Section A: Sound patterns and word formation

Question 1:
The underlined words in each of the sentences are often confused during pronunciation. Read each sentence and write out the full sentence using the word which best fits. Underline the word.

a) We were wondering/wandering where she was?
   We were wondering where she was?

b) Which county/country did you say he is a president of?
   Which country did you say he is a president of?

c) She has a heart/hut of gold.
   She has a heart of gold.

d) Did you say you were parking/packing in my garage?
   Did you say you were parking in my garage?

e) He tripped over the stump/stamp on the ground.
   He tripped over the stump on the ground.

Question 2:
Which five of the following words contain the /dƷ/ sound? Give five only.

- Gin
- Injury
- Soldier
- Judge
- Yam

Question 3:
Where would you place the primary stress in the following words?

1. Psychology
   Psychology
2. Psychological
   Psychological
3. Psycholinguistic
   Psycholinguistic
4. Psychometrics
   Psychometrics
Question 4:
Which five of the following words contain the /s/ sound? Please give five only.

→ Song
→ Science
→ Face
→ City
→ Houses

Question 5:
Write down the one word from the set of four words which contains either vowels or consonants sound which makes the pronunciation of the word different from the other.

1. Accommodate
2. People
3. Spring
4. Mould
5. Machine

Question 6:
Write the sound /s/, /z/ or /ız/ next to the following words.

1. Judges - /ız/
2. Lives - /z/
3. Plates - /s/
4. Classes - /ız/
5. Breathes - /z/
Section B: Grammar, syntax and meaning

Question 7:
Study the sentences in column A. Complete the same sentences as shown in column B. Your revised sentences must include a compound adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The letter was written by hand</td>
<td>The letter was handwritten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We grew the vegetables at home</td>
<td>The vegetables are home-grown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We went on holiday at the last minute</td>
<td>It was a last-minute holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane works very hard</td>
<td>Jane is hardworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom looks really good</td>
<td>Tom is good-looking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 8:
Each of the following sentences can carry more than one meaning, making them ambiguous. Read these sentences carefully and clearly explain the ambiguity in each.

1. You should take a look at this dog with one eye.
   → The person should look at the dogs’ eye, he only has one eye.
   → Someone is telling the person he should look at the dog with one eye open.

2. The man shot the thief with a knife.
   → The man shot the thief for his own protection, as he was caring a knife.
   → The man who was defending himself shot the thief with a knife.

3. The killer was sentenced to die for the second time in 15 years.
   → The murder was sentenced for 15 years to prison as he killed some the second time around.
   → The murder was sentenced for life/death for killing two times in the period of 15 years.

4. James promised that he would give Bella a ring tomorrow.
   → James will give Bella a ring, which she can wear, tomorrow.
   → James will call Bella tomorrow.

5. Be careful, flying planes can be dangerous.
   → Someone is warning a person that flying planes, being a pilot, is dangerous.
   → It is a warning that you should be on the lookout for planes flying.

Question 9:
Read the following passage entitles “Bake Off contestant complains of editing ‘Stitch-up’

1. Is “BBC” an example of initialism or an acronym?
   Initialism

2. What does “stitched-up” mean? Please provide the connotative and denotative meaning of the phrase.
   Connotative - To mend on join
Denotative - To be betrayed

3. Identify the verb tense of passage. Quote at least 2 different sentences from the passage to support your answer.
   Past continues tense:
   “Watters exited the shoe after throwing his melted Baked Alaska in a bin.”
   “‘This has made it look like some cutthroat competition,’” she continued “I think someone's culpable for the editing, really.”

4. Identify two pronouns in this passage and state the noun to which they refer.
   She - Diana Beard
   His - Watters

5. Identify one compound words in the passage.
   Scapegoat

Question 10:
Identify the morphemes in the following word list. Then classify the words into the following groups to illustrate the different morphemes. Free/independent, bound/dependent, grammatical, creative/derivational.

   → Hero
   → Tall
   → Pay
   → Hardship
   → Pigs
   → Taller
   → Payee
   → Heroes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free/Independent</th>
<th>Bound/Dependent</th>
<th>Derivational/Creative</th>
<th>Grammatical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Taller</td>
<td>Payee</td>
<td>Pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>Hardship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hero</td>
<td>Heroes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section C: Discourse and language in action

Question 11:

Analyse the following text. Comment critically on the argument presented by pointing out: What can we infer about the writer, the audience, the purpose and the message of the text? Refer closely to the text to support your observations. You answer should be in essay form and not more than one page in length.

Feminism, where women take over the world? No it is not that at all, that is what we have learned from some Hollywood stars that feminism is about women should be put in power. Well that is not the deal. They want to be equal, handle equal. No man can survive a women’s world. (A world be run by women, we will have a new law every few seconds.)

The writer is writing about feminism on the ‘bright’ side of things. He/she is talking about how this help men with their daily life struggle of being the “ideal man”. He is saying that no matter what, you need to express your emotion, even if it is crying or just being sad. He/she wants to be able to change the matter of how we see men and feminism.

As for the audience, I think is more referred to men. The writer also include women of being more respectful towards men that are showing their emotion and that they are beautiful as well. A man is also a human being that have emotions and needs attention.

The purpose of the text is to show that feminism is an advantage for both men and women. It should not be seen as just only “Women in Power”. It also focuses on the advantages that men and women work together not against each other.

The messages, or messages is that “All men have been hurt by the traditional system.” No matter what gender “be yourself.” Feminism helps men and women.

Question 12:

Read the following poem carefully. Comment critically on the use of language. Focus specifically on punctuations, choice of words, sentence structure, meaning and tone.

The poem is very interesting as in my opinion it refers to the bad and good, in every situation if it is your dream or something that’s bothering you. It is only your perspective that changes when you change between good and bad.

As for the question marks, which is almost at the end of each stanza, it emphasise the rhyme of the words on the ending. The words are representing the good and bad, or evil. The hyphen adds emphasis to the word, sore and over. The full stop at the end of “load” describes the load as one thing and not being continuous.

The choice of words are forming the idea of good and evil, or bad. How do you react to a dream, the one you have for your life that is being postponed? Is the dream you have disappearing like the juices of a grape? Do
you build up resentment towards yourself? Do you just leave your dream life or do you peruse it and have the time of your life? Or you leave your dream pondering till you can’t handle it anymore? These words are referring to something good and something bad. It is almost like a ying yang.

Sentence structure is something that is short and not getting to the point it is continuous, as it is asking the questions, and want you to think about the dream that you have left for years. It makes you think about the dream in stages.

1. What happen to you dream?
2. Where is your creative juices to make it happen?
3. Is it still in your mind and keep coming up often?
4. Is it worth pursuing?
5. Why did you not let it go? It will be with you till the end, if you do not do something about it.

The tone is very emotional, a bit sombre and somewhat caring.
Section A: Sound and word formation

Question 1:
The five words listed below have been extracted from this short passage. These words have been transcribed using the International Phonetic Alphabet. Study the transcriptions and then identify the words they represent from the passage.

1. | kəmˈpleɪn | - Complain
2. | proʊˈsiːdə | - Procedure
3. | kəˈrek | - Correct
4. | ˈpiːnəlɪz | - Penalise
5. | ˈtʃænl | - Channel

Question 2:
Which five of the following words contain the /dʒ/ sound?

1. Jet
2. Just
3. Damage
4. Juggle
5. Collage

Question 3:
Where would the stress take place in the following words?

a) Consequence - **CON**sequence
b) Abomination - **Abomi**Nation
c) Dangerous - **DAN**gerous
d) Exactly - **EXACT**ly
e) Interpret - **InTER**per

Question 4:
Which of the following words contain the /s/ sound.

1. Issue
2. Psychology
3. Castle
4. Discipline
5. Mix
Question 5:
Write down the one word that is pronounced differently from the other three words.

1. Tongue
2. Biscuit
3. Though
4. Flood
5. Caught

Question 6:
Write down the sound /s/, /z/ or /iz/ next to the following words.

1. Tapes - /s/
2. Books - /s/
3. Wives - /z/
4. Blaze - /iz/
5. Goes - /z/
**Section B: Grammar, syntax and meaning**

**Question 7:**
Modify the following English words into different form by adding either a prefix or suffix.

- **Greed** - Greedy
- **Scientific** - Scientifically
- **Noble** - Nobler
- **Adapt** - Adaptor
- **Alter** - Alteration

**Question 8:**
Correct the following sentences and explain the nature of the error.

1. This examination paper are not as difficult as I think it will be.
   This examination paper is not as difficult as I think it will be.
   The plural verb are not does not appear to agree with the singular subject this examination paper.

2. After I wrote the examination, Jane and I would go and have some shopping.
   After I wrote the examination, Jane and I will go and do some shopping.
   The past tense was used incorrectly as the sentence is presented in the present.

3. This is one of the funniest TV show I have watch in a long time.
   This is one of the funniest TV shows I have watched in a long time.
   The verb watch should be in the past participle form

4. Reading is a best way to improve my language skill.
   Reading is the best way to improve my language skill.
   The phrase ‘a best way’ does not contain the correct article usage.

5. Reading today’s news is just as bad as yesterdays news.
   Reading today’s news is just as bad as yesterday’s news.
   Yesterdays are referring to plural, as yesterday’s are referring to the previous day’s news. Singular nouns.

**Question 9:**
Read the following questions that follow.

9.1) Read the passage above. “Everything Old is New Again”, and identify five examples of how the reviewer achieved cohesion in this passage. Remember to quote from the passage to support your observations.
He/she used Halloween with the scary series that are showing, when you think of Halloween you make the assumption of scary stories and so. “As Halloween approaches two new series stray deep into “Night of the Living Dead” territory, and both deliver some soul shrivelling scariness.”

He is using zombie in the passage and describing it, but everyone knows how zombies look like, he/she wants you to be intrigued with the story. “Zombie hater like me. … the relentless onslaught of ravenous eaters of human flesh,“

The writer is explaining why “The Walking Dead” is more than a horror show and referring the walking dead the next paragraph. Explaining the shows name. “What makes “The Walking Dead” so much more than a horror show … a crawling zombie who is too wounded to join the other “walkers” … “

A survivor takes a muscle car on an open road and Deputy Grimes cleans himself up and takes a horse on the road to Atlanta. “an ebullient survivor finds a muscle car and takes it for the ride of a life time …” “… Grimes suits up in a clean uniform and sets out to find his family.”

His wife and son is missing at the beginning of the article and at the end Deputy Grimes go on and try to find them. “ … to find his town abandoned, his wife and son missing …” “ … sets out to find his family.”

9.2) Form the same passage identify:

a) One simple sentence:
“The story revolves around a sheriff’s deputy named Rick Grimes.”

b) One compound sentence:
But only the best of them can take a theme as familiar as a zombie apocalypse and make a moving drama that also feels shiny and new.

c) One complex sentence:
On the surface, Grimes is your average small-town cop-until he awakens from a coma one day to find his town abandoned, his wife and son missing and the street strewn with wreckage of cars and bloody chaos.

d) An adverb phrase:
“breathtaking”

e) An adjective phrase:
“soul-shrivelling”
Section C:

Questions 10:
Analyse the following text comment critically on the argument presented. Point out the linguistics features, the writer has used in the passage. What can we infer about the writer, the audience and the purpose of the text? Refer closely to the text to support your observations. Your answer should be in essay form and not more than one page in length.

The writer starts with a question, which means they want an answer from the reader or an opinion.

Texting, communicating? I agree that texting can destroy the use of language and grammar. I understand its communication, but it is a bad presentation of communication.

The writer is concerned about the texting aspect of the young children, they do not only use it in texting. They’re using it in almost everything, some does not know where and when it is appropriate. He/she is some older of age and setting his/her opinion on the texting communication method of the youth. The writer is a mother that cares about the well-being of the English language that are being ruined by texting.

The audience are mostly everyone, the reason why I am saying this is, she wants any opinion on her topic, young, old, man or women. She is referring through the text about how it concerns him/her. He/she wants to be corrected or understood. While asking question throughout the text.

The purpose of the text is being informative about the texting “genre”. It states facts and is written by an educated person. He/she is also writing in Standard English. It lets you think about texting, and how you should text in the regard of your future in learning.

Question 11:
Read the following poem carefully. Comment critically on the use of language. Point out the specific language features including; punctuations, choice of words, sentence structure et cetera and discuss how they affect meaning and tone.

This poem is about following your dreams and not let it die or get stranded. It lets you focus on what will happen if you do not go out and pursue your dream.

There is not a single punctuation, which refers to it is an on-going battle that you face, if you do not follow your dream. The dream will let go if you do not follow it.

“Hold fast” is holding on to your dreams, not letting your dreams go. “For if” giving you the reasoning if you do not hold on tight to your dream, the following will happen. “dreams die” all will be forgotten if you do not pursue your dream. “Life is” describes what will happen if you let your dream go, life will be changed of the dream. “a broken-winged bird” your dream will go no further without your actions. “That can not fly” referring to the “broken-winged bird”, lets you know that your dream will die. (Rhyme – Fly + Die) Giving life no meaning. As there is no meaning to a bird with a broken wing.

“For when” describing what will happen WHEN you decide for letting your “dreams go”. “A barren field” your life will be meaningless without your dream. “Frozen with snow” your regret of not following your dream will make you miserable. (Rhyme – Go + Snow)
The repeating of ‘hold fast to dreams’ emphasise the important of holding on to your dreams.

The sentence structure is short and getting to the point fast. It doesn’t want you to waste your time of not following your dream. The tone of the poem is cold and emotional.
Section A: English language grammar, phonetics and phonology

Question 1:
Study the following table and answer the questions which follow.

How are the following sounds pronounced? Explain with reference to the manner, place and voicing of the sound.

a) ‘sh’ in the word ‘fashion’
   The ‘sh’ is pronounced as ‘ʃ’ and is classified as a voiceless alveopalatal fricative.

b) The first ‘g’ in the word ‘garage’
   The ‘g’ is pronounced as ‘g’ and is classified as a voiced velar stop

c) ‘g’ in the word ‘generation’
   The ‘g’ is pronounced as ‘tʃ’ and is classified as a voiceless alveolarpalatal affricate.

d) ‘j’ in the word ‘journal’
   The ‘j’ is pronounced as ‘dʒ’ and is classified as a voiced alveolarpalatal affricate.

e) ‘ng’ in the word ‘congregate’
   The ‘ng’ is pronounced as ‘ŋ’ and is classified as a voiced velar nasal.

Question 2:
State the number of syllables that can be found in each of the following words:

a) Country
   2 Syllables
   (coun-try)

b) Meningitis
   4 Syllables
   (men-in-gi-tis)

c) Language
   2 Syllables
   (lang-uage)

d) Catastrophically
   6 Syllables
   (ca-tas-tro-phi-cal-ly)

e) Secretary
   4 Syllables
   (sec-re-tar-y)

Question 3:
The following sentences contain grammatical errors. Identify the error in each sentence, explain the error and then provide the correct form. Underline the correction in your new sentence.

a) Table Mountain is situated at Cape Town
   Table Mountain is situated in Cape Town
   The use of wrong prepositions. ‘At’ would refer to a person being somewhere as ‘in’ would refer to something or it being somewhere.

b) I want to be a man between mans.
   I want to be a man between men.
I want to be the man among men.
‘Mans’ is referring to an ownership of something. ‘Men’ are referring to more than one man, as in plural.

c) I closed my cell phone.
   I locked my cell phone.
   ‘closed’, wrong word choice. As it would refer to an object being shut. ‘Locked’ being referred to being not able to open.

d) When I am completed school.
   When I have completed school
   Present continuous tense was used incorrectly. As it is past perfect tense sentence. Using ‘have’ instead of ‘am’.

e) I never would of thought he will die so young.
   I never would have thought he will die so young.
   Wrong use of preposition, ‘of’. ‘have’ replaced ‘of’ because of tense.
Section B: Language meaning and use.

Question 4:
Read the passage below, and then answer the questions which follow.

1. The first paragraph of the passage implies that;
   d. all of the above
2. The metaphor ‘trawl’ in paragraph 2 relates to the activity of …
   d. fishing
3. The phrase ‘in vogue’ in paragraph means …
   c. in fashion
4. The word ‘salient’ in paragraph 2 means
   b. prominent
5. The pronoun ‘they’ in paragraph 2 refers to …
   b. linguists
6. The word ‘lexicographer’ in the final paragraph means …
   a. a person who compiles dictionaries
7. The word ‘but’ in ‘but ‘Christmas’ was on the up’ signals …
   c. a contrast
8. Which of the following words have acquired computer-based connotations?
   d. all of the above
9. An example of a polymorphemic word (a word with more than one morpheme) in the passage is
   b. development
10. ‘CD’ is an example of the word-formation process of …
    d. acronym
11. The word ‘movies’ is an example of the word-formation process of …
    c. conversion
12. The word ‘gentleman’ is an example of the word-formation process of …
    a. compounding
13. Greater equality between the sexes nowadays is indicating by …
    d. more frequent use of the word ‘woman’
14. This passage is based on a comparison between …
    b. English used 50 years ago and English used today
15. Which of the following is the best summaries the text?
    c. language change reflects social change.
Question 4:
Divide the following word into two groups to whether they are
(i) Free or independent morphemes
(ii) derivational morphemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free or Independent morphemes</th>
<th>Derivational Morphemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Publicly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further</td>
<td>Childhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Important</td>
<td>Disappearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anatomically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hopeful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 5:
Complete the table below by identifying the morpheme which has been added to the original words taken from the passage above, and indicate how the added morpheme changes the meaning grammatical function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Added morpheme</th>
<th>Change made to meaning or grammatical function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Researchers</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td>Changes ‘Researchers’ from singular to plural form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used</td>
<td>-d</td>
<td>Changes word from present to past tense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popularity</td>
<td>-ity</td>
<td>Changed adjective to noun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal</td>
<td>In-</td>
<td>Changed the word into a negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 6:
Give the denotative meaning and the connotations of the following words, taken from the passage above in Question 4.

→ Christmas
  Denotative - Religious day for Christians, the birth of Jesus.
  Connotative - A time where everybody is giving presents and is on holiday

→ Cancer
  Denotative - A growth or tumour that can cause death.
  Connotative - Evil thing that spreads destructively.

→ Drug
  Denotative - Medicine to cure flu or prevent sickness
  Connotative - Addition to emotion, “love is my drug”. 
Section C: Language in action and discourse analysis

Question 7:
Read the passage below and then answer the question that follow.

a) This text could come from a
   b. magazine or newspaper report.

b) The purpose of the above text is to ...
   a. advise

b) The audience at which this text is aimed at ...
   b. householders

d) Choose the heading that would be most appropriate for this text.
   c. Making ends meet the old fashioned way.

e) The word ‘downscale’ is paragraph 2 means ...
   b. live more economically

f) The word ‘this’ in paragraph 2 refers to ...
   f. time

g) The writer achieves cohesion in paragraph 2 by means of ...
   d. all of the above

h) The word ‘uncool’ in paragraph 4 means ...

i) The word ‘schlep’ in the last paragraph is an example of ...
   b. irony

j) The tone of this text is ...
   a. formal

Question 8:
Read the following passage. Comment on the context, the writer, the purpose and audience only.

The context may be a biography for an online dating site, or a magazine where this “widowed man” advertise himself. The writer is an elderly man who wants a lady in his life. He describes himself to get the lady he wants attention to contact him. His stating all the strengths. The purpose of the text is to advertise himself and sharing what he has and what he wants in a women. He wants to be able to enjoy his life. The audience are ladies around the same age, reading the magazine or on an online dating site.

Question 9:
Analyse the following text, commenting closely on the use of language. Point out 5 specific language features and discuss their effects. Write in clear sentences and use and essay format. Your answer must not be longer than one page.

A very heart-warming tone to the poem, a mother talking to her son in her time of need. The mothers’ tone is also a bit cold regarding the ‘experiences’. There is no use of full stops/periods. Referring to the on-going conversation. Maybe emphasising that life keeps on going. The hyphens are there to describe the “place with
no carpet” and explaining what is happening in. The mother is describe the whole “do not give up” strategy. The use of words are non-standard English. As is missing the ‘g’s. Giving a modern feel to the poem. The words are more understanding and doesn’t have strange words and metaphors. Maybe implying that the child is young. The audience is her son she is referring to in the poem. Giving him advice regarding life.
Section A: English language grammar, phonetics and phonology.

Question 1:
Study the following diagram and then answer the questions which follow.

a) Choose five places of air obstruction as shown in the diagram. Give 2 examples of sounds produced as the places you have chosen.

- Lips – Bilabial – p & b (Plosive)
- Teeth – Dental – θ & δ (Fricative)
- Palatal - Roof of mouth - r & j (Approximant)
- Velar - Back of mouth - k & g (Plosive)
- Alveolar Ridge - Teeth ridge - j & 3 (Fricative)

b) Study the following pairs of words. Using the knowledge you have gained from this module, comment on their spelling and pronunciation. You should comment should focus on the underlined bolded phonemes.

Thin vs. This - In ‘thin’ word the ‘th’ is pronounced different as in ‘this’. The reason for this is that the aspiration changes. The ‘th’ in ‘thin’ has a less plosive sound. (On the ridge of the teeth,) Unaspirated. The ‘th’ in ‘th’ has a more plosive sound. The ‘h’ is almost silent. Aspirated.
Advice vs. Advise - In 'advice' word the 'ce' is pronounced different as in 'advise'. The reason for this is that the aspiration changes. The 'ce' in 'advice' has more of a /z/. (On the teeth ridge.) Aspirated. The 'se' in 'advise' has more of a /s/ sound. Unaspirated. Advice is a noun and advise is a verb.

Perfect vs. Perfect - In 'perfect' (verb) word the ‘perfe’ is pronounced different as in ‘perfect’ (adjective). The reason for this is that the aspiration changes. The ‘perfe’ in ‘perfect’ (verb) is more aspirated. The ‘prefe’ in ‘perfect’ (adjective) is unaspirated. The words in my opinion is pronounced differently because of their primary stressed place. The verb is stressed in the second syllable and the adjective is stressed in the first syllable and this influence the way we pronounce the words.

Paid vs. Payed - In ‘paid’ word the ‘pai’ is pronounced different as in ‘payed’. The reason for this is that the aspiration changes. The ‘pai’ in ‘paid’ has more of a /eə/ sound. Which is unaspirated. The ‘pay’ in ‘payed’ has more of a /eı/ sound. Which is aspirated. Paid is the past tense and past participle of the verb /pay/ whereas /payed/ is an old-fashioned nautical word and is rather rare.

Sea vs. See - In ‘sea’ word the ‘ea’ is pronounced different as in ‘see’. The reason for this is that the aspiration changes. The ‘ea’ in ‘sea’ has more of a ‘long’ sound. Which is aspirated. The ‘ee’ in ‘see’ has more of a ‘short’ sound. Which is unaspirated. Homophones and can be easily confused. As ‘see’ means that perceive with the eyes; discern visually. As for ‘sea’ the expanse of salt water that covers most of the earth's surface and surrounds its landmasses.

Question 2:
Correct the following sentences and explain the nature of the error.

a) The vegetables in the garden is the best for you diet.
   The vegetables in the garden is the best for you diet.
   Is to ‘are’. Subject verb agreement.

b) I think I have taken someone's car keys by mistake. Are these keys Toms? It needn’t be Tom. He doesn’t own a car. They can be Jack’s. He was the one sitting here and he owns a car.
   I think I have taken someone’s car keys by mistake. Are these keys Tom’s? It can’t be Tom’s. He doesn’t own a car. They may be Jack’s. He was the one sitting here and he owns a car.
   The modal verbs are incorrect and the punctuation in the sentence.

c) He finally won the elections because his promises were quite popular for the voters.
   He finally won the election, because his promises were quite popular with the voters.
   Promises are plural so you have to use /were/ not /was/. The incorrect preposition was used.

d) On hearing the news of his wife’s death, the husband broke out.
   On hearing the news of her wife’s death, the husband broke down.
   The use of ‘out’ was incorrect. ‘broke down’ is a phrase which means collapse or to stop.

e) I am in a big journey I’ll visit all the places of interest here.
   I am on a big journey I’ll visit all the places of interest here.
   The wrong use of the preposition.
Section B: Language, meaning and use

Question 1:
Read the following passage, then answer the questions which follow. In answering these question please use the letter of the option you select.

1.1) The passage could be described as …
c a critique of society in the age of technology

1.2) The irony the writer refers to in paragraph 2 arises from the reality that …
d the more we try to amuse ourselves with electronic devices, the more bored we become.

1.3) The word ‘mundane’ in the context of this passage means …
b dull, unexciting

1.4) The metaphor ‘tsunami’ in paragraph 3 is linked to the word
D drowned

1.5) The word ‘feudal’ in paragraph 4 introduces a comparison between …
b the past and present.

1.6) If we broke up the word ‘disinterested’ in paragraph 2 into constituent morphemes the correct divisions would be ..
a dis/interest/ed

1.7) An example of a polymorphemic in the passage is …
d unanswerable

1.8) Adding ‘dom’ to the word ‘bore’ to form ‘boredom’ is an example of …
c derivation

1.9) ‘s’ in the word ‘moments’ is …
a an inflectional morpheme.

1.10) The word ‘newspaper’ is an example of the word formation process of …
b compounding

1.11) ‘tsunami’ is an example of …
d borrowing

1.12) ‘Facebook’, ‘Mxit’ and ‘Whatsapp’ are new words and therefore examples of …
c coining
1.13) The pronoun ‘it’ in paragraph 3 replaces the word ...
   b boredom

1.14) Which pronoun has been used to replace ‘options’ in the paragraph 3?
   c them

1.15) The phrase ‘these things’ on paragraph 3 refers to ...
   b ‘activity’ and ‘meaning’

1.16) The first five sentences of the passage illustrate the cohesive device of
   d repetition

1.17) The conjunction ‘but’ in paragraph 4 signals ...
   c a contrast

1.18) The final paragraph is based on the opposition between ...
   b more and less

1.19) The writer’s attitude towards modern life could be described as ...
   a critical and concerned

1.20) Which of the following words is the most important in this text, in the sense of providing the topic?
   d meaning

**Question 2:**

Identify the modal verbs in the following sentences and explain how they affect the meaning of the utterance.

a) You may want to swim if the weather warms up.
   Modal verb - May
   Affect - It gives someone permission to swim when it warms up

b) To study part-time, you will need self-discipline
   Modal verb - Will
   Affect - Expressing the ability of self-discipline

**Question 3:**

Explain the ambiguity in the following statements.

a) She cannot bear children
   She can not handle children, when they’re crying or want to play.
   She is not able to have children, being a mother.

b) The woman hit the man with the umbrella
   The woman had hit the man with an umbrella.
The woman hit a man who was carrying an umbrella.

c) The chicken is ready to eat.
   The chicken, on the farm, is ready to eat its food.
   The chicken, which my mother made for us, is ready to eat.

d) Visiting relatives can be boring
   Relatives are boring when you go to visit them.
   The visiting process of visiting relatives is boring.

e) The criminal case demonstrated the hatred of the killers
   The case that the police are working on shows the hate feeling of the killers
   The case that the police are working on, shows the hatred towards the killers.
Section C: Discourse analysis

Question 4:
Read the following text below and answer the questions which follow.

4.1) The purpose of the above text is to …
c complain

4.2) The text could form part of a …
b petition

4.3) The most probable addresses of this text could be …
b the Minister of Safety and Security

4.4) The sentence “We are black, white, brown. We are rich, poor and middle-class’ are best summarised by …
a citizens of South Africa

4.5) Cohesion is created in paragraph 2 means of …
d all of the above (repetitive sentence structure, contextualised example of the crime, vocabulary linked to the topic of crime)

4.6) The denotation and usual connotations of the noun ‘neighbour’ are …
b someone next door who is always there to help

4.7) The tone of this text could be best described as …
d frustrated and dissatisfied

4.8) The use of the exclamation marks in the passage makes the tone …
c urgent

4.9) The final sentence of the text ‘We the citizens of South Africa demand to be heard’ suggests that …
b previously their voices have been ignored

4.10) Which of the following statements sums up the text?
d These citizens feel that rampant crime is violating their human rights and want action to change the situation.

Question 5:
Study the following text and comment closely on how the use of language affects meaning and tone.
The writer’s tone is sarcastic/ironic. He uses humour to bring the public’s attention to faults that is far from funny, to evoke serious thoughts from public as he first thanks the municipality for the state of the roads. In fact it is not true. As they have been doing a terrible job sustaining it.

Writer is not young anymore, as you have to be 18 in South Africa to legally have an licence plus to get 40 years of experience. Good candidate to write to the local newspaper complain section. Aimed audience are the people reading the complaint section as well as the municipality employees. The writer has a strong civic affairs as well as a strong critical mind to take the time to write to the paper or municipality.

The writer uses standard English, we see it through the words used. “suspect”, “criteria”, “rectifying” as well as the idiom “food for thought”.

**Question 6:**
Study the following text and point out specific language features which contribute to the meaning and tone.

The meaning of the text is to create an unpleasant welcoming feeling towards someone who entered the flat. Making you feel sympathy and sadness for the lady.

Personification used – “brooding stairs”
“as though the walls had become uncomfortable with each other.” (as well as a simile that is focused on how she feels about her new husband.)

This adds to the mood to create attention to the way she feels.

Metaphor used -
“cucumber lawns” (creates contrast to the “The room was hot, old and musty”.)
“furniture challenged flats”

Imagery used -
“Yellowish metal”
“Airlines hallway and frayed carpeting.”
“wall with sedated paintings”
“beige couch”

All these functions used added to they depressing tone that carries out through the whole text.

The text is ironic as we would not suspect as this how newlyweds will act in a other way as what se did. There is also a great contras in the why she wanted it and what she have received. The lady shares her inner thoughts of the reader.
Section A: General English Language

Question 1:
Read the following passage, and then answer the questions that follow.

Language and meaning

1.1 The meaning of the word ‘patriarchal’ in the context of the passage is ...
   d male-dominated

1.2 The meaning of the word ‘cacophony’ in the context of this passage is a ...
   a mixture of loud, unpleasant sounds

1.3 The phrase ‘knee-jerk reaction” in the context of the passage means ...
   a physically aggressive

1.4 The words ‘shattering mutilation’ in paragraph 1 of this passage are an example of ....
   c literal expression

Morphology and word-formation

1.5 A morpheme may be defined as
   c the smallest meaningful unit of a word

1.6 If we broke up the word ‘defenceless’ into its constituent morpheme. The correct divisions would be ...
   a de/fence/less

1.7 An example of a polymorphic word (a word consisting of more than one morpheme) is ...
   e entrenched

1.8 Adding ‘ly’ to the word ‘crucial’ to from ‘crucially’ is an example of ...
   c derivation

1.9 ‘s’ in the word ‘rapists’ is ...
   a an inflectional morpheme

1.10 The word ‘bloodthirsty’ is an example of the word formation process of ...
   b compounding

1.11 ‘ASSA’ is an example of ...
Cohesion
1.12 Which pronoun has been used to replace ‘society’ in paragraph 4?
\[c\] we

1.13 Which pronoun has been used to refer to patriarchal attitudes in paragraph 3?
\[b\] this

1.14 The phrase ‘This girl’ in paragraph 2 is an example of the cohesive device of ...
\[b\] pronoun co-reference

1.15 The sentence ‘This is not the first of such brutal acts, nor will is be the last’ in paragraph 5 is an example of the cohesion of ...
\[a\] substitution

Syntax and grammar
1.16 An example of a simple sentence in this passage is ...
\[b\] We must rebel against it, we must own the problem of rape.

1.17 An example of a compound sentence in this passage is...
\[b\] They are not aliens and do not come from Mars

1.18 In the sentence ‘Let’s harness the negative energy that this heinous deed has generated into a strong force for change’, the phrase ‘the negative energy’ constitutes ...
\[c\] a noun phrase

1.19 The word ‘and’ and ‘but’ are examples of ...
\[d\] conjunctions

1.20 In the sentence ‘Typically the media is leading a cacophony of bloodthirsty voices comprising outrage, revenge, and other knee-jerk reactions’, the words ‘the media’ contains an error of ...
\[c\] punctuation
**Section B: Language meaning and use**

**Question 2:**
Write down the numbers 1-4, and next to each, write down the missing answers from the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linguistic Feature</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonym</td>
<td>1. A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word</td>
<td>Eg, book, text, letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Antonym</td>
<td>A word with the exact opposite meaning of the other.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>3. A word or name formed as an abbreviation from the initial components in a phrase or a word</td>
<td>University of South Africa = UNISA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyponym</td>
<td>A word which describes a broad category to which more specific words belongs.</td>
<td>4 Cutlery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Question 3:**
Choose five of the following sentences. Identify and explain the semantic ambiguity or confusion. Note that some confusion can arise from the syllabic stress pattern of the word as well.

a) They were too close to the door to close it.
   They were standing near the, and it could not close the door.
   1st ‘close’ - adjective
   2nd ‘close’ - verb

b) We must polish the Polish furniture.
   The must polish the furniture that is named Polish.
   1st ‘polish’ - Verb
   2nd ‘Polish’ - noun

c) The insurance was invalid for the invalid.
   The insurance was wrong towards the disabled person.
   1st ‘invalid’ - adjective
   2nd ‘invalid’ - noun

d) He thought it was time to present the present.
   He thought that the time right time to give the present.
   1st ‘present’ - verb
   2nd ‘present’ - noun

e) I did not object the object
   I did not disapprove the object
   1st ‘object’ - verb
   2nd ‘object’ - noun
Question 4:
Read the following stanza taken from a poem by Bill Noughton from ‘The lava of this land a poetry anthology of South Africa 1960-1996’

For each of the word give the conative and denotative meaning which you should work out from the context of the poem.

- **Hisses:**
  - **Denotative:** A sharp sound of the letter s “The kettle hisses”
  - **Connotative:** Saying something angrily “Your elbow has sunk into my thigh”

- **Sliding:**
  - **Denotative:** Moving smoothly over a surface. “moves about the kitchen, ... from corner to corner”
  - **Connotative:** To allow to deteriorate. “Apology I wasn’t aware”

- **Pierces:**
  - **Denotative:** Going through an abject. “Fire from the stove ‘pierces’”
  - **Connotative:** Being emotionally hurt. “‘pierces’ into the marrow” (marrow referring to someone)

Section C: Discourse Analysis

Question 5:
Analyse the following text, commenting critically in the argument presented. Point out the linguistic features the author has used in the argument. What can we inter about the writer, the audience and the purpose of this text? Your essay should be in full sentences and paragraphs and should not be more one page in length.

The writer is complaining about rape and giving his thoughts about miniskirts provoking men. “Little wonder” understatement about wonder. As it is wonder how miniskirt effect men as he says. He is writing in standard language, it may seem as if it is a reply on an article written about rape numbers. He does not use any parts of speech as it is a great concern to him.

The audience of the article is people doing research about rape, and reading comments about the rape numbers. They want an insight about the reasons of rape and the people around them opinions. The audience are above the age of 13. They’re can be younger if rape influenced them in any way.

The purpose of this text is to let people know there is more behind the crime of rape, it is not only a crime. There is a lot of physiology behind the person of the crime. There is not only one victim in the crimes that have been committed.
Section A: Sound patterns and word formation

Question 1:

a) The five listed below have been extracted from this short passage. These words have been transcribed using the International Phonetic Alphabet. Study the transcriptions and then identify the words they represent.

I. | bəʊts | - boats
II. | ˈkrɪzməs | - Christmas
III. | ˈkjʊərɪəs | - curious
IV. | ˈhlædəz | - holidays
V. | ˈnɔːzi | - noisy

b) Where would stress be placed in the following words

a) Photograph
b) Photographer
c) Opponent
d) Contribute
e) Hospitable

Question 2:

1. A morpheme may be defined as ...
   c. the smallest meaningful unit of a word

2. If we broke up the word ‘dysfunctional’ into its constituent morphemes, the correct divisions would be ...
   c. dys/function/al

3. An example of a polymorphemic word is ...
   d. representation

4. ‘Un’ in the word ‘unhappy’ is an example of ...
   b. a bound morpheme

5. ‘Inspect’ in the word ‘inspector’ is ...
   c. a root morpheme

6. Examples of lexical morphemes are ...
   a. book, phone, ambulance
7. The relationship between the words ‘doll’ and ‘dollar’ is ...
c. lexical
8. The word ‘rhino’ is an example of the word formation process of ...
d. clipping
9. Which of the following words is the result of the word-formation of compounding?
a. earring
10. The word ‘forex’ is an example of the word-formation process of...
a. blending
Section B: Grammar, syntax and Meaning

Question 3 A:
Read the passage on rain water conservation and identify five examples of how the writer has achieved in the passage.

→ Cataphoric reference: Properly treated, it can also serve as an emergency source of drinking water (something that is coming or might happen)
→ Anaphoric reference: Has prompted many South Africans to rethink the issue of ongoing water security.
→ Pronoun: Those with progressive water...
→ “... the ever increasing of water cost,...” + “the financial savings to be made if water tariff increase,...” (Topic is the same. Beginning with the bad ending with the good.)
→ Homophoric: ‘... country’ (we know about the water increase every few months, as well as financial saving for saving water.)

Question 3 B:
For the same passage identify the following structures

I. One simple sentence: “Properly treated, it can also serve as an emergency source of drinking water”
II. One compound sentence: “Rain harvesting systems provide eco-friendly, reliable and cost-effective solutions for homeowners and businesses wishing to make better use of freely available water.”
III. One complex sentence: “Rainwater is collected from stored water run-offs, roofs or through permeable paving and then stored in a range of tank systems before plumbed back into a building.”
IV. An adverb phrase: “extensively”
V. An adjective phrase: “eco-friendly”

Question 3 C:
Read the following passage and answer the question that follow:

a) Judging from the first sentence of this paragraph, what do you think previous paragraph was about?
1. how we get the simple meaning of what we read.

b) Which pronoun has been used to replace “the material you are reading”?
1. it

c) The repetition of ‘you may’ links the first few sentence by listing ...
3. possible mental process

d) The use of the connecting word “or” throughout the paragraph shows that the paragraph is following a pattern based on ...
2. comparison and contrast

e) The sentence, “In doing any or all these things, you are reasoning or thinking” (Line 6)
2. brings all the previous ideas together
f) Which of the phrases belongs in pair with “some thinking”?
2. logical and justified
g) What does the conjunction “while” (line 10) signal in this?
2. a contrast
h) Which pronoun has been used to replace a “mature reader”?
4. he
i) Which phrase acts as the opposite of “illogical and not adequately justified by the facts”? 
1. logical and well-informed
j) Which of the following words is the most important in this text, in the sense of providing the topic and the links between sentences?
3. Thinking
Section C: Discourse and Language in Action

Question 4:
Read the extract passage entitled “Doctor B M. Oduori From East Africa” and answer the questions that follow.

a) Which of the following is the best analysis of this text?
   1. Dr Oduori claims to sure a strange mixture of elements, many of which are beyond the power of ordinary medicine and it would thus be difficult to find any scientific basis for the ‘healing’ he alleges he can effect.

b) The purpose of the above text is to ...
   2. Persuade

c) The usual denotation of the noun ‘doctor’ is ...
   4. someone whose profession is to attend to and treat sick people

d) The usual connotations of the noun ‘doctor’ are ...
   1. a trickster who extorts money from desperate people

e) The sentence. “He can treat (heal) over 40 diseases at a reasonable rate,” implies that ...
   2. He charges a lesser amount of money for consultation

Question 5 A:
Study the following passage, commenting closely on the use of language. Point out specific language features and discuss how they affect meaning and tone.

The passage is a way of bringing humour in crime stories. The use of English language is informal and have a tone of sympathy for the victims of the robbery. He has a humorous tone with the text. He want to let the municipality do what he wants to do.