



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGES**

<b>QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF ENGLISH AND LINGUISTICS</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BENL</b>	<b>LEVEL: 5</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: WSP511S</b>	<b>COURSE NAME: WRITING FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES</b>
<b>SESSION: JULY 2025</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION: 3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

<b>SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S)</b>	DR. ANNELI NGHIKEMBUA
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	PROF. M MHENE

<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Answer ALL the questions.</li> <li>2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.</li> <li>3. Number the answers clearly</li> </ol>

**THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES**  
(Including this front page)

**Answer ALL QUESTIONS**

**Question 1**

**Total Marks [18]**

1.1) Distinguish between:

- a) Synthesis essay and report [6]
- b) Formal letter and informal letter [6]
- c) Academic writing and creative writing [6]

**Question 2**

**Total Marks [15]**

2.1 Clearly outline the structure of an essay.

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**Question 3**

**Total Marks [12]**

3.1 Identify the part of speech underlined. Simply jot down the answer, do not rewrite the sentences.

- 1. She went to the market and bought some eggs. [2]
- 2. I want to go now. [1]
- 3. What are you doing there? [1]
- 4. There is a mouse underneath the piano. [1]
- 5. Masons build houses. [2]
- 6. John is my best friend. [1]
- 7. She looked up but didn't see anything. [1]
- 8. My family live in different parts of India. [1]
- 9. That was a difficult question. [1]

10. She was very impressed with her results.

[1]

**Question 4**

**Total Marks [12]**

Choose the correct verb form from those in brackets:

1. Abdul \_\_\_\_\_ to be a doctor. (wants, wanting, is wanting)
2. The Soup \_\_\_\_\_ good. (taste, tastes, is tasting)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ TV most evening. (watches, is watch, is watching)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ out five minutes ago. (has gone, had gone, went)
5. When he lived in Hyderabad, he \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema once a week. (goes, went, was going)
6. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ all morning. (cries, has been crying)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ Rahim at the zoo. (saw, have seen, had seen)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ Kumar this week. (haven't seen, did't see, am not seeing)
9. This paper \_\_\_\_\_ twice weekly. (is appearing, appearing, appears)
10. Ashok fell off the ladder when he \_\_\_\_\_ the roof. (is mending, was mending, mended)
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ something burning. (smell, am smelling, have been smelling)
12. Look, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ over the hills. (rises, is rise, is rising)

**Question 5**

**Total Marks [20]**

5.1 You have been selected to participate in a sporting event in Pretoria, South Africa in August this year. Write a letter to the Head of Department for Communication and Languages informing him about the importance of your participation, and that he should inform your lecturers about your absence. Use the address:

Namibia University of Science and Technology  
Private Bag 13388  
Windhoek

**Question 6****Total Marks [23]****Students summarise the extract below.**

6.1 Summarise in not more than **120 words**, describing the life in deserts.

As what geographers have estimated, about twenty percent of the earth's surface is occupied by deserts. A majority of us view deserts as one unique kind of landscape -- areas with little or no rainfalls.

In actual fact, there are differences between the deserts, though in varying degrees. While it is common for laymen like us to see deserts as rocky or covered with gravel or pebbles, there are some where large sand dunes inhabit. Despite the fact that rainfall is minimal, temperatures do change in deserts, ranging from seasonal ones to daily changes where extreme hotness and coldness are experienced in the day and night.

Unfavourable conditions in the deserts, especially the lack of water, have discouraged many living things from inhabiting these landscapes. Nevertheless, there are exceptionally surviving ones which through their superb tactics, have managed to live through and are still going strong. One such kind is the specialist annual plants which overcome seasonal temperature changes with their extremely short, active life cycles. In events of sudden rain, the plant seeds pullulate and grow very quickly to make full use of the rain water. Their flowers bloom and set seeds that ripen quickly in the hot sun too. Once the water runs dry, the mother plant dies, leaving behind the drought-resistant seeds, waiting patiently for the next rainy season to arrive.

The Cacti, a native in American deserts, adapts to the dry surroundings by having unique body structures. The plant has swollen stems to help store water that carries it through months. By having sharp pines instead of leaves, water loss through respiration is minimized. Besides, these pointed pines also help the plant ward off grazing animals, thus enhancing its survival period.

Besides plants, there are also animals with distinct surviving tactics in deserts too. For instance, Skinks (desert lizards) metabolize stored fats in their bulbous tails, producing water to

supplement their needs, just like what camels do with the stored food in their humps during long journeys through deserts. Antelopes like the addax, have very low water needs and hence are able to tolerate the conditions in deserts, extracting moisture from the food they eat.

Finally, there are the sand grouses (desert birds) which do not have special features to overcome the drought-like nature in deserts. Hence, to survive in these hot, dry deserts, they need to spend a large part of their time flying in search of waterholes.

**Key**

<b>gravel</b>	Small pieces of rocks and stones
<b>pullulate</b>	to have just enough money to pay for the things that you need
<b>bulbous</b>	like a bulb

**Total marks [100]****End of Question Paper**