

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
PART TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2015

TITLE OF PAPER: PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH
COURSE CODE: CAE118
TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A.**
2. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS IN SECTION B.

**THIS PAPER MUST NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED
BY THE INVIGILATOR**

SECTION A

This section is compulsory

QUESTION 1

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions

A Revolution in Shipping

Ninety-eight days it took – right round the Horn – and sparks from the funnel set fire, more than once, to the sails.

A strange craft this, its funnel belching smoke, yet sails stretched tight and bulging up the three slender clipper masts. The steam-engine had come to stay, it was being used increasingly for the propulsion of river and coastal craft, but the smoke and steam from the pride of the Albion Line – soon to be the Shaw Savill Line – the clipper ship, *Dunedin*, served a different purpose altogether. It was initiating a revolution in shipping and at the same time a revolution in the economy of those countries the shipping served. For this sleek vessel of thirteen hundred tones was the first on the all-important New Zealand run to be fitted with the new Bell-Coleman refrigerating machine. It was this ungainly yet remarkably efficient apparatus, still in its teething stage, which required a funnel and steam to separate it, while the ship moved serenely on, driven only by stail.

Ninety-eight days from that morning in February, 1882, when she left her New Zealand dock, the *Dunedin* docked at London. The news had preceded her, and as soon as the unfamiliar silhouette was sighted coming up the Thames, a crowd ran on ahead to watch this incredible cargo unloaded. For in her hold the *Dunedin* held five thousand frozen carcasses of lamb.

Surely, men said, it would be – if not completely rotten – at least so poorly flavoured after its long confinement that only a begger off the street would deign to try it?

They were wrong,. The meat was as fresh as the day it had been slaughtered. One only of the carcasses was damaged, had to be condemned; the rest were plump, fresh, succulent, and they sold rapidly – for sixpence halfpenny a pound (454g), of which two pence three-farthings was the cost of freighting from New Zealand (a freight charge which was hardly altered, though the price of meat has soared). The price brought a respectable profit to the New Zealand farmer, a profit which could and would be multiplied as the new refrigerating vessels were made ready.

A new industry had been born. The refrigerating ships would not only bring great prosperity to New Zealand – first-class meat at a reasonable price to England – but they would solve a major problem, that of disposing of the sheep. For they bred rapidly and there were not enough mouths in all the southern colony to eat them. Sheep were being slaughtered, their carcasses flung into the sea, to get them out of the way. Apart from shipping them alive to Britain –which was absurd – there was little that could be done with them, when their fleece had been shorn.

But refrigeration changed all that. Meat could be frozen immediately after slaughter, loaded on board a suitably equipped vessel and kept at a temperature below freezing-point till it was unloaded in England. There was no decay, no loss of flavour.

The discovery completely altered New Zealand's economy, gave a prosperity which few could have dreamed of, which has been maintained to this day, since that first trip in 1882.

Today, there are twenty sheep in New Zealand for each citizen – but today there is no question of hurling them into the sea; they are frozen and shipped all over the world.

The Bell-Coleman refrigerator was not the first to be invented, and the *Dunedin* was not quite the first ship to be fitted with one, but because of the enormous length of journey, the huge part refrigerator ships were to play in the economy of New Zealand, this first voyage was a development of great significance.

(From an essay by Ian Fellowes-Gordon, published in 100 Great Events That Changed the World)

A. Meaning in context

1. Pick out words from the passage which mean the following.

- (a) boat or ship (para 2)
- (b) emitting or giving out (para 2)
- (c) fast sailing-ship (para 2)
- (d) driving forward (para 2)
- (e) affairs and resources of a community (para 2)
- (f) awkward-looking or clumsy (para 2)
- (g) went before (para 3)
- (h) shape or outline of something (para 3)
- (i) unbelievable (para 3)
- (j) state of being shut up (para 4)
- (k) pronounced unfit for consumption (para 5)
- (l) juicy (para 5)
- (m) transporting by ship or aircraft (para 5)
- (n) success or wealth (para 6)
- (o) act of finding out (para 8)
- (p) kept up or continued (para 8)

(16 Marks)

2. Choose the best explanation for each expression.

- (a) “had come to stay” (ll. 4) means
 - A. Had paid a visit.
 - B. Had stopped for a time
 - C. Could be regarded as permanent.
- (b) “initiating a revolution” (l.7) means
 - A starting an uprising
 - B introducing a change
 - C making a complete turn.
- (c) “still in its teething stage” (ll.10,11) means
 - A still being improved on.
 - B still giving trouble
 - C still not ready for use.

(d) "brought a respectable profit" (l. 24) means

- A yielded a good income
- B was a great help
- C assisted in giving publicity

(e) "there is no question of hurling them" (l. 37, 38)

- A it is not a problem to get rid of them
- B it would be impossible to throw them
- C nobody would think of dumping them.

(5 Marks)

B. In each case, choose the best answer

1. The ship, Dunedin, presented a strange sight because

- A its funnel was emitting a lot of smoke.
- B its sails were bulging up its three slender masts.
- C it had a funnel although it was a sailing-vessel.
- D it had an awkward-looking refrigerating machine on board.

2. To what use was the steam-engine on board the Dunedin put?

- A It was used to operate the engine of the ship.
- B It was used to blow up the sails of the ship.
- C It was used to make the ship's air-conditioning system work.
- D It was used to drive the refrigerating machine on board the ship.

3. What opinion did the crowd at the London dock have of the Dunedin's cargo?

- A It would be of poor quality.
- B It would be well preserved.
- C It would be sold at a low price.
- D It would take a long time to sell.

4. The discovery of refrigeration helped the New Zealand farmer to solve his problem of

- A raising sheep in large numbers.
- B making good use of superfluous sheep.
- C finding a more suitable place to dump sheep carcasses than the sea.
- D transporting sheep alive and well to countries far away. (4 Marks)

C Answer these questions in your own words

1. What kind of ship was the Dunedin? How long did she take to travel from New Zealand to London? When did she dock at London? (3 Marks)

2. Name the two uses of the steam-engine mentioned in the passage. To which use was it put on board the Dunedin? (3 Marks)

3. Why was there a crowd at the London dock when the Dunedin arrived? (1 Mark)

4. "A new industry had been born." Name the industry referred to and say how it benefited the economy of New Zealand. (3 Marks)
5. Why was it considered "absurd" to ship sheep alive to Britain? Give all the reasons you can think of. (3 Marks)
6. What benefit did people in Britain derive from refrigerating ships? How do we now benefit from the ships? (2 Marks)

TOTAL: 40 Marks

SECTION B

ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION 2

A. Fill in each blank with a collective noun.

- a) He pointed to a sheep in the _____ which had just been sheared.
 - b) The diseased chicks were quickly separated from the rest of the _____.
 - c) She tried a grape from the _____ given to her and agreed that it was very sweet.
 - d) His father owns a _____ of supermarkets in several cities in the country.
 - e) The tapioca plantation was devastated by a _____ of elephants.
 - f) He treasures his _____ of stamps, a few of which are rare and valuable.
 - g) They live in the largest _____ of flats.
 - h) Two pieces of crockery in the _____ are missing.
 - i) With such a big family, she makes sure she has a good _____ of provisions in the house.
 - j) The lone buffalo could not fight off the attacking _____ of lions.
- (20 marks)

B. You are given five sentences containing gaps numbered 1 to 9. From the list of alternatives lettered A to D choose the one which best fills each gap. Each answer may be used more than once.

A. an B. a C. the D. no word needed.

- i) The next insect to study is 1 mosquito.
 - ii) 2 history is 3 interesting subject.
 - iii) 4 Dramatic Society meets on Fridays.
 - iv) We have to learn to live by 5 rules of 6 society.
 - v) 7 city of London is built on 8 banks of 9 Thames.
- (10 marks)

QUESTION 3

A Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

Many a hideous crime has been committed 1 this neighborhood. Investigations were carried 2 and the police set 3 to catch the criminals. 4 a raid 5 the gang's hide-out, the police discovered a store 6 weapons and ammunition. There was evidence that the gang had departed 7 the hide-out 8 a hurry. They must have received a tip-off and fled 9 the hills 10 the Mlumati river where they are suspected to be hiding.

(20 Marks)

B The world's population is increasing 1 an alarming rate. If this continues unchecked, the population 2 the world will double 3 a few decades. The production 4 food cannot keep pace 5 the growth 6 population as food production is not able to increase - 7 the same proportions. (10 marks)

QUESTION 4

A Match the adjectives in column A with the nouns in column B.

	A	B
1.	busy	stone
2.	lonely	child
3.	cloudy	road
4.	remote	river
5.	dusty	mountain
6.	clear	music
7.	high	glass
8.	tall	street
9.	loud	building
10.	opaque	figure
11.	precious	village
12.	obedient	sky
13.	deep	land
14.	muddy	hole
15.	vacant	day

(30 Marks)

QUESTION 5

- a) Why do organisations use different channels (notices, letters, reports etc) to circulate information? (5 marks)
- b) Explain why a memo cannot be used to disseminate two different messages. (5 marks)
- c) What is the main function of communication, whether written or spoken, in an organization? (5 marks)
- d) (i) Describe a situation in which you would use a memo instead of a letter to send a message. (5 marks)

(ii) Give two reasons why a memo would be the most suitable means of communication in the situation you have described above. (5 marks)
- e) What does it mean to say a memo is dispatched through the open mail of an organization? (5 marks)