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TITLE OF PAPER : PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH

COURSE CODE : CAE 216

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTION :

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

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SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

QUESTION 1

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU ATTEMPT ANY QUESTIONS.

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS. YOU ARE RECOMMENDED TO ANSWER THEM IN THE ORDER SET.

MISTAKES IN SPELLING, PUNCTUATION AND GRAMMAR MAY BE PENALISED IN ANY PART OF THE PAPER.

1. Once a year the skies of Western Brazil grow dark by day as well as by night. Farmers and cattle owners burn down vast areas of the great rain forests around the river Amazon to clear land for crop-growing and cattle – rearing. Smoke from the fires blots out the sun. Scientists, now keenly aware of dangers to the earth’s environment, see this great annual destruction as a major peril of Brazil, and also for the rest of the world. Politicians have —5 joined scientists to try to stop the foolish waste of the precious resources of these forests.
2. For more than four hundred years settlers and farmers have been attacking Brazil’s forests in one way or another. They tried to snatch land for themselves from the seemingly indestructible jungle, but its powers of recovery defeated their efforts. New trees continually filled in the small patches of land that they cleared. Nowadays, modern —10 machinery can cut down trees at an alarming speed, and the controlled burning down of the forests has meant that areas larger than some whole countries have been permanently stripped bare. Dams have also been built to flood some of the enormous open spaces that have been created.
3. The results of this destruction are becoming frighteningly obvious. The forests contain —15 an astonishing variety of animal and plant life which is slowly but surely disappearing. One type of tree may maintain more than four hundred insect species, each square kilometer of forest its own assortment of birds and mammals. The forests vanish, and with them the rich variety of their animal life and the great treasure-house of plants. The scientific benefits the forests can bring are also being lost to doctors and farmers as the —20 destruction goes on. Many of the plants contain chemicals that can help medical science and agriculture, providing new treatments for diseases or controlling insects that do immense damage to crops. Such natural chemicals are better than artificial ones, which can have dangerous effects on animals and people.
4. Even more alarming is the threat to the world’s climate. These forests create huge —25 volumes of clouds as the water evaporates from the great expanse of the tree-tops. These clouds distribute the sun’s heat round the world. The destruction of the forests would

mean that the clouds would no longer form and so the delicate balance of the world's weather systems would be very seriously upset. The actual burning of the trees also accelerates the warming up of the earth's upper atmosphere, which scientists now say 30 will bring dramatic changes to our climate. Moreover, the blazing torches of the jungles will add to the harmful gases that cars and modern industries are pouring into the air we breathe.

5. The Indians who live in these forests are already victims of this destruction. Violent clashes with the new settlers and farmers have resulted in some tribes losing half their 35 number. Newly introduced diseases, against which the Indians have no natural immunity, have also killed off many others. Again, Indians have been compelled to live in other parts of the jungle and are suddenly deprived of a way of life developed over many generations. They lose their will to live with their simple means of livelihood. Many just starve to death. 40
6. Yet the newcomers have often failed in their attempts to benefit from the apparently rich lands of the forests. Many of them, after they have stripped the land of trees, find the soil unsuitable for their crops. As the forests disappear, so do the clouds they once formed and there is not enough rain to nourish the ground. Also, plants that used to flourish 45 beneath the trees now quickly dry up under the bare skies. No longer do those plants slowly rot away to provide rich food for the soil. Thus, crops grown by new settlers in such barren ground become steadily poorer after three or four years. Therefore, many settlers have given up and left or have been forced to move deeper and deeper into the forest, only to be faced with yet more disappointment.
7. The invaders have also been attacked by disease. The construction of new villages, 50 possessing schools and health clinics, has encouraged hundreds of poor city dwellers to move out from their homes to become settlers in these farmlands. But they find that their new homes offer no escape from the mosquitoes that breed freely in the forests round about, nor from the sickness that mosquitoes spread. Dwindling crops and ever-present malaria have meant that the settlers have simply exchanged one form of poverty for 55 another.
8. Why then does the destruction of the forests continue at such an alarming speed, if the rewards seem so small? In fact, it is encouraged by some rich people who know the value of the lands that have been cleared but are then eventually abandoned. They can invest very large amounts of their money into developing them and thus make a quick profit. 60 Also large-scale developments of dams for hydro-electric power mean that men go on

demolishing the trees, because such developments always have a popular appeal. However, these dams produce little electric power despite all the money they have cost in construction. What they do produce are forests yet more places for the malaria-carrying mosquito to breed in. ← 65

9. Some hope remains. Brazil's birth-rate is declining and with it the need to provide fresh land for farming. Brazilians, too, are now listening to those scientists who say that the natural produce of the trees such as rubber and fruit could in time provide a profitable income. Certainly it would be far more reliable than the uncertain rewards that men are earning at present from the destruction of their forest. Brazilians themselves are seeing — 70 how foolish it is to go on destroying their own heritage. They have realized that once they set fire to their own house, they threaten the homes of their neighbours. Perhaps it is not too late to put out the fire.

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

1. a) The farmers and cattle owners carry out a great 'annual destruction' [line 4].
- i) What is meant by 'annual'?
 - ii) What will the farmers and cattle owners do after carrying out the destruction?
 - iii) What strange effect does the destruction have? [6]
- b) Settlers and farmers have previously 'tried to snatch land for themselves' (line 8).
- i) What is the author suggesting to us about their efforts when he uses the word 'snatch' to describe them?
 - ii) What is the reason why these efforts have always failed?
 - iii) Give two reasons why recent efforts have been successful. [4]
- c) 'enormous open spaces... have been created' (line 13). What does the author say in the same paragraph to tell us how 'enormous' they are? [2]
2. a) The forests 'contain an astonishing variety of animal and plant life' (line 15-16) Explain what this means, using your own words instead of those printed in italics. [2]
- b) Many plants in the forests produce 'natural' chemical (line 23) beneficial to mankind. Why, in the author's opinion, are they preferable to artificial chemicals? [2]

- c) 'the blazing torches of the jungles' (line 31)
what is the author referring to here? [2]
- d) In the last sentence of the fourth paragraph the author refers to the harmful gases in the air we breath (lines 32) [2]
- e) 'newly introduced diseases' (line 36) have killed off many Indians.
- i) Who would have introduced these diseases?
- ii) Explain in your own words why so many Indians were killed off by these diseases. [2]
3. a) Give one word or a short phrase (of not more than seven words) which has the same meaning as the word used in the passage.
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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Obvious (line 15) | 5. Forced (line 48) |
| 2. Seriously (line 29) | 6. Offer (line 53) |
| 3. Accelerates (line 30) | 7. Fresh (line 66) |
| 4. Will (line 39) | 8. In time (line 68) [8] |
- b) Why do men 'invest very large amounts of their money' (line 59-60) in lands that have been abandoned? [2]
- c) 'large-scale developments of dams 'have a popular appeal' (lines 62)
- i) What does 'popular appeal' mean?
- ii) Why does the author think that such developments are a waste of money?
- iii) What harmful effect do these developments have on the environment?
- iv) What harmful effect do these developments have on people? [4]
- d) From the evidence of paragraph 9 state the two reasons given by scientists for preserving the forests rather than destroying them. [2]
- e) 'once they set fire to their own house, they threaten the homes of their neighbours' (lines 71-72). What does the author want us to understand when he makes this statement? [2]

Total: 40 marks

SECTION B

ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION 2

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

- a) The Chinese are believed (to invent, to have invented) gunpowder.
- b) Being ill Becky is not able (to have set, to sit) up.
- c) Heavy vehicles are not allowed (to use, to have used) this bridge.
- d) We suspect him (to steal, to have stolen) the goods.
- e) She appears (to run, to have run) a long way to get here.
- f) He hopes (to see, to have seen) his son graduate at university.
- g) The little boy seems (to lose, to have lost) his way home.
- h) She sometimes forgets (to have locked, to lock) the door at bedtime.
- i) They aim (to finish, to have finished) the project by the end of the year.
- j) He is pleased (to win, to have won) the prestigious prize.
- k) The parents watched their children (play, played) netball.
- l) While their parents watched, the children (play, played) netball.
- m) They (revise, revised) their work every year.
- n) I was awake when the alarm clock (ring, rang) at six o'clock.
- o) I heard the alarm clock (rang, ring) at six o'clock.

[30]

QUESTION 3

Complete each sentence with suitable noun clause beginning with the underlined word.

- a) We are concerned about how_____.
- b) What_____ I cannot imagine.
- c) It is obvious that_____.
- d) They complained that_____.
- e) His only worry was how_____.
- f) The news that_____ seems doubtful.
- g) No one was deceived by what_____.
- h) It will be decided whether_____.

- i) The plan is that_____.
- j) The remark that_____.
- k) Tell me why_____.
- l) How_____ baffles me.
- m) It seems unlikely that_____.
- n) It is a pity that_____.
- o) I could not explain why_____.

[30]

QUESTION 4

Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Bedouins are a nomadic people because their beasts, which constitute the greater part of their wealth, must in these thin-grassed lands move continually in search of fresh pasture. The camel-breeding tribes, migrating with the regularity of birds, move south into the Great Desert after the winter rains when pasture is easily come by; later, as the summer heats draw on they edge slowly north, and at the season when pastures are most withered and dry are to be found at the extreme northerly limits of their range, where a more copious winter rainfall provides a meager grazing all through the droughts. This is the essence of their lives, a leisurely shifting from pasture to pasture, following the green film on the desert that means food for their camels and preservation for themselves. The average Bedouin lives and dies not far from poverty. His beasts, his brown tent and blankets, and a few cooking utensils, are nearly all that he possesses except the right to wander the desert and rule himself. The life is perhaps not unpleasant. His progress from day to day and from pasture to pasture may not be exciting, but it is at least lordly and idle.

- a) Why do the Bedouins wander from place to place? [2]
- b) In what way are they compared to birds? [4]
- c) At what time of the year is the rainfall heavier, summer or Winter? [2]
- d) Which one of these adjectives would most nearly express the Bedouin way of life?
 - i) Luxurious ii) comfortable iii) austere iv) lazy [2]
- e) What does the Bedouin's wealth consist of? [4]

- f) Explain:
- i) following the green film of the desert; [4]
 - ii) lordly and idle [4]
- g) Write down equivalents of the underlined words in the passage. [8]

QUESTION 5

Read the passage and answer the questions

There are good and bad ways to study. A good way would be to plan your study time long before an important test or exam. Then you would have enough time to look over all the material and ask about something that you did not understand. A bad way would be to leave everything until the night before the exam. Then you probably would not be able to cover everything, and you would not have time to check on what you did not know. Another good way to study would be to find a quiet place to work. You need some place where there are no distractions so you can concentrate on your work. A bad way to study would be to have a place that is noisy, with the TV blaring, the telephone ringing, or children playing in the background. Another good way to study would be to put all personal problems out of your mind. A bad way to study would be to let your attention wander back and forth to your personal problems. Studying effectively demands absolute concentration.

- i) Write the topic sentence of this paragraph. [2]
- ii) Which method has been used to develop this paragraph? [2]
- iii) There are two transitional words the writer has used: then and another. Explain how each of these words helps to move the discussion forward. [8]
- iv) List the different points he makes about studying and separate them under the ways of study he mentions. [10]
- vi) State what the whole paragraph is about. [2]
- vii) Why are the sentences that follow a topic sentence called supporting sentence? [2]
- viii) Briefly explain how you generate points that you can develop into supporting sentences. [4]