

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**PART-TIME CERTIFICATE IN ADULT EDUCATION YEAR I**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER, JULY 2012**

**TITLE OF PAPER :        PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH**

**COURSE CODE        :        CAE216**

**TIME ALLOWED        :        THREE (3) HOURS**

- INSTRUCTIONS        :**
- 1.        ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND B.**
  - 2.        ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN SECTION C.**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS GRANTED PERMISSION.**

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## SECTION A

Answer all Questions in this Section.

### 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 modern 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  
5 -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  
10 -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  
15 -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  
20 -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

25- 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 30 - 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 35 - 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 40- 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 45- 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.

50- 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  
55- 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  
60- 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  
65- 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 –  
70- 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)
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 ALL Questions.

#### QUESTION 2

(a) Define the following items:

- i) subject, (1)
- ii) object, (1)
- iii) predicate (1)

(b) What is the difference between a verb and a predicate? (1) Clarify with a sentence. (1)

(c) Divide the following sentences into their two main parts, that is, subject and predicate.

- i) Many people are away on holiday. (2)
- ii) The child was dressed in rich clothes and jewels. (2)
- iii) After many years of hard work, he succeeded in paying off the debt. (2)
- iv) Their courage was amazing. (2)
- v) The baby cries whenever she is hungry. (2)

#### QUESTION 3

(a) What is the difference between a phrase and a clause? (1)  
Give an example of each. (2)

(b) Examine each sentence and say what kind of phrase the underlined words are e.g. She put the plate on the table. (Adverb Phrase)

- i) I spoke to him on his arrival. (1)
- ii) Ours is the house with the red roof. (1)
- iii) She received a bouquet of flowers. (1)
- iv) We shall meet on Monday. (1)
- v) His face wore an expression of utter disgust. (1)

- (c) Say whether each of the following statements is true or false. (Number your answers correctly).
  - i) It is always wiser to use long words than short words. (1)
  - ii) An optimist looks on the bright side of things; a pessimist on the dark side. (1)
  - iii) Writing is not a communication skill because it does not involve speaking. (1)
  - iv) Punctuation does not influence spoken communication. (1)
  - v) The verb is the word that states when an event took place. (1)
  - vi) A topic sentence is the one that states the topic of an essay. (1)
  - vii) Having a good store of vocabulary helps one to speak and understand well. (1)

**SECTION C**

Answer ONE Question

**QUESTION 4**

- a. Read the following passage and punctuate correctly. It is made up of five sentences.

Egyptian mummies were carefully wrapped in very strong white cloth that has lasted 4000 years and even longer and is well preserved the cloth was woven from ramie a stingless nettle that grows higher than a mans head the ancients usually called it grass linen thread spun from ramie has been proved to be more than twice as strong as thread of the same diameter spun from the better known fibre cotton ramie does not shrink at all or mildew in the least or discolour in any way with age (20)

- b) List five reasons why punctuation is a useful skill in communication. (10)

**QUESTION 5**

Write a story on one of the following subjects. Your story must not be more than 2 pages long.

- i) Advantages and disadvantages of being an only child
- ii) Living in a city
- iii) My first job
- iv) A very unusual thing happened to me. (30)