



PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

HAROLD PUPKEWITZ GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

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COURSE CODE: <u>PLU411C</u>	COURSE NAME: PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE USE		
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DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS:	100	
MODE:	CATS 1		

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 12 PAGES (Including this cover page)

SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION

[30 marks]

Read the following passage carefully and then answer all the questions below, based on the passage.

Corruption and Delayed Justice: The Silent Erosion of Democracy

1. Corruption is often described as a disease that slowly destroys the social, political, and moral fabric of a nation. It weakens institutions, diverts resources, and undermines trust in public life. When combined with the problem of delayed justice, it becomes particularly destructive. The phrase “justice delayed is justice denied” is not merely a legal cliché; it reflects the painful reality in many societies where corruption cases linger for years without resolution.
2. One of the most **corrosive** aspects of delayed justice is the perception it creates among ordinary citizens. Courts are expected to act as guardians of fairness and equality before the law. When high-profile corruption trials drag on endlessly, people begin to believe that the judiciary is biased in favour of the wealthy or politically connected. **This** sense of unfairness is far more damaging than any single corrupt act because it erodes public confidence in democracy itself. Citizens ask: if the courts can not hold powerful figures accountable, who will?
3. Examples of this phenomenon are visible across continents. In South Africa, repeated commissions of inquiry into government scandals have revealed extensive evidence of corruption, yet many cases remain unresolved. In India, corruption trials involving senior politicians and business elites often take decades to conclude, if **they** conclude at all. Brazil, too, has seen major anti-corruption operations stall as powerful figures exploit legal loopholes. In all these cases, justice is not only delayed but also appears selective, fuelling anger and despair among the public.
4. The economic consequences of corruption and judicial delay are equally troubling. Public resources meant for essential services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure are stolen or mismanaged, leaving communities deprived. When courts fail to punish offenders swiftly, those resources are never recovered, and development stalls. Investors also hesitate to commit money to countries where corruption cases remain unresolved, fearing unpredictability and unfair competition. A sluggish justice system therefore discourages both domestic and international investment, hampering economic growth.
5. There is also a deeper social cost. When corruption is rarely punished, it begins to appear normal. Children grow up watching news headlines of scandals without convictions. Young professionals learn that success often depends on connections rather than merit. Over time, societies risk accepting dishonesty as part of daily life. This culture of **impunity** is perhaps the greatest danger of delayed justice: it breeds **cynicism** and diminishes hope for reform.

6. Nevertheless, examples of progress provide some encouragement. Rwanda and Singapore have introduced specialised anti-corruption courts to fast-track sensitive cases. By concluding trials within months rather than decades, **these** courts demonstrate that efficiency and fairness are possible. Such reforms send a clear message: corruption will not be tolerated, regardless of the offender's influence.
7. Technology, too, offers opportunities for improvement. Digital systems for filing and tracking cases reduce opportunities for manipulation. Publishing court schedules and streaming high-profile trials make proceedings more transparent. These measures ensure that the public can monitor justice in action and hold officials accountable. In some countries, mobile applications allow citizens to report bribery anonymously, further strengthening oversight.
8. However, technology and legal reforms alone are not enough. A genuine fight against corruption requires political will, courageous judges, and a **vigilant** civil society. Whistle-blowers must be protected, journalists must be free to investigate, and citizens must refuse to participate in corrupt practices. Small acts of integrity, such as refusing to pay a bribe or insisting on fair treatment, collectively create an environment where corruption is harder to sustain.
9. Ultimately, the battle against corruption and delayed justice is about more than laws and courts; it is about values. Democracies are not only measured by their constitutions but also by the daily conduct of their citizens and leaders. If corruption is met with silence, if justice is indefinitely postponed, then democracy itself begins to hollow out. But if societies demand accountability, celebrate honesty, and insist on efficiency in justice, the promise of democracy can be renewed.
10. The choice is stark: tolerate corruption and delayed justice until trust collapses completely, or confront them with determination and courage. The future of democracy depends on which path is taken.

Text adapted from Transparency International Reports (2024) and The Guardian (2024)

- 1.1 What does the phrase “justice delayed is justice denied” in Paragraph 1 mean in the context of corruption cases? (2)
- 1.2 Identify two reasons why delayed justice weakens democracy. (2)
- 1.3 Explain one economic consequence of corruption-related delays. (2)
- 1.4 What social message is sent when corruption cases remain unresolved for years? (2)
- 1.5 Mention two solutions to corruption-related delays discussed in the passage. (4)
- 1.6 Are the following statements True or False, according to the Passage? (3)
- A. Justice delayed creates the perception that courts favour powerful people.
 - B. South Africa is the only country experiencing long corruption trials.
 - C. Technology can help make trials more transparent.
- 1.7 Quote a phrase from paragraph 5 that shows how corruption becomes normalised. (2)
- 1.8 According to the passage, what role must ordinary citizens play in the fight against corruption? (3)
- 1.9 What do the following pronouns in bold refer to? (6)
- 1.9.1 **this** (paragraph 2)
- 1.9.2 **they** (paragraph 3)
- 1.9.3 **these** (paragraph 6)
- 1.10 Match each of the words in Column A below with its correct meaning in Column B. Write down only the number of the question and the correct letter of your choice, e.g. 1.10.1 - **B** (4)

Column A	Column B
1.10.1 corrosive (para. 2)	A. watchful and alert
1.10.2 impunity (para. 5)	B. freedom from punishment or consequences
1.10.3 vigilant (para. 8)	C. damaging or gradually destructive
1.10.4 cynicism (para. 5)	D. belief that people are motivated purely by self-interest
	E. making things happen on time
	F. taking matters into own hands

SECTION B: GRAMMAR

[30 marks]

Read the following passage carefully and answer all the questions below.

The First Year in Business School: Challenges and Opportunities

1. The first year in business school is often regarded as a **decisive** stage in a student's academic and professional development. Unlike general undergraduate study, business programmes are designed to combine theoretical knowledge with practical application. Students are introduced to the language of **commerce**, the principles of management, and the demands of global markets. For many, it is the first time they encounter subjects such as economics, accounting, business law, and organisational behaviour in a structured manner. This year therefore acts as a **bridge** between secondary education and the **corporate** world, offering both opportunities and challenges that shape one's academic journey and career **ambitions**.
2. One of the greatest challenges for first-year business students is adapting to the intensity of academic expectations. **Business schools require independent learning, critical thinking, and the ability to apply theory** to real-world case studies. Lecturers often assign large volumes of reading from textbooks, journal articles, and business reports. Students are also expected to analyse case studies, simulate business decisions, and present findings in both written and oral form. This shift from passive learning to active engagement can be overwhelming at first. Yet those who master these skills early gain not only academic confidence but also competencies valued in professional life.
3. Another challenge is navigating the competitive atmosphere. Business schools attract ambitious individuals who aspire to leadership positions in finance, marketing, entrepreneurship, or consultancy. The drive to excel can be motivating, but it may also create pressure. Students often compare their performance with that of their peers, leading to anxiety or self-doubt. On the positive side, competition encourages resilience, resourcefulness, and a determination to distinguish oneself. Those who view competition as collaboration often discover opportunities for teamwork, networking, and long-term professional partnerships.
4. Financial responsibility also emerges as a critical issue. Tuition fees, textbooks, and living expenses place a significant burden on many students. Business students, in particular, may face additional costs linked to group projects, study trips, or professional memberships. Poor financial planning can result in stress, which inevitably affects academic performance. However, those who learn to budget, prioritise spending, and explore part-time work develop financial literacy a skill essential for anyone aspiring to manage organisations or investments. Some business schools now integrate financial management workshops into their programmes, recognising that money management is as vital for students as it is for executives.

5. Beyond academics and finance, first-year business students also face challenges of personal and professional identity. For many, business school is the first time they must present themselves not only as learners but as future professionals. They are required to develop communication skills, confidence in public speaking, and the ability to negotiate or persuade. Business schools frequently organise networking events with alumni and industry leaders, placing students in situations where professionalism and etiquette are tested. Those who embrace these opportunities often gain mentors, internships, or career insights that set them apart.
6. Wellbeing is another concern. The heavy workload, competitive culture, and pressure to succeed can contribute to stress, anxiety, and burnout. Business schools are increasingly aware of these risks and now provide wellness programmes, peer mentoring, and counselling services. The recognition that academic and professional excellence must be balanced with personal health is becoming a defining feature of modern higher education.
7. Nevertheless, the first year in business school is not solely about difficulties. It is also a period of remarkable opportunity. Students gain access to internships, case competitions, entrepreneurship labs, and innovation hubs. These platforms encourage creativity and problem-solving while allowing students to apply theory in practice. Business schools also foster global awareness, with exchange programmes and collaborative projects that expose students to international perspectives. Such experiences broaden horizons and prepare students for leadership in an interconnected world.
8. In conclusion, the first year in business school is a balancing act. It brings academic demands, financial responsibilities, and social pressures, yet it also offers unique opportunities for growth, innovation, and career preparation. Those who approach it with discipline, adaptability, and resilience will discover that the first year is not merely a hurdle but the cornerstone of their academic and professional success.

Adapted from: <https://chat.openai.com/>

1. The following words were taken from paragraph 1. Scrutinize them and Identify their parts of speech. (5)

1.1 decisive

1.2 commerce

1.3 corporate

1.4 bridge

1.5 ambitions

2. Articles form part of the parts of speech in English. Write a sentence in which you use all the words that constitute the articles and underline them. Each article must only be used once. (3)

3. What tense is the sentence in bold and underlined in paragraph 2? (1)

Sentence: Business schools require independent learning, critical thinking, and the ability to apply theory.

4. Write the sentence in question 3 in the following tenses: (6)

4.1 Future simple

4.2 Past continuous

4.3 Present perfect

5. Write the following sentence in the following forms: (4)

Sentence: Business schools are increasingly aware of the importance of student well-being.

5.1 Question form

5.2 Negative form

6. Subject–Verb Agreement

First, identify and write down the subject and the verb in the following sentence. Then indicate whether the subject and the verb in the following sentence agree or disagree. (3)

6.1 Sentence: The costs of tuition, textbooks, and study trips were difficult to manage.

Subject:

Verb:

Agree or Disagree:

7. Sentence Structures

Write down the types of sentence structure (simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex) in the sentences below: (8)

7.1 Business schools attract ambitious individuals who aspire to leadership positions.

7.2 The heavy workload can cause stress, but wellness programmes are now available.

7.3 Students gain access to case competitions, internships, and innovation hubs.

7.4 The first year in business school demands discipline and adaptability, yet it also offers unique opportunities.

SECTION C: PARAGRAPH AND ESSAY ANALYSIS

[30 marks]

Read the following essay carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Setting Yourself Apart Academically

1. **A.** In today's competitive world, students cannot rely solely on passing grades if they wish to stand out. **B.** Academic distinction requires deliberate effort, clear strategies, and a willingness to go beyond the minimum. **C.** Whether at university or in professional training institutions, the ability to set oneself apart academically is vital, not only for career advancement but also for personal growth. **D.** Students who achieve this are those who combine discipline, creativity, and resilience. **E.** This essay will examine three key ways in which students can distinguish themselves: by developing strong study habits, by cultivating originality, and by engaging actively in research and wider learning opportunities.

2. **To begin with, strong study habits form the foundation of academic excellence.** Students who plan their time carefully, keep up with readings, and revise consistently are better prepared for assessments. For example, a learner who sets aside a fixed period each day for study is less likely to struggle with last-minute pressure. Organisational skills such as maintaining calendars, setting deadlines, and breaking large tasks into smaller goals can dramatically improve performance. Importantly, these habits also build resilience, as students learn how to balance workload and manage stress effectively. Success is rarely about intelligence alone; more often, it is the product of consistent effort and discipline.

3. In addition to discipline, originality is a distinguishing quality in academic work. Examiners and lecturers value essays and projects that demonstrate independent thinking rather than the mere repetition of textbook content. Originality requires courage: it involves questioning established ideas, offering new perspectives, and synthesising information in creative ways. For instance, a history student may distinguish herself not by listing known facts, but by comparing different interpretations of an event and drawing reasoned conclusions. Similarly, in scientific research, proposing innovative solutions to problems can mark a student out as exceptional. Originality signals that a student is not only learning but also contributing to knowledge.

4. Another vital way to stand out academically is through active engagement in research and wider learning opportunities. Universities are not only places for lectures and examinations; they are also centres of discovery. Students who attend seminars, participate in academic societies, or seek mentorship from lecturers often acquire insights that go beyond the syllabus. Participation in research projects teaches valuable skills such as critical analysis, teamwork, and academic writing. Beyond campus, volunteering, internships, and community service provide opportunities to apply classroom knowledge in real-life contexts. These experiences broaden horizons and demonstrate initiative, qualities highly valued by employers and postgraduate institutions.

5. However, it is important to recognise that the pursuit of academic distinction must be balanced. Some students become so focused on standing out that they neglect wellbeing, relationships, or ethical considerations. Academic success should not come at the expense of health or integrity. Plagiarism, for example, may deliver short-term results but destroys credibility. Equally, sacrificing sleep and social connection for grades can lead to burnout. The

most successful students are those who combine ambition with balance, striving for excellence while remaining grounded.

6. A. In conclusion, setting oneself apart academically is about more than securing high marks. B. It involves cultivating discipline through good study habits, demonstrating originality in thought, and embracing opportunities for research and wider engagement. C. At the same time, success requires balance, integrity, and self-care. D. Students who pursue excellence in this holistic manner not only enhance their academic records but also equip themselves with the skills and values needed to thrive in an increasingly demanding world.

Adapted from: <https://chat.openai.com/>

1. Which of the sentences numbered A–E in paragraph 1 is the thesis statement of the essay? (2)
2. What strategy is used in paragraph 1 to introduce the topic? (2)
 - A. General to specific
 - B. Famous quotation
 - C. Anecdote
 - D. None of the above
3. Identify and write down an irrelevant sentence in paragraph 2. (2)
4. Identify two transitional words or phrases in paragraph 3. (2)
5. Identify three transitional words or phrases that are used to link ideas between paragraphs. (3)
6. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below.
 - 6.1 The first sentence that is written in bold in paragraph 2 is (2)
 - A. A topic sentence
 - B. A supporting sentence
 - C. Development of a supporting sentence
 - D. A concluding sentence
 - 6.2 The third sentence that is underlined in paragraph 3 is: (2)
 - A. A topic sentence
 - B. The first supporting sentence
 - C. Development of the first supporting sentence
 - D. A concluding sentence

7. Identify and write down a comma splice error hidden in paragraph 5. (1)
71. Rewrite and grammatically correct the sentence error that you wrote in question 7. (2)
8. Analyse paragraph 4 carefully and illustrate how it is structured by listing its three main components (topic sentence, supporting sentences, concluding sentence). You may copy the sentences as they are and name them. (3)
9. Write down any two supporting ideas from paragraph 4. (2)
10. Identify and name the type of sentence error hidden in paragraph 5. First, copy the sentences with errors and then name them. (1)
11. What is the purpose of the sentence underlined in paragraph 4? (1)
12. The sentence part below was taken from paragraph 3. Rewrite it to indicate clearly the topic and the controlling idea. (2)
- Sentence: Originality is a distinguishing quality in academic work.
- a. Topic: _____
- b. Controlling idea: _____
13. Identify a sentence in paragraph 6 that best summarises the ideas presented in the essay above. The sentences are numbered A-D; thus, write only the letter of the correct answer. (1)
14. Among the three different types of essays that were taught in this course, which type is the essay being analysed? Narrative, descriptive, expository, or persuasive? (2)

SECTION D: PARAGRAPH WRITING

[10 marks]

Choose any one of the prompts hereunder and write a body paragraph of about 100 words. Pay attention to structure, coherence, punctuation, and language usage. Begin the paragraph with a clear and suitable topic sentence.

1. The importance of perseverance in achieving business and academic success.
2. The dangers of corruption for developing economies.
3. The role of innovation and creativity in modern business.
4. The importance of work and life balance for young professionals.