



ENG2601

October/November 2016

**APPLIED ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES
FURTHER EXPLORATIONS**

Duration 2 Hours

100 Marks

EXAMINERS

FIRST
SECOND

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Closed book examination

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This examination question paper consists of 4 pages.

Answer all the questions

[TURN OVER]

SECTION A: STYLE AND CONVERSATION ANALYSIS**QUESTION 1**

Read the following text. Write two paragraphs of about ½ a page (250 words), in which you identify the **different cohesive devices** that are used in the text and discuss how these contribute to the **overall meaning**. In your discussion, provide **textual evidence** and make reference to

- topic
- purpose
- intended audience
- style and register

EASY WAYS TO SAVE WATER

Little leaks can add up to a lot of wasted water. In other words, a small drip can waste 70 gallons of water in a day, while a steady leak just one-sixteenth of an inch in size can send more than 1,000 gallons a day down the drain. Fix leaky faucets and toilets right away in order to save water. Furthermore, make sure that the pipes, toilet and faucets are maintained regularly.

Pipe Leaks

To detect unseen leaks

- 1 Read your water meter
- 2 Turn off all water-using appliances and faucets and wait an hour
- 3 Read the meter again. If the meter has moved, it probably means that there is a leak in the pipe.

Toilet Leaks

To see if there is a leak

- 1 Put food coloring in your toilet tank and wait for 20 minutes
- 2 If color seeps into the toilet bowl, it follows that there is a leak in the toilet tank.

Many toilet leaks can be fixed with simple tools and a do-it-yourself manual. However, if the problem persists, it is advisable to contact a professional plumber immediately.

Faucet Leaks

Aside from toilet leaks, faucets are the most common source of leaks. As a result, leaking faucets affect the water supply. If this is the case, worn washers are usually the culprit.

To see if there is a leak

- 1 First, listen for running water when plumbing fixtures are closed and water-using appliances are off.
- 2 Finally, check your taps a couple of times a year to make sure all faucets are working properly.

(20)

[TURN OVER]

QUESTION 2

Read the dialogue below. Write a response of two paragraphs of about ½ a page (250 words) and comment on how the speakers' turn-taking and language features, including punctuation, reveal

- the context of the meeting,
- the tone of each speaker,
- their respective characters,
- and the relationship between them

NB: Motivate your answer with supporting evidence.

(30)

MALCOLM	To cut a long story short
THABO	I know you're not going to believe this, but
MALCOLM	I'll spare you all the grisly details
THABO	Correct me if I'm wrong, but
MALCOLM	You've got to hear this!
THABO	I know I'm going round the houses here, but
MALCOLM	Listen to what I've got to say first!
THABO	But the reason for
MALCOLM	What I have to say is more important, you'll see
THABO	Okay, if you insist. Let's hear your story

SUB-TOTAL. 50 MARKS

[TURN OVER]

SECTION B

QUESTION 3: TEXT ANALYSIS

Read TEXT A and TEXT B carefully. Write an essay of about two pages (600 words) in which you compare the content, register, tone and purpose of the two texts. In your discussion, use specific structural and language features to support your analysis of the two texts.

Use the following guidelines:

- Write an introduction, body and conclusion
- Avoid emotional language
- Provide supporting textual evidence
- Use appropriate cohesive devices to ensure the logical development of each paragraph
- Proof-read your essay to enhance its academic quality

TEXT A

Soil Fertility

Plants require chemical elements for healthy growth. Three of these elements—carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen—are provided by the air and water. The other essential elements are provided by the soil. Any deficiency will adversely affect the growth of your tree. Deficiency symptoms usually show up in leaf discoloration or in abnormal growth patterns. An arborist or urban forester may be able to recognize the problem and point you toward a solution.

The acidity or alkalinity of soil, which is expressed in pH units, can influence the availability of nutrients to the tree. Acid soil has a low pH, while alkaline is higher, with a pH of 7 being neutral. Most trees grow better in soils that are slightly acidic. You may want to test your soil before you plant, then choose a tree that will like growing there! Simple and inexpensive test kits are available at retail nurseries or garden centres. Better yet, ask a local expert for advice.

Source Adapted

<http://www.oaktreepeople.net/chapter7/its-not-easy-being-green-caring-urban-trees> [Accessed 27 September 2015]

TEXT B

Tree Lover

"The more I learned about pruning, the more I practised, the more I could see—almost hear—some of the trees in my neighborhood crying out for help. I found myself imagining how I'd prune a particular tree, where to make the cuts and how the tree would look.

Finally, I decided to just do it. I grabbed my pruning saw and shears and walked around the block and asked my neighbor if I could prune her tree. Once I assured her I was doing it for love, rather than money, she gave me the go-ahead. The work took less than an hour and felt so good that I did it again with another neighbor's apple tree.

Aside from doing something charitable, I've discovered that the time invested is continuing to pay me back. The pruning was a creative act that liberated the tree's grace and beauty. Now when I walk by, I feel a degree of safety and warmth, like I'm in the company of friends."

Source Adapted <http://www.oaktreepeople.net/chapter7/its-not-easy-being-green-caring-urban-trees> [Accessed 27 September 2015]

SUB-TOTAL: 50
GRAND TOTAL: 100