

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, JULY 2014

TITLE OF PAPER: PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH II

COURSE CODE: CAE 118

WEIGHT: 100 MARKS

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A

2. ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION B

3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION C

**THIS PAPER MUST NOT BE OPENED UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS GRANTED
PERMISSION TO DO SO**

SECTION A

This section is compulsory.

QUESTION 1

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The village of Qurneh lies on the slopes of an ancient burial place, after a lengthy and invariably overpriced trip by donkey from the morden city of Luxor. The Nile's banks are fertile, and its broad valley green and prosperous, but these features are left behind as one approaches the village, which lies several hundred metres beyond the cultivated areas, on the edge of the desert. The new tarmac road through the fields does not go through the village, and the last part of the journey is made on foot over dust-covered mounds of sand.

The first signs that the village is close by are its sounds: barking dogs, young goats crying, children at play. The brilliant sunlight erases all the details of the landscape, so that one is almost in the village before buildings are seen: drab, sun-coloured walls of sun-dried bricks, difficult to distinguish from the hillside itself. Only a kilometre away the Qurnawis (so men from Qurneh are called) could find many sites more suitable for a village, but, for them, the position, on these desolate slopes, is ideal.

Close by Qurneh lie the tombs in which the ancient Egyptian rulers were buried with all the grave goods their religion considered essential for the afterlife. Deep in the rugged cliffs, over forty Kings were buried, but the only tomb the archeologists have found intact is that of Tutankhamon, who was, in fact, only a minor King. It consists of four small chambers, and the riches found there can only hint at the care and expense that must have been lavished on the burials of more powerful rulers. The Qurnawis made a good living for many years from plundering these tombs, robbing them of their treasures, and selling their finds to dealers in antiquities in Luxor. Careful to sell only a few objects at a time, always ready to bribe people, they rarely encountered trouble. However much they managed to take from the tombs, there seemed to be no end to the valuables. Indeed,

tomb robbing had been a profitable activity since ancient times. For the last three thousand years, first the priests and then the State used every means they could to prevent the thefts, and more recently the Egyptian Antiquities Service has been in charge of this campaign against the robbery.

Dealers in antiquities had a ready market for whatever the Qurnawis brought them. From 1860, European tourists visited Luxor in increasing numbers and for the men of Qurneh these years were consistently profitable. For one villager in particular, Ahmed Rassoul, they were most successful.

The story is told that one afternoon, while tending his goats in the burial area, Ahmed went in search of a young goat. The slopes, pocketed with shafts dug as entrances to tombs that were often abandoned, are dangerous for an unwary animal. In one of these shafts he spied the goat and, as he climbed down to retrieve it, fragments of ancient objects at the bottom made him curious and he began scraping at the hard ground below. Then, on the side of the shaft, his fingers touched the outline of an opening hidden by the sand, which proved to be a sealed doorway. He made a hole and, peering through, could see statuettes and jewellery and other objects stacked in piles in the shadows that extended beyond the beam of light penetrating the interior.

Excited by the discovery, Ahmed enlisted the aid of his brother Mohammed and they began removing objects from the chamber. Crossing the Nile, their plunder carefully concealed, they sold the pieces, a few at a time, to the Luxor dealers. During the next ten years, they made only infrequent trips to the tomb. Selling too many antiquities at one time might lower the prices and invite suspicion. The man who bought most of these pieces was an unusual character named Ayat who managed to get himself appointed as the local official agent for Britain, Belgium and Russia. Thus he could buy and ship goods abroad, including antiquities, without interference from the Egyptian Customs officers.

Neither Ayat nor the Rassoul brothers noticed, however, that most of the pieces they were selling were of a type not previously seen in the market-place; pieces whose existence had been suspected but which had not yet been discovered by archaeologists. Eventually, reports of their sale reached the Antiquities Service, revealing to its director, Maspero, that an important tomb had been discovered and was being systematically plundered. His investigations soon pointed to Ayat and the Rassoul brothers. Ayat could not be charged because of his official position but the others could, and Ahmed was arrested, sent for questioning and kept in prison for a considerable time before being tried.

Yet his trial produced no results and he was released. It was only a short time after he had returned to Qurneh, however, that an argument broke out between the brothers. Ahmed insisted that his lengthy stay in prison entitled him to half the profits of the robberies. Mahommed and the other family members who had now become involved in the scheme, insisted on the one-fifth shares they had originally agreed on. Ahmed's demands were loud and insistent, and the fighting between him and Mohammed soon became common knowledge to the Qurnawis and the Antiquities Service. Mohammed, knowing how the news of their argument had spread, decided to save himself and confess, pointing to his brother as the leader of the plan.

Mohammed was rewarded with money and appointed Chief of the Antiquities Services guards at the burial place. Ahmed presumably went back to the quiet life of a shepherd – but only for a time. A few years later, the dealers in antiquities were still receiving merchandise from the men of Qurneh.

Answer the questions.

- 1
- (a) From the evidence in the first sentence, state in your own words two disadvantages of a journey to Qurneh. (4)
 - (b)
 - i) How does a traveller first realize that he is approaching Qurneh? (2)
 - ii) Give in your own words two reasons why he does not see it as he gets nearer. (2)
 - (c)
 - i) From the evidence in the first two paragraphs, give two reasons why one might be surprised that Qurneh village is built where it is. (2)
 - ii) From the evidence in the third paragraph, give two reasons why the position was, however, ideal for Qurnawis. (4)
 - (d) “..... the only tomb that archaeologists have found intact is that of Tutankhamon, who was, in fact, only a minor King” (ll. 16-17)
 - i) Explain both “intact” and “minor”. (2)
 - ii) State, in your own words, what the next sentence (ll. 17-19) suggests that archaeologists learned about the other Egyptian royal burials. (2)
 - (e) Give two reasons why the Qurnawis were successful for many years in “selling their finds” (l. 20-21) (4)
- 2.
- (a) Explain in your own words what is meant by a “ready market” (l.28). (2)
 - (b) For each of the following words give one word or short phrase (not more than seven words) which has the same meaning as it has in the passage.
 - i) tending (l. 32)
 - ii) abandoned (l. 34)
 - iii) retrieve (l. 35)
 - iii) fragments (l.35)
 - iv) extended (l. 40) (5)
 - (c) Explain how Maspero knew that “an important tomb had been discovered and was being systematically plundered. (ll. 54-55) (2)
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3. a) After his trial and release, Ahmed tried to make a change in the original agreement about the profits of the robbery.

- i) Explain in detail the change he wanted to make. (2)
- ii) What reason did he give for wanting the change? (1)
- b) Why did Mohammed decide to confess and save himself? (1)
- c) Explain in your own words the reasons for the immediate removal of the treasures to Cairo. (2)
- d) What was strange or unexpected about Mohammed's new appointment as
 - i) Chief of the guards (l. 69)? (1)
 - ii) Do you think it was a successful appointment? (1) Support your answer with a reason from the last paragraph. (1)

TOTAL: 40 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer ONE Question in this section.

QUESTION 2A

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 marks)

QUESTION 2B

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

every week

with confidence

at the back of the house

at a great speed

in the monsoon season

since 1970

with his eloquence

twice a year

in the sea

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 (10 marks)

QUESTION 3A

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

and 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 _____ the neighbours could hear everything.
- h) Things turned out better _____ I had dared to hope.
- i) You may borrow another book _____ you have finished the one I gave you.
- j) His post is prestigious _____ it pays very well. (20)

QUESTION 3B

Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- a) After _____ (wait) for an hour, he (leave) in exasperation.
- b) It _____ (be) obvious that she _____ not want _____ (meet) you.
- c) Dogs _____ (know) _____ (save) men's lives.
- d) The man _____ (stand) at the bus stop _____ (look) like my uncle.
- e) The story-books which my teacher _____ (recommend) _____ (be) very interesting.
- f) It _____ (be) useless _____ (try) _____ (persuade) a stubborn person.

- g) While _____ (dig) in the garden, he _____ (find) a small metal box.
- h) The travellers _____ (enjoy) the beautiful scenery as they _____ (make) their way through the country.
- i) _____ (look) through an old album Mary _____ (amuse) by some of the photographs.
- j) Crowds _____ (line) the streets _____ (watch) the procession _____ (pass) by. (10)

SECTION C

This Section is compulsory.

QUESTION 4

- a) Re-write the following passage and divide it into three paragraphs. (15)
- b) For each paragraph write one sentence stating what the paragraph is about. (6)
- c) Write one paragraph stating what the whole passage is about. (6)
- d) Give the passage a title. (3)

The first place that I can well remember, was a large, pleasant meadow with a pond of clear water in it. Some shady trees leaned over it, and rushes and water-lilies grew at the deep end. Over the hedge on one side we looked into a ploughed field, and on the other we looked over a gate at our master's house, which stood by the roadside. At the top of the meadow was a plantation of fir-trees, and at the bottom a running brook overhung by a steep bank. There were six young colts in the meadow besides me; they were older than I was; some were nearly as large as grown-up horses. I used to run with them, and had great fun; we used to gallop all together, round and round the field, as hard as we could go. Sometimes we had rather rough play, for they would frequently bite and kick as well as gallop. Our master was a good, kind man. He gave us good food, good lodging, and kind words; he spoke as kindly to us as he did to his little children. We were all fond of him, and my mother loved him very much. When she saw him at the gate she would neigh with joy and trot up to him.

(From Black Beauty by Anna Sewell)