



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF HUMAN SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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COURSE CODE: EAP511S	COURSE NAME: ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2019	PAPER: THEORY AND PRACTICE
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100
MODE: FM, PM, DI	

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINERS	Mr A. Ndlovu Ms E. /Ucham Ms J. Brandt Ms L.A. Hamukwaya Ms. J. Hunter Mr B. Kamwi Ms K. Kanime Mr J. Lasso Rey Ms Y. Lyamine Ms T. Nepolo
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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 14 PAGES (Including this front page)

2006) is principal among these. Nonetheless, others are also important, if not equally important. In particular, "Chinese leaders and strategists believe China's historical experience and development model resonate powerfully with African counterparts, thereby creating a comparative advantage vis-à-vis the West" (Gill et al., 2006, p. v). They also believe that Africa is on the verge of a developmental take-off.

D This latter feature is particularly important for Chinese construction firms (henceforth, CCFs). Faced with the growing interest of foreign contractors to participate in the tremendous opportunities created by the rapid increase in China's construction demand and the (partial) liberalization of the construction market after China's WTO entry, CCFs are actively involved in the international construction arena. According to the China International Contractors Association (CHINCA, 2005), China has become the world's sixth-largest engineering and construction export country, with a 2005 turnover of US\$21.76 billion. In 2005, Chinese contractors signed 49 contracts worth over US\$100 million each (CHINCA, 2005). In January-August 2006, China did US\$17.1 billion of overseas contracting business, up 45.5% year-on-year. According to the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, there was a 106% rise in the value of newly signed contracts, taking the total up to US\$32.7 billion. The nation's turnover in overseas contracting business is expected to increase by 15% year-on-year during the 11th Five-Year Plan period (2006-10) and reach US\$50 billion. In 2006, for the first time ever, there were two CCFs among the Engineering News-Record Top 10 Global Contractors list and five more among the top 50 (ENR, 2006).

E Because of the foreign aid program towards Africa ever since China's establishment, the African construction market has been a traditional territory for Chinese contractors, most famously for the construction of the Tazara railways linking Zambia's copper mines to ports on the Indian Ocean, as well as government buildings and stadia, often financed by China itself. Over the past few years the number of contracts awarded to Chinese firms, the financial amounts and technical complexities, and the range of countries and sectors all have seemingly exploded. Moreover, while the scale of Chinese official development assistance (ODA) to Africa has also increased, Chinese firms have proven capable of winning open tenders. Currently the

FINDINGS

G It was found that CCFs typically opt for establishing representative offices or branches as their preferred mode of entry into African markets. Localised sole venture company has increasingly been used by CCFs in Africa. It is striking to see that project joint venture is not as popular as it is in many other markets of the world. **Moreover**, the study found that material supply is a big issue for CCFs in Africa. Many of them felt that neither the amount nor quality of materials in Africa can meet the requirements of CCFs operating there. CCFs generally buy construction equipment from Chinese manufacturers. Of all the accusations that are levelled at CCFs' operations in developing countries in general, and in Africa in particular, is that **they** use very little local labour. This lack of spill overs is argued to be particularly severe for trained managers and supervisors. Survey results are **equivocal** on this, as the high degree of variance among companies' reports on use of local labour is difficult to interpret. On average, CCFs employ an equal number of Chinese and local workers. When it comes to technology, the study found that in Africa different construction standards and codes are used, and usually CCFs do not have much control of them but follow clients' decision or the local practices. When possible CCFs also try to recommend Chinese standards and codes to the client/engineer, which always meet or exceed typical practices in China. The researchers feel that the relationship between CCFs and Africa is beneficial.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

H To summarise, cost competitiveness derived from access to cheap capital, low-cost labour, and cheap building materials, as well as political support from Beijing channelled through frequent high-level missions and effective on-the-ground communication are the main factors for the current success enjoyed by CCFs across Africa. CCFs **were** founded to compete mostly **with** other CCFs and they fear that this **competition** may be exacerbated in the future if effective coordination mechanisms are not implemented. Indigenous construction companies do not represent a strong source of competition and are thought to lack financial and technical capacity. In fact, low skill and technology endowment limit the CCFs' interest in establishing

9. Define the following terms as used in the text. (3)
- a) amalgamated [Paragraph F]
 - b) equivocal [Paragraph G]
 - c) misapprehensions [Paragraph H]
10. What is the function of each of the following cohesive devices (**in bold print**) as used in the text? Provide single responses only. (4)
- a) moreover [Paragraph G]
 - b) while [Paragraph H]
 - c) for instance [Paragraph B]
 - d) similar [Paragraph H]

Part Two: Language Questions [10]

Questions in this section are based on the reading text above. No marks will be awarded for incorrect spelling.

1. Indicate whether the highlighted morphemes are inflectional or derivational. (3)
- a) players [paragraph A]
 - b) includes [Paragraph F]
 - c) indigenous [Paragraph H]
2. Add a derivational affix to each of the following words from paragraph A to change their part of speech as indicated. (3)
- a) original (adj)- (n)
 - b) unique (adj)- (n)
 - c) philosophy (n)- (adj)
3. Provide the parts of speech of each of the following words as used in the second sentence in Paragraph H. (4)
- a) undoubtedly
 - b) were
 - c) with

communication technology services.

This was announced by Elia Manga, the deputy director at the Directorate of National Library and Archives Services (NLAS) during a key performance indicators presentation this week. Manga said that 1.1 million Namibians have access to library services, although the number could be higher if more people made use of these facilities. According to Manga, NLAS initially targeted over 800 000 Namibians, but this was surpassed during 2016/17.

“The target was exceeded due to improved library service awareness,” said Manga.

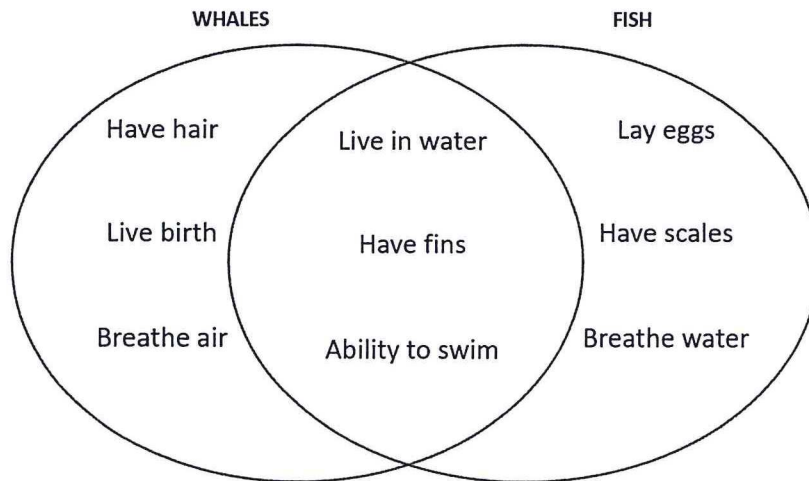
The deputy director added that NLAS wanted to reach over 6000 community members through mobile library services (a large vehicle that travels to remote communities) and eventually reached 5746, falling just short of their mark. He also said that they initially targeted training for 2000 community members in basic ICT training and finally managed to conclude the training for 1492 community members.

“The target was not met as only 26 libraries funded by the Finnish Library Association are conducting basic ICT training and some of the computers were not working,” said Manga.

Manga further says that only the national library has internet services for users. According to Manga they targeted 152 800 users in libraries and with the help of Wi-Fi in 2016/17 they exceeded that target to 184 000. “The target was exceeded as many users are using Wi-Fi services - even after hours - at the three regional libraries,” said Manga. Manga says there are three government libraries that offer access to global electronic services. “The libraries provided access to emerald, EbscoHost and HINARI services,” said Manga. These services provide low-cost access to research and information.

While there have been many challenges, there have also been many successes and over 3000 children have benefited from the organised reading programmes at schools and community libraries.

Access to information in Namibia remains problematic, but has improved with the greater penetration of smartphones, allowing instant internet access from any location. Drives by MTC, for example, have made smartphones more accessible for all Namibians, providing far



Part three: Academic Writing

(10)

Question One: Editing

(5)

Identify **five (5)** errors (including the omission or misuse of punctuation) in the following paragraph and correct them. In your answer write the incorrect word/phrase and next to it, the corrected one. **You will be penalised for re-writing the paragraph.**

Nuclear energy has become the subject of considerable debate, with its proponents claiming that its beneficial for the environment, since its production does not create carbon dioxide (CO₂), which can lead to global warming. However, its opponents argue that it can damage the enviroment by creating radioactive waste. Nuclear energy is also link to diseases in humans, plus there is an additional fear that it may be abused by terrorists. This critics further argue that other energy sources such as solar power could constitute more safe alternatives to fossil fuels without posing an environmental threat. The main arguments for employing nuclear energy is first considered, followed by a examination of the safety issues around this source of power, including the safety and security concerns connected with nuclear waist.

Adapted for assessment purposes from:

Bailey, S. (2014). *Academic writing: A handbook for international students*. New York, NY: Routledge.

marks according to the APA style of referencing. **Rewrite** the citations.

Crystal 2003 found that the world is facing a language revolution that reflects changes in language that have always occurred throughout history, but that are now accelerating in the face of globalization and a perceived need for a global language. **Crystal 2001** argued that languages have always been utilitarian by their very nature and that instead of thinking in terms of official languages, it would be better to embrace a concept of languages that are “official for a particular purpose” p 99. In this respect, the African context where there is a language for home, another language for the market, another language for school, and perhaps another language for government interaction should not be viewed as alarming, according to **Hurskainen 2002**. While **Johnson 2004** did express concern regarding what he terms a language death that is occurring across the globe, and the loss of culture (96 percent of the world’s languages are spoken by just four percent of the world’s population), Ling also asserted that languages have always evolved, changed, and borrowed from one another and that historically, the English language has been the borrower par excellence.

The world of multilingualism is full of purists – people who believe that there exists some form of a language which is intrinsically superior to all others and which it is their duty to protect against change, especially against the influence of other languages (and most especially against English) **Ling 2005 p 99**.

Question Two: Reference List

(7)

For each of the reference list entries below, indicate the type of source (book, journal article, online article or newspaper article). **Do not re-write the reference sources.**

1. May, S., & Aikman, S. (2003). Indigenous education: Addressing current issues and developments. *Comparative Education*, 39(2), 139-145.
2. Ling, R. (2005). The sociolinguistics of SMS. An analysis of SMS use by a random sample of Norwegians. In R. Ling, & P. Pedersen (Eds.), *Mobile communication. Renegotiation of the social sphere* (pp. 335- 349). London, United Kingdom: Springer.