

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI
DEPARTMENT OF ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION SKILLS
FIRST SEMESTER RESIT EXAMINATION
SEPTEMBER 2021**

TITLE OF PAPER: ACADEMIC COMMUNICATION SKILLS

COURSE CODE: ACS 111: ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

TIME ALLOWED: 2 (TWO) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. THE QUESTION PAPER CONTAINS TWO SECTIONS. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.
2. START EACH SECTION ON A FRESH PAGE.
3. WRITE THE NAME OF YOUR FACULTY AND PROGRAMME ON THE COVER OF YOUR ANSWER BOOKLET.

TOTAL MARKS: 100

This paper contains 7 pages, including the cover page.

This paper is not to be opened until permission has been granted by the invigilator.

SECTION A

READING COMPREHENSION

50 MARKS

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. A couple of weeks ago I was asked what I thought the future of technology in education was. It is a really interesting question and one that I am required to think about all the time. By its very nature, technology changes a fast pace and making it accessible to pupils, teachers and other stakeholders is an ongoing challenge. So what is the future? Is it the iPad?
2. No I do not think it is. For me, the future is not about one specific device. Don't get me wrong, I love the iPad. In fact, I have just finished a trial to see if using them really does support teaching and learning – and they have proved effective. I have written about the trial in more detail on my blog. iPads and other mobile technology are the 'now'. Although, they will play a part in the future, some years ago the iPad didn't even exist. We do not know what will be the current technology in other four years. Perhaps it will be wearable devices such as Google Glass, although I suspect that tablets will still be used in education.
3. The future is about access, anywhere learning and collaboration, both locally and globally. Teaching and learning is going to be social. Schools of the future could have a traditional cohort of students, as well as online only students who live across the country or even the world. Things are already starting to move this way with the **emergence** of massive open online courses (**MOOCs**). For me, the future of technology in education is the cloud.
4. Technology can often be a barrier to teaching and learning. I think the cloud will go a long way to removing this barrier by removing the number of things that can go wrong. Schools will only need one major thing to be prepared for the future. They will not need software installed, servers or local file storage. Schools will need a fast **robust** internet connection. Infrastructure is paramount to the future of technology in education. We don't know what the new 'in' device will be in the future. What we do know, is that it will need the cloud. Schools and other educational institutions will need to **future proof** their infrastructure the best they can.
5. This should be happening now. If you want to start to use mobile technology in your school, whether it is an iPad programme or a 'Bring your own device' (**BYOD**) programme your connectivity must be fast and reliable, student and teacher buy in is so important. If the network is slow and things are not working properly students and teachers will not want to use the devices. Make sure the infrastructure is there before the devices.

6. Teachers can use the cloud to set, collect and grade work online. Students will have instant access to grades, comments and work via a computer, smartphone or tablet. Many schools are already doing this. Plus, services such as the educational social network Edmodo offer this for free. This is where devices come in. All devices no matter which ones we will use in the future will need to access the cloud. Each student will have their own. Either a device specified by the school or one they have chosen to bring in themselves.
7. School classrooms are going to change. Thanks to the cloud and mobile devices, technology will be integrated into every part of school. In fact, it will not just be the classrooms that will change. Games fields, gyms and school trips will all change. Whether offsite or on site the school, teachers, students and support staff will all be connected. In my ideal world, all classrooms will be paperless. With the cloud, the world will be our classroom. E-learning will change teaching and learning. Students can learn from anywhere and teaches can teach from anywhere.
8. The cloud can also encourage independent learning. Teachers could adopt a flipped classroom approach more often. Students will take ownership of their own learning. Teachers can put resources for students online for students to use. These could be videos, Documents, audio podcasts or interactive images. All of these resources can be accessed via a student's computer, smartphone or tablet. As long as they have an internet connection either via Wi-Fi, 3G or 4G they are good to go Rather than being 'taught' students can learn independently and in their own way. There is also a massive amount of resources online that students can find and use themselves, without the help of the teacher. This of course means the role of the teacher will change.
9. Shared applications and documents on the cloud, such as Google Apps will allow for more social lessons. How often do students get an opportunity to **collaborate** productively using technology in the classroom? It is not always easy. However, students working on documents together using Google Apps are easy. They could be in the same room or in different countries. These are all good skills for students to have. Of course, these collaborative tools are also very useful for teacher. I for one have worked on several projects, where these tools have let me work with people across the country. Some of which I have never met.
10. What we must remember is that when schools adopt new technology and services, they must be evaluated. This way, as a school, you know if they are successful and what improvements are needed. Staff will also need training; you cannot expect staff to use new technology if they are not confident users or creators. Any initiative is doomed to

failure without well-trained, confident staff that can see how technology can support and benefit teaching and learning. Plenty of schools have already **embraced** this, but there is still a way to go to ensure all schools are ready for the future of technology. It is time for all schools to embrace the cloud.

QUESTIONS:

1. **What do you think should be the most appropriate title of the given passage?**
 - A. Future of Technology in Education
 - B. Technology-Barrier to Education
 - C. Massive Open Online Courses
 - D. Hypothetical Approach to Education [3]

2. **Which of the following statements is NOT CORRECT as per the context of the given article?**
 - A. According to the writer of this article, future of technology in education is cloud.
 - B. The writer sees iPad as the only future in education.
 - C. Schools will need a fast robust internet connection for getting advantage of technology.
 - D. The writer opines that iPads and other mobile technology are the 'now' and play a part in the future. [3]

3. **The writer advocates about the use of cloud. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true in this regard?**
 - I. Teachers can use the cloud to set, collect and grade work online.
 - II. Students will have instant access to grades, comments and work via computer etc.
 - III. Service such as the educational social network Edmodo offer facilities to students for free.

A. Only I B. Only II C. Both II and III D. All three I, II and III
E. Both I and II [3]

4. **The writer opines that with the use of cloud, schools rooms will change and many facilities will be available. Which of the following changes will be perceived in education?**
 - A. With the cloud, the world will be our classroom
 - B. Students can learn from anywhere and teachers can teach from anywhere
 - C. Students will take ownership of their own learning
 - D. Teachers can put resources for students online to use
 - E. All the above [3]

5. Which of the following statements(s) is/are Not true in the context of the given passage?

I. Shared applications and documents on the cloud, such as Google Apps will allow for more social lessons.

II. Teachers could adopt a flipped classroom approach more of ten after cloud.

III. A few schools have already embraced new cloud technology.

A. Only I B. Only II C. Only III D. Both I and III E. None [3]

6. Give the meaning of the following words or phrases as they have been used in the passage.

a) Emergence (Par. 3)

b) Robust (Par. 4)

c) Future proof (Par. 4)

d) Collaborate (Par. 9)

e) Embrace (Par. 10) [15]

7. What are MOOCs? [1]

8. What is the difference between an 'iPad programme' and a BYOD? [4]

9. Throughout the passage, the author uses the term 'cloud'. What does it mean? [4]

10. According to the passage, what are the three benefits of E-learning? [3]

11. The writer highlights several benefits of adopting E-learning in Higher Education while overlooking some challenges that this mode of learning comes with. In your own words, provide two challenges that you have encountered with Moodle learning. [4]

12. Judging from the tone of the passage, what is the writer's attitude towards e-learning? Support your answer. [4]

SECTION B**SUMMARY****50 MARKS**

Read the passage below and in not more than 200 words, write a summary about why hiccups happen, and then discuss the remedies the author provides on how to treat hiccups.

Hiccups are usually minor and short lived, if a little embarrassing and inconvenient. But they are often associated with good times -- a bit of overacting perhaps or getting drunk. Some of the remedies are amusing: drinking from the wrong side of the glass, Having someone jump at you and shout "boo", biting a lemon, and drinking pickle juice, to name a few. According to a 16th century advice from England, "it is good to cast cold water in the face of the person who has hiccups." There are also standbys like holding your breath or breathing into a paper bag. Some of these cures make more sense than others but they are all pretty much untested.

Sometimes, nothing works. Hiccups can go on for a long time. According to the Guinness Book of World Records, an Iowa resident named Charles Osborne had the hiccup for 68 years. But even a few days' worth can be distressing. And if hiccups go on longer, they can cause serious problems including difficulty in eating, dehydration, depression and loss of sleep (it is possible to hiccup while you sleep).Hiccups are emphatically no laughing matter when they are associated with an underlying medical condition. Tumours can impinge on nerves in the chest or abdomen. Hiccups are also a fairly common side effect of chemotherapy used to treat cancer and can be a symptom of diseases that affect the central nervous system such as strokes.

Hiccup begins if you are taking a big breath of air much faster than normal. Your diaphragm contracts and pulls down and your chest muscles go to work. A fraction of a second later the narrow opening between the vocal cords snaps shut -- and you hear the distinct hiccup sound. It is unclear whether the voice box is pulled shut or if it closes because of negative pressures from expansion of the chest. Neurologically, hiccups are an unthinkable reflex, like the kicking action of your leg when a doctor taps your knee.

Typically, a reflex begins with a signal from the body to the spinal cord or brain that triggers a second signal from the spinal cord or brain back to the body. Nobody is completely sure how the

hiccup reflex is triggered and the cause may differ in different people. But doctors say when nerves are stimulated, the message is sent to the medulla oblongata, an area of the lower brain involved in regulating breathing and other basic functions. Some researchers have suggested that this region contains a "hiccup" centre entirely separate from any control of breathing. After passing through the medulla oblongata, the "hiccup message" gets sent down to the diaphragm.

Many of the remedies for mild hiccups may work by creating a stimulus that interrupts the signals causing the reflex. For example, when you drink from the wrong side of the glass, you may be exciting nerves in the back of the mouth, nose and throat that aren't stimulated by normal drinking. Breathing into a paper bag works in a different way. It increases the carbon dioxide level in your blood and it has been shown that as carbon dioxide levels go up, hiccups tend to recede.

Delivering a strong jolt to the nervous system may also work. Another method is to exhale and then take a very deep breath and hold it for 10 seconds. Then without exhaling you breathe in again, pause and then breathe in a third time. The doctors say that three consecutive inhalations increase carbon dioxide levels in the blood and by immobilizing the diaphragm. Serious cases of hiccups can be treated with a number of medications. Nerve blocks and surgery are options but only for the most intractable cases.

Adapted from: <https://www.englishdaily626.com/summary.php?076>