

Course Code CAE 118 (M) 2012

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
PART-TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER, MAY 2012

TITLE OF PAPER : PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH

COURSE CODE : CAE 118

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
THE INVIGILATOR.**

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

A Revolution in Shipping

1 Ninety-eight days it took - right round the Horn - and sparks from the funnel set fire, more than once, to
2 the sails.

3 A strange craft this, its funnel belching smoke, yet sails stretched tight and bulging up the three slender
4 clipper masts. The steam engine had come to stay, it was being used increasingly for the propulsion of river
5 and coastal craft, but the smoke and steam from the pride of the Albion Line -soon to be the Shaw Savill
6 Line - the clipper ship, Dunedin, served a different purpose altogether. It was initiating a revolution in
7 shipping and at the same time a revolution in the economy of those countries the shipping served. For this
8 sleek vessel of thirteen hundred tonnes was the first on the all-important New Zealand run to be fitted with
9 the new Bell-Coleman refrigerating machine. It was this ungainly yet remarkably efficient apparatus, still
10 in its teething stage, which required a funnel and steam to operate it, while the ship moved serenely on
11 driven only by sail.

12 Ninety-eight days from that morning in February, 1882, when she left her New Zealand dock, the Dunedin
13 docked at London. The news had preceded her, and as soon as the unfamiliar silhouette was sighted
14 coming up the Thames, a crowd ran on ahead to watch this incredible cargo unloaded. For in her holds the
15 Dunedin held five thousand carcasses of lamb. Surely, men said, it would be if not completely rotten at
16 least so poorly flavoured after its long confinement that only a beggar off the street would deign to try it.

17 They were wrong. The meat was as fresh as the day it had been slaughtered. One only of the carcasses
18 was damaged, had to be condemned; the rest were plump, fresh, succulent, and they sold rapidly - for
19 sixpence halfpenny a pound (454g), of which two pence three-farthings was the cost of freighting from New

20 Zealand (a freight charge which has hardly altered, though the price of meat has soared). The price
21 brought a respectable profit to the New Zealand farmer, a profit which could and would be multiplied as
22 the new refrigerating vessels were made ready.

23 A new industry had been born. The refrigerating ships would not only bring great prosperity to New
24 Zealand - first class meat at a reasonable price to England - but they would solve a major problem, that of
25 disposing of the sheep. For they bred rapidly and there were not enough mouths in all the Southern colonies
26 to eat them. Sheep were being slaughtered, their carcasses flung into the sea, to get them out of the way.
27 Apart from shipping them alive to Britain which was absurd - there was little that could be done with them
28 when their fleece had been shorn.

29 But refrigeration changed all that. Meat could be frozen immediately after slaughter, loaded on board
30 suitably equipped vessel and kept at a temperature below freezing point till it was unloaded in England.
31 There was no decay, no loss of flavour.

32 The discovery completely altered New Zealand's economy, gave a prosperity which few could have
33 dreamed of, which has been maintained to this day, since that first-trip in 1882. Today, there are twenty
34 sheep in New Zealand for every citizen - but today there is no question of hurling them into the sea; they
35 are frozen and shipped all over the world.

36 The Bell Coleman refrigerator was not the first to be invented, and the Dunedin was not quite the first ship
37 to be fitted with one, but because of the enormous length of the journey, the huge patent refrigerator ships
38 were to play in the economy of New Zealand, this first voyage was a development of great significance.

A. MEANING IN CONTEXT

1. Pick out words from the passage which mean the following:

- (a) boat or ship (para 2)
- (b) emitting or giving out (para 2)
- (c) fast-sailing ship (para 2)
- (d) driving forward (para 2)
- (e) affairs and resources of a community (para 2)
- (f) awkward looking or clumsy (para 2)
- (g) went before (para 3)
- (h) shape or outline of something (para 3)
- (i) unbelievable (para 3)
- (j) state of being shut up (para 3)
- (k) pronounced unfit for consumption (para 4)
- (l) juicy (para 4)
- (m) transporting by ship or aircraft (para 4)
- (n) success or wealth (para 5)
- (o) act of finding out (para 7)
- (p) kept up or continued (para 8)
- (q) evolution or advancement (para 8)
- (r) importance or meaning (para 8)

(18)

2. Choose the best explanation for each expression.

- (a) "had come to stay" (l. 4)
 - A. had paid a visit
 - B. Had stopped for a time
 - C. could be regarded as permanent

- (b) "initiating a revolution" (l. 6)
- A. starting an uprising
 - B. introducing a change
 - C. making a complete turn
- (c) "still in its teething stage" (ll. 9-10)
- A. still being improved on
 - B. still giving trouble
 - C. still not ready for use
- (d) "brought a respectable profit" (l.21)
- A. yielded a good income
 - B. was a great help
 - C. assisted in giving publicity
- (e) "there is no question of hurling them (l.34)
- A. it is not a problem to get rid of them
 - B. it would be impossible to throw them
 - C. nobody would think of dumping them

B. IN EACH CASE CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER

1. The Ship, Dunedin, presented a strange sight because
 - A. its funnel was emitting a lot of smoke.
 - B. its sails were bulging up its slender masts.
 - C. it had a funnel although it was a sailing vessel.
 - D. it had an awkward looking refrigerating machine on board.

2. To what use was the steam- engine on board the Dunedin put?
 - A. It was used to operate the engine of the ship.
 - B. It was used to blow up the sails of the ship.
 - C. It was used to make the ship's air-conditioning system work.
 - D. It was used to drive the refrigerating machine on board the ship.

3. What opinion did the crowd at the London dock have of the Dunedin's cargo?
 - A. It would be of poor quality.
 - B. It would be well preserved.
 - C. It would be sold at a low price.
 - D. It would take a long time to sell.

4. The discovery of refrigeration helped the New Zealand farmer to solve his problem of
 - A. raising sheep in large numbers.
 - B. making good use of superfluous sheep.
 - C. finding a more suitable place to dump sheep carcasses than the sea.
 - D. transporting sheep alive and well to countries far away.

5. It what respect was the Dunedin voyage significant to the economy of New Zealand?
- A. It represented the first time the Dunedin was put to sea.
 - B. It marked the first time the refrigerator was used commercially since its invention.
 - C. It marked the first time a ship was fitted with a refrigerator.
 - D. It represented the first journey of great length made by a refrigerating ship.

(5)

C. ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS IN YOUR OWN WORDS.

1.
 - i) What kind of ship was the Dunedin?
 - ii) How long did she take to travel from New Zealand to England?
2.
 - i) Name the two uses of the steam engine mentioned in the passage.
 - ii) To which use was it put on board the Dunedin?
3.
 - i) Why was there a crowd at the London dock when the Dunedin arrived?
 - ii) What did they expect to see?
 - iii) How were they wrong?
4. "A new industry had been born". Name the new industry referred to and say how benefitted the economy of New Zealand.
5. Why was it considered absurd to ship sheep alive to Britain? Give two reasons you can think of.
6.
 - i) What benefits did people in Britain derive from refrigerating ships?
 - ii) How do we now benefit from such ships?

(12)

TOTAL: 40

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

Underline the noun clause in each of the following sentences.

- (a) They decided that they would have nothing more to do with him.
- (b) The teacher told them that they should start work immediately.
- (c) We warned him that he should not deceive us.
- (d) She always knows where she can get the best bargains.
- (e) They could not agree whether they should dismiss the case.
- (f) He told his listeners that they should not be complacent.
- (g) The group discussed what they should make for the fun fair.
- (h) He does not know how he can get home.
- (i) I know where I can find him.
- (j) The team hopes that it will win the match.

(20)

QUESTION 3

Complete each sentence with the correct adverb phrase from the given list.

every week	since 1970
with confidence	with his eloquence
at the back of the house	twice a year
at a great speed	in the sea
in the monsoon season	with enthusiasm

- a) The politician impressed the crowd
- b) They love to go swimming
- c) Everyone joined in the game
- d) The coastal villages are flooded
- e) I wash my hair

- f) He drove past
- g) Sally carries herself
- h) He goes to the dentist for a check up
- i) They have been studying English
- j) They have built an extension (20)

QUESTION 4

From the list provided, pick the correct word or phrase to fill the blank in each sentence.

after	although	when	as if	if
so that	wherever	that	unless	than

- (a) You should tell them the time of your arrival they can meet you at the station.
- (b) She cried her heart would break,.
- (c) He stayed up to finish the work he was sleepy.
- (d) Jill was jubilant she was announced the winner.
- (e) you do more study, you are likely to fail.
- (f) He makes friends easily he goes.
- (g) They quarrelled so fiercely he neighbours could hear everything.
- (h) Things turned out better I had dared to hope.
- (i) she does not study hard enough, she will fail the examination.
- (j) I reported the matter to the police I realized that he had stolen the goods.

(20)