



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**Faculty of Human Sciences**

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND LANGUAGES

<b>COURSE CODE:</b> EPR511S	<b>COURSE:</b> ENGLISH IN PRACTICE
<b>DATE:</b> JANUARY 2019	<b>MODE:</b> FM, PM & DI
<b>DURATION:</b> 3 Hours	<b>MARKS:</b> 100

<b>SECOND OPPORTUNITY AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b>	Ms C. Botes Ms J. Brandt Ms M. Chimwamurombe Ms J. Eiseb Dr T. Frans Ms E. Ithindi Mr B. Kamwi Ms T. Kavihuha Ms J. Mungenga Ms T. Nepolo Ms C. Sibalatani Mr A. Tjijoro
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	<b>Mr M. Mhene</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS**

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 10 PAGES (INCLUDING THIS FROM PAGE)**

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

## Quarter of Namibians Severely Food Insecure: One million Namibians hungry

By: Ellaine Smit

The number of Namibians facing food insecurity has doubled since 2006, a new report shows.

Global statistics released this week indicate that food insecurity affected one million Namibians by last year, compared to 500 000 in 2006.

**A:** Almost a quarter of Namibia's population was severely food insecure by 2017, with an overall food insecure prevalence of 39.8% among the country's population. The prevalence of undernourishment in Namibia is also higher than the African average and stands at 25.4% affecting 600 000 people. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2018 report also indicated that Africa remains the continent with the highest prevalence of undernourishment, affecting 21% of its population, which is more than 256 million people.

**B:** It is said that for the third year in a row, there had been a rise in world hunger. The absolute number of undernourished people – those facing **chronic** food deprivation - increased to nearly 821 million by 2017, from around 804 million in 2016. "These are levels from almost a decade ago." By 2017, 7.5% of children under five in the world – about 50.5 million were affected by **wasting** (low weight compared to height), consequently putting them at a higher risk of mortality.

**C:** The statistics indicate that in Namibia 7.1% of children under five were affected by wasting – about 100 000. Concern was also expressed over the fact that overweight children and especially adult obesity is on the increase. In Namibia, the prevalence of obesity in adults was 15%, affecting 200 000 people, while in children the prevalence rate was 12.9%, affecting less than 100 000 children.

**D:** According to the report new evidence highlights that climate variability and extremes are key forces behind the rise in global hunger. These are also among the leading causes of severe food crises. The number of extreme climate-related disasters, including extreme heat, droughts, floods and storms, have doubled since the early 1990s, with an average of 213 of these events occurring every year during the period of 1990 to 2016. These harm agricultural productivity, contributing to shortfalls in food availability, with knock-on effects causing food price hikes and income losses that reduce people's access to food.

**E:** The report says that in many areas, climate extremes have increased in number and intensity, particularly where average temperatures are shifting upwards. It states that very hot days are becoming more frequent and the hottest days are becoming hotter. Extreme heat is associated with increased mortality, lower labour capacity, lower crop yields and other consequences that undermine food security and nutrition.

**F:** In addition to increasing temperature and changes in rainfall, the nature of the rainy season is also changing, specifically the timing of seasonal climate events. The report notes that food insecurity and nutrition indicators can clearly be associated with an extreme climate event, such as severe drought, which critically challenges agriculture and food production. It adds that of all natural hazards, floods, droughts and tropical storms affect food production the most. Drought, in particular, causes more than 80% of the total damage and losses in agriculture, especially for the livestock and crop production subsectors. Severe droughts are worsening global hunger and reversing progress already made.

**G:** However, hunger is significantly worse in countries with agricultural systems that are highly sensitive to rainfall and temperature variability and severe drought, where the livelihood of a high proportion of the population depends on agriculture and where the country does not have in place enough support measures to counter the fallout.

**H:** In other words, for almost 36% of the countries that have experienced a rise in undernourishment since 2005, this coincided with the occurrence of severe agricultural drought.

1. According to the report, what percentage of Namibia's population is affected by food insecurity? (1)
2. Which continent is most affected by food insecurity and how many people on this continent are undernourished? (2)
3. Mention a recurring finding over the last three years. (1)
4. Besides, the undernourishment concern in Namibia, state other concerns expressed in the report that are also increasing. (2)
5. Explain the meaning of "wasting" as used in paragraph B. (1)
6. Explain the meaning of "obesity" as used in paragraph C. (1)
7. Give one word which is an antonym of the word "chronic" that will match its use in paragraph B. (2)
8. Mention two effects of climate variability and extremes. (2)
9. State the climate-related disasters that have doubled since the early 1990s. (4)
10. What are the consequences of harming agricultural production? (3)
11. In which parts of the world is hunger significantly worse? (3)
12. Explain the consequences of severe drought. (2)

13. Vocabulary (6)

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. Write down only the letter of the meaning of your choice next to the word.

1. Affected
2. Proportion
3. Effects
4. Global
5. Intensity
6. Variability

- A. The whole world or universe
- B. Bring into being
- C. To vary or change
- D. Have an impact on
- E. Extreme degree of strength
- F. Relative amount

[TOTAL MARKS:30]

Section B: Grammar

[30]

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

### Cohabiting with spiders

1. The creepy crawlies **(i) (to be)** most likely to be spotted scuttling around houses around at about 7:35pm each evening, a study found. Researchers said males often enter houses to search for females, who like to set up webs in windows and doorways. Scientists have pinpointed the perfect time to leave the house if you want to avoid running into a spider. Experts at the University of Gloucestershire **(ii) (to create)** a free app called 'Spider in da House' for the public to track encounters with spiders. To find out what time spiders are more likely to be spotted, more than 10,000 records from 250 locations were collected by scientists.
2. Participants noted the time, room of the house, what part of the room the animal was found in, and the sex of the spider. Their research showed encounters in homes peaked between 6:00am and 8:00am and then again at 7:35pm. The morning trend was most likely due to people waking up and spotting spiders in their sinks and baths that **(iii) (to crawl)** there overnight, scientists said. The evening spike could be the result of people sitting down to

watch television. This makes seeing arachnids in their home more likely, researchers said. But a flurry of sightings outside of respondents' living rooms **(iv) (to suggest)** this time may be important to the creatures' biology.

3. "We think that while people are more likely to sit down and view spiders at 7.30pm, the pattern of sightings in rooms other than living rooms **(v) (to suggest)** that it is not just people driving the pattern - so we think it probably does reflect some spider ecology too," lead author Professor Hart told the Telegraph. The main message we would like to convey is that spiders are basically totally harmless. Also, spiders are incredibly important predators; natural pest controllers and their predation **(vi) (to encourage)** higher biodiversity.
4. "So, we should really celebrate spider season." said the scientist. The study, published in the journal *Arachnology*, suggests as many as 80 per cent of sightings **(vii) (to be)** males on the hunt for a mate. Males were found to be more common on walls, while females **(viii) (to prefer)** ceilings, doors and windows, it found. "The females can be seen on webs in garages and windowsills, while the males are wandering around looking for chances to mate," added Professor Hart. 'And of course, our houses are nice places for them to come and do that."

Adapted from: <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article>

1. Change the verbs numbered (i) – (viii) in the passage above into the correct verb tense. (8)
2. (i) Identify and write the sentence that contains an infinitive in Paragraph 2. Underline the infinitive. (2)  
(ii) Rewrite the sentence in 2(i) above and replace the infinitive with the gerund. Underline the gerund. (2)
3. Identify whether the sentences below are in the active or passive voice. (4)
  - (i) Scientists have pinpointed the perfect time to leave the house if you want to avoid running into a spider.
  - (ii) To find out what time spiders are more likely to be spotted, more than 10,000 records from 250 locations were collected by scientists.
  - (iii) Spiders encourage higher biodiversity.
  - (iv) The females can be seen on webs in garages and windowsills.
4. Write the sentences in question 3 above in the opposite voice. (4)

5. Write the following sentences from paragraph 4 in 'reported speech'. (3)

(i) "So, we should really celebrate spider season." said the scientist.

(ii) "The females can be seen on webs in garages and windowsills, while the males are wandering around looking for chances to mate," added Professor Hart.

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

If spiders were harmful, people would live in fear.

6.2 Change the sentence at 6.1 into a

(i) third conditional. (2)

(ii) first conditional (2)

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

(i) If he had seen the spider, .....

(ii) If spiders could fly, .....

**SECTION C: CRITICAL READING [40]**

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow. (20)

**Could you WhatsApp your way to better mental health?**

By Shola Lawal

1 A dearth of mental health professionals is leading some people to get creative about counselling. A circle of bright red and green plastic chairs and a pull-up banner are the only signs that a meeting is planned in the schoolhouse in Ikeja, the capital city of Lagos State in Nigeria.

2 It is a Sunday evening. Two small fans puff hot air into the small classroom with its fraying brown carpet and window overlooking the street. The sound of voices from outside drifts in through the door. The first woman to arrive is dressed in a flowing dress crafted in brightly coloured Ankara fabric. Then others start trickling in. Soon the room is packed and "Safeplace", Nigeria's first support group for women with mental health issues, gets under way.

3 The facilitator is a petite 26-year-old. Dressed in a black cardigan, Hauwa Ojeifo reaches out to a young woman with closely cropped hair. At first, she struggles to speak; her body **wracked with deep sobs**, but then her story comes tumbling out. She tells of the debilitating mood swings that have “changed her personality”.

4 Ojeifo is so adept at her role — prodding, supporting, encouraging — that you could be forgiven for thinking she was a trained psychologist rather than the investment banker she is by profession. The support group is her brainchild and the result of her own journey with mental illness and depression. Two years ago, Ojeifo was diagnosed with bipolar disorder and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), prompting a desire to help others grappling with similar issues.

5 Bipolar disorder is a mental health condition marked by extreme mood swings that alternate between emotional highs and depression, United States research body the Mayo Clinic explains. Triggered by experiencing trauma, PTSD’s symptoms include flashbacks, nightmares and anxiety and can appear immediately or after years.

6 But in Nigeria, mental health support from trained professionals is almost impossible to access. A 2018 census by the Association of Psychiatrists in Nigeria found there are only 250 psychiatrists in a nation of close to 200-million people . The few practitioners in private practice charge fees that are out of the reach of most.

7 Ojeifo’s own struggle with mental illness began in about 2012 when she started experiencing severe depression while studying for a master’s degree at the University of Reading in the United Kingdom. She was raised in a high-achieving family with very strict parents. The pressure to excel was enormous, she says. “I couldn’t just pass; I had to be the best.”

8 **The strain finally took its toll.** “My hair was falling out. I had fainting spells, waking up on the floor and realising four hours had passed.” When a doctor who suspected she was battling depression advised her to take a year off to regain her mental equilibrium, she didn’t know how to tell her parents. “What was I going to say? I want a year off because I have a headache?” She finished her degree, but when she returned to Nigeria to take up a job in banking, things got worse. She was sexually harassed, Ojeifo says. Coupled with her depression, things proved quite overwhelming to handle. But she couldn’t afford regular professional help.

9 In Nigeria, about 4% of the national budget is allocated for the health of almost 200-million people, 2018 budget data shows. In 2006, a World Health Organisation report noted that there were only eight federally funded psychiatric hospitals available to a population of over 140-million in 2005. Twelve years later that has not changed. A 2013 National Mental Health policy, promising mental health care at the primary care level, has never been implemented. The number of trained psychiatrists also continues to drop as many specialists leave the country in search of better working conditions abroad.

10 To process her trauma, Ojeifo started writing about it on her blog. "In Nigeria, victims of sexual abuse are often shamed," she says. "At first I wrote bits of my experience on my blog and social media in the third person, so nobody would suspect I was talking about myself."

11 But her underlying mental illness started to manifest more aggressively. "I began to break bit by bit," she remembers. "The highs were getting higher and the lows were getting lower. I was starting to have suicidal thoughts." One Sunday afternoon in 2016, she experienced an "urge" to end her pain. "It was like a rush: I just knew I needed to end my life."

12 A cousin who had been diagnosed with PTSD came to her rescue and introduced her to Project Alert Violence Against Women, a nongovernmental organisation that promotes and protects the rights of women and girls. It was a turning point for Ojeifo. "Finally, I didn't need to hold back anymore, and I could start talking about the problematic things that I had suffered from."

13 It was during this dark time that her blog, SheWritesWoman, transformed into something with a purpose beyond her own pain: an online counselling platform. She had run out of money to pay for psychologists and was desperate to connect with people who "got" what she was dealing with.

SheWritesWoman became her refuge and her therapy. "I was tired of people telling me depression was just a phase, or that I should pray to God for help." She quit her job and decided to build SheWritesWoman into an organisation that would help people with mental illness.

14 SheWritesWoman has the potential to reach people in far-flung and remote areas, and to provide cheap, convenient support, an important factor considering the high levels of poverty in Nigeria. Many people can't travel to access mental healthcare and also want confidentiality and anonymity. SheWritesWoman has grown to include a helpline and also has more than 20 volunteers, as well as a psychiatrist.

Adapted from *Mail & Guardian*, August 2018

1. Answer the questions below by choosing the option that best answers each of the questions. Write only the letter of your choice in the answer book.

1.1 What kind of publication is the text above?

- A A book review
- B TV/radio news
- C A newspaper article
- D A journal article



1.2 What is the motive of the author to write this text?

- A To inform and inspire others to be creative.
- B To change the current state of affairs.
- C To overhaul the Nigerian mental healthcare system.
- D To criticise the Nigerian mental healthcare system.

1.3 How do you interpret “A dearth of mental health professionals is leading some people to get creative about counselling”? (Paragraph 1)

- A A shortage of practitioners in mental health is leading to creativity to overcome the challenge.
- B Mental health professionals are becoming creative in providing counselling services.
- C Inadequate knowledge in mental health is making people creative.
- D None of the statements above is correct.

1.4 The expression “wracked with deep sobs” (paragraph 3) means

- A expressing mood swings
- B showing bruises due to bodily harm
- C showing readiness to speak up
- D expressing extreme agony and suffering

1.5 Paragraph 10 mainly illustrates

- A the abuse of women and girls in Nigeria
- B challenges to Ojeifo’s own beliefs and values
- C the use of a blog and social media in the third person
- D the underlying cause of Ojeifo’s mental illness

1.6 What conclusion can be reached in paragraph 9?

- A There are very few psychiatric hospitals in Nigeria.
- B The budget allocated for mental healthcare is insufficient.
- C There is disproportion between the population of Nigeria and its mental healthcare professionals.
- D Mental health practitioners are inadequate in Nigeria due to her large population.

1.7 Which of the following statements is not true regarding the online counselling platform mentioned in the text above?

- A It provides affordable and favourable counselling.
- B It has potential to be used by a large number of the population.
- C It has potential to cure mental illnesses instantly.
- D It guarantees confidentiality.

1.8 The idiomatic expression “the strain finally took its toll” (paragraph 8) implies That

- A Ojeifo finally regained her mental equilibrium
- B Ojeifo finally realised that she had a serious mental problem
- C the stress became very bad, causing a lot of suffering
- D finally the stress pressed Ojeifo to consult a mental health practitioner

1.9 The writer’s arguments are supported by

- A statistics
- B opinions
- C real-world examples
- D Both A and C above

1.10 The statement that best summarises the text above is

- A Lack of counselling services in Nigeria
- B Mental health and depression in women and girls
- C Advances in psychiatric hospitals in Nigeria
- D Challenges in the Nigerian mental healthcare system

2. Briefly summarise the challenges that prompted Hauwa Ojeifo to start providing online counselling services in an endeavour to support people suffering from mental illnesses and depression. You are encouraged to use your own words as far as possible. You should not write more than 150 words. (20)

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**