



**PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF HUMAN SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND LANGUAGES**

<b>QUALIFICATION: VARIOUS COURSES</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: VARIOUS</b>	<b>LEVEL: 4</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: PLU411S</b>	<b>COURSE NAME: PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE USE</b>
<b>SESSION: JUNE 2019</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY AND PRACTICE</b>
<b>DURATION: 3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

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

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 10 PAGES** (Including this front page)

are two of the developments most likely to change the way we live in the future. Popular books and magazine articles about science can help to put across new developments, but even the most successful popular book is read by only a small proportion of the population. There are some very good science programmes on television, but others present scientific wonders simply as magic, without explaining them or showing how they fit into the framework of scientific ideas. Producers of television science programmes should realize that they have a responsibility to educate the public, not just entertain it.

6. What are the science-related issues that the public will have to make decisions on in the near future? By far the most urgent is that of nuclear weapons. Other global problems, such as food supply or the greenhouse effect, are relatively slow-acting; but a nuclear war could mean the end of all human life on earth within days. The relaxation of East-West tensions has meant that the fear of nuclear war has receded from public consciousness. But the danger is still there as long as there are enough weapons to kill the entire population of the world many times over.
7. If we manage to avoid a nuclear war, there are still other dangers that could destroy us all. There is a sick joke that the reason we have not been contacted by an alien civilization is that civilizations tend to destroy themselves when they reach our stage! But I have sufficient faith in the good sense of the public to believe that we might prove this wrong.

**Choose the correct answer**

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1. History shows that in the past, life was (2)
  - A. not so bad
  - B. comfortable for most people
  - C. hard for most people
  - D. easier for women
  
2. Advances in science and technology (2)
  - A. can be forgotten very quickly
  - B. can be stopped by cutting government support

7. Which one of the following issues will not be as difficult to deal with in future as the others? (2)
- A. the provision of food supplies
  - B. the development of nuclear weapons
  - C. genetic engineering
  - D. the greenhouse effect
8. The word 'receded' in the second last paragraph means (2)
- A. increase in degree or strength
  - B. become non-existent
  - C. become a real threat
  - D. become gradually less or weaker
9. When the writer considers the advances that have been made in science, he (2)
- A. remains optimistic about the future
  - B. is pessimistic about the future
  - C. does not care what happens in the future
  - D. is neither optimistic nor pessimistic
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10. The most suitable title for this passage is (2)
- A. Public attitudes towards science
  - B. Some important scientific discoveries
  - C. How science should be taught
  - D. Future environmental disasters
11. Find a word in the paragraph that means
- 11.1 having advantages and opportunities that other people do not have.  
(paragraph 1) (2)

the floor trying to make sense of high school textbooks while my peers were out playing (5. **on/in**) the sandpit. When writing, at times I get so (6. **Enthusiastic/enthusaistic**), I hardly realize what I am trying to put across. My fingers fly over the keyboard and ideas pour from my head. Later, when I go through the hodgepodge of (7. **scribled/scribbled**) ideas, I invariably notice themes. Evaluating these themes help me decipher my bottled-up emotions and interpret my characters.

1. Identify the Parts of Speech of the following words in bold in paragraph 1. (9)

(a) pursue

(b) quite

(c) such

(d) lives

(e) coherent

(f) could

(g) focused

(h) and

(i) in

2. Rewrite the following sentence in the specified tense. (6)

**I also know how much money I have saved by the time I am 50 years old.**

2.1 perfect future tense

2.2 perfect continuous future tense

2.3 simple future tense

3. Write the following sentence in the negative form. (1)

**I think I could be called an exception among my friends.**

4. Rewrite the following sentence in question form. (2)

**I am a focused and organized person.**

5. Paragraph 2 has editing errors. Correct it by choosing the correct word in brackets. (7)

in armed conflicts, prostitution, pornography, drug trafficking and any work harmful for the children.

3. Involuntary domestic servitude is another popular form of human trafficking. According to the United Nations (UN) involuntary domestic servitude is the status or condition of dependency of a person who is unlawfully compelled or coerced by another to render any service to the same person or to others and who has no reasonable alternative but to perform the service. It includes domestic service and debt bondage. As such, it is the distinctive form of forced labour whereby the worker stays at his workplace in an environment which is considered as exploitative. Often this practice remains undiscovered as authorities cannot easily inspect private property compared to formal workplaces. Foreign migrants, mostly women, are hired from developing countries like Asia, Africa, and Latin America to work as domestic servants and caretakers in developed locations like Singapore, Europe, and the United States. It is deplorable that most of these countries do not provide these workers with the same legal protection as foreign workers in other industries. Thus, they are compelled into working as domestic servants through the use of threats or through force exerted by the employers. This practice is unjust because often the employers impound the papers of these workers and take advantage of their apprehension of being caught by the police and being deported back to their countries.
4. Human Trafficking for exploitation of organs, especially kidneys, is a fast-growing criminal industry. Neither the human body nor its parts can be subject to transactions as well as compensation or reward. Deal in organs is prohibited except in situations whereby payment of reasonable expenses is incurred, for example, in preserving, supplying or donating the organs for transplantation (World Health Organisation, [WHO], 1990). Harrison found that in the United States alone, the demand for organs has raised by 45 % over a four-year period (Harrison, 1999, p. 25). Moreover, the victims are often deceived on the medical implications of organ removal and operations are commonly carried out clandestinely in unhygienic conditions without further treatment. Evidently, sex trafficking happens a lot in third world countries. What is most shocking is that, even doctors as well as other medical assistants are often found to be involved in this crime.
5. In conclusion, trafficking in persons is often only one of the offences perpetrated against trafficked persons, since other crimes may be committed to control victims, protect trafficking operations and raise profits. The victims are often threatened, physically and sexually ill-treated, their passports and other documents are confiscated. They may be forced to toil without salary, frequently in dangerous and illegal activities, like prostitution, pornography and trafficking of drugs. Apart from the