



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
FACULTY OF HUMAN SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND LANGUAGES**

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<b>DURATION:</b> 3 HOURS	<b>MARKS:</b> 100

<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.

**PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS**

1. Examination paper
2. Examination script

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 13 PAGES (Including this front page)**

Read the passage below and then answer all the questions that follow.

## Smart Energy

1 The next few decades will see great changes in the way energy is supplied and used. In some major oil producing nations, 'peak oil' has already been reached, and there are increasing fears of global warming. Consequently, many countries are focusing on the switch to a low carbon economy. This transition will lead to major changes in the supply and use of electricity. Firstly, there will be an increase in overall demand, as consumers switch from oil and gas to electricity to power their homes and vehicles. Secondly, there will be an increase in power generation, not only in terms of how much is generated, but also how it is generated, as there is growing electricity generation from **renewable** sources. There is also likely more electricity generation centres, as households and communities take up the opportunity to install photovoltaic cells and small-scale wind turbines. To meet these challenges, countries are investing in Smart Grid technology. This system aims to provide the electricity industry with a better understanding of power generation and demand, and to use this information to create a more efficient power network.

2 Smart Grid technology basically involves the application of a computer system to the electricity network. The computer system can be used to collect information about supply and demand to improve engineers' ability to manage the system. With better information about electricity demand, the network will be able to increase the amount of electricity delivered per unit generated, leading to potential reductions in fuel needs and carbon emissions. Moreover, the computer system will assist in reducing operational and maintenance costs.

3 Smart Grid technology offers benefits to the consumer too. They will be able to collect real-time information on their energy use for each appliance. Varying tariffs throughout the day will give customers the **incentive** to use appliances at times when supply greatly exceeds demand, leading to great reductions in bills. For example, they may use their washing machines at night. Smart meters can also be connected to the internet or telephone system, allowing customers to switch appliances on or off remotely. Furthermore, if houses are fitted with the apparatus to generate their own power, appliances can be set to run directly from the on-site power source, and any excess can be sold to the grid.

4 With these changes comes a range of challenges. The first involves managing the supply and demand. Sources of renewable energy, such as wind, wave and solar, are **notoriously** unpredictable, and nuclear power, which is also set to increase as nations switch to alternative energy sources, is inflexible. With oil and gas, it is relatively simple to increase

the supply of energy to match the increasing demand during peak times of the day or year. With alternative sources, this is far more difficult, and may lead to blackouts or system collapse. Potential solutions include investigating new and efficient ways to store energy and encouraging consumers to use electricity at off-peak times.

5 A second problem is the fact that many renewable power generation sources are located in remote areas, such as windy uplands and coastal regions, where there is currently a lack of electrical infrastructure. New infrastructures therefore must be built. Thankfully, with improved smart technology, this can be done more efficiently by reducing the **reinforcement** or construction costs.

6 Although Smart Technology *is still in its infancy*, **pilot** schemes to promote and test it are already underway. Consumers are currently testing the new smart meters which can be used in their homes to manage electricity use. There are also a number of demonstrations being planned to show how the smart technology could practically work, and trials are in place to test the new electrical infrastructure. It is likely that technology will be added in 'layers', starting with 'quick win' methods which will provide initial carbon savings, to be followed by more advanced systems at a later date. Cities are prime candidates for investment into smart energy, due to the high population density and high energy use. It is here where Smart Technology is likely to be promoted first, utilising a range of sustainable power sources, transport solutions and an infrastructure for charging electrically powered vehicles. The infrastructure is already changing fast. By the year 2050, changes in the energy supply will have transformed our homes, our roads and our behaviour.

[www.examenglish.com]

1. What is Smart Grid technology? (2)
2. Give two reasons why many countries are switching to a low carbon economy. (2)
3. Which challenges do countries face when diverting to a low carbon economy? (3)
4. Explain the purpose and benefits of applying a computer system to the electricity network. (3)
5. Name three ways in which consumers will benefit from the new technology. (3)
6. (i) What are the two main problems with using renewable sources of power? (2)  
(ii) How can these problems be solved? (3)
7. Explain the following phrase in paragraph 6 in your own words:  
Smart technology "*is still in its infancy*" (2)



8. Explain why it is better to install smart energy in cities than in remote areas. (2)

9. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. Write down only the number and the letter of your choice in the answer book. (3)

(i) The word 'underway' in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to:

A permanent

B complete

C beneficial

D in progress

(ii) In paragraph 6, what can be inferred about cities in the future?

A More people will be living in cities in the future than nowadays.

B People in cities will be using cars and buses powered by electricity.

C All buildings will generate their own electricity.

D Smart Grid technology will only be available in cities.

(iii) In paragraph 6, what can be inferred about the introduction of Smart Grid Technology?

A The technologies which produce most benefits will be introduced first.

B The cheapest technologies will be introduced first.

C The technologies which are most difficult to put into place will be introduced first.

D Technologically advanced systems will be introduced first.

10. **Vocabulary** (5)

For each of the terms below, choose the explanation that best describes the word as used in the passage from the list given below the words. In the answer book, write down only the letter of the meaning of your choice next to the word.

1. renewable (paragraph 1)

2. incentive (paragraph 3)

3. notoriously (paragraph 4)

4. reinforcements (paragraph 5)

5. pilot (paragraph 6)

- A To guide something somewhere, especially through a complicated place or system.
- B Done on a small scale in order to see if something is successful enough to do on a large scale.
- C That is replaced naturally or controlled carefully and can therefore be used without the risk of finishing it all.
- D To a very high degree.
- E Well known for being bad.
- F The act of making something stronger.
- G Something that encourages you to do something

## Section B: Grammar

[30]

Read the article below and then answer all the grammar questions that follow.

### Securing the smart energy revolution in Africa

1 The potential of the internet of things (IoT) to make consumers' lives more convenient is well-documented. In addition, smart metering is one area in which the IoT can deliver immediate benefits, and significantly change how a household or company in Africa manages and keeps track of its energy use.

2 Rather than rely on estimated energy use to calculate bills, or physically visit customers' homes to take meter readings, a smart meter **(i) (to allow)** energy suppliers to have a real-time view of a household's or business' energy consumption – resulting in more accurate billing. Smart metering systems also open up opportunities for the better management of the demand and supply of energy. Utilities can track energy, which is stored and available for purchase for other players who **(ii) (to be)** in demand. Today's systems no longer rely on just fossil fuels, but also on renewable energy that more and more parties produce and sell when not using it for their own consumption.

3 Africa and the Middle East are now seen as the next frontier for the implementation of this technology. Africa, in particular, is experiencing massive population growth, combined with growing economies in many countries. Electrification is obviously a key driver in this kind of development and, as with other technological implementations, Africa is in a position to adopt new technologies immediately because it has few legacies. Importing and installing smart meters **(iii) (to become)** a lucrative industry in the near future.

4 As with any connected device, there **(iv) (to be)** security considerations with smart metering and since energy grids are critical national infrastructure, robust protection is paramount. National energy infrastructure is a prime target for cyber attacks, and the consequences can be devastating. Blackouts across entire countries, access to personal data and even to nuclear power plants make the smart energy ecosystem very attractive to cyber actors. Smart meters and smart grids present many potential routes of attack for criminals, which must be protected. This is why governments around the world **(v) (to develop)** specific protection protocols since the threat became apparent. Non-compliance could prevent access to the market place, or lead to costly fines.

5 At the moment, the energy market **(vi) (to change)** quickly. New entrants join the market frequently, while others disappear. The smart meter ecosystem has thus to be configured so that only authorized organisations and applications have access to metering data, and that changes to access can be applied instantaneously, whenever needed. As smart meter manufacturers might not be IoT security experts, partnering with digital security specialist firms can avoid putting metering infrastructure at risk.

6 It's clear that the smart meter market is set to grow significantly across Africa in the near term. There **(vii) (to be)** several market drivers behind this, such as theft and revenue protection, rising urbanization rates and improved operations, among others. With this rise comes the need for governments to understand end-to-end security of the smart energy ecosystem, and the dedicated solutions available which provide encrypted keys and hardened key storage into smart meters – right from the manufacturing steps, as well as throughout the life cycle of the smart meters. It is clear that by the year 2050, changes in the energy supply **(viii) (to transform)** the way in which households and companies in Africa manage and use energy.

[Adapted and abridged from [www.namibian.com.na](http://www.namibian.com.na)]

1. Change the verbs numbered (i) – (viii) in the passage above into the correct verb tense. (8)
2. From paragraph 3 identify and write down one example of the following: (4)
  - (i) a past participle
  - (ii) a present participle
  - (iii) a gerund
  - (iv) an infinitive
3. Identify whether the sentences below are in the active or passive voice. (4)



- (i) Smart metering has opened up opportunities for the better management of the demand and supply of energy.
- (ii) Africa is experiencing massive population and economic growth.
- (iii) Governments must understand the security challenges of the smart energy ecosystem.
- (iv) A huge solar plant was installed outside Grootfontein.

4. Write the sentences in question 3 above in the opposite voice. (4)

5. Write the following sentence in reported speech. (5)

The mayor said: "Last year, I attended a conference where we discussed the monitoring of the smart energy ecosystem."

6.1 Identify the type of conditional used in the following sentence. (1)

Criminals will attack the national energy infrastructure, if the smart grid is not well protected.

6.2 Change the sentence at 6.1 into a third conditional. (2)

6.3 Complete the following conditional sentences with any suitable result clause. (2)

(i) If households install smart meters, .....

(ii) If a country did not comply with protection protocols, .....

**Section C: Critical Reading [40]**

**Part 1: Critical Reading (20)**

Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow.

**GBV in Namibia**

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a human rights issue of **endemic proportions** in Namibia. One out of three women have experienced, or will experience, GBV in their lifetime. Furthermore, it is estimated that one out of five women are in an abusive relationship.

The two most common forms of GBV in Namibia are domestic violence and rape, both of which disproportionately affect Namibian women more than men (over 90 %).

Sister Namibia aims to raise awareness on discrimination and destructive political, social, cultural, legal and economic practices, including gender-based violence. In order to get a better understanding of and to raise awareness on this issue, we have collected some basic facts and statistics about GBV in Namibia and made it accessible on our website.

### **1. Different forms of GBV**

According to the National Gender Policy (2010-2020) from the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare (MGECW), GBV “refers to all forms of violence that happen to women, girls men and boys because of the unequal power relations between them”. With this definition it follows that there is a wide range of violence that qualifies as GBV. The most common forms of GBV in Namibia are domestic violence and rape, followed by sexual harassment and forced marriages.

### **2. Prevalence of GBV in Namibia**

In Namibia, gender-based violence is widespread and described as an epidemic problem. According to a police report, the most prevalent crime between January and April 2013 was rape, with 122 reported cases. According to a report by UNAIDS, there were approximately 1075 reported cases of rape nationwide for each year from 2009 to 2012. However, the actual number of rapes and other incidents of GBV is likely much higher as victims often choose not to report the crimes due to fear of reprisal from the perpetrator, family pressure, self-blame and/or societal stigma and discrimination.

Women and girls are overwhelmingly targeted by rape accounting for 92% to 94% of complainants in reported rape cases. Furthermore, one third of rape victims are below the age of 18 and approximately 30% of young women report their early sexual experiences prior to age 15 as forced.

The most pervasive form of GBV in Namibia is domestic violence perpetrated by an intimate partner. The vast majority of victims of domestic violence are women (86%) and most of these crimes are perpetrated by men (93%).



### 3. Causes of GBV

Understanding the causes of intimate partner violence is a complex process since this type of violence is a product of its social context. Although GBV occurs in all socioeconomic groups, different researches concluded that GBV is more frequent and severe in lower groups of society. While poverty is one of the key contributors to gender-based violence, other factors such as the status of women, gender norms and alcohol consumption also contribute to the large-scale occurrence of violence.

An influential theory explains that the relation between gender-based violence and poverty is mediated through stress. Since poverty is inherently stressful, it has been argued that poorer households have fewer resources to reduce stress compared to households in the upper class. Women are protected from GBV in some of the poorest households, which are mainly supported by someone other than the woman or her partner. This indicates that financial independence of women can be protective in some settings, but not all. Households where women are the main breadwinner convey additional risk to being subjected to GBV. This shows that violence against women is not just seen as an expression of dominance over women, but also as being rooted in male vulnerability from social expectations of manhood. These expectations are not fulfilled due to factors such as poverty experiences by men. The fact that women challenge the exercise of power by men can be perceived as a threat to their masculine identity. Violence against women is in this case often a means of resolving the 'female threat' since it allows expression of power that is otherwise denied. Furthermore, societies where women have a low status, women often lack the necessary perceptions of self-efficacy and the social and economic ability to leave a relationship and return to their family or live alone. This in turn leads to them being severely curtailed in their ability to act against their abuser.

Alcohol consumption is another factor that is associated with an increased risk of all forms of interpersonal violence. Alcohol has shown to impair ability to interpret social cues, reduce inhibitions and to cloud judgment. Research on alcohol consumption suggests that connections between drunkenness and violence are socially learnt and are not necessarily universally applicable. Some researchers have noted that **alcohol may act as a cultural "time**

out” for antisocial behaviour. This implies that men are more likely to act violently when drunk because they do not feel they will be held accountable for their behaviour.

#### 4. Effects of GBV

In the statistics we learn about the number of cases relating to gender-based violence which is reported to the police, but the statistics do not reveal the impact that this violence has on family members, the community and even the Namibian society as a whole.

##### 4.1 Public health

GBV is a serious public health issue that affects the physical, mental and reproductive health of GBV survivors and their families.

Physical- common physical consequences of GBV include acute and chronic physical injuries and disabilities as well as homicide. Acute injuries include injuries to the head, face, ear, nose, eyes and teeth, neck, upper torso, and abdomen, with abrasions, lacerations, burns, fractures & homicide. Chronic conditions include headache, fatigue, chronic lower abdominal pain, function limitation and disability, chronic pain syndromes, fibromyalgia, gastrointestinal disorders and premature mortality.

Mental- mental problems caused by GBV range from low self-esteem and feelings of guilt to depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorders, phobias and panic disorders, obesity and anorexia, alcohol and substance abuse, aggression and violence, sexual risk taking and sometimes suicide.

Reproductive- rape and other forms of sexual violence can have negative consequences such as unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, traumatic fistulas, baby dumping and sexually transmitted infections including HIV and AIDS. There is a clear mutually reinforcing relationship between GBV and HIV. Victims of GBV run the risk of being infected with HIV, and people living with HIV can also become victims of GBV simply because of their HIV status.

## 4.2 Children

According to a report written by the LAC in 2012, in more than 1 out of 5 reported cases of domestic violence the victim reported that children had been harmed or threatened by the abuser. Children who grow up in homes where violence is present may suffer from emotional and behavioural health issues from witnessing one of their parents being abused. Growing up in an abusive and violent environment where violence is normalised can also create future perpetrators and victims as the children believes that this is how adult relationships work.

## 4.3 Costs

GBV comes at a great cost to individuals, communities and society at large. Besides physical and mental harm, victims of GBV might not be able to work due to injuries or other circumstances, affecting both his or her personal economy through loss of income and increased healthcare costs. But GBV also affects the economy of society at large through lower productivity and reduced economic output and growth, leading to heightened pressure on social and health services.

GBV is not only a serious public health concern. It hinders the social and economic development of Namibia, and the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

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[Adapted from Sister Namibia, <https://sisternamibia.com/gender-based-violence/basic-gender-information/numbers-figures/>]

Answer the following questions by choosing the option that best answers each of the questions. Write only the letter of your choice in the answer book. [10x2=20]

1. Who is the intended audience? (2)
  - A Global village
  - B Namibians
  - C Scholars
  - D Policy-makers



2. The phrase 'endemic proportions' refer to (2)
- A rife
  - B widespread
  - C rampant
  - D All of the above
3. Identify the statement that is false. (2)
- A GBV is common in poor households, especially where the male is unemployed.
  - B Female breadwinners are saved from GBV.
  - C Children exposed to GBV can continue the vicious cycle of abuse.
  - D Lack of male identity can also lead to GBV.
4. The main focus of section 2 (Prevalence of GBV in Namibia) is to highlight the (2)
- A predominance of GBV in Namibia.
  - B increase of rape cases amongst children younger than 15 years of age.
  - C lack of confidence females have to report the abuse.
  - D effects of GBV in Namibia.
5. Which statement is true? (2)
- A GBV occurs commonly within love relationships.
  - B The majority of GBV victims are females.
  - C The most common form of GBV is rape and physical abuse.
  - D All of the above.
6. The article infers that GBV (2)
- A needs to be addressed by all Namibians since it has diverse implications for Namibia.
  - B can be stopped by stricter laws.
  - C perpetrators need to also pay a fine to compensate for the financial loss of the victim.
  - D can be stopped if all cases of abuse are reported.
7. What is the purpose of the article? (2)
- A To create sympathy for victims of GBV.

- B To force police to act faster and more efficient to GBV.  
C To alert the public on the status of GBV in Namibia.  
D To force Namibians to do something to stop GBV in society.
8. Identify the tone in the article. (2)
- A Critical  
B Persuasive  
C Dismissive  
D Informative
9. What does the phrase “cultural time out for antisocial behaviour” refer to? (2)
- A Alcohol is to blame for GBV.  
B GBV perpetrators cannot control their alcohol thus can’t be blamed for their actions.  
C Alcohol abuse is seen as the cause of GBV.  
D GBV perpetrators are only dangerous when they are drunk.
10. The conclusion infers that GBV (2)
- A adversely affects all Namibians.  
B is a serious problem for victims and their families.  
C prevents Namibia from achieving any of its goals.  
D costs Namibia a lot of money.

**Part 2: Summary**

[20]

Briefly summarise paragraph 4, Effects of GBV, sections 4.1-4.3. Keep your summary to **160-180 words**. Write down the number of words used. Note that the part of answer exceeding the word limit will not be marked.