



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGES

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2ND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions and start each question on a new page.2. Read all questions carefully before answering.3. Number answers according to the numbering structure provided in the question paper.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 12 PAGES (Including this front page)

Section A: Reading Comprehension

[30 Marks]

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

- [1] Some call it the "Hermit Kingdom." It is a place where the outside world has been walled off. American pop music is illegal here and you can get executed for watching soap operas. This is not a *make-believe world* in a science fiction novel. It's a 46,000 square mile nation hanging off the east coast of China. It is one of the poorest nations in the world and it is armed with nuclear weapons. It is North Korea.
- [2] Immediately to the south lies a nation with one of the world's richest economies. About one-third of all phones and TVs are made here. The people of **this** nation are among the world's most educated. Unemployment is low, job security is high, and workers in this nation enjoy the highest salaries in Asia. It is South Korea. The people of this nation share origins with their northern neighbour, but they have since grown far apart.
- [3] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (known to Westerners as North Korea) was founded in 1945 after World War II. Their neighbour at the end of the Korean Peninsula, South Korea, or the Republic of Korea, was established at the same time. These two nations have an unusual history. For one thing, they have technically been at war since 1950.
- [4] Though they were born at the same time, these two countries had different parents. The United States supported South Korea in its infancy. China and the Soviet Union supported North Korea. The U.S. and the Soviet Union may have ended World War II as allies, but they had different ways of organizing their societies.
- [5] The U.S. is a capitalist country. That means that some people are rich, and some people are poor. Resources are distributed unevenly. Businesses are owned by private entities. The Soviet Union claimed to have a communist system. That means that everybody supposedly gets the same. Resources are distributed more evenly. Businesses are owned in "common" by the government. These two superpower nations raised North and South Korea in their own images.
- [6] The two Koreas went to war in 1950. The North attacked and took over much of South Korea. But the United States jumped in and pushed the North Koreans back to the Chinese border. Then China got involved and pushed the Americans and South Koreans back. The nations agreed to a ceasefire. Millions of people were dead, and the living returned to their original boundaries. The war never officially ended, though *combat has ceased* for the most part.
- [7] After the war, South Korea was one of the poorest nations in the world. In 1960 the average citizen made \$79 a year. The country did not have a lot of natural resources to sell, but they did have many hardworking people. During the 1960s, the country began manufacturing labour-intensive products. Selling these products to people in other nations made South Korea rich. They now have one of the largest and most thriving economies in the world. As of 2012, the average South Korean citizen makes around \$32,020 a year.

[8] The economy of North Korea is dramatically different. Since its birth in the 1940s, North Korea has been one of the most secluded countries in the world. **They** promote an idea of self-reliance that they call Juche. Under this idea, they do little to no trading with other nations. Up until the 1980s, they received large cash infusions from China and the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union fell apart in the 80s and became separate capitalist countries, of which Russia is largest. Without the Soviet contributions, North Korea entered a long period of famine that lasted through the 90s. Food was hard to come by and some estimate that millions of people starved to death. Still, the country persisted when much of the world thought that it would fall apart. Not only did they survive, but they also managed to build a nuclear arsenal during this time.

[9] Someday Korea may be unified again. It seems unlikely now, but stranger things have happened. Yet, even if they did unify, how could these very different societies acclimate to one another? They have grown in different directions. One country is among the wealthiest, the other amongst the poorest. The average North Korean male is estimated to be five-inches shorter than a South Korean (some suspect because of malnutrition). With such big differences, will they ever be able to *see eye to eye*?

1. With reference to the text which term best describes South Korea? (1)
 - A. capitalist
 - B. socialist
 - C. communist
 - D. totalitarian

2. Based on the author's tone and viewpoint, which person would most likely disagree with the conclusions drawn in this text? (2)
 - A. an American businessman
 - B. a South Korean businessman
 - C. a North Korean politician
 - D. South Korean politician

3. What reason is given by the author for North Korea being poor? (2)

4. What is the main idea of the seventh paragraph? (2)

5. Describe the results of the Korean war according to the text? (2)

6. Define the word famine as it is used in the eighth paragraph? (1)

7. What is strange about the Korean Demilitarized Zone? (2)

8. According to the fifth paragraph how is the text structured? (2)

9. Explain why so many North Koreans starved during the 1990s? (2)

10. Which statement would the author most likely disagree with? (2)
- A. It is impressive that the North Koreans built nuclear weaponry during a famine.
 - B. The North Korean economy has made an amazing transformation since the 1960s.
 - C. North and South Koreans have grown to be different, but they come from the same place.
 - D. Unification of the two Koreas is unlikely at this time.
11. Explain the difference between a capitalist and a communist country? (6)
12. According to the text, how much does the average South Korean citizen makes per a year? (1)
13. Explain the following phrases in your own words
- (i) *"make-believe world"* (par. 1),
 - (ii) *"See eye to eye"* (par. 9)
 - (iii) *"Combat has ceased"* (par. 6) (3)
14. To what do the following pronouns in bold in the passage refer? (2)
- (i) **They** (par. 8)
 - (ii) **This** (par. 2)

SECTION B: GRAMMAR

[20 Marks]

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

HIV Positive...

Then I heard **1.....** strange sound and felt my body lose control. Moments later I realized what had happened; I had hit my head on the diving board. My first feeling was embarrassment. I wanted to hide, to get out of **2....** Pool without anyone seeing me. But my next feeling was **3 ...** fear. Had I cut my head? Was I bleeding? Was there any blood in the pool? Swimming to the side of the pool, I noticed the shocked looks on everyone's faces. They were, of course, worried about my head; I was worried about something much more serious. A man started touching my head to see if I was bleeding. I angrily pushed him away, and everyone else who came near me. "Don't touch me!" I felt like screaming. "Get away from me!" These were the trails for **4....** 1988 Olympics in Se, Korea. This dive, I had been ahead. Now, something else was more important than my dive. I might have endangered another person's life if there had been blood in the pool. For what I knew that no one else knew- was that I was HIV- positive.

1. Complete the text above by writing the correct articles that should be used in the blank spaces. Write only the numbers (1-4) and your answer. (4)
2. Rewrite the quoted sentence in bold "**I was worried about something much more serious**" in the tenses indicated below: (4)
 - A. Present perfect tense
 - B. past perfect tense
 - C. Present continuous
 - D. Future continuous
3. Rewrite the following sentence in the reported speech: (3)
 - A. "I am HIV positive," he told mother.
4. Indicate if each of the sentences below is in the passive or active voice. (2)
 - A. At first, people thought I was unsuitable for the Olympics.
 - B. The 1988 Olympics had given everyone equal opportunities.
5. Re-write the above sentences into the opposite voice. (2)
6. Identify an infinitive and a gerund from the text above. (2)
7. Identify the type of conditional used in the sentence below. (1)
 - (i) I might have endangered another person's life if there had been blood in the pool.
8. Change the sentence above into a second conditional. (2)

Section C: Critical Reading

[30 marks]

Read the Articles below and then answer the questions that follow. Only write the number and the letter of your choice (e.g. 1. A, 2. B, etc.) in the answer book.

Passage1 is adapted from www.usingenglish.com.

Passage2 is from www.IELT4U.blogfa.com.

Passage 1

There comes a time in every boy's life when he becomes a man. On this fateful day, he will be swept up and put on an island to compete for one million dollars. Then, this man will realize that money can't buy happiness. He will find his soul mate, as we all do, on national TV, picking a woman out of a line of twenty. By then it will be time for him to settle down, move to the suburbs, make friends with the neighbours, and then refurbish the neighbours' house. Welcome to real life. That is, real life as the television networks see it.

Reality TV is flawed in many ways, but the most obvious is in its name. It purports to portray reality, but no "reality" show has succeeded in this endeavour. Instead, Reality TV is an extension of fiction. Reality TV shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality. The setting, with participants put exotic locations or abnormal situations, is not realistic. Participants are sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, and events on screen are manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Do you sing in the shower while dreaming of getting your own record deal? There are a couple of shows made just for you. Audition, and make the cut, so some British guy who has never sung a note can rip you to pieces on live television. Or maybe you're lonely and fiscally challenged, and dream of walking down the aisle with a millionaire? Real marriage doesn't involve contestants who know each other for a couple of days. The people on these shows seem to be more interested in how they look on camera than in the character of the person they might spend the rest of their life with. Let's hope that isn't reality.

There are also about a dozen decorating shows. In one case, two couples trade rooms and redecorate for each other. The catch is interior designers help them. This is where the problem starts. Would either couple hire someone who thinks it's a great idea to **swathe** a room in hundreds of yards of muslin, or to adhere five thousand plastic flowers as a mural in a bathroom? The crimes committed against defenceless walls are outrageous. When you add the fact that the couples are in front of cameras as well as the designers, and thus unable to react honestly to what is going on, you get a new level of "unreality."

Then there is the show that made the genre mainstream Survivor. The show that pits men and women from all walks of life against each other for a million-dollar prize in the most successful of all the Reality TV programs. What are record numbers of viewers tuning in to see? People who haven't showered or done their laundry in weeks are shown scavenging for food and competing in ridiculous physical challenges. Where's the reality? From the looks of it, the contestants spend most of their time, when not on a Reality TV show, driving to the Burger Barn and getting exercise only when the remote goes missing.

In competition-based programmes such as *Big Brother* and *Survivor*, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events and setting to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts. Mark Burnett, creator of *Survivor* and other reality shows, has agreed with the assessment, and avoids the word “reality” to describe his shows; he said, “I tell good stories. It really is not reality TV. It really is unscripted drama.

So, the television networks have used Reality TV to replace the dramas and comedies that once filled their schedules, earning millions in advertising revenue. The lack of creativity, of producing something worth watching, is appalling. We are served up hundreds of hours of Reality TV each week, so we can watch real people in very unreal situations, acting as little like themselves as possible. What’s real about that?

PASSAGE 2

Why does Reality TV get such a bad rap? Editorials on the subject blame its popularity on everything from the degenerate morals of today’s youth to our ever-decreasing attention spans. The truth is that reality-based programs have been around for decades. *Candid Camera* first aired in 1948, a “Cops”-like show called *Wanted* was on CBS’s lineup in the mid-1950s, and PBS aired a controversial 12-hour documentary filmed inside a family’s home in 1973. But it was *Survivor*, which debuted on American TV in the summer of 2000, which spawned the immense popularity of the “reality” genre. There are now more than 40 reality shows on the air, and, hinting that they are here to stay, the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences added “Best Reality Show” as an Emmy category in 2002.

Why are these shows so popular today? Are they really a sign that our morals, and our minds, are on a decline? People have been tuning in to Reality TV for generations, so what makes today’s shows any worse than their predecessors? Let’s look at a number of current, popular shows to see what the fuss is about.

MTV’s The Real World has been on the air for over ten years. It places seven strangers in one house and tapes them as they live together for a few months. The show has been a **ratings homerun** for MTV, and tens of thousands of hopefuls audition each time they announce they are producing another show. Those who make the cut are attractive young singles not only looking for a good time, but also looking for fame, too. It’s not uncommon for them to hire a show business agent before the taping starts.

Other Reality shows take fame-seekers to the next level by having them compete against one another. *American Idol*, *Star Search*, and *Fame* showcase singers, actors, dancers, and model wannabes, and offer them a chance at professional success. Even those who don’t win the big prize gets national television exposure and have a better chance than they did before the show of becoming famous.

Survivor offers another twist: not only can you become an instant celebrity, but you have a chance to win a million dollars. The combination of fame and money has helped to make

Survivor the most popular Reality TV program of all time. But it's not alone in the format. Big Brother combines the "group living together in a beautiful setting" concept of The Real World with a \$500,000 prize, and Fear Factor pays \$50,000 to the contestant who completes the most terrifying stunts.

Given television's long history of reality-based programming, why is there a problem now? Most Reality TV centres on two common motivators: fame and money. The shows have pulled waitresses, hair stylists, investment bankers, and counsellors, to name a few, from obscurity to household names. These lucky few successfully parlayed their fifteen minutes of fame into celebrity. Even if you are not interested in fame, you can probably understand the desire for lots of money. Watching people eat large insects, jump off cliffs, and be filmed 24 hours a day for a huge financial reward makes for interesting viewing. What's wrong with people wanting to be rich and famous? Not much, and, if you don't like it, you can always change the channel.

For each question choose one correct answer and write the question number and the letter in the exam booklet. [20 Marks]

1. The author's tone in Passage 1, lines 1–7, may best be described as (2)
 - A. Satire concerning a man's journey through life.
 - B. Cynicism about the reasons people goes on Reality TV shows.
 - C. Humour regarding the content of Reality TV.
 - D. Irony about the maturation process.
 - E. Sarcasm toward the television networks.

2. Why does the author of passage 2 mention that many contestants hire an agent before taking part in a reality show? (2)
 - A. To prove his point that contestants become famous.
 - B. To hint that only young and attractive people will be selected. Encourage people to take part in reality TV shows.
 - D. Provide evidence that all contestants want to be famous.
 - E. To inform audience that only celebrities can become contestants.

3. Based on the passages, which statement would both authors agree with? (2)
 - A. Reality TV has had a long history.
 - B. Big Brother is about the desire for fame and money.
 - C. The popularity of Reality TV is an indication of a decline in morals.
 - D. Survivor is the most successful Reality TV show.
 - E. There is nothing wrong with Reality TV.

4. The primary purpose of Passage 2 is to? (2)
- A. Refute an argument.
 - B. Explore possible outcomes.
 - C. Give a brief history.
 - D. Explain how to get famous.
 - E. Show the need for change.
5. The two passages differ in that the author of Passage 1?... (2)
- A. Defends Reality TV, while the author of Passage 2 does not.
 - B. Explains what he or she thinks is wrong with Reality TV, while the author of Passage 2 does not.
 - C. Believes Reality TV has many faults, while the author of Passage 2 thinks no one has a problem with it.
 - D. Blames Reality TV for the lack of variety in programming, while the author of Passage 2 thinks it has improved variety.
 - E. Says Reality TV is cheap to produce, while the author of Passage 2 disagrees.
6. In Passage 2, paragraph 3, the bold phrase ratings homerun means that? (2)
- A. A lot of people watch The Real World.
 - B. The Real-World beats baseball games in TV ratings.
 - C. There are baseball players on The Real World.
 - D. The Nielsen company likes The Real World.
 - E. The Real-World contestants play softball on the show.
7. The author of passage 2 is not bothered by reality TV shows, mainly because: (2)
- A. People have been watching Reality TV for many years.
 - B. Nobody is forced to watch these shows.
 - C. There are many different shows on TV to watch instead.
 - D. There is nothing wrong with wanting to win a lot of money.
8. Both passages illustrate the idea that? (2)
- A. people on Reality TV shows become famous.
 - B. Reality TV is all about getting rich.
 - C. Reality TV is a good alternative to traditional programming.
 - D. the producers of Reality TV are getting rich.
 - E. Reality TV is controversial.

9. Swathe in Passage 1, line 29 most nearly means? (2)

- A. To stitch.
- B. A combination of pleating and stapling.
- C. To cover.
- D. A way of making curtains.
- E. To cover the floor.

10. What does the author of Passage 1 find most troublesome about Reality TV? (2)

- A. It isn't original.
- B. It doesn't need writers to come up with scripts.
- C. It invades people's privacy.
- D. It doesn't accurately show reality.
- D. It shows how shallow people are.

Part 2: Read the two passages again and then answer the questions that follow.

[10 Marks]

2.1. Compare and contrast the two passages in terms of: (i) content and the (ii) Purpose.

Section D: Summary writing

[20 Marks]

You are going to read an article about what NOT TO DO when starting a new job. The title of each of the paragraphs has been removed from the article. Choose from the titles (a-k) the one which best fits each gap (1-10). Use each letter only ONCE to complete the summary. There is ONE extra title you DO NOT need to use 10 things you should never do when starting a new job. Congratulations! You've finally secured a new job, and now you want to start off on the right foot. You want to be careful not to make any career-ending mistakes. Making use of the titles, briefly summarise the author's purpose of writing the article, keep your summary to **100 words** and note that **the part that exceeds the word limit will not be marked**. Indicate the number of words used.

So, what should you NEVER do when starting a new job?

Title1 –

You learned this in first grade, when the teacher began keeping track of tardies: Being on time matters. Factor in extra time if there's traffic, construction, or other reasons to expect a delay.

Title2 –

Before starting your job, talk with the hiring manager or human resources professional to make sure you understand what constitutes acceptable outfit for your new workplace. There's nothing more embarrassing than showing up wearing something that doesn't fly with your supervisors.

Title3 –

Many companies require new employees to go through a training process before starting a new position. While it may be tempting to skip these sessions or treat them lightly, don't do it. Even if your training managers won't be your direct supervisors, they are watching you.

Title4 -

No matter where you're working, there are certain processes, tools, and forms that make up the standard operating procedures of your company. You may have been introduced to these through a very organized, systematic orientation, or you may feel like you're expected to absorb them by osmosis. If you were formally informed, consider yourself fortunate, if not, don't feel shortchanged or frustrated. Instead, take initiative and master the basics on your own.

Title5 -

It's understandable that you may need help or guidance during your first few weeks at a new job, and asking co-workers for assistance or just to answer questions can be perfectly acceptable. But remember, you were hired because managers believed in your ability to get the job done. Ask for help if you need it but believe in yourself and prove that you can do the work yourself.

Title6 -

Your employer isn't paying you to chat with your girlfriend or even your kids' babysitter. Make a personal policy of limiting personal phone calls and texts to your lunch break, except for emergencies.

Title7 –

Most likely, you and your employer agreed to a certain salary during the hiring process. So don't change your mind before you even show up at work. don't expect more money until you have worked long enough to prove your vale to the employer.

Title8-

Of course, you want to make a good impression as soon as you arrive at a new job and show your new employer, they made the right choice in hiring you. However, be cautious of suggesting new policies or strategies during your first few weeks, as it may not be the best way to demonstrate you are a team player. At first, take time to really understand and learn your job, then over time, you can make suggestions and changes as situations arise, and as your input and expertise is called upon.

Title9-

In a new job, there will always be a learning curve, and effective supervisors understand that. Inevitably, you'll be asked to do something or expected to know something that you don't yet know or know how to do. Rather than saying you can complete the task on your own, tell the truth and "don't be afraid to say, I don't know,"

Title10 -

You may be so eager to start your new job that you don't want to stop and ask questions. But by skipping even the most basic questions, you are setting yourself up for failure.

From pruebas de certificación Principado de Asturias 2013. *Adapted from www.glassdoor.com*

Titles

- a. Don't show up late
- b. Don't be dishonest
- c. Don't try to change things.
- d. Don't dress unprofessionally.
- e. Don't be afraid to ask for help
- f. Don't avoid the job orientation
- g. Don't demand a higher income
- h. Don't lose confidence in yourself
- i. Don't spend time on private matters.
- j. Don't take too long before you start work
- k. Don't feel disappointed if you are not given total support