



PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

HAROLD PUPKEWITZ GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

COURSE CODE: EAP521C	COURSE NAME: ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES
DATE: JUNE/JULY 2023	MODE: PM
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER:	Ms J. Brandt
MODERATOR:	Dr E. Gawas

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

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Examination paper
2. Examination script

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 12 PAGES (INCLUDING THIS FRONT PAGE)

C Janet (2015, p. 105) and Shahmohammadi (2014, p. 632) argued that managing conflict and developing effective conflict resolution mechanisms encourages the development of values, attitudes and knowledge between individuals and organisations. Hence, conflict **management** skills are a fundamental aspect of leadership effectiveness in many organisations. For the purpose of this study, the definition of Olu and Abosede (2003) was adopted. This says that conflict management is a process of coordinating all resources through the processes of planning, organising, leading and controlling interpersonal conflicts in order to attain the objectives of organisations.

D However, students' interpersonal conflicts are very serious in many universities in Ethiopia in general and at Bahir Dar University in particular, no exhaustive and adequate studies were conducted in the latter university. Few studies such as Gidey (2000) studied traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution in Ethiopia. Likewise, Mulatu (2007) examined the conflict management practices at Admas University College. Abebaw (2014) studied students' conflict in relation to ethnic and religious diversity at Bahir Dar University. Yalew (2007) investigated causes of conflict and conflict resolution at Bahir Dar University. However, none of them dealt with where conflict is commonly practised (hot spot areas) in their studies. Besides, conflict-related issues are dynamic and need up-to-date information for a healthier teaching and learning process. Thus, this research tries to fill these gaps and add knowledge to the existing literatures in areas of conflict management styles. The general objective of the study was to **assess** interpersonal conflicts and styles of managing conflicts among students at Bahir Dar University. The specific objectives of this study include first, to find out the causes of interpersonal conflict between students and administrative workers at Bahir Dar University, and second, to examine conflict management styles that are frequently practised by the university communities.

Research design

E The study applied a mixed-methods research composed of both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Concurrent mixed-methods research was employed because quantitative and qualitative data were collected simultaneously and the results were embedded during the analysis. Questionnaires and key informant interviews were employed to collect the necessary information for the study.

J Students do not come to Bahir Dar University with all the necessary social skills and experiences to cooperate with each other. Therefore, instructors, students, university leaders, campus police and students' guidance counsellors have to be aware of the real causes of conflicts and they have to create a dialogue on how to manage conflicts in the university. In general, the findings of this study could contribute towards enabling university instructors, administrators, campus police and students to manage interpersonal conflicts wisely and successfully in the achievement of Bahir Dar University's mission and vision.

K Finally, this study is not free of limitations. Interpersonal, intrapersonal, intergroup and intra-group are commonly observed types of **conflicts** at Bahir Dar University. However, this study had focused on **interpersonal** conflicts. Besides, this study had been done in one university. It is believed that interpersonal conflicts could vary between universities.

Part 1: Comprehension questions

[20 marks]

1. List 3 ways in which conflict can be helpful. (3)
2. Name one core study objective of this research. (2)
3. According to the study, there was ethnic conflict identified among the students. What were its causes? (4)
4. Indicate whether the following statements are **true** or **false**. (4)
 - a) This study is a ground-breaking research, the first of its kind.
 - b) Conflict can be both positive and negative.
 - c) The respondents were 1st and 2nd year females.
 - d) Interpersonal conflict is not the same everywhere.
5. List three cohesive devices used in **paragraph D**. (3)
6. Pronoun reference (2)

To what do the following underlined **pronouns** in **bold** refer in the given context?

 - a) **It** in paragraph B
 - b) **This** in paragraph C

3. What is the population of this study? (2)
4. How can the findings of this study help university instructors, administrators, campus police and students at Bahir University? (2)
5. Name two limitations of this study. (2)

SECTION B: ACADEMIC WRITING

[60]

Part 1: Report writing questions

[15 marks]

As a NUST intern at Nedbank Namibia, you have to write a recommendation report to brief your supervisor on Namibia's Economic Growth and Opportunities in 2023 because the Nedbank Namibia Director wishes to inform the Government and NGOs on the incorporation of improvement strategies towards the economic development in Namibia. You have decided to focus your report content on three industries that contribute positively to propel this growth, namely 1. Agriculture, 2. Mining and 3. Tourism.

Show your **REPORT TITLE** and **INTRODUCTION section only**, paying attention to the correct format and numbering, paragraph structure and the content required for the introduction section of the report.

UNLOCKING NAMIBIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITIES IN 2023
Feb 9, 2023

By Tjivingurura Mbuende
Nedbank Namibia Executive for Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB).

Namibia has a resilient agricultural sector, with a significant proportion of the population relying on it for their livelihoods. The sector is expected to continue growing in the next few years, driven by increased investment in irrigation and other infrastructure projects, as well as good rainfall predicted for 2023. According to a recent report by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA), export earnings for agriculture, forestry, and fishing products amounted to N\$3.7 billion for Q3 of 2022, so their contribution to foreign currency earnings should not be underestimated.

Namibia is blessed with an abundance of natural resources, and the mining industry is another major contributor to the economy of the country. The increased demand for minerals such as uranium, gold, and diamonds is expected to drive the industry's growth over the next few years. In addition, the government has implemented policies to attract

responsible use of natural resources and reduced environmental impact. The integration of renewable energy into agricultural processes can lead to increased efficiency, reduced negative environmental impact, and lower production costs, especially considering the country's approximately 60% dependence on energy imports.

In the mining sector, the expected growth is echoed by the Namibia Chamber of Mines, foreseeing increased output from the diamond and uranium industries, specifically. Meanwhile, the tourism industry is poised to recover shortly due to improvements in air travel and growing demand for outdoor activities.

At Nedbank Namibia CIB, seeing money differently is about more than finding solutions for current problems. It is about taking a step back to look at the bigger picture and positioning solutions for future growth. Nedbank Namibia CIB is a strategic financial partner with a focused objective to help our clients achieve their business ambitions and opportunities. This is achieved through the provision of tailored solutions, characterized by fresh thinking, innovation, and a highly integrated partnership approach.

(Adapted from) <https://economist.com.na/76922/columns/unlocking-namibias-economic-growth-and-opportunities-in-2023/#:~:text=According%20to%20the%20International%20Monetary,anticipated%20to%20propel%20this%20growth.>

Part 2: Academic writing

[20 marks]

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Namibia top in road deaths in the world

February 27, 2014: New Era

¹According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) (2013), Namibia is ranked first in the world in terms of the number of road deaths per 100 000 residents. ²Eventhough Africa accounts for just 2 percent of registered vehicles, the continent is responsible for about 16 percent of annual global road deaths. ³Africa make up 12 percent of the world's population. ⁴A recent study by Michael Sivak and Brandon Schoettle, who head the University of Michigan's Transportation Research Institute, also indicated that Namibia's residence are 53 percent more likely to die in a vehicle collition than from cancer. ⁵The two compiled their study also using WHO statistics. ⁶A study is called *Mortality from Road Crashes in 193 Countries: A Comparison with Other Leading Causes of Death*. ⁷Most of this road deaths, which have been described as a serious public

- 4) two text-structure specific cohesive devices (transition words or phrases) (2)
- 5) Which pattern of organisation is used to communicate information in the paragraph? (2)

Part 4: Citation and reference

[15 marks]

Question 1

- a) TRUE or FALSE: Entries on a References page are organised in alphabetical order by the surnames of the (first) authors. (1)
- b) TRUE or FALSE: The authors' first name should be written out in full in reference citations. (1)
- c) TRUE or FALSE: Each reference list entry must either be numbered or bulleted. (1)

Question 2: In-text citation

Insert appropriate in-text citations in each of the following sentences by using the reference sources, (A) or (B) provided in the box below. Write the correctly in-text-cited sentences. (6)

- a) "Last year, four other problem lions were relocated from Kunene to Erongo" (A).
- b) (B) argues that seasonal rainfall totals are ranked, lowest to highest, and the limits of each ten percent are determined from the cumulative frequency distribution.

Reference Sources

(A) Adam Hartman. The Namibian. Erongo lions relocated to Khomas. Friday 31 August, 2018, page 4.

(B) Louis Botha. History of drought in Namibia. 2014. <http://www.nbri.org.na/>. Retrieved on 02/09/2018.