



**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, THEOLOGY, HUMANITIES &
EDUCATION**

HSL 111: ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE I

END OF FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2017

LECTURER: Dr. Muzi Mlambo

DURATION: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer **ONE** question in **SECTION A**
ALL questions in **SECTION B** and
ONE question in **SECTION C**

Write legibly in the English Language

SECTION A: ESSAY (20 MARKS)

Instructions

- a. Choose **ONE** topic from the following and write an essay on it.
 - b. Credit will be given for good English expression, clear organization and originality of ideas.
 - c. Your essay should be approximately 350 words.
 - d. Write legibly.
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Question 1

The internet has brought more harm than good. Do you agree?

Question 2

Civil wars are slowing down the development of the African continent. Discuss

Question 3

What are your views on same sex marriages?

Question 4

Write a story which involves an innocent boy or girl. Discuss the various ways in which young people can protect themselves from HIV infection.

Question 5

What are your views on the death penalty?

SECTION B: READING COMPREHENSION (20 Marks)

Read the following passages then answer **ALL** the questions that follow. Choose the best answer to each question. Use the **MULTIPLE CHOICE GRID** provided for your answers. Indicate your answer clearly by crossing out [X] the letter on the answer grid

1. The United Methodist Church has come up with grassroots solutions to the devastating Aids crisis. With generous help from its international peers, the church is providing health-giving foods and skills training to communities across the country. It is estimated that at least one in every four adults in Zimbabwe is infected with HIV/AIDS, while more than 2000 people die every day, leaving millions of children orphaned.

2. The United Methodist Church with about 100 000 members, is the third largest Christian tradition in the country after the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. The church is working with rural communities in various areas around the country. In Marange District, in Manicaland, the church is funding the construction of a community centre. Local people will receive training in marketable skills, with the newly skilled people being trained to train others in the community and establish apprenticeships. The centre will comprise kitchens with large demonstration areas for practical lessons in the preservation and preparation of health-giving foods and a day-care centre for children. The project generally involves giving the local people access to a variety of the latest skills.
3. Many churches and Christian organisations in Zimbabwe have taken different initiatives to try and combat HIV/AIDS, which has become a national disaster. Zimbabwe has been described by the United Nations as having one of the worst Aids statistics, second only to Botswana which has the highest HIV prevalence on the continent. Other organisations which have taken up the fight against the epidemic include Christian Care, which has become very popular in most rural areas through its distribution of food, agricultural inputs, and cement and health care products. "Christian Care has helped us a lot as the majority of those dying of the disease are in rural areas and many orphans are left in the care of old people or are forced to take care of themselves," said Ambuya Muriam Mutambo of Rusape. African church leaders attending a pan-African church assembly in Cameroon ahead of the last year's World Aids Day took a symbolic gesture by voluntarily taking the HIV test to dramatize the importance of HIV screening and to fight the stigma associated with the scourge.
4. Delegates to the all-Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) General Assembly in November also reviewed the dire facts and figures on HIV/Aids, heard testimonies from HIV-positive clergy and laity, adopted a 10-point covenant for fighting the pandemic. More people than expected went for the on-site testing and on-site clinic staff had to turn some away, giving them vouchers to come the following day. Eight hundred leaders representing more than 150 churches and 39 countries attended the 2003 assembly in Yaounde. According to UNAids, in 1998 life expectancy in Zimbabwe dropped to 39 years compared to 60 years in the previous decade, and 15 percent of new Aids cases were among children under the age of five. It is projected that in the next decade 45 percent of all the children in the country will be orphaned by Aids, and half of these orphans will be HIV positive.
5. A decline in school enrolment has been one of the most visible effects of the epidemic. According to the World Bank, the number of primary school pupils in 2010 will shrink by 24 percent in Zimbabwe. A study in Manicaland found that 19 percent of male teachers and almost 29 percent of female teachers were infected with HIV. The loss of qualified teaching staff could be especially devastating in rural communities, where an entire school may depend heavily on only one or two teachers. The vast majority of people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide are in the prime of their working lives.

6. According to UNAids, by 2005 Zimbabwe will have lost 19 percent of its workforce to Aids. Zimbabwe's life expectancy between 2000 and 2005 is estimated to be 26 years lower than it would have been in the absence of the Aids pandemic. At an Aids conference in Barcelona, delegates voiced concern that education authorities had failed to offer "shortage subject status" to religious education despite the significant shortage of specialized religious education teachers.
7. "Religious education has a big impact on the moral behavior of every human being," said the Methodist Bishop of Zimbabwe, the Rt. Rev. Cephas Mukandi, who asked for God's healing for Zimbabwe.

Adapted from Daily News on Sunday 1 February 2004: Church and Community by Sarudzayi Zindoga

Question 1

Which one, among the following, is the most appropriate topic for this text?

- A. HIV/AIDS day
- B. Christians respond to HIV/Aids crisis
- C. Africa Aids Conference

Question 2

The United Methodist Church is providing health-giving foods and skills training to which country?

- A. United Nations
- B. Zimbabwe
- C. Manicaland
- D. Botswana

Question 3

What is the contextual meaning of the word "peers" used in paragraph 1?

- A. Groups
- B. Relatives
- C. Foes
- D. Associates

Question 4

According to information given in paragraph 2, which Christian grouping has the largest membership?

- A. Marange District
- B. United Methodist
- C. Roman Catholic
- D. Anglican

Question 5

From paragraph 5, what is the meaning of the phrase “different initiatives?”

- A. Various proposals
- B. Another method
- C. Other ways
- D. Different plans

Question 6

What does “national disaster” refer to in the text?

- A. HIV/Aids
- B. Aids
- C. Aids death
- D. Aids orphans

Question 7

According to information given in the text, which country in Africa has the highest HIV statistics?

- A. Cameroon
- B. Zimbabwe
- C. Barcelona
- D. Botswana

Question 8

One of the author’s projections in paragraph 5 is

- A. The World Bank will increase aid to Zimbabwe by 24 percent
- B. The number of School pupils will decrease due to the aids pandemic
- C. All workers in the world will be HIV positive
- D. 19 percent of male teachers and almost 29 percent of female teachers were infected with HIV

Question 9

Which one of the following is not a synonym of the word “entire” in paragraph 5?

- A. Total
- B. Whole
- C. Imperfect
- D. Complete

Question 10

From paragraph 7 the phrase “big impact” means

- A. Strong influence
- B. Massive undiplomatic choice
- C. Huge image

D. Little effect

SECTION C: LANGUAGE STRUCTURES (20 Marks)

Answer **ONE** question in this section

One effective way in which you can develop your skills in inferring meaning from context is through an exercise known as “cloze”. In this kind of exercise, you are presented with a short piece of continuous text from which certain words have been deleted. To you a feel of the subject being discussed. A “run-in” section of the text is left intact. Thereafter, items are deleted either at regular intervals (say every 5th word) or selectively. From the texts A and B below:-

Question 1

Select the appropriate words from the list provided below to replace numbers in texts A and B

TEXT A

Some words have been deleted. Try to guess the word that has been taken out in each case, and write it in the blank and make sure that your sentence makes sense when you have filled in the blank.

In most parts of the Third World and Africa in particular, wiring or broadcasting the truth is the best way to perish. Journalists have been imprisoned, sued (1) criminal defamation by the government (2) or, in the worst of (3) , simply disappeared from the face (4) the earth. The crisis witnessed (5) the media today derives mainly (6) the crisis of legitimacy as (7) affects the government in many (8) of the world. Lacking legitimacy, (9) they may have come to (10) through the barrel of the (11), many governments tend to be (12) against the press, using intimidation (13) blackmail to silence journalist. The (14) situation is that journalism either (15) in clientele journalism which manifests (16) in praise-singing the leadership, or (17) who dare tell the truth (18) the wrath of the authorities. Nigeria (19) a textbook case. Although the (20) boasts of having the freest press in Africa, the reality of the situation reveals otherwise
(from Ncube 1995:9)

List of words to complete text A

1.	As / because	2.	Face
3.	Cases / circumstances	4.	Itself
5.	Engage	6.	Country
7.	For	8.	Is
9.	From	10.	Those
11.	Gun	12.	Resultant
13.	Hostile / vigilant	14.	Power

15.	In	16.	Parts
17.	It	18.	Or / and
19.	Of	20.	Officials

TEXT B

A further question one may need to ask is whether the farmers are going to these countries as South Africans from the new order or from the old.

For South Africa, the movement of farmers to (1) Countries may be viewed from a positive as well as a (2) standpoint. The positive perspective is that, when the farmers relinquish their land in South Africa, they automatically (3) the much needed land for (4) programmes for the land hungry populations. However, if the movement of farmers from South Africa gains sufficient (5), it could result in some sort of instability in the food production (6) of this country. Should this happen, the food (7) of the nation will be at risk, at least for some time.

For the host countries, it is probably an (8) time to develop sound agricultural (9) and initiate appropriate training (10) for the local farmers
(from Kadzere 1995:39)

List of words to complete text B

1.	Negative	2.	Momentum
3.	Resettlement	4.	Acquire
5.	Opportune	6.	Security
7.	Programmes	8.	Practice / policies
9.	Sector	10.	Other

Question 2

Describe the six different types of nouns that were studied on this course. Give examples to illustrate your answer.

Question 3

Explain six of the following common question words:-

- i. Discuss
- ii. Analyse
- iii. Define
- iv. Criticize
- v. Summarise
- vi. Compare
- vii. Evaluate

- viii. Justify
- ix. Trace
- x. Prove
- xi. State
- xii. Outline
- xiii. Describe
- xiv. Explain

Question 4

Describe the different ways in which the English Language enlarges its lexical resources or the different ways in which it gets the additional vocabulary.

End of Paper