

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

JMS 1111-FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

JANUARY 2024

MARKS 100

3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **FIVE** questions.
 - Answer **ALL** questions in *Section A* and **ONE** in *Section B*.
 - Marks will be awarded for correct grammar and spelling.
 - **Write legibly.**
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SECTION A- Answer all questions in this section

Question 1

- I. Discuss important public speaking tips to consider when preparing for a public speech. **[20]**
- II. Explain 10 additional presentation skills you would prepare for the upcoming SRC inauguration event. **[20]**

Question 2

It is a fact that all participants need to ensure that communication is effective to achieve its goal. What skills do you have to bear in mind, as a receiver of a message, to respond to any message accordingly? **[20]**

Question 3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. **[15]**

A Little about Ants

By Mimi Jorling

There are lots of different kinds of ants: carpenter ants, leaf-cutter ants, sweet ants, fire ants, and many more. They are different colours, too. They can be red, or brown, or black. Some are very, very small, and some are rather big. Whatever their differences, though, all ants are social creatures. They live in large groups called colonies. Some ant colonies are big and have millions of ants. There are different types of ants in the colony, and they each have different jobs. The queen lays eggs. Soldier ants protect the queen and the colony. They also gather food and attack other colonies if they need new nesting space. Worker ants take care of

babies, look for food, and build ant homes (anthills or mounds). Soldier and worker ants are female. Male ants' only job is to mate with the queen in order to produce eggs, which hatch into baby ants.

Ants are busy little insects. It's easy to see them moving quickly here and there.

Sometimes you can see them carrying a small piece of something, or dragging part of a leaf somewhere. Sometimes you even see two ants helping each other carry the same crumb. But where are they going and what are they doing? Ants may seem to be just running around, but they are actually important parts of their ecosystem, their world under our feet.

One thing ants do to help their ecosystem is to keep the soil healthy. By constantly digging through the soil, they create spaces in it. Soil needs space inside it for air and water. Without air and water in soil, the tiny creatures that live in soil would not survive.

Ants also help bring nutrients to soil. When they bring food particles to their nests, they add nutrients to soil because they don't eat everything they bring. Their leftovers stay in the soil and break down into nutrients for other creatures living in the soil.

1. According to the text, what are social creatures that live in large groups called colonies?

[1]

A ants

B flies

C grasshoppers

D beetles

2. What does the author describe in the first paragraph?

[1]

A the importance of ants to their ecosystem

B the ways in which ants keep soil healthy

C the food that ants bring to their nests

D the jobs done by ants in a colony

3. Ants are busy insects. What evidence in the text supports this conclusion?

[1]

A Ants move quickly from one place to another.

B Male ants' only job is to mate with the queen.

C Some ants are very, very small, and some are rather big.

D Ants can be red, or brown, or black.

4. Read these sentences from the text.

A. "Ants may seem to be just running around, but they are actually important parts of their ecosystem, their world under our feet.

B. "One thing ants do to help their ecosystem is to keep soil healthy. By constantly digging through the soil, they create spaces in it."

Based on this information, what can you conclude about where the ecosystem of an ant is? [1]

A The ecosystem of an ant is in the ocean.

B The ecosystem of an ant is in the air.

C The ecosystem of an ant is in the soil.

D The ecosystem of an ant is in the desert.

5. What is the main idea of this text? [1]

A Ants can be red, brown, or black.

B Ants are important parts of their ecosystem.

C Soil needs space inside it for air and water.

D Sometimes two ants help each other carry the same crumb.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

A. "Whatever their differences, though, all ants are social creatures. They live in large groups called colonies. Some ant colonies are big and have millions of ants."

What does the author probably mean by writing that ants are "social" creatures? [1]

A Ants are creatures that help their ecosystem.

B Ants are creatures that like to spend time with their friends and family.

C Ants are creatures that work hard and carry things.

D Ants are creatures that live together in groups.

7. What do worker ants do? Include three pieces of information from the text in your answer. [3]

8. Explain how ants help bring nutrients to the soil. Support your answer with evidence from the text. [3]

9. Ants have different names and duties. For instance, the queen lays eggs. With the hint given below, write duties of these other ants by filling the missing letters in the given words.

i. Soldier ants duty is s.....y

ii. Worker ants n...e babies, h..t food, and provide sh....r. [4]

SECTION B- Answer ONE question from this section.

Question 4

Read the passage below and identify the following types of sentences: [25]

- a) 3 simple sentences
- b) 3 compound sentences
- c) 4 complex sentences and identify the type of subordinate clause

Monkey-pox is a rare infection that is mainly found in parts of West or Central Africa. It can be caught from infected rodents such as rats, mice and squirrels in parts of West and Central Africa. There have been some recent cases in the United Kingdom (UK) but the risk of catching it is low.

One can catch monkey-pox from an infected animal if they are bitten. It may also be possible to catch monkey-pox by eating meat from an infected animal from Central or West Africa that has not been cooked thoroughly. Although more people have been diagnosed with it recently, only a small number of people in the UK have had monkey-pox and the risk remains low. Anyone can get monkey-pox. Some cases have been diagnosed in men who have sex with men so it is important to be aware of the symptoms. If you suspect to have monkey-pox, do not go to the health clinic without contacting them first. Stay at home and avoid close contact with other people until you have been told what to do.

OR

Question 5

Name the bolded phrase and underline its headword in the following sentences. [25]

- a) He was wearing **his brown leather jacket**.
- b) All the soldiers in prison **should have been released on parole**.
- c) He was found **guilty of a serious crime**.
- d) Thabo stood up and shouted **so loudly**.
- e) I will visit you **in the evening**.
- f) Summer days are **unbearably hot** in Kenya.
- g) **The legal system** is controlled by the army.
- h) The banker **was arrested** for fraud.
- i) All the animals **inside the kraal** belong to the village chief.
- j) The school choir is singing **very well**.
- k) **The people in the bus** escaped through the emergency exit.
- l) The book offers a **vivid picture** of NUL and its students.
- m) Many people want elections to be conducted **in a more dignified and honest manner**.