



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF COMMERCE HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES

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INSTRUCTIONS	
1. Answer ALL the questions. 2. Write clearly and neatly. 3. Number the answers clearly. 4. Indicate whether you are a FM, PM or a DI student on the cover of your answer booklet	

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 10 PAGES (Including this front page)

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

Britain at any cost?

In November 2019 police in the east of London made a gruesome discovery in the back of an abandoned refrigerated lorry that had come off a ferry from Zeebrugge, in Belgium. Instead of the expected cargo of perishable goods, officials found the bodies of 39 men and women who had been trying to enter Britain illegally.

For these thirty-nine, death in the back of an airless sealed truck was the ultimate price they paid for a journey that took them half way round the world, from villages in Viet-Nam, to the destination they were so keen to reach; Britain.

This was not the first lorry of death to have been discovered in Britain; nor the worst. The worst was in June 2000 when 58 bodies were discovered by customs in the back of a lorry that had just arrived in Dover. These were men and women who had come from China, hoping to find a better life in the UK. Others have drowned while trying to cross the English Channel in small boats.

The British dream

In spite of its problems - in spite of Brexit, in spite of its congested cities, its climate, its understaffed hospitals, and the poor conditions in the socially-deprived areas of certain cities – there is an image of liberal Britain that shines like an Eldorado, a land of milk and honey, a land of opportunity, where the people are all rich and welcoming. It is an image that is popular in the imaginations of millions of men, women and children living in poor or repressive countries all over the world.

In addition, many imagine that Britain is a country where they will be easily understood, given that millions of people all over the world, even in poor countries, have learned enough English to get by with. They also believe that it is easy to avoid being caught in Britain, as people in the UK do not carry identity cards.

Britain is seen as a land of prosperity, a land of freedom and fairness, a land of hope and opportunity, and a land which is reputed to be more hospitable than most to stateless homeless refugees arriving across its borders. And to a certain degree, the image that these would-be immigrants have of the United Kingdom is based on fact, even if it is exaggerated fact.

The reality

The reality is rather different. There are lots of jobs in Britain... there are plenty of good jobs that are well paid; but while most people in Britain enjoy a very good lifestyle... there are many more who hardly earn enough to live on, and the number of people in the UK living in poverty keeps increasing. Many illegal immigrants end up living in poor conditions, constantly hiding from the police, doing unpleasant work, and earning much less than they imagined. Illegal immigrants have to take what jobs they can find, often hard jobs that are paid below minimum wage. Many wish they had not come.

Since the Brexit referendum, there has also been an increase in racism and intolerance in Britain – though the vast majority of people in Britain remain tolerant and are not racist.

The men and women who suffocated to death in that truck all thought that knew where they were going, knew what to expect; and they had paid a lot of money for the journey. Among the reasons that had encouraged them to make the journey were some glowing reports sent back home by others who had made the journey before them, and were encouraging them to come too... Some of those who encourage others to come are paid to encourage more people to use the services of the people-smugglers. Those who died thought that knew what to expect when they reached Britain; they were not *just* victims of the propaganda of unscrupulous people-traffickers.

The people-traffickers

Yet it was the people-traffickers who were responsible for their death.

Now that it is much easier to get right across Europe by truck or by train or by plane, travelling from Asia to Europe has become far faster, and people-trafficking has become a very lucrative business. Criminal gangs in Asia, Russia Europe and the UK have been competing to set up illegal trade and trafficking networks that can bring them in a lot of money from selling forged documents or from smuggling people into Europe and in particular into Britain. And with thousands of trucks entering Britain from the Continent every day, those who traffick in human beings run less risk of getting caught than those who smuggle arms or contraband goods.

In recent years, following a sharp rise in migrants trying to make their way to Britain, the processing of illegal immigrants has been speeded up, and the repatriation of those who don't qualify to stay is quicker than it used to be. This does not bother the people-traffickers; all they are interested in is making money, and they do not reimburse those who get caught and sent back to their country of origin, nor those who later get exploited by other criminal gangs.

An insoluble issue

As long as the gulf between rich countries and poor countries remains as great as it is today, there will always be an enormous pressure for dynamic or desperate people to flee poverty or repression and to try and reach a richer country, where they suppose they will reach a better standard of living, and far better social conditions. Given that the difference in living standards between the richest and the poorest countries of the world is growing all the time, not shrinking, some of them will be right, so it seems unlikely that the flow of immigrants towards richer countries will decline.

In many ways, the problem of illegal immigration from poor countries to rich ones is insoluble. The image of the good life in western countries is projected worldwide by the media, in the movies and on the Internet. As long as there is money to be made from poor people who dream, the criminal gangs who trade in human beings will keep trying to smuggle in passengers in the backs of lorries; and as long as the dream is promoted, people will keep on trying any means they can think of to make their way to Western Europe, and often, preferably, to Britain where they understand the language.

Many dream of a better life; many dream that "the grass is greener on the far side of the hill". Sometime it is. But sometimes the reality is very different. Sometimes there is no grass.

Adapted from: <https://linguapress.com/advanced/good-reasons.htm>

1. What was the "grusome discovery" mentioned in the first paragraph? (1)
2. Where did these trafficked people come from and where were they found? (2)
3. What was the first case of people in a similar situation and where did they originate from? (2)
4. Mention three things that makes Britain unattractive according to the passage. (3)
5. People from outside however view Britain differently according to the text. How is Britain viewed as by others looking for a better life? (3)
6. According to the passage Brexit heralded the return of two vices, which are (2)
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
7. Why is does the fact that most trafficked individuals are arrested and quickly send to their country of origin not deter traffickers to stop their evil ways? (2)
8. Mention three reasons why most people that come to Britain become disillusioned with the new working environment? (3)
9. Will the world ever solve the problem of people coming from poor countries to the richer countries of the world? Explain. (3)
10. How do you understand the expression: "the grass is greener on the far side of the hill?"(2)
11. The article mention criminal that are responsible for people trafficking. From which four countries do these gangs come from? (4)

SECTION B: GRAMMAR

[25]

Read the article below and then answer all the grammar questions that follow.

Namibia shoots back at trophy hunting critics

Namibia has once again raised its voice by telling critics of trophy hunting to listen to those who have a track record in conservation, and that countries banning hunting and the import of trophies would not help conservation.

Environment minister Pohamba Shifeta recently (i) (to tell) world leaders in Brussels, Belgium, "We need the African voice to be heard loud and clear."

"Burning stockpiles of trophies will not help conservation. Even the trend for airlines to ban transporting trophies will not help conservation. Such measures will merely prove to be detrimental to conservation and the livelihoods of rural communities, as they will take away a critical source of income to communities, and may even turn communities against conservation," Shifeta (ii) (to voice).

He (iii) (to be) hopeful that countries intending to institute any prohibitions and restrictions on the import of trophies will consult the source countries and consider the unintended consequences their actions may cause.

African leaders' voices have been speaking out but have been largely ignored by western governments, with some, such as the British member of parliament, Sir Roger Gail, (iv) (to go) so far as implying Africans (v) (to be) uncivilised and that "civilised people", such as himself, are trying to conserve African habitat – because "uncivilised Africans" are incapable of doing so. There are also continuous debates in the European Parliament on whether the EU should stop all imports of trophies from developing countries. Namibia (vi) (to be) the first African country to incorporate protection of the environment into its constitution, and the government has reinforced this by giving its communities the opportunity and rights to manage their wildlife through communal conservancies.

Contacted for comment, Namibia Professional Hunting Association (Napha) exco member Maria Thiessen (vii) (to argue) if stockpiles of ivory or rhino horns were to be selectively marketed, this would increase the international supply, and should bring about a decrease in demand, making it less profitable for poaching syndicates to operate.

Thiessen (viii) (to recommend) this strategy, however, would have to be very carefully managed by all African countries disposing of their stockpiles on the open market to ensure no new illicit markets are created.

She says the funds derived from these sales could be used for conservation initiatives, rural development and stratagems to mitigate the effects of global warming brought about by the very same overseas countries now doing everything in their power to prevent the sale of these stockpiles.

“Kenya has, for example, spent many years making a massive fanfare of burning ivory stockpiles to international praise and media attention, but has this “publicity stunt” led to any decrease in ivory poaching in Kenya, a country that has lost over 75% of its wildlife since instituting a trophy hunting ban in 1977. We, as Napha, believe one needs to look no further than Kenya to see what the result of a trophy hunting ban would mean for us, Namibians, and our natural resources,” she cited.

Napha charged the voices of the community leaders are ignored and even called “spurious”; they are also being accused of being bribed by hunting associations.

She said British MP Gail went so far as to accuse the democratically elected president of Botswana as a “political vandal” for re-introducing trophy hunting in that country.

Napha fully supports Shifeta’s assertion that it is time for African voices to not only be heard but also respected by those overseas.

“We most certainly agree that the honourable minister’s speech was bold, and we are very glad to see that African leaders are finally standing up to the neo-colonialist agenda of the animal rights groups overseas. African voices have been speaking out for years against these emotionally driven and ignorant attempts to ban the hunting of trophy animals. How can those with such an abysmal conservation track record, such as Great Britain, dictate to Africans how they should manage African wildlife, especially in those African countries where wildlife populations are actually increasing?” she queried.

Napha’s ultimate mandate is to secure the future of hunting.

It is, however, challenged in that Napha continuously needs to remind the public and inform animal rights activists that ethical and sustainable hunting is an important wildlife conservation tool.

At the end of 2020, Namibia recorded its population of black rhinos on freehold (commercial farms); communal land, farms and conservancies are around a third of the entire national black rhino herd.

Namibia has the single biggest black rhino population in the world.

This was achieved when the environment and tourism ministry initiated the black rhino custodianship programme in 1993 shortly after independence.

According to the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC), the black rhino population in the early 1980s was merely 300 animals, passing 1 200 by the year 2003 and reaching over 2 000 animals at the end of 2020.

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1. Change the verbs numbered (i) – (viii) in the passage above into the correct verb tense. (8)

2. Identify whether the sentences below are in the active or passive voice: (3)

(i). Airlines banned trophy hunting tourists last year.

(ii) Kenya has burned many ivory stockpiles in the past

(iii) the voices of the community leaders are ignored by the West

3. Write the sentence above in the opposite voice. (3)

4. Write the following sentence in reported speech. (4)

Napha said: “We certainly agree that the honourable minister’s speech was bold, and we are very glad to see that African leaders are finally standing up to the neo-colonialist agenda of the animal rights groups overseas”

5.1 Identify the type of conditional used in the following sentence. (1)

if stockpiles of ivory is selectively marketed, supply increases

5.2 Change the sentence above into a second conditional sentence. (2)

5.3. change the following sentence into a third conditional and then complete it with a suitable result clause. (2)

5.3 If the West stops treating African leaders as irresponsible people they

6. From the first paragraph in the passage above, identify and write down one example of.....

(a) gerund

(b). infinitive

Section C Critical Reading and Summarising [20]

Part 1: Critical Reading (10)

Read the text below and then answer the questions that follow by choosing the option that best answers each of the questions. Write only the letter of your choice in the answer book.

New research shows the ‘*musical chairs’ effect of widespread ecosystem changes

By Sarah Kaplan

(* musical chairs = a party game in which players compete for a decreasing number of chairs)

1 Brightly coloured corals are displaced by dark, undulating seaweeds. Familiar fish species vanish to be replaced by unknown strangers, or nothing at all. Pushed to the brink by warming oceans and human threats, “the places that we used to recognise as coral reefs no longer look the same,” said Gabby Ahmadia, director of ocean science at the World Wildlife Fund. It is a metamorphosis unfolding in ecosystems around the globe.

2 A sweeping survey published last week looked at tens of thousands of species counts from the past few decades and found that the world's ecosystems are rapidly reorganising. On average, more than a quarter of all plant and animal species within an ecosystem are being replaced every decade, probably the result of local extinctions, the introduction of invasive species and migrations motivated by climate change.

3 In the midst of a global environmental crisis, when an estimated 1 million species are said to be at risk of extinction, the study offers an important look at biodiversity on the level of individual ecosystems, the authors said. It suggests that for now, at least, human activities have resulted not so much in outright losses as in large-scale reorganisation. But the function of ecosystems, which is their capacity to filter water and clean air, to sustain the plants and animals we rely on and admire, depends on the activities and health of their inhabitants. And those qualities are at risk.

4 "It is a little bit like we are playing musical chairs at the moment," said macroecologist Maria Azeredo de Dornelas, a co-author of the report. "You have a lot of things moving around, and chances are that some things are going to end up without a chair." The study, published last week in the journal *Science*, draws on a massive new database called BioTime. The database, which Dornelas helped build, contains more than 8 million measures of abundance on more than 40,000 species in roughly half a million locations on land and in the oceans. This richness, said Sarah Supp, another co-author, allowed the researchers to sift through global biodiversity trends and pinpoint changes happening on a local scale.

5 "This was not really possible before," said Supp, a Denison University data scientist who specialises in biodiversity studies. "But it is important because the scale at which our actions take place are often much more pointed toward specific locations, or political boundaries that are not at the scale of the globe."

6 The researchers were surprised to find that the heightened global extinction rate was not reflected at the ecosystem level. In a few extreme cases, the number of species in a habitat declined by as much as 20 percent per year. But on average, species richness, the head count of species present in an ecosystem, did not appear to change over time. What is changing with alarming speed are the kinds of creatures present.

7 "This paper really shows that, more important than just looking at the number of species in an area, we need to look at the identity of those species," said Kimberly Komatsu, a global change biologist at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center who was not involved in the study. "And even moving beyond that, we need to think about what the traits of these species would be and what that means for the functioning of the ecosystem."

8 Marine ecosystems, such as reefs, are hot spots of transformation, the scientists found. The waters of the western Atlantic and the northwest Australian shelf experienced rates of species turnover much higher than the global average. Tropical regions also seemed to change more than temperate ones, perhaps because these already-warm areas have now been heated to temperatures for which most species are not adapted.

9 There is not enough data from the preindustrial era for scientists to know how much faster turnover is happening because of humans. But evidence from past research suggests the current average rate of 28 percent turnover per decade is at least two to three times higher than normal, Dornelas said. To truly understand the consequences of this change, scientists will have to take a closer look at which creatures are vanishing from individual ecosystems, and who is arriving to take their place. Some turnover, such as New England sugar maples showing up in northern Canada, may be a

sign of adaptation to a warming world. Other kinds of restructuring, such as the replacement of coral reefs by algae, could have painful consequences.

10 Ahmadia, who was not involved in the new study, has surveyed reefs in the Pacific Ocean and coastal Africa. She said this kind of turnover leads to less-productive reefs. “The composition of the species is going to change. They are not going to provide the same benefits they used to for local communities,” she said.

11 In an accompanying analysis published by Science, ecologists Britas Klemens Eriksson and Helmut Hillebrand pointed out that some of this rapid turnover may lead to homogenisation of ecosystems. Better-adapted species will spread widely, pushing out native creatures. Habitats that once served as home to unique collections of species may all start to look the same, they wrote.

12 The pace and scale of the transformations Dornelas and Supp describe are potentially grim. But the study also points to an opportunity, the scientists said. By understanding biodiversity change at a local scale, conservation scientists can figure out how to focus their efforts. The study argues that regions undergoing rapid transformation should be prioritised for “reactive” conservation measures. These are interventions that help species adapt to their changing circumstances, rather than attempting to preserve a population the environment can no longer sustain. On the other hand, more stable systems, like temperate forests, are good candidates for “proactive” protections. By insulating these areas from human disturbance, people might be able to preserve the diversity that makes them unique.

13 “Climate change is happening now, and we need to be able to accommodate the reorganisation that is taking place, to some extent,” Dornelas said. “There is no going back in time, but we can make informed decisions about what kind of future we want to have.”

[Adapted from: *The Washington Post*, 20 October 2019]

1. What main claim does the writer make in the first paragraph of the text above?
 - A Fish species are being threatened by human activities in some parts of the world.
 - B Seaweeds are facing extinction due to human activities around the globe.
 - C Unknown strangers around the globe are contributing to the vanishing of fish species in the oceans.
 - D Marine fauna and flora around the globe are at a high risk of transformation.

2. Which of the following does the writer use to support her main claim in the first paragraph?
 - A The writer quotes experts in the field.
 - B The writer compares and contrasts related readings.
 - C The writer uses real world examples.
 - D Both A and C above.

3. What is the key concern of the writer of the text regarding the changing ecosystem?
- A Creatures in individual ecosystems that are facing invasion from other species.
 - B About 1 million species that are at risk of extinction due to human activities.
 - C Species richness that does not seem to change over time.
 - D Decline of a number of fish species by 20 percent each year.
4. The sentence that best summarises paragraph 9 is
- A Species turnover rate and its consequences on the ecosystem.
 - B Adaptation of species to a warming world.
 - C Data from preindustrial era.
 - D Types of species that are vanishing from the ecosystem.
5. In paragraph 11, Eriksson and Hillebrand 's use of the phrase "homogenisation of ecosystems" refers to
- A increased extinction of plant and animal species due to human activities.
 - B two or more spatially distributed species becoming increasingly similar over time.
 - C similar species occupying a large piece of land.
 - D losing selected plant and animal species simultaneously.
6. A suitable illustration of undesirable 'musical chairs' effects of ecosystem changes is
- A New England sugar maples appearing in northern Canada.
 - B dark seaweeds replacing glowing coral reefs in the ocean.
 - C familiar fish species that vanish and are replaced by unknown fish species.
 - D Both B and C.
7. Which of the following does the writer not use to support the main arguments presented in the text?
- A Findings from research.
 - B Quotes from experts.
 - C The bandwagon technique.
 - D Credible data.

8. Which of the following is not the purpose of this text?
- A To persuade readers to change their ways of living in anticipation of a better future.
 - B To understand the roots of a societal problem and propose a solution based on scientific evidence.
 - C To persuade readers to preserve their habitual routines that have an influence on rapid ecosystem changes.
 - D To increase understanding of a global phenomenon and to consider its far reaching implications.
9. The writer's tone is mainly
- A humorous.
 - B angry.
 - C persuasive.
 - D emotional.
10. The writer's tone makes her assertions
- A biased and debatable.
 - B believable and trustworthy.
 - C doubtful and questionable.
 - D incredible.

Part 2: Summarising

(10)

Briefly summarise the author's main claim as well as four key findings of the study that was published in *Science* as reported in the text above. 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.