

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**PART – TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR 2**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER – JULY 2014**

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

**COURSE CODE** : **CAE 216**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS** :

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A.**
- 2. ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN 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 through carefully before you attempt any of the questions.

Answer all the questions.,

Mistakes in spelling, punctuations and grammar may be penalised in any part of the paper.

(Most people rather like elephants; an exception was Mrs. Isabella Bird, who entrusted herself to one for a journey into the interior of the Malay peninsula in 1879 on her first visit abroad and did not enjoy the experience)

1 The elephant at last came up and was brought below the porch of the house. They are truly  
2 ugly beasts, with their grey, wrinkled, hairless hides, the huge ragged 'flappers' which cover  
3 their ears, and with which they fan themselves ceaselessly, the small mean eyes, the hideous  
4 trunk which coils itself snakishly round everything, the formless legs, the piggish back, with  
5 the steep slope down to the mean, bare tail, creatures so unlike any other familiar and friendly  
6 beast.

7 Before I came out from England, I dreamt of "howdahs and cloth-of-gold trappings, but my  
8 elephant had neither. In fact there was nothing grand about him but his ugliness. His back  
9 was covered with a piece of raw hide, over which were several mats, and on either side of the  
10 ridgy backbone a shallow basket, filled with fresh leaves and twigs, and held in place by  
11 ropes. I dropped into one of these baskets from the porch, a young Malay lad into the other,  
12 and my bag was tied on behind with more ropes. A noose of rope with a stirrup served for  
13 the driver to mount. He was a gossiping, careless fellow, whose language I could not  
14 understand, and who jumped off whenever he had the chance of a talk, and left us to  
15 ourselves. He drove with a stick with a curved spike at the end of it, which, when the  
16 elephant was bad, was hooked into the soft skin 'flapper', always provoking the uprearing  
17 and brandishing of the trunk, and a sound of ungentle complaint, which could be heard a mile  
18 off. He sat on the head of the beast, sometimes cross-legged, and sometimes with his legs  
19 behind the huge ear-covers.

20 My ride was not comfortable. One sits facing forwards with the feet dangling over the edge  
21 of the basket. This edge soon produces a sharp ache or cramp, and, when one tries to get  
22 relief by leaning back on anything, the awkward rolling position is so painful that one reverts  
23 to the former position till it again becomes intolerable. Also the elephant had not been loaded  
24 intelligently, and his pack was troublesome. It slipped backwards and forwards and, as I was  
25 heavier than the Malay lad, I slipped down. I tried to wriggle myself up the great ridge which  
26 was the creature's backbone, but failed. The driver stopped and pulled the ropes which  
27 bound the whole arrangement together, but did not succeed in improving it.

28 After we had travelled two hours, the baskets slipped down very dangerously and the great  
29 bulk of the elephant without any warning gently subsided behind, and then just as gently in  
30 front, the huge, ugly legs being extended ahead of him. The driver got off and signed to me  
31 to get off as well, which I did by climbing on to the elephant's head and letting myself down  
32 by a rope upon the driver, who made a step of his back, for even when the elephant is  
33 'kneeling', as this queer attitude is called, a good ladder is needed for comfortable getting off  
34 and on. While the driver was re-rigging the whole arrangement of the baskets, I clambered  
35 up into a Malay dwelling of a poor family and was courteously received and entertained with  
36 bananas and buffalo milk

37 A howdah is a seat on an elephant's back.

38 When the pack was adjusted the driver jumped on the elephant's back, and giving me his  
39 hands hauled me up over the head, after which the creature rose gently from the ground and  
40 went on our journey.

41 Soon the driver abandoned the elephant for a gossip and a smoke, leaving the animal to go its  
42 own way for a mile or more. The elephant turned into the jungle, where he began to rend and  
43 tear the trees, and going to a mud-hole he drew what water there was out of it, and squirted it  
44 with a loud noise over himself and his riders, soaking my clothes with it. When he turned  
45 back to the road again, he several times stopped and seemed to stand on his head by stiffening  
46 his trunk and leaning upon it, and when I hit him with my umbrella he uttered the loudest roar  
47 I ever heard. My Malay fellow-rider jumped off and ran back for the driver, at which the  
48 baskets both came down on my side of the elephant. I hung on with difficulty, wondering  
49 what other possible problems could occur, always expecting that the beast, which was  
50 flourishing his trunk, would lift me off with it and deposit me in a mud-hole.

51 On the driver's return I had to dismount again, and this time the elephant was allowed to go  
52 and take a proper bath in a river. He threw large quantities of clear water over himself, and  
53 took up plenty more with which to cool his sides as he went along. Thick as the wrinkled  
54 hide of an elephant is, a very small insect can still draw blood from it, and so, like the water  
55 buffalo, he wisely plastered himself with mud from the river's edge for protection. Mounting  
56 again, I rode for another two hours, but he crawled along about a mile an hour, and seemed  
57 determined to lie down. He roared whenever he was asked to go faster, sometimes with a  
58 roar of rage, sometimes in loud distress. In despair, the driver got off and walked behind  
59 him, but at that point the elephant stopped altogether. The driver tried to pull him along by  
60 putting a hooked stick in his huge 'flapper' but this produced no other effect than a series of  
61 howls. So he climbed back on to his head, after which the brute made a succession of  
62 exaggerated stumbles, each one of which threatened to be a fall. The driver with a look of  
63 disgust got off again. I made signs that I would get off too, but the elephant refused to lie  
64 down, and I let myself down his unshapely shoulder by a rope till I could use the driver's  
65 shoulders as steps. The baskets were taken off and left at a house, while the elephant was  
66 turned loose in the jungle. I walked the remaining miles likes to Kwala Kangsa, and the  
67 driver carried my suitcase! Such was the comical end of my first elephant ride.

(Adapted from the Golden Chersonese by Isabella Bird)

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

From paragraph 1:

- 1 (a) What conclusion would you draw from the use of the words 'at last' (line 1)? [2]
- (b) The elephant's ear-covers are described as 'flappers' (line 2). Which word used later in the paragraph helps to explain the writer's description? [1]
- (c) Which word prepares us for the use of the word 'snakishly' (line 4)? [2]

From paragraph 2:

- 2 (a) How do we know that the author had previously regarded riding on an elephant as a luxurious means of travel? [2]
- (b) 'there was nothing grand about him but his ugliness' (line 8). What is there in this statement that appears contradictory.
- 3 (a) What would you suggest is the purpose of the 'fresh leaves and twigs' (line 10)?
- (b) What was the most immediate practical purpose the young Malay lad (line 11) served as far as the author was concerned?
- (c) With special reference to the underlined words, explain what you understand by:  
'always provoking the uprearing and brandishing of the trunk' (lines 16-17). [3]

From paragraph 4:

- 4 (a) Why do you think the driver had to sign to the author to get off (line 30-1) instead of telling her to get off? [2]
- (b) Why did he want her to get off the elephant's back? [1]

From paragraph 6

- 5 The author did not react to previous instances of the elephant's bad behaviour. How does she finally react to it in this paragraph? [2]

From paragraph 7

- 6 (a) 'this time' the elephant had a 'proper bath' (lines 51-52). Explain fully why this second bath was superior to the first. [2]

- (b) Explain fully why the writer says the elephant 'wisely' plasters himself with mud (line 55). [2]
- (c) Give in your own words two emotions the writer suggests the elephant may have been feeling when he 'roared' (line 58) [2]

From paragraph 7:

- 7 (a) Why do you think the driver 'got off and walked behind' the elephant (lines 58-59)?
- (b) The elephant was not co-operating. Give three illustrations from this paragraph which show this.
- (c) Which one of these illustrations also reveals the cunning of the elephant? [1]
- (d) The author describes the end of the elephant ride as 'comical'. What made it seem comical to the author? [2]
- 8 Write 5 of the following words. For each word give one word or short phrase (of not more than seven words) which has the same meaning as the word has in the passage.
- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. truly (line 1)       | 5. queer (line 33)    |
| 2. ceaselessly (line 3) | 6. hauled (line 39)   |
| 3. sharp (line 21)      | 7. produced (line 60) |
| 4. bound (line 27)      | 8. effect (line 60)   |
- 9 Write an account of what made the writer's ride on the elephant uncomfortable and worrying to her.

USE ONLY THE MATERIAL FROM LINE 20 TO LINE 51

Your account, which must be in continuous writing (not note form), must not be longer than 160 words, including the 10 words given below.

Begin your account as follows:

My ride was uncomfortable because I had to sit forward... [10 marks]

[TOTAL: 45]

## **SECTION B**

Answer ONE question

### **QUESTION 2**

Choose the correct verb from the alternatives provided in the brackets.

- a) We heard our neighbour (to shout, shout) for help.
- b) His success made him (to feel, feel) proud.
- c) The children promised (to be, be) quiet
- d) We had better (to warn, warn) him before he goes.
- e) The villagers saw the plane (to burst, burst) into flames.
- f) Many people want (to make, make) money the quick and easy way.
- g) The commander let his men (to rest, rest) by the stream.
- h) Thousands of spectators watched him (to score, score) the decisive goal.
- i) The poor woman went without food rather than (to beg, beg) for money.
- j) They arranged (to meet, meet) during the vacation.
- k) The Chinese are believed (to invent, to have invented) gun powder.
- l) Being ill, Tom is not able (to have sat, to sit) up for long.
- m) Heavy vehicles are not allowed (to use, to have used) this bridge.
- n) We suspect him (to steal, to have stolen) all the goods in the shop.
- o) She appears (to run, to have run) a long way to get here.
- p) She hopes (to see, to have seen) her son graduate by the time she dies.
- q) This little boy seems (to lose, to have lost) his way home.
- r) She sometimes forgets (to have locked, to lock) the door before she goes to bed.
- s) They aim (to finish, to have finished) the project in less than two weeks.
- t) He is pleased (to have won, to win) the coveted prize. (20)

### **QUESTION 3**

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

- a) He called in a plumber to repair the \_\_\_\_\_ (leak) pipe.
- b) The \_\_\_\_\_ (wreck) aeroplane was discovered in thick jungle.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ (Arrive) an hour late, she felt very embarrassed.
- d) The \_\_\_\_\_ (bark) dog disturbed the whole neighbourhood.
- e) A \_\_\_\_\_ (type) ransom note was sent to the family of the kidnapped boy.
- f) The \_\_\_\_\_ (absorb) novel kept him occupied for hours.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ (Arrange) marriages are discouraged these days.
- h) Her \_\_\_\_\_ (extend) visit caused her host much inconvenience.
- i) During the cholera epidemic, teachers advised their pupil to drink \_\_\_\_\_ (boil) water.
- j) The steam from the \_\_\_\_\_ (boil) water makes the kettle whistle.
- k) After \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for an hour he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) in exasperation.
- l) It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) obvious that she \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) you.

- m) Dogs \_\_\_\_\_ (know) \_\_\_\_\_ (save) men's lives.
- n) The man \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) at the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_. (look) like my uncle.
- o) The story books which my teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (recommend) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very interesting.
- p) It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) useless \_\_\_\_\_ (try) \_\_\_\_\_ (persuade) a stubborn person.
- q) While \_\_\_\_\_ (dig) in the garden, he \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a small metal box.
- r) The travellers \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the beautiful scenery as they \_\_\_\_\_ (make) their way through the country.
- s) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) through an old album, Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (amuse) by some of the photographs.
- t) Crowds \_\_\_\_\_ (line) the streets \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the procession \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) by.

(20)

## SECTION C

Answer all Question

### QUESTION 4

- i) The following paragraph has been developed using the compare and contrast method. Prepare two columns (A and B). Separate the characteristics of the students and list them under each column.

There are mainly two types of students in high school: the serious students and the fun-loving students. The serious students are the academic type, usually quiet and reserved and always concerned about progressing in school. For a serious student, getting a good grade on a chemistry test is more important than getting a big hello from the kids in the class. The fun-loving students, on the other hand, are more involved with social activities and are more concerned about their popularity ratings. When these two types of students arrive at school, the serious students generally worry about a quiz, while the fun-loving students generally worry about their friends' reactions. Where one type of student conscientiously takes notes on what the teacher is saying, the other writes notes to pass to friends. Every high school has its share of these two types of students to lend variety to its campus. (20)

- ii) Give the paragraph a title. (2)  
iii) Identify the topic sentence of the paragraph. (3)  
iv) What is the function performed by the last sentence of this paragraph? (5)