

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
PART – TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR 2
MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER – MAY 2014

TITLE OF PAPER : **PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH**

COURSE CODE : **CAE 217**

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

INSTRUCTIONS :

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

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.

- 1 By the end of August 1939 we had completed our reconnaissance. We had actually found a
2 new way up the mountain and were now waiting in Karachi for the freighter which was to
3 take us back to Europe. Our ship was long overdue and the war-clouds were growing ever
4 denser. Chicken, Lobenhoffer and I accordingly made up our minds to extricate ourselves
5 from the net which the secret police had already begun to lay for us and to slip away
6 wherever we found an opening. Only Auifschanaiter was for staying in Karachi. He had
7 fought in the first world war and could not believe in a second.
- 8 The rest of us planned to break through to Persia and find our way home from there. We had
9 no difficulty in shaking off the man who was shadowing us, and after crossing a few hundred
10 miles of desert in our ramshackle car we managed to reach La Bella, a little principality to the
11 north-west of Karachi. But there fate overtook us and we suddenly found ourselves taken in
12 charge by eight soldiers, on the grounds that we needed personal protection. We were in fact
13 under arrest, although Germany and the British Commonwealth were not yet at war.
- 14 Soon we were back with our trusty escort in Karachi, where we found Peter Aufschneider.
15 Two days later England did declare war on Germany. After that everything went like
16 clockwork. A few minutes after the declaration of war, twenty five Indian soldiers armed to
17 the teeth marched into a restaurant garden where we were sitting, to fetch us away. We drove
18 in a police car to an already prepared prison-camp fenced with barbed wire. But that turned
19 out to be merely a transit camp, and a fortnight later we were transferred to the great
20 internment camp at Ahmednagar near Bombay. There were quartered in crowded tents and
21 huts in the midst of a babel of conflicting opinions and excited talk. "No," I thought, "this
22 atmosphere is too different from the sunlit, lonely heights of the Himalayas. This is no life
23 for freedom-loving men". So I began to get busy looking for ways and means of escape.
- 24 Of course I was not the only one planning to get away. With the help of like-minded
25 companions I collected compasses, money and maps which had been smuggled past the
26 controls. We even managed to get hold of leather gloves and a barbed-wire-cutter, the loss
27 of which from the stores provoked a strict but fruitless investigation.
- 28 As we all believed that the war would soon be over, we kept postponing our plans for escape.
29 But one day we were suddenly moved to another camp. We were loaded on to a convoy of
30 lorries en route for Deolali. Eighteen of us internees sat in each lorry with a single Indian

31 soldier to guard us. The sentry's rifle was made fast to his belt with a chain, so that no one
32 could snatch it away. At the head and at the tail of the column was a truck full of soldiers.

33 While we were in the camp at Ahmednagar Lobenhoffer and I had determined to make a
34 getaway before being transferred to a new camp, where fresh difficulties might endanger our
35 chances of escape. So now we took our seats at the back end of a lorry. Luckily for us the
36 road was full of curves and we were often enveloped in thick clouds of dust – we saw that
37 this gave us a chance of jumping off unnoticed and vanishing into the jungle. We did not
38 expect the guard in the lorry to spot us as he was obviously occupied in watching the lorry in
39 front. He only occasionally looked round at us. One way and another it did not seem to us
40 that it would be too difficult to escape and we postponed an attempt until the latest possible
41 moment, intending to get across into a neutral Portuguese enclave situated very near the route
42 of our convoy.

43 At last the moment came. We jumped off and I ran twenty yards off the road and threw
44 myself down in a little hollow behind a bush. Then to my horror the whole convoy stopped –
45 I heard whistles and shooting and then, seeing the guard running over to the far side of the
46 road, I had no doubt what had happened. Lobenhoffer must have been discovered and as he
47 was carrying our rucksack with all our gear, there was nothing for me to do but to give up my
48 hopes of escape as well. Fortunately I succeeded, in the confusion, in getting back into my
49 seat without being noticed by any of the soldiers. Only my comrades knew that I got away
50 and naturally they said nothing.

51 Then I saw Lobenhoffer: he was standing with his hands up facing a line of bayonets. I felt
52 broken with the deadly disappointment of our failure. But my friend was really not to blame
53 for it. He was carrying our heavy rucksack in his hand when he jumped off and it seems that
54 it made clatter which was heard by the guard: so he was caught before he could gain the
55 shelter of the jungle. We learned from this adventure a bitter but useful lesson, namely that
56 in any combined plan of escape each of the escapers must carry all that he needed with him.

(Passage taken from "Seven Years in Tibet" by H. Harrer)

Answer all the questions. You are recommended to answer them in the order set. From paragraph 1:

- 1 (a) i) Which word in the first paragraph tells you the writer and his men were spies? (1)
- ii) Why was the taking of the men on the grounds that (they) needed personal protection (line 12) a false pretext? (1)
- (b) Explain in your own words what is meant by (2)
- i) "the war-clouds were growing ever denser" (line 3-4) (2)
- ii) "the net which the secret police and already begun to lay" (line 5). (2)

- (c) Explain the underlined word and phrase as used in the passage. (2)
- i) “everything went like clockwork” (line 16) (2)
- ii) “soldiers armed to the teeth” (line 16-17) (2)
- (d) “No”, I thought, “this atmosphere is too different from the sunlit lonely heights of the Himalayas” (line 21-22). Which atmosphere? (1)
- (e) Who does the author refer to as “like-minded” companions? (1)

(11 marks)

- 2 (a) What conditions according to the sixth paragraph increased their chances of escape? [1]
- (b) ‘Then to my horror, the whole convoy stopped’ (line 44) what had happened? (1)
- (c) Why was it imperative for the writer to give up the whole scheme of escape? (1)
- (d) Choose FIVE words. For each of them give ONE word or short phrase (of not more than seven words) which has the same meaning as it has in the passage.

Sentry (line 31)

extricate (line 4)

Neutral (line 41)

ramshackle (line 10)

Enclave (line 41)

declaration (line 16)

Convoy (line 44)

transit (line 19)

(5)

- 3 (a) i) What does the author mean when he says “I felt broken with the deadly disappointment or our failure”? (ll. 52-53) (1)
- ii) On what grounds did the writer exonerate Lobenhoffer from blame about the sad situation? (1)
- (b) i) In your own words state the lesson the writer and his companions learnt at the end of the passage. (2)
- ii) Why was the lesson a “bitter” one? (1)

- 4 Give an account of the preparations and attempt for escape by the writer and his companions. Your summary, which should be in continuous writing, must not be longer than 140 words including the opening 10 words given below.

Begin your summary as follows:

At last the writer and his companions decided to escape.

Excessive length and excessive use of the language of the passage will be penalised. Some marks will be awarded for the quality of English, including clarity of expression, and accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar. [20 marks]

[TOTAL: 45]

SECTION B

Answer ONE question

QUESTION 2

In each of the following sentences there is a gap. After each sentence there is a list of words lettered A – D. Choose the one which best completes the sentence.

1. They thought he _____ agree if they altered some of the conditions.
A might B can C ought D may
2. When the principal comes in everybody _____ talking.
A stopped B stops C stop D is stopping
3. Peter made _____ new friends at the college.
A no B not C none D nothing
4. He told Mary not to go _____ until he returned.
A anything B nobody C anywhere D anybody
5. _____ of his friends had seen Paul since Friday
A no B not C none D nothing
6. He can't afford a radio, but he intends to buy one _____.
A although B anyway C besides D already
7. He has given _____ his books away
A some B all C every D none
8. _____ speaking French and German, he can understand Spanish.
A besides B altogether C ever D none
9. The door _____ by a man in a blue uniform.
A is opening B opened C was open D was opened
10. Have you ever _____ to him before.
A speak B spoke C spoken D speaking
11. "Would you like to come to my party?" "I'm sorry, but I"
A can't B don't C would D can
12. Please get _____ from the office, so that I can write a letter.
A some papers B some paper C a paper D newspaper

13. My trousers are crumpled; I must press
- A those B these C them D this
14. _____ do you want to buy?
- A How many loaves B how much loaf
C what number of bread D how bread
15. The better educated we are _____ we realize we have to learn more.
- A the most B more C as much D the more (15)

QUESTION 3

From the words listed below each sentence, choose the one which is nearest in meaning to the word underlined in that sentence.

1. David was intent on his work, Mary did not disturb him.
A eager for B resolved to do C bent over D absorbed in E swallowed by
2. John received an unlooked for present of E1000
A hidden b sudden C unexpected D unwanted E unheard of
3. The messenger boy called for the package at the bank
A summoned B named C met D delivered E collected
4. The old man told us a/an tall story about a warrior who won a battle with an umbrella
A incredible tale B long narrative C old legend D adventure story
E high tale
5. All Angela's clothes are out-moded.
A handmade B worn out C modern D new models
E old fashioned
6. In 1966 there was a glut of vegetables in our markets.
A famine B supply C surfeit D crop E overdose
7. The invading army was overpowered by the allied forces.
A stronger than B weakened by C subdued by D submitted to
E strengthened by
8. The old lady thought that the modern play was scandalous.
A malicious B outrageous C incredible D surprising
E immoderate

9. He looked downcast when he realised he had not won the scholarship.
A rejected B dejected C at the ground D defeated E defiant
10. The politician declined to answer the question on finance
A sat down B decreased C agreed D refused E rehearsed
11. The old prophet sat for hours musing on the wonders of the world.
A laughing at B meditating on C meditating for D querying
E planning
12. If you can't find all the money for the trip, I will make up the amount that is short.
A save B provide C compensate D steal E stock
13. As the dress was too big for her, she decided to take it in.
A deceive it B exchange it C cut it up D make it smaller
E make it shorter
14. The thief bolted when he saw the police coming towards him.
A locked the door B was surprised C shot D came in
E ran away
15. Jacques is said to be a melancholy man.
A cheerful B sad C amusing D insane E spirited

(15)

SECTION C

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

QUESTION 5

- 1) Why is it necessary to use simple language when we write? (2)
- 2) A variety of sentences must be used when we write.
 - i) What does the above statement mean? (3)
 - ii) Why is it necessary to use a variety of sentences/words when writing? (3)
- 3) Explain why writers must always use the “right word” when writing. (3)
- 4) Explain the following and give two examples for each:
 - a) homonyms (3)
 - b) homophones (3)
 - c) synonyms (3)

QUESTION 6

- a) Use your own words to explain what a report is. (2)
- b) Why is a routine report the most commonly used in organizations? (3)
- c) Why is a police report a routine report yet every case reported is different? (5)
- d) List the five sections of a special report (in correct order) and explain what is included under each section. (10)