



<u>PROGRAMME</u>	: FOUNDATION PROGRAMME <i>PHYSICAL METALLURGY / CHEMICAL ENGINEERING / EXTRACTION METALLURGY / MECHANICAL ENGINEERING / INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING / CIVIL ENGINEERING / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING / CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT / PUBLIC RELATIONS / LOGISTICS / TRANSPORT / MANAGEMENT SERVICES</i>
<u>SUBJECT</u>	: FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH PRACTICE (FRP)
<u>CODE</u>	: FRRED0/FRPEX01/FRPEY01/ FRPEY01/ FRP1AY1/ FRPE10Y1/FRPEX01
<u>DATE</u>	: STANDARD EXAMINATION
<u>DURATION</u>	: 08:30 – 11:30
<u>TOTAL MARKS</u>	: 170
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<u>EXAMINER</u>	: MS A. VARACHIA
<u>MODERATOR</u>	: MS H. BROSCHK
<u>NUMBER OF PAGES</u>	: 13 PAGES
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. You are required to complete ALL three sections of this examination paper.

Section A	-	Grammar (50)
Section B	-	Language Theory (40)
Section C	-	Writing Skills (80)
2. This is an online examination, in which you are given a time limit. Please adhere to the time limit. Last submissions will not be accepted.
3. The examination must be answered in MS Word. Each section must begin on a new page. **All questions must be numbered correctly.**
4. With regard to the essay, **ALL** planning must be shown. This includes the following: *The Brainstorm, Planning Stage 1 and Planning Stage 2.*
5. At 11:30am, you must stop writing, and then you must upload the examination using the link that was given to you earlier.
6. The examination must be submitted by 11:45am.
7. Any examination that is submitted later than 11:45am will receive 0.
8. If your device is not in working order or suddenly crashes during this examination you may submit a hand-written copy of the examination which you are allowed to scan to your lecturer, no later than 11:45am. Please ensure that the copy you send is CLEAR and LEGIBLE.
9. **If you have any queries please contact Ms A. Varachia – 0720500223.**

SECTION A – GRAMMAR**TOTAL (50)****QUESTION 1****State whether each of the following sentences is in the active or passive voice. (5)**

a)	He lost his keys yesterday.	Active / Passive
b)	They often read emails.	Active / Passive
c)	Somebody built this house last year.	Active / Passive
d)	At the concert, Leo's favourite song was sung.	Active / Passive
e)	A suspect was questioned for 18 hours by the police.	Active / Passive

QUESTION 2**Write the comparative and superlative form for the following adjectives. (10)**

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
a)	good		
b)	precious		
c)	bad		
d)	proud		
e)	dry		

QUESTION 3**Choose the correct answer from the brackets in the following sentences. (10)**

- a) Peanut butter and jam (are / is) my favourite sandwich.
- b) Thabo, in addition to his brother Simphiwe, (play / plays) soccer on Saturdays.
- c) The grapes, but not the mango, (was / were) in the fruit salad.
- d) I will get a (receipt / reciept) from the cashier.
- e) You may (lend / borrow) my pen for the test.
- f) That is the girl (whose / who's) brother won the competition.
- g) I enjoyed (there / their) company.

- h) The puppy played with (it's / its) toy.
- i) Not attending lectures will (affect / effect) your marks.
- j) Will you please speak louder (then / than) that.

QUESTION 4

Choose the correct answer from the brackets in the following sentences. (5)

- a) When retail outlets increase prices, customers buy less clothing.
(Simple / Compound / Complex)
- b) Although Busi was making a lot of money, she was still very unhappy.
(Simple / Compound / Complex)
- c) Simon and Peter waited for the train till noon.
(Simple / Compound / Complex)
- d) Andrea loves attending lectures in Mathematics, yet she does not do her homework.
(Simple / Compound / Complex)
- e) Sibongile waited for the bus, but the bus was late.
(Simple / Compound / Complex)

QUESTION 5

Match the sentence in Column A to its correct description of tense in Column B. Write down ONLY the applicable numbers and their matching letters. (5)

COLUMN A: SENTENCES	COLUMN B: DESCRIPTION OF TENSE
1. I have just finished my breakfast	A. Simple Future Tense
2. I am going to the movies tomorrow	B. Present Perfect Tense
3. By eleven o' clock on Saturday night we shall have been dancing for hours.	C. Future Perfect Continuous tense
4. I played soccer for the A team when I was at school last year.	D. Present Continuous Tense
5. I am talking to my mother on the phone right now.	E. Simple Past Tense

QUESTION 6

Match each grammatically incorrect sentence in Column A to the description of its error in Column B. Write down **ONLY** the applicable numbers and their matching letters (5)

COLUMN A: SENTENCES	COLUMN B: DESCRIPTIONS OF ERRORS
1. Musicians has to be fit to play right through the night.	A. Comparative form of adjective (rather than superlative) should be used in this sentence
2. Their are the athletes, can you see them? Everybody is impressed with there track records.	B. Punctuation error resulting in omission instead of possession
3. The dog wags it's tail when it gets food.	C. Lacking the use of the gerund
4. Wander through the suburbs is a relaxing activity	D. Verb incorrectly in singular: should be in plural
5. Walking home from school is better exercise than cycling because more muscles are used.	E. Incorrect spellings of homophones

QUESTION 7

Write **ONLY** the correct conjunction, next to the number of the sentence. (5)

1. They decided to go for a walk (despite/although) the rain.
2. He does not get along well with his brother (whereas/nevertheless) he will help him.
3. The manager changed the rules (however/because) of new government legislation.
4. He was disciplined at work (however/because) he never lost his job.
5. Living in Johannesburg is stressful (nevertheless/moreover) people find it exciting to live there.

QUESTION 8

Write **ONLY** the correct phrasal verb, next to the number of the sentence. (5)

1. **Look up/ Look up to** - To search for a word or information in a book or dictionary.
2. **Stand up for/Stand up to** – To defend or support an idea or a person that is under attack.
3. **Look over/ Look into** – To investigate something carefully.
4. **Stand down/ Pull out of** – To withdraw or resign from a position or office.
5. **Set up/ Cover up** – To try to prevent people from discovering the truth about something.

SECTION B – THEORY

TOTAL (40)

Questions for Referencing Skills – Section B

QUESTION 1

Write down ONLY the applicable numbers and their matching letters. (15)

9.1 Plagiarism originates from the Latin word *plagiarius*, which literally means:

- (a) Thief
- (b) Rogue
- (c) Robber
- (d) Kidnapper

1.2 Referencing is essentially about:

- (a) Ensuring that researched information is acknowledged correctly and accurately.
- (b) Ensuring that plagiarism is promote in an academically, reliable manner.
- (c) Ensuring that court cases pertaining to plagiarism are fought more easily.
- (d) Ensuring that students do not obtain qualifications which they are unworthy of.

1.3 In the well-known Harvard referencing system:

- (a) The surname(s) of the authors(s) is/are followed by a colon, followed by the year of publication.
- (b) The page number(s) of the book is/are followed by the year of publication, followed by a colon.
- (c) The year of publication is followed by the surname(s) of the authors(s).
- (d) The surname(s) of the authors(s) is/are followed by the year of publication, followed by a colon.

1.4 In the number reference system, a number is allocated to each reference, and the number is inserted next to the text as follows:

- (a) Text¹
- (b) Text₁
- (c) Text 1
- (d) Text 1

1.5 The Bluebook System of Citation is mostly used by:

- (a) The legal fraternity in South Africa.
- (b) The medical fraternity in South Africa.
- (c) The legal fraternity in America.
- (d) The medical fraternity in America.

1.6 A dictionary of Modern English Usage is a style guide written for:

- (a) South African English usage, pronunciation and writing.
- (b) American English usage, pronunciation and writing.
- (c) British English usage, pronunciation and writing.
- (d) Australian English usage, pronunciation and writing.

1.7 The abbreviation for *editor* is:

- (a) edt.
- (b) ed.
- (c) edr.
- (d) ed

1.8 The Latin abbreviation *et al.* implies the list of authors includes:

- (a) Two or more
- (b) Three or more
- (c) Three or less
- (d) One or two

1.9 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.

1.10 An anonymous author's work:

- (a) will be listed in the bibliographical reference, using the title of the document.
- (b) will be listed in the bibliographical reference, using the year of publication.
- (c) will not be listed in the bibliographical reference at all.
- (d) will be listed in the bibliographical reference, using the page number(s).

1.11 When alphabetising the names in the bibliography, the concept of ‘nothing precedes something applies’. Here is an example:

- (a) *James, K.L.* will precede *Jameson, A.* in the bibliography.
- (b) *Jameson, A.* will precede *James, K.L.* in the bibliography.
- (c) *Jameson, K.L.* will precede *James, A.* in the bibliography.
- (d) *Jameson, L.K.* will precede *James, A.* in the bibliography.

1.12 In academic writing, the use of secondary citations:

- (a) is not recommended because it is seen as a sympathetic research choice.
- (b) is not recommended because it is seen as a pathetic research choice.
- (c) is not recommended because it is seen as an apathetic research choice.
- (d) is not recommended because it is seen as an anti-apathetic research choice.

1.13 In an instance when authors have to publish under the heading of the institution that they work at, the:

- (a) year of publication is used as a reference and recorded at the beginning of the reference.
- (b) publisher’s name is used as a reference and recorded at the beginning of the reference.
- (c) organisation’s name is used as a reference and recorded at the beginning of the reference.
- (d) name of the CEO of the organisation is used as a reference and recorded at the beginning of the reference.

1.14 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)

1.15 This is an example of incorrect in-text referencing:

- (a) Jameson (2014:4) states that...
- (b) In Jameson’s (2014:4) book, the concept of...
- (c) According to Jameson (2014:4), the research is...
- (d) The (2014:4) book by Jameson states that...

QUESTION 2

Match each entry in Column A to the correct explanation provided in Column B. Write down ONLY the numbers and their matching letters.

(12)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a) Reflective mode	1. This takes place when facts are stated and bias is put aside.
b) Shallow listening	2. This relates to paying attention and making eye contact.
c) Objectivity	3. This is an effective means of listening where the listener shows interest in the speaker's point of view.
d) Listening attributes	4. This is when sentence construction of the language is difficult to understand.
e) Structural barrier	5. This is when an emotional statement is made.
f) Subjectivity	6. This takes place when the listener merely wishes to give the impression that he or she is listening.

QUESTION 3

Fill in the missing words in the sentences below. Write down ONLY the missing word next to number of the sentence.

(8)

- a) _____ does not include words, but messages such as a wink, a nod, a raised eyebrow, etc.
- b) When we create meaning communication there are two key aspects that influence this event, namely the _____ and the _____.
- c) Humans communicate in order to fulfill one of four specific communication needs, which are physical, practical, _____ and needs of _____.
- d) There are two types of barriers that interfere with the communication process, namely: physiological and _____ filters.
- e) To _____ means to make notes on a text and do be active with the text.
- f) Cartoons, charts, pictures, tables all form part of _____ communication.

QUESTION 4

State whether the following statements are true or false. Write down ONLY *true* or *false* next to number of the sentence. (5)

- a) Reading speed should increase when detailed explanations and elaborations that the reader does not need to study for assessment purposes.
- b) The high-lighter strategy hampers annotation because the colours distract the reader.
- c) A summary is only 50% of the original text.
- d) Part of relating and reviewing a text is finding something within the reader's background to compare the current information with.
- e) When paraphrasing, the information is put into one's own words therefore, one does not need to reference

(SCROLL DOWN FOR SECTION C)

SECTION C – WRITING SKILLS

TOTAL (80)

- *Choose one of the topics below and write a 5-paragraph essay.*
- *ALL planning must be shown and the rubric must be followed.*
- *A dictionary must be used to ensure that grammar and spelling is correct.*
- *If a student plagiarises, the student will receive 0% for the essay.*
- *Please ensure you write down the number of the topic you have chosen (e.g. Topic 1).*

1. Essay Topic

The government's response to the pandemic has created an over-regulated society. Discuss this statement with specific reference to South Africa. Discuss this topic in a five paragraph essay.

2. Essay Topic

Suggest safety measures that you would put in place in 2021 on campus to ensure the safety of students and staff to return to face-to-face learning. Discuss this topic in a five paragraph essay.

3. Essay Topic

Violent song lyrics have a negative effect on the behaviour of the youth. Discuss this topic in a five paragraph essay.

ESSAY MARKING GRID

BRAIN-STORM	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	Must be a <u>complete</u> topic sentence that leads into the bulleted points.	1 x 3	
	Bulleted list	Either bullets or numbers used; At least 3 relevant ideas to be listed that will make up your 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	
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, & they must lead on from the topic sentence & create 3 <u>complete</u> supporting sentences.	3 x 3	
		Linking/concluding sentence	1 x 3	
		Short sentences – to the point	2	
		Body leads on from planning stage 2	3	
	Conclusion	Topic restated	1	

		Summarize the main points	1	
		Concluding sentence	1	
LANGUAGE	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?	1	
	Plagiarising	If sentences are plagiarised = 0	4	
	Grammar	Includes sentence structure, tenses, correct use of parts of speech, etc.	5	
CONTENT	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?	6	
		Does the essay read coherently and easily?	3	
		TOTAL	80	