



**PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF HUMAN SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

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DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100
MODE: FM, PM, DI	

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Write clearly and neatly. 3. Number the answers clearly.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 9 PAGES (Including this front page)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

This Could Be The Most Progressive Country on Earth

1. WELLINGTON, New Zealand – When 6-year-old Eddie Writes decided the world needed a little more kindness, he did the only thing he thought would work — he wrote to his city’s mayor and asked for help putting on an annual “Kindness Day.” Much to Eddie’s surprise, Wellington mayor, Justin Lester, wrote back. The mayor’s support for the new holiday is part of a new wave of progressive, child-centred politics sweeping New Zealand, led by Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, herself a new parent.

2. Ardern was met with thunderous applause at the United Nations last month for her speech calling for kindness and cooperation from world leaders. Watched by her partner and **their** then 4-month-old daughter, Ardern pledged New Zealand would be “a kind and equitable nation where children thrive, and success is measured not only by the nation’s GDP but by better lives lived by its people.” Ardern’s call for a different kind of economy was viewed by many commentators as a direct rebuke to the more prominent trend of right-wing, populist strongmen in the U.S. and Europe.

3. New Zealand’s social and environmental policies already set it apart. The first country in the world to give some women the right to vote (and which has had two other female prime ministers before Ardern), New Zealand is a leader when it comes to paid leave. Under the Ardern government, 22 weeks paid parental leave has been introduced, and that will rise to 26 weeks by 2020. Families with babies born after July 1 this year now receive the equivalent of about \$40 a week in the child’s first year. The policy is close to Ardern’s heart. She is only the second world leader in history to give birth while in office, and took six weeks’ leave when daughter Neve Te Aroha was born (although the timing left Ardern ineligible for her own paid leave).

4. In another world first, a new law requires victims of domestic violence be given up to 10 days paid leave from work, separate from annual leave and sick leave entitlements, to help them get away from abusive partners, relocate and protect their children.

5. Ardern also has her sights on New Zealand’s growing housing affordability problems. The country’s housing market is heated, with home prices rising more than 60 percent in a decade and nearly doubling in its largest city Auckland. Housing became a big issue in last year’s elections, and Ardern blamed speculation from overseas buyers. The government responded with a law that took effect Monday banning foreign buyers from purchasing existing properties. The government has also launched a new scheme known as “KiwiBuild”

that will see the government build 100,000 entry-level homes over the next decade that will be sold at a capped price.

6. The New Zealand government is also keen to make a mark on climate change. Among the latest environmental policies are a ban on new offshore oil and gas exploration, and plans to generate 100 percent of energy from renewables as part of an aim to be carbon-neutral by 2050. These policies all fit into a government commitment to inject well-being and environmental principles into policies, and to report on progress, “to show a more rounded measure of success”. “I think instinctively we all feel that money is not the most important thing in life,” says New Zealand public policy researcher Jess Berentson-Shaw. While having enough money does matter, she says, the problem is that excess wealth begins to erode the well-being of a country’s citizens. “The easiest way to think about that is that you can only take resources from the environment to make wealth for so long before the taking creates so much harm that it erodes any benefit derived from the wealth gain,” Berentson-Shaw says. “In other words, the wealth begins to destroy us. “The move to measure something other than GDP is a significant signal for a government to make,” she continues. “It is recognition the scales have tipped too far. The benefits that wealth have brought are eroding many things that matter more.”

7. New Zealand is not without its share of social and environmental challenges. It has the worst rate of family and intimate-partner violence in the world. The country doesn’t have the best environmental track record, either, and this year was named one of the most wasteful countries in the developed world.

8. When it comes to climate change, however, Catherine Leining, a policy fellow at Motu Economic and Public Policy Research, an independent nonprofit organisation, says New Zealand has reached a social tipping point. According to Leining the government is making genuine effort to provide long-term solutions for a healthier social, business and natural environment.

Adapted from: https://www.huffpost.com/entry/new-zealand-progressive-paid-leave-environment-jacinda-ardern_n_5bcd998be4b0a8f17eee3a7c

Choose the correct answer

1. The article mostly concerns (2)
- A. The growing economy in Australia
 - B. social reform in New Zealand
 - C. the life story of Jacinda Ardern
 - D. how Eddie Writes became a politician

2. Kindness Day is the brainchild of: (2)
- A. Catherine Leining
 - B. Eddie Writes
 - C. Jess Berentson-Shaw
 - D. Justin Lester
3. Which two factors are contrasted in pursuit of the country's well-being? (2)
- A. the housing market and sick leave
 - B. overseas buyers and offshore investments
 - C. the country's GDP and people's quality of life
 - D. natural resources and affordable health care
4. New Zealand's Prime Minister is prioritising: (2)
- A. public holidays and maternity leave
 - B. women's rights and animal rights
 - C. the housing market and climate change
 - D. All of the above
5. Words in the text that support the notion of a progressive society include all, except: (2)
- A. populist
 - B. equitable
 - C. child-centred
 - D. kindness
6. Policy reforms introduced by Arden include, amongst others: (2)
- A. low-cost housing
 - B. Paid leave for victims of domestic violence
 - C. Maternity leave of 26 weeks
 - D. A ban on new offshore oil and gas exploration
7. Supporting arguments for the increased housing prices include the following, except: (2)
- A. House prices nearly doubled in Auckland in ten years.
 - B. Offshore investments causing the growth in the country's GDP.
 - C. Foreign investment in the housing market contributed to skyrocketing prices.
 - D. House prices rose with 60% in a decade.
8. Find a word/ phrase in the essay that means:
- 8.1 a government scheme that provides benefits to any individual meeting certain eligibility requirements. (paragraph 4) (2)

- 8.2 a time at which a series of small changes or incidents becomes significant enough to cause a larger, more important change (paragraph 8) (2)
- 8.3 to gradually destroy (paragraph 6) (2)

9. What do the following words in bold refer to in the passage?

- 9.1 “Their” (paragraph 2) (2)
- 9.2 “It” (paragraph 7) (2)

10. Indicate whether the following statements are True or False:

- 10.1 The politics of New Zealand’s Prime Minister is contrasted with that of political leaders in Europe and Asia. (2)
- 10.2 The article demonstrates progress in social reform by citing policies in the area of family and domestic affairs. (2)
- 10.3 The article rejects financial wealth at the expense of environmental health. (2)

SECTION B: Grammar

[20]

Read the paragraphs below and answer the questions that follow.

1. The Irish **Potato** Famine, also known as the Great Hunger, began in 1845 when a **fungus-like** organism called *Phytophthora infestans* (or *P. infestans*) spread rapidly throughout Ireland. The infestation ruined up to one-half of the potato crop that year, and about three-quarters of the crop over the next **seven** years. Because the tenant farmers of Ireland—then ruled as a colony of Great Britain—relied heavily on the potato as a source of food, the infestation had a catastrophic impact on Ireland and its population.
2. When the crops **began** to fail in 1845, Irish leaders in Dublin petitioned Queen Victoria and Parliament to act—and, initially, they **did**, repealing the so-called “Corn Laws” and their tariffs **on** grain, which made (a) (food/ foods) such as corn and bread prohibitively expensive.
3. Still, (b) (this/ these) changes failed to offset the **growing** problem of the potato blight. With many tenant farmers unable to produce sufficient food for their own consumption, **and** the costs of other supplies rising, thousands died from starvation, and hundreds of thousands more from (c) (disease/diseases) caused by malnutrition.

4. Before it ended in 1852, the Potato Famine resulted in the death of **roughly** one million Irish from starvation and related causes, with at least another million forced to leave their homeland as **refugees**.

Adapted from: <https://www.history.com/topics/immigration/irish-potato-famine>

1. Identify the Parts of Speech of the following words in bold in paragraphs 1-4. (10)
- (a) Potato (paragraph 1)
 - (b) fungus-like (paragraph 1)
 - (c) seven (paragraph 1)
 - (d) began (paragraph 2)
 - (e) did (paragraph 2)
 - (f) on (paragraph 2)
 - (g) growing (paragraph 3)
 - (h) and (paragraph 3)
 - (i) roughly (paragraph 4)
 - (j) refugees (paragraph 4)
2. Provide the comparative and superlative of the following word: heavily (underlined in paragraph 1) (2)
3. Identify the tense of the following sentences:
- 3.1 The infestation had a catastrophic impact on Ireland and its population. (1)
 - 3.2 The costs of other supplies were rising. (1)
4. Write the following sentence in the negative form. (1)
- The Potato Famine resulted in the death of roughly one million Irish.
5. Rewrite the sentence below in question form. (2)
- Food such as corn and bread became prohibitively expensive.
6. Paragraphs 2 and 3 have editing errors. Correct it by choosing the correct word in brackets, as indicated from (a) to (c). (3)

Read the essay below and answer the questions that follow.

1. Many widely used drugs are physically and socially harmful. So why would anyone use them? Although some drugs are innocently described as “recreational”, one should not be fooled to think there is anything innocent about recreational drugs. Recreational drugs are a bad thing for the fact that they limit human will and creativity. They cause a person to become “okay” with being bored, and I think that is a bad thing.

2. An often used argument in the defense of drugs is that they have helped create a lot of good music. The argument goes that many songs have been created because the creator was using drugs at the time. If it were not for those drugs then we would not have those songs. It would be interesting to know the data regarding musicians who used drugs and the music they produced compared to those who did not use drugs. The point that drugs help create good music can, nonetheless, easily be countered.

3. The people who wrote those songs had the creative talent to write them. The song ideas or tunes were not put there by the drugs. These are creative people, and these songs were going to come out one way or the other. Not only if the artists used drugs. Perhaps the use of drugs is less to stimulate creativity than, perhaps, to cope with stress or to escape problems.

4. Another argument in favour of recreational drugs include them enabling people to have a good time. They put people in an altered state of mind that is impossible to achieve without drugs. It allows people to have fun and do something different. Without drugs people may feel less confident to be sociable. People may also want to run with the in-crowd, even if it would mean taking drugs for so-called fun.

5. If you truly believed that taking drugs is fun because it allows you to do something different then why not only do it once? You may decide to hike the Fish River Canyon for fun, and yet you probably won't go hike it every weekend. Plus, there are literally billions of fun things to do on this planet, and we only get around 35 years of adult independence to do them. With countless options, you should not be fighting for one that damages your health so severely.

6. For every report that claims drugs such as weed are harmless and have no lasting effect, there are reports saying they are damaging. The empirical evidence alone is enough to prove it is harmful. Would you trust a long-term weed user to guard a maximum security prison, take your kids to a theme park or fly you home? Why wouldn't you if you truly believed it has no effect? And, weed is addictive! Weed causes a pleasurable state, and anything that causes a pleasurable state may become addictive. There are people who spend a third of their annual income on weed, and they are doing it because they need to. They need to because they are addicted.

7. Advocates for recreational drugs argue that if recreational drugs are legalised it will mean the end of crime. Most of the people in prison are there for drug related offenses, even the people who are convicted of assault and robbery are there because it somehow leads back to drugs. Make drugs legal and all of this crime goes away. Legalise drugs and the smuggling and selling crimes are replaced by people-under-the-influence crimes and the effect would bring any country to its knees.

8. Legalising recreational drugs is fought for by many people, yet it is so meaningless. Life is so short and yet people want to induce a state where they do not know they are alive. There are billions of things to do and experience in this life, so why spend your time out of life when you could be living it?

Adapted from: <https://www.scholaradvisor.com/essay-examples/argumentative-essay-drug-abuse/>

1. Identify and write down the thesis statement of this essay. (2)
2. Summarise the argument made in paragraph two in no more than 10 words. (2)
3. What is the topic of paragraph 3, which the author focuses on to counter the previous argument with? (1)
4. How does the transition word “another” function in paragraph 4? (1)
5. Identify two transition words in paragraph 4. (2)
6. What is the topic of the topic sentence in paragraph 6? (2)
7. Identify two supporting ideas from paragraph 6 and write down the summarised versions in your own words. (4)
8. Identify the comma splice in paragraph 7 and write down one possible way of correcting it. (2)
9. Identify the sentence that best captures the argument made in paragraph 7 and write it down in your own words. (2)
10. What is the controlling idea of the topic sentence in paragraph 8? Start your answer with the words, “The controlling idea is that....” (2)

SECTION D: Essay Writing

[30]

Choose one topic from the options below and write an essay of 300-350 words. Your essay should have at least 5 paragraphs.

Pay attention to structure, coherence, punctuation and language usage.

1. The social consequences of corruption.
2. What do you make of the statement, "you only have one life; live it."
3. Write an argumentative essay in which you advocate for stricter enforcement of traffic rules.
4. Discuss the idea of always having a Plan B.
5. Describe your thoughts when you look at the image provided below.



Source: John Blanding/ *Boston Globe*

--- END OF EXAMINATION ---