



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGES**

QUALIFICATION : SERVICE COURSE	
TIME: 08H00AM	LEVEL: 5
COURSE CODE: EPR511S	COURSE NAME: ENGLISH IN PRACTICE
SESSION: JULY 2023	PAPER: THEORY (PAPER 1)
DURATION: 3HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	Mrs.T.Kavihuha Mrs.C.Botes Mr.A.Tjijoro
MODERATOR:	Mrs. T. Kanime

INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Read all the questions carefully before answering. 3. Number the answers clearly

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF _8_ PAGES (Including this front page)

strapped farmers by offering high-interest loans or supplies such as seeds and fertiliser in exchange for a set price for harvested rice. This enables some traders to set artificially low crop prices.

10 The government is stockpiling rice for emergencies and intervening in the market to keep prices low. Many of these stockpiles have shrunk, removing a key tool for containing price increases. Many governments have also reduced investments in irrigation infrastructure, which (vi) had allowed rice farmers to harvest more than once a year. Wholesalers, retailers, and exporters sometimes hoards rice stocks to speculate on rising prices. High fuel costs also raise prices because these sellers bear the brunt of the costs of getting the rice to market and shipping it overseas.

11 Global rice demand is increasing by about five million tonnes per year. This means that the world will need to produce more in the future than it does now. More people in many countries (v) are consuming rice. This includes the prosperous Middle East and Africa, which now consume one-third of global rice trade. Consumers in wealthy countries do not consume rice as a staple food and are thus not reliant on rice as an essential food product.

12 Even though more expensive rice may encourage farmers to produce more than they consume, an increase in rice prices is equivalent to a drop in real income for most poor farmers who do not consume rice. High food prices increase the number of poor people who cannot afford staple foods, pushing them deeper into poverty and hunger. It (vii) forces people to forego necessities such as healthier food, health care, and education for their children. As a result, future generations will be doomed to poverty.

(Adapted from Readers Digest September 2008)

1. Why are Australian farmers reluctant to plant rice? (2)
 - **Rice requires a lot of water and there is not enough water to plant rice.**
2. What has reduced rice crop production in Australia by 98%? (1)
 - **Drought**
3. What does the term "hoarding" mean in paragraph three, and what danger is associated with hoarding? (2)
 - **the practice of collecting or accumulating something (such as money or food)**
 - **the danger is violent protest.**
4. The author mentions that there are factors which have made countries that buy rice on global market vulnerable to extreme price swings. Mention the factors? (5)
 - **Prices for fertilisers have risen dramatically.**
 - **The cost of urea**
 - **Suppliers offer materials at high prices and take payment upon harvest.**
 - **Pesticides resistant pests and**
 - **Extreme weather**
5. How has the decline in rice production in Deniliquin affected its people? (2)
 - **In a bad way, because the people's needs were not being met that demanded for rice and price have risen.**
6. In what ways are farmers forced to sell their rice crops to suppliers at relatively low prices? (2)
 - **The suppliers manipulate low-income farmers by offering high interest loans.**
 - **or suppliers such as fertilisers against a set price of harvested rice.**
7. Distinguish between the problem of rice price increases in poor developing countries and the possibility of price increases for people in developed countries. (4)
 - **Consumers in developed countries who are well-off do not consume rice as a staple food, which means they are not dependent on rice as an essential food product.**

While,

5. Write down one example of each of the following from the paragraph above. (3)

- (i) Infinitive (paragraph4) **to affect.**
- (ii) Present participle (paragraph3) **doubling**
- (iii) Gerund (paragraph3) **widening**

6 (i) Identify the type of conditional used in the sentence below. (1)

If scientists and economists reallocate water resources away from rice and other grains towards lucrative crops and livestock, they will threaten poor countries that import rice as a dietary staple.
First condition

(ii) Change the sentence above into a third conditional. (2)

If scientists and economists **had reallocated** water resources away from rice and other grains towards lucrative crops and livestock, they **would have threatened** poor countries that import rice as a dietary staple.

(iii) Identify the type of conditional used in the sentence below: (1)

If traders in some countries manipulate small cash strapped farmers by offering high-interest loans or supplies such as seeds and fertiliser, against a set price for the harvested rice, this allows some traders to set artificially low prices for the crop.

Zero condition

7. provide the correct concord for the underlined words in paragraphs 1, 2,10 and 6. (4)

1. This, 2. have and 6. Requires, 10. hoards

SECTION C: Critical reading

[20 Marks]

Patrice Lumumba (1925–1961) was president of the Congolese National Movement and the first Prime Minister of the Congo after it achieved independence from Belgium. Amidst the unrest that followed independence, he was deposed and assassinated. This speech was given in 1959 to an audience in Brussels, Belgium.

We have capable men who are just waiting for a chance to get to work. I visited Guinea recently: there are eleven ministers in the government, and seven state (5) secretaries who have ministerial status. Only three of these eighteen ministers have studied at a university; the others have finished high school, held jobs, and acquired a certain amount of experience, (10) and the government of Guinea has brought in French technicians to help it in the field of law, economics, agronomy, and every other area of activity. So, I think it is possible today to set up a Congolese government (15).

We have chosen January 1961 as our deadline. We thus have two years in which to prepare ourselves, and we are convinced that two years from now we will be (20) in a position to take over the responsibilities of running our country, with the Belgians working side by side with us to help us and guide our footsteps. If Belgium understands us, if Belgium takes this fervent desire—the desire of (25) the Congolese people—into consideration, she will be entitled to our friendship. The people will see for themselves that when the proper moment came and we decided we were (30) capable of self-rule, the Belgians did not stand in our way. On the contrary: they will have helped and guided us. The question of future relations between Belgium and the Congo will resolve itself automatically.

(35) There will be no difficulty whatsoever. We are the ones to say: look, we still need Belgium in this field of endeavor, we still need European technicians. But if the Belgian people, the Belgian government, (40) refuse to take our demands into consideration, what will happen as a result? The government perpetuates bitterness and fosters a climate of continual discontent, and whatever the Belgians may say, (45) whatever their wishes in the matter may be, we are going to gain our

(D) Both A and B

(E) Both B and C

4. Paragraph 2 moves back and forth between

(A) humor and bitterness

(B) pleasantries and deference

(C) warnings and recommendations

(D) raillery and light heartedness

(E) profanity and charity

5. The words “gentleman’s agreement” (line 60) refer to

(A) a deal without benefit for either side

(B) a bargain sealed in blood

(C) a written contract

(D) an unspoken understanding

(E) an oath of allegiance

6. Paragraph 3 is primarily

(A) about young Belgians

(B) used to contrast with paragraph 2

(C) a specious argument

(D) an analysis of Belgian resistance

(E) a summation of Lumumba’s main points

7. The word “press” (line 74) is used to mean

(A) publish

(B) constrict

(C) push

(D) crush

(E) iron

8. According to Lumumba, why are Belgians afraid?

(A) They are racist.

(B) They think a Congolese government will imprison them.

(C) They think the Congolese will take what they have.

(D) Both A and B

(E) Both B and C