportation (1.38)
- (m) heart (1.40)
- (n) choice (1.47) (14)

B. In each case, choose the best answer.

1. Which statement is not based on the information given in the first paragraph?

- A Many ancient cities grew smaller 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

A had to pay more for his tools.

B was able to raise more food.

C no longer depended on his own strength and that of his animals.

D stopped using animals to help him in his work.

5. The main reason given in the passage for the increasing urban population is that

A there is more room for people in the cities.

B there is better transport in the cities.

C in the cities man is no longer a pack animal.

D people move into the cities to find work. (5)

C. Answer these questions in your own words.

1. What were the advantages of iron ore over copper for the ancient farmer? (2)

2. When did the Age of Iron come about? How? (2)

3. Why can modern cities extend their limits many kilometres? (2)

4. Do the inhabitants of modern cities generally lead better lives than ancient city dwellers? How? (2)

5. Who invented the first practical steam engine? (2)

[TOTAL:45]

## **SECTION B**

Answer ONE question

### **QUESTION 2**

A. Write out the nouns in these sentences and say whether they are Proper Nouns, Common Nouns, Abstract, Collective Nouns.

- a) No really great man ever thought himself so.
- b) We heard the news from John's brother.
- c) The English alphabet contains twenty-six letters.
- d) The ostrich, one of South Africa's oldest birds, is known for its speed and reputed stupidity.
- e) The maid polished the furniture with great care.
- f) In the Hlane Reserve one can see different kinds of game.
- g) During the summer holidays the beach is crowded.
- h) There was a big crowd at the rugby match.
- i) Wise men learn by other men's mistakes.
- j) We saw the fleet steam into the harbour.

(25)

B. Construct sentences that show clearly the differences in meaning of these word:

- i) affect, effect
- ii) gaol, goal
- iii) stationery, stationary
- iv) loose, lose
- v) practice, practise

(5)

### **QUESTION 3**

A. From the groups of words given below, write only the word that has no direct connection with the other words in the group.

- a) tea, coffee, cup, cocoa, ovaltine
- b) pig, cow, lion, sheep, goat
- c) book, library, publisher, printing, pencil
- d) despair, hopeless, depression, hope, gloom
- e) enter, invade, trespass, pierce, welcome
- f) artificial, normal, unnatural, feigned, sham
- g) dealer, merchant, shopkeeper, customer, tradesman

- h) soon, late, slow, overdue, tardy
  - i) leader, guide, follower, conductor, ruler
  - j) horse, leopard, giraffe, ostrich, dog
  - k) preserve, save, attack, keep, uphold
  - l) lavish, rich, squander, pour, spend
  - m) liberal, generous, bounteous, soothing, tolerant
  - n) selfish, proud, arrogant, contemptuous, vain
  - o) coal, petrol, paraffin, gas, car
  - p) noise, harsh, raucous, jarring, grating
  - q) careful, attentive, watchful, thrifty, prosperous
  - r) wheat, sugar-cane, mealies, barley, oats
  - s) cut, chisel, carve, mould, wound
  - t) food, nation, people, country, race
  - u) green indigo, violet, scarlet, grass
  - v) chest, cabinet, drawer, bed, wardrobe
  - w) irretrievable, inaccessible, irrecoverable, irrefutable
  - x) invincible, indomitable, invisible, inviolate, unassailable
  - y) residue, surplus, excess, remnant, recess
- (25)

B. In the following sentences, change the nouns and verbs into plural form.

1. Her sister-in-law lives in a far off country.
  2. There was a span of oxen in the field.
  3. The child finished all the food.
  4. The ancient goddess was buried in a tomb.
  5. A buffalo fights fiercely to protect its calf.
- (5)

SECTION C

QUESTION 4

Punctuate the following passage

For kino and juana this was the morning of mornings of their lives comparable only to the day when the baby had been born this was to be the day from which all other days would take their arrangement it would be their reference point juana considering the matter threw caution to the winds and she dressed coyotito in the clothes she had prepared for his baptism when there would be money for his baptism juana combed and braided her hair and tied the ends with two little bows of red ribbon the sun was quarter high when they were ready kinos ragged clothes were clean at least and this was the last day of his raggedness for tomorrow or even this afternoon he would have new clothes. (25)