



<u>PROGRAMME</u>	: FOUNDATION PROGRAMME PHYSICAL METALLURGY / CHEMICAL ENGINEERING / EXTRACTION METALLURGY / MECHANICAL ENGINEERING / INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING / CIVIL ENGINEERING / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING / CONSTRUCTION. MANAGEMENT / PUBLIC RELATIONS / LOGISTICS / TRANSPORT / MANAGEMENT SERVICES	
<u>SUBJECT</u>	: FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH PRACTICE (FRP)	
<u>CODE</u>	: FRRED01/FRPEX01/FRPEY01/ FRPEY01/ FRP1AY1/ FRP10Y1/FRPEX01	
<u>DATE</u>	: SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2018	
<u>DURATION</u>	: 08:30 – 11:30	
<u>WEIGHT</u>	: 30 : 70	
<u>TOTAL MARKS</u>	: 205	
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<u>EXAMINER</u>	: MS A. VARACHIA	
<u>MODERATOR</u>	: MS H. BROSCHK	8004
<u>NUMBER OF PAGES</u>	: 17	
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<u>INSTRUCTIONS</u>	: DICTIONARIES ARE NOT ALLOWED.	

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

READ THIS PAGE ONLY. Do not turn over the page until the chief examiner instructs you to do so.

1. You are required to complete four sections on this exam paper.

Section A	-	Listening Skills (40) (<i><u>At back of examination paper</u></i>)
Section B	-	Reading and Comprehension Skills (40)
Section C	-	Grammar (20)
Section D	-	Theory (30)
Section E	-	Writing Skills (75)
2. Section A focuses on **Listening Skills**. The chief examiner will inform you that the examination has started and will give you three minutes to read through the listening section questions. The chief examiner will read the passage out aloud once. Another three minutes will be given, and then the passage will be read out aloud once more.
3. Once the listening section reading has been completed, you are advised to read through what you have answered. Then please tear off the **Listening Skills Section** and place it in your script booklet.
4. Ensure that you have completed all four sections of the examination: starting with the **Listening Section**, followed by the **Comprehension Section**, the **Grammar Section** and ending with the **Theory Section**.
5. Please note that the **Theory Section (Section D)** must be answered in the examination booklet that is provided, and **NOT ON THE QUESTION PAPER**.
6. The essay rubric is provided. Please use the rubric as a guideline for the structure of your essay.
7. At the end of the examination you must submit your answer booklet and the listening skills answer sheet – tear off from the script and place in the flap of your answer paper/booklet.
8. You are not permitted to use a dictionary.

DO NOT TURN OVER THE PAGE UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO

Following these instructions will ensure that you are able to start the **Listening Skills Section** in time according to the examiner.

SECTION B – READING AND COMPREHENSION SKILLS

Passage for Reading and Comprehension Skills

TOTAL (40)

Read through the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow in complete sentences.

PLEASE NOTE: Answer questions in your own words in order not to get penalized. Only quote when asked to.

BLOOD DIAMONDS

It is a far cry from the clean, mechanised and legally operated mines of South Africa, but this is how much of Africa's gemstones are mined: men dig by hand in pits, gravel and stream beds, looking for tell-tale signs of that elusive stone that will make them rich - or at least, bring in enough money to sustain them and maybe secure their family's future.

Over one million diggers search for diamonds this way in Africa. They make less than a dollar a day, while the global diamond trade nets an estimated \$80 billion a year. But, economic woes are not the only human toll of the gem industry.

In countries like Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Sierra Leone, diamonds have been used by armed militias and rebels to fan civil wars and inflict misery on the population. As a result, these diamonds became known as "blood diamonds." Global Witness was one of the first non-governmental organisations to focus on the issue. Speaking with VOA in London, Annie Dunnebacke says the group set out to document the tragedy of conflict diamonds.

"Sierra Leone is one of the most notorious cases where hundreds of thousands of people died as a result of the conflict that saw the eastern part of the country, where the diamond fields are, controlled by the Revolutionary United Front, a rebel group backed by then Liberian President Charles Taylor," says Dunnebacke. "Horrific destruction and havoc was wreaked, especially upon the civilian population really, because the diamonds represented an economic incentive for the war to continue."

The horrors of that war shocked the public, especially the scenes of innocent men, women and children with their limbs cut off by rebels, and youngsters being forced into combat. Efforts to publicise the link between the atrocities, the warlords and the diamonds paid off.

The movie *Blood Diamonds* helped. In it, Leonardo DiCaprio plays an ex-mercenary who sells arms to Sierra Leone rebels in exchange for diamonds. In the end, though, he gives up the business and helps publicise the illicit trade.

Global Witness was an advisor on the film, and Annie Dunnebacke says it had an impact. "I think bringing the message in sort of Hollywood terms to a much wider audience than possibly our reports get to, does have value," she says.

Eventually, international pressure made the diamond industry sit up and listen. In 2003, the Kimberley Process came into being. It requires member governments to certify that exports and imports are free from blood diamonds. Industry associations said they would comply.

Tom Tweedy is a spokesman for DeBeers, the world's largest producer of rough diamonds. He says the Kimberley Process is a good way forward. "We have a system, and however imperfect it may be, it is probably the only comprehensive system of its type in the world," says Tweedy.

At the World Diamond Centre in Antwerp, Director Philip Claes says that before the Kimberley Process, conflict diamonds accounted for 4 to 15 percent of rough diamonds traded worldwide. "Today, conflict diamonds account for only 0.2 percent of all rough diamonds traded worldwide," says Claes.

The emphasis is on certifying the origin of the diamonds to weed out goods traded illegally. Annie Dunnebacke of Global Witness says it is a good start, but there are loopholes.

"There are huge weaknesses ranging obviously from porous borders in African artisanal producing countries, basic lack of infrastructure and corruption; things like this which are stopping the scheme from being implemented effectively, things that encourage a lot of cross-border smuggling," she says.

In Johannesburg, diamond trader Janine Chaveau agrees. "I know quite a few people who are multi-millionaires who have never dealt in legal diamonds," she says, "it has always been illegal, blood diamonds."

Chaveau says she has been offered many undocumented diamonds. She says if they do not have papers, she does not touch them.

However, it is not just diamonds that are causing trouble. More than 90 percent of the world's rubies come from Burma, a poor country with a military government that controls the sale of gems. The trade helps maintain the government in power. Human rights activists are working to tighten sanctions against Burmese rubies. But, like with diamonds, the potential profits are large and many are willing to look the other way.

Rights activists are hoping consumers will start to ask more questions of the jewellers to make sure that the gem stone they buy is not sullied by anguish and blood.

Adapted from: http://www.english-online.at/current_affairs/blood_diamonds/blood_diamonds.htm

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What does the expression, 'it's a far cry' mean? Explain within the context of this text, using the mines as an example. (4)
2. What exactly does the word 'elusive' tell us about how easy or difficult it is for the miners to find the diamonds? (2)
3. Give an example, from the text, of the 'economic woes' that the diamond diggers experienced. (2)
4. Explain why these diamonds are called 'blood diamonds'. (3)
5. Refer to paragraph 4, and in your own words, say why the war in Sierra Leone continued despite the horrors inflicted upon its citizens. (2)
6. Describe how the Kimberly Process works. (2)
7. Explain what you think a 'rough diamond' is? (2)

8. Is Annie Dunnebacke of Global Witness completely happy with the result of the Kimberly Process? Explain. (2)
9. Give three examples from the text that encourage smuggling across the borders. (3)
10. What does Janine Chaveau say to suggest that corruption in the diamond trade exists in Johannesburg too? Quote from the text. (2)
11. Name the two types of gems mentioned in this text. (2)
12. How do rubies help to keep the Burmese government in power? (2)
13. Describe what you think a “Rights Activist” does. (3)
14. What do the rights activists in this text, and in this situation, hope to achieve? (2)
15. How does this information affect you personally? Give your personal opinion of this topic. (4)
16. Find synonyms in the text for the following words:
- a. remove
 - b. permeable
 - c. put into action
- (3)

TOTAL: 40 MARKS

SECTION C – GRAMMAR**TOTAL (20)****Questions for Grammar – Section C (To be answered in Answer Booklet)****QUESTION 1**

State whether the following sentences are in the active or passive voice.

(3)

a)	Thabiso lost his keys yesterday.	
b)	They often read emails.	
c)	At each concert, at least one song from a well-known opera singer was sung by the soprano.	

QUESTION 2

For each of the following sentences write, on your answer sheet, **ONLY** the preposition that appears in each sentence.

(3)

- a) There is no difference between the two articles; one has been plagiarised.
- b) He is suffering from bronchitis.
- c) Neo swam across the lake.

QUESTION 3

Identify and match the parts of speech underlined in each of the following sentences. Write the part of speech in the spaces provided.

(5)

- a) The **icing-laden** cupcake looked delicious.
- b) **An** umbrella does not work well when it is windy and rainy.
- c) The doctor explained the benefits of **walking**.
- d) **Since** James returned, I have not seen him.
- e) The students wrote a **difficult** test this morning.

QUESTION 4

Copy this table in your examination booklet and write the comparative and superlative form for the following adjectives. (6)

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
a)	good		
b)	intelligent		
d)	angry		

QUESTION 5

State in which tense each of the following sentence is written in: (3)

a)	I walked through Thembisa with a heavy heart.	
b)	I am listening to my favourite radio station.	
c)	I have been expecting a call from you since last night.	

SECTION D – THEORY

TOTAL (30)

Multiple choice questions for Referencing Theory

Please answer the following questions IN YOUR ANSWER BOOKLET. Questions that are answered on this question paper will NOT be marked.

QUESTION 1

Fill in the missing words in the sentences below: (3)

- a) _____ communication does not include words, but messages such as a wink, a nod, a raised eyebrow, etc.
- b) Humans communicate in order to fulfill one of four specific communication needs, which

are physical, practical, _____ and needs of identity.

- d) There are two types of barriers that interfere with the communication process, namely:
physiological and _____ filters.

QUESTION 2

Write down **ONLY** the correct reading technique you would use in the following instances: (3)

- a) A student wants to get an overview and find the main points of a chapter. (skim/scan)
- b) A student needs to evaluate whether an article is worth reading. (review/preview)
- c) A student is researching different types of bridges and is looking for specific words related to bridges. (skim/scan)

QUESTION 3

Choose the correct answer for the following questions. Only write the number and the letter of the correct option, e.g. 1 – d. (20)

- 1) What part of a book should be referenced in italics?
 - a) Book title
 - b) Authors
 - c) Publisher
 - d) Year
- 2) What part of a journal article should be referenced in italics?
 - a) Journal title
 - b) Journal name
 - c) Authors
 - d) Year
- 3) Which of these would you not put into a book reference?
 - a) Place of publication
 - b) ISBN
 - c) Author
 - d) Year of publication

- 4) Which is the correct style of referencing?
- a) Wachs, S., Wolf, K.D. and Pan, C. (2012). *Cybergrooming: Risk factors, coping strategies and associations with cyberbullying*. *Psycothema*, 24: 628-633.
 - b) Wachs, S., Wolf, K.D. and Pan, C. (2012). Cybergrooming: Risk factors, coping strategies and associations with cyberbullying. *Psycothema*, 24: 628-633.
 - c) Wachs, S., Wolf, K.D. and Pan, C. (2012). Cybergrooming: Risk factors, coping strategies and associations with cyberbullying, 24: 628-633. *Psycothema*.
 - d) Wachs, S., Wolf, K.D. and Pan, C. (2012). Cybergrooming: Risk factors, coping strategies and associations with cyberbullying. 24: 628-633.
- 5) When is 'et al.' used in in-text referencing?
- a) When there is more than one author
 - b) When there is more than one place of publication
 - c) When there are too many authors to list
 - d) When there is more than one year of publication
- 6) What abbreviation do you use to indicate that there is no year?
- a) N.p.
 - b) N.d.
 - c) Rpt.
 - d) Para.
- 7) One of the reasons why we use referencing when we write academic articles is because:
- a) we may not give our own opinions, especially in the first year of study.
 - b) quotations and references lend authority to the argument, view, etc.
 - c) we may not give our own opinions during an undergraduate course.
 - d) quotations and references impress examiners and moderators.
- 8) What is missing from this reference? Patchin, J.W. and Hinduja, S. (2010). Cyber bullying and self-esteem. *Journal of School Health*, 80(12).
- a) Authors names
 - b) Volume number
 - c) Year of publication
 - d) Page numbers
- 9) What are the conditions for a good hypothesis?
- a) A hypothesis needs to be a statement, not a question.
 - b) A hypothesis must be logical and use precise language.
 - c) A hypothesis should be testable with research or experimentation.
 - d) All of the above.

- 10) What are some of the reasons of why we research?
- a) The search for truth and personal growth.
 - b) To find a solution to a problem.
 - c) All of the above.
 - d) None of the above.
- 11) What information do databases provide?
- a) Bibliographic citations, abstracts and/or full texts.
 - b) Bibliographic citations only.
 - c) Abstracts only.
 - d) Full texts only.
- 12) Why should you use academic journals for your research?
- a) They are highly credible and offer clarity.
 - b) Freedom to collect journals and information comes in many forms.
 - c) Provides great reading with a wealth of knowledge.
 - d) All of the above.
- 13) What is the difference between a journal magazine and a popular magazine?
- a) A journal magazine is concerned with academic study only, whereas a popular magazine contains a variety of content pertaining to the theme of the magazine.
 - b) A journal magazine provides general information to a broad audience, whereas in a popular magazine research is conducted and the results made available to the profession.
 - c) A journal magazine contains graphics to enhance the overall publication, whereas the popular magazine contains graphics specific to research.
 - d) A journal magazine article is reviewed by the editorial staff, whereas a popular magazine article goes through a strict review process by peers within the discipline.
- 14) Why should you approach websites with caution?
- a) Information may not be factual.
 - b) Information may not be edited or screened before published.
 - c) There is a lack of quality control.
 - d) All of the above.
- 15) What are the advantages of online searching?
- a) Convenience, flexibility and content.
 - b) Keywords accuracy.
 - c) False hits.
 - d) Reliability and validity.
- 16) What are the disadvantages of online searching?

- a) Cost and availability.
- b) Speed.
- c) Cross-referencing.
- d) More resources.

17) When there is no author, such as articles in magazines, then in the reference list, use:

- a) the title
- b) anonymous
- c) unknown
- d) the URL

18) If the author of the article: “AIDS orphans in Asia during the earthquake of 2004” written in 2010, is unknown, which of the following is the correct way of in-text referencing?

- a) Anonymous (2010) found that...
- b) Unknown (2010) found that...
- c) In the article (AIDS orphans in Asia,2010) it was found that...
- d) In the article (AIDS orphans in Asia during the earthquake of 2004,2010) it was found...

19) This is an example of no year indicated in the item referenced:

- a) James, H. [n.d.]. *The Discussion on Cyberbullying*. New York: Wiley & Sons.
- b) James, H. [a.d.]. *The Discussion on Cyberbullying*. New York: Wiley & Sons.
- c) James, H. [d.d.]. *The Discussion on Cyberbullying*. New York: Wiley & Sons.
- d) James, H. [d.n.]. *The Discussion on Cyberbullying*. New York: Wiley & Sons.

20) This is an example of correct in-text referencing:

- a) According to research (35, Botha: 2012)
- b) According to research (2012, Botha:35)
- c) According to research (35, 2012:35)
- d) According to research (Botha, 2012:35)

QUESTION 4

Match the terms in Column A with their definitions in Column B. Only write down the numbers in column A matched with the correct letters in column B on your answer sheet. (3)

Column A	Column B
1) Kinesics	a) How time is conveyed is considered a message in itself and this forms part of non-verbal communication. Time conveys messages of importance through punctuality, waiting and the amount of time people are willing to spend on others.
2) Proxemics	b) Eye movements are also a true indication of people's emotions, as one cannot control the muscle around one's eyes.
3) Chronemics	c) Refers to the way people communicate through their bodies to convey messages, which includes hand gestures, body movements and facial expressions.
4) Oculistics	d) Refers to spatial arrangements and how people deal with it in the communication process.

TOTAL: 30 marks

Choose one of the topics below and following the planning structure and rubric, write a 5-paragraph essay. Ensure your grammar and spelling is correct.

1. Essay Topic

Social media plays a part in our lives. There are many positive ways that social media can be used to our advantage. Discuss the advantages of social media.

2. Essay Topic

“Freedom of speech” is an important of Human Right. Discuss the importance that “freedom of speech” has in our society today.

3. Essay Topic

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.” *Nelson Mandela.*
Discuss this famous quote.

ESSAY MARKING GRID

BRA IN STO RM	Brainstorming the topic	Brainstorm can be linear or mindmap format (<i>a minimum of 30 words for any marks to be awarded</i>)	3	
PLANNING STAGE 1	Categorize	Brainstormed points put into three relevant categories	1	
	Label categories	Each category must be given a label that will also count as a main idea for each paragraph	3	
	Prioritize	Prioritizing must make sense and be logical - <i>(a)(b)(c)</i> or <i>(1)(2)(3)</i>	1	
	Logical progression	Do the categories follow on from one to another?	1	
Planning STAGE 2	Topic sentences	Has to be a complete sentence that leads into the bulleted points.	1 x 3	
	Bulleted list	Either bullets or numbers used; These must lead on from the topic sentence and create three complete supporting sentences.	3 x 3	
	Title	Create your own title based on essay topic (<i>1 mark for title, 1 for creativity</i>).	2	
Content	Does the content answer the question? (if no, stop marking!)		Yes	No
WRITING THE ESSAY	Introduction	General overview of the topic	2	
		Specific (for example: contextualise geographically, historically & socially)	2	
		Signpost – (<i>clearly state the main premise of your essay</i>).	2	
	Body	Topic sentence	1 x 3	
		Three supporting sentences	3 x 3	
		Linking/concluding sentence	1 x 3	
		Short sentences – to the point	2	
	Conclusion	Topic restated	1	
		Summarize the main points	1	
LANGUAGE		Concluding sentence	1	
	Punctuation	Do all sentences have a full stop? Are all the proper nouns written with capital letters? Do all sentences begin with a capital letter, etc.?	5	
	Spelling	Are the words spelt correctly?	5	
CONTENT	Grammar	Includes sentence structure, tenses, correct use of parts of speech, etc.	5	
	Structure and Coherence	Essay structure: 5 paragraphs: Intro/conclusion: 3 sentences, 3 body par/s 5 – 8 sentences; no odd headings	4	
		Does the content make sense, and is the topic well-discussed and/or argued?	5	
		Does the essay read coherently and easily?	2	
		TOTAL	75	

NAME: _____ **SURNAME:** _____

STUDENT NO.: _____ **GROUP:** _____

SECTION A - LISTENING SKILLS

TOTAL (40)

Answer the questions in complete sentences if required. Ensure that your spelling and grammar are correct.

1. _____ are people who have fled from their country because of _____, _____ or _____ conflicts or because they fear persecution from governments, while _____ people are those who have lost their home but they remain in their own country. (5)
2. Officially there are about _____ refugees today. (1)
3. About _____ of the world's refugee population is in _____ and the _____. (4)
4. Over _____ people flee from their homes and become refugees every year. (1)
5. During 2011, thousands fled from _____ during what was called the _____. (5)
6. Which country has the most refugees? _____ (1)
7. Where do most Afghani refugees go to? _____ (1)
8. The United Nations says there are over 10 million _____ around the world, people who do not belong to a _____. (4)
9. What is another reason that people become refugees other than war or political conflicts, according to this text? _____ (1)

10. What is the name of the agreement that makes sure that the rights of refugees are protected?
The _____(2)
11. The organisation that protects refugees around the world is known as the UNHCR. Write this abbreviation out in full. _____
for _____(5)
12. Today, it is hard to keep refugees apart from _____, those people who leave their home country _____ to go somewhere else in search of a _____ and more income. (5)
13. In the _____ people became refugees because they did not agree with the _____ of their country. (3)
14. When a _____ government took over China in _____ two million people fled to Hong Kong and Taiwan. (2)

TOTAL: 40 MARKS
