



FACULTY	FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN SCIENCES		
SCHOOL	EDUCATION		
DEPARTMENT	APPLIED EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES		
SUBJECT	ENGLISH FOR TEACHERS 1		
SUBJECT CODE	EEET 3589 / 4589		
EXAMINATION DATE	JUNE 2026		
DURATION	3 HOURS	MARKS	100

Student Number: _____ Student Names: _____ Seat No: _____

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION

EXAMINERS: Ms V. U. Nandago

MODERATOR: Prof. J. Seroto (UNISA)

This question paper consists of 12 pages including the cover page.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the instructions carefully.
2. Answer all questions in the spaces provided in the question paper.
3. Pay special attention to language use and spelling.

Question	Marks	Marks
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
Total		

UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA EXAMINATIONS

Question 1

Read the following article and answer the questions that follow:

Boost Your Brainpower

Many different factors affect how well we learn. While we can't control all of these factors, there are many that we can. For example, fuel for our brain comes from calories in the food we eat. In fact, 20% of the calories we eat are used by our brain. Although not all calories help the brain, research suggests that some foods, such as egg yolk, whole grains, nuts, fish, dark leafy green vegetables, beans, strawberries and blueberries might be especially good for concentration and memory.

Drinking enough water is also important. The brain is more than 70% water. If we don't drink enough water, it affects our concentration. We need around six to eight glasses of non-sugary, non-alcoholic fluid each day. Moreover, studies suggest that the brain does not do well with sudden rushes of sugar, so sweet, fizzy drinks do not help the brain either.

Remember also the importance of oxygen, which is carried to the brain by your blood. When you move your body, your blood flow increases and your brain gets more oxygen. Going for a walk, running, or riding a bike really help get oxygen to the brain, as do stretching and breathing deeply.

Besides exercise, rest is important. Getting enough rest boosts our mood and helps us concentrate. What's more, when we are asleep, the brain practises what we did during the day. We actually learn in our sleep. If you have a hard time falling asleep, try listening to gentle music, thinking positive thoughts, or reading something funny to relax. Avoid video games and exciting TV shows in the hour before bedtime.

Stress can also stop the brain from working at its best. Some people fight stress by imagining a beautiful box. When it's time to concentrate on something, they imagine filling that box with all the things that give them stress. Then they imagine putting that box away until they have time to deal with whatever is inside.

Don't forget that your brain gets information from your senses. Therefore, your brain will have an easier time focusing and remembering when vision, hearing, smell, touch and taste are involved. Use your vision to help you learn by imagining what you read – like a movie in your mind. This is called visualising. Underline or highlight important information in a text with a yellow marker and use different colours when you take notes. Make charts, mind maps, flashcards, diagrams, or draw pictures. Use your hearing to help you learn by reading out loud or explaining the new information to someone else. Use your sense of taste by chewing gum while you learn.

Yet another way to boost your brainpower is to create an environment where you work well. Many people, for instance, work better in light from a window. Temperature can also make a difference. A room that is too warm might make you feel sleepy. Lots of people find it easier to concentrate in rooms that are tidy. Some people find it helpful to listen to music when they study while others prefer silence. Get rid of any distractions, whatever they may be. For example, turn off your mobile phone and let people in your home know that you need to be left alone.

[Credits: Story by Shantel Ivits at BC Open Textbooks]

Questions

1.1 Some people fight stress by imagining a beautiful box and filling it with things that stress them.

What do they do to that box?

- A. They put it aside and take care of the problems inside later.
- B. They put the box away forever.
- C. They lock the box and imagine throwing away the key.
- D. They set the box alight.

1.2 What is the main idea of paragraph 4?

- A. You should avoid playing exciting video games or watching exciting TV shows in the hour before going to bed.
- B. We actually learn in our sleep.
- C. Rest is important for boosting our mood and helping us to concentrate.
- D. Exhaustion will lead to a fitful sleep.

1.3 An example of how the learning environment affects how the brain works would be _____.

- A. feeling sleepy because a room is very warm
- B. feeling tired after taking a very long walk
- C. taking a very hot shower before going to bed
- D. caring about the environment.

1.4 According to this article, what should you not do if you have difficulty concentrating?

- A. eat strawberries or blueberries
- B. drink six to eight glasses of a fizzy drink
- C. take a rest
- D. doing stretching and breathing exercises.

1.5 The author suggests you _____ if you can't fall asleep.

- A. watch TV
- B. think positive thoughts
- C. eat nuts, fish or beans
- D. reading horror stories

1.6 Stress _____.

- A. stops the brain from working at its best.
- B. makes you feel excited.
- C. boosts our mood and helps us to concentrate.
- D. increases the blood flow to the brain.

1.7 An example of a sweet fizzy drink which does not help our brains is _____.

- A. pure apple juice
- B. Fanta orange
- C. coffee with cream
- D. iced tea

1.8 Your brain gets more oxygen _____.

- A. when you are riding a bicycle
- B. when you are playing an exciting video game
- C. when you are sleeping
- D. when you are lazing around

1.9 What is the main idea of paragraph 6?

- A. The brain processes sensory information.
- B. Your brain works better when your all five senses are involved in the learning process.
- C. Use your sense of hearing to help you learn by reading out loud or explaining the new information to someone else.
- D. Chewing will help you lose focus.

1.10 What is not a priority for a student?

- A. handing in an assignment on time
- B. studying for an exam
- C. attending classes regularly
- D. hanging out with friends the night before a big test

1.11 The word "fluid" in paragraph 2 could refer to _____.

- A. beer
- B. water
- C. Coke
- D. flavoured water

1.12 English words can have several meanings. In paragraph 4, the word "boost" means _____.

- A. to increase or making something better than it was
- B. expressing your support, encouragement or approval
- C. pushing something in an upward direction
- D. to praise someone.

1.13 English words can have different meanings. In paragraph 1, the word "concentration" means _____.

- A. the process of making something thicker or more powerful
- B. paying very close attention to something
- C. to gather people or things together in one place
- D. to direct with great intensity in one place.

1.14 As used in paragraph 4, the word "gentle" means _____.

- A. kind
- B. peaceful or relaxing
- C. excitable
- D. soft-hearted

1.15 As given in paragraph 1, what is used to measure the amount of energy produced by food?

- A. fuel
- B. calories
- C. memory
- D. research

1.16 A distraction when you are trying to study for an important exam would be _____.

- A. someone reading a book close to you
- B. someone using earphones to listen to music near you
- C. people talking loudly close to you
- D. turning off your mobile phone

1.17 As used in paragraph 6, the word "highlight" means _____.

- A. a part of something that is very special and worth remembering
- B. to make something easier to see or find in a text
- C. make a room brighter
- D. the best or most interesting part of something

1.18 Find a word or phrase in paragraph 3 that means something which all humans need to live.

- A. oxygen
- B. taking deep breaths and stretching
- C. exercise
- D. meditation

Question 2

Answer the following multiple-choice questions. Circle the letter of your choice.

2.1 Your favourite celebrity chef is making a recipe you've been dying to try. You are all ears and hang on her every word, making sure that you do not miss a second of the demonstration. What is your listening style?

- A. Pseudo-listening
- B. Appreciative listening
- C. Critical listening
- D. Comprehensive listening

2.2 When Bob was involved in a serious car accident, Barry visited him in hospital. What would be the best listening style for Barry to use when listening to Bob explaining the details of the accident?

- A. Comprehensive Listening
- B. Critical Listening
- C. Empathetic Listening
- D. Appreciative Listening

2.3 Mary just loves listening to the song "Dance Monkey" on the radio. When the music comes on, she smiles, singing along to it, and even breaks into a dance. What is Mary's listening type?

- A. Pseudo-listening
- B. Critical listening
- C. Appreciative Listening
- D. Comprehensive listening

2.4 Carina has been talking to her friends about her most recent date with Steve for an hour. Her friends are looking away, fiddling with their phones, and are generally disinterested. What type of listening is taking place?

- A. Critical listening
- B. Pseudo-listening
- C. Empathetic listening

D. Comprehensive listening

2.5 All of the following are suggestions for improving active listening skills except:

A. Engage in active listening skills - provide verbal and non-verbal feedback to the person talking.

B. Interrupt the speaker to state clarification.

C. Ask questions

D. Focus on the person talking

2.6 When we communicate with each other, our words, body language and tone of voice have varying amounts of impact on the listener. Which one of these has the most impact according to communications research?

A. Body language

B. Words

C. Tone of voice

D. None

2.7 Chronemics refers to the interpretation of messages involving:

A. Smell

B. Touch

C. Time

D. Hearing

2.8 _____ listening involves paying close attention to what the other person is saying, asking clarifying questions, and rephrasing what the person says to ensure understanding.

A. Pseudo-

B. Active

C. Selective

D. Defensive

[8]

Question 3

3.1 Match the vowel sound to the set of words in the table. Choose from the symbols below and write it down in the column provided.

/ɜ:/ /a:/ /eɪ/ /aɪ/ /u:/ /ɒ/ /æ/ /eə/ /e/ /ɪ:/ /ʌ/ /ɔ:/ /əʊ/

Words					Symbol
M <u>ar</u> tin	cl <u>e</u> rk	<u>a</u> nswer	<u>a</u> unt	ex <u>a</u> mple	A. ____
gr <u>e</u> w	s <u>u</u> e	thr <u>e</u> w	w <u>o</u> mb	fl <u>u</u> id	B. ____
s <u>a</u> lad	h <u>a</u> llo	Gal <u>a</u> xy	f <u>a</u> mine	k <u>a</u> ngaroo	C. ____
ta <u>u</u> ght	b <u>o</u> red	w <u>a</u> rm	s <u>o</u> ught	l <u>a</u> w	D. ____
r <u>o</u> ll	alth <u>o</u> ugh	s <u>e</u> w	l <u>o</u> w	c <u>o</u> al	E. ____
p <u>e</u> ar	d <u>a</u> re	sc <u>a</u> rce	b <u>e</u> ar	r <u>a</u> re	F. ____
b <u>u</u> ry	s <u>a</u> id	pe <u>c</u> k	f <u>e</u> ta	<u>e</u> dit	G. ____

(7)

3.2 Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest. Write down

the word with the **different sound** in the Answer column provided.

					ANSWER
gro <u>v</u> e	hal <u>v</u> e	<u>v</u> inegar	cuff	h <u>a</u> ving	A. ____
noth <u>i</u> ng	<u>t</u> hin	clothe	death	Ruth	B. ____
s <u>u</u> re	<u>ch</u> ic	<u>ch</u> iffon	<u>ch</u> alk	<u>ch</u> ef	C. ____
moth	breath <u>e</u> r	<u>th</u> ought	both	<u>th</u> eory	D. ____
play <u>s</u>	thos <u>e</u>	choos <u>e</u>	Jes <u>u</u> s	s <u>i</u> nk	E. ____
digest	y <u>e</u> t	jeopardy	jok <u>e</u>	rag <u>e</u>	F. ____
s <u>i</u> nk	cosy	convers <u>e</u>	forc <u>e</u>	loos <u>e</u>	G. ____
ch <u>a</u> nnel	ch <u>a</u> os	ch <u>ee</u> se	ch <u>a</u> nt	Ch <u>a</u> rl <u>e</u> s	H. ____

(8)

[15]

Question 4

4.1 Write down the words below into the correct column according to the number of syllables they have.

national *awe* *abbreviate* *corporal punishment*
secretary *chocolate* *everybody* *extraordinary*

1 syllable	2 syllables	3 syllables	4 syllables	5 syllables

(8)

4.2 Fill in the blanks with the correct spelling of the phonetically spelled words.

THE TOWN MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE

I don't mind (1) _____ /ədmi:tɪŋ/ that I'm a simple sort of mouse. I live inside a nice cosy log by the side of the field. My needs are not great. A few (2) _____ /sʌnflaʊə(r)/ seeds or (3) _____ /wi:t/ stalks will do me for a meal. For a special treat, the farmer sometimes leaves me some crumbs of bread and cheese from his lunch. When I am thirsty, I drink from the bubbling stream. And I swear that that pure cold water is the (4) _____ /frefɪst/, most (5) _____ /dɪlɪʃəs/ taste in the world. Finer than champagne even – and I don't just mean that as a boast or a figure of speech. I tried (6) _____ /ʃæmpeɪn/ once – so I know what I'm talking about.

How did a poor simple country mouse like myself try champagne? Well, I shall tell you.

A while back, I received a visit from my uncle, the town mouse. Everyone in my family (7) _____ /nəʊz/ that Uncle Town Mouse is very rich and successful, and lives in a big smart house in the city. It was of (8) _____ /kɔ:s/ an honour that he should come and stay with me for a weekend away from his business. But to tell you the truth, I felt a little bit (9) _____ /nɜ:vəs/. What would he make of my humble abode and my simple tastes?

Well of course he was very nice and polite.

“Charming, simply (10) _____ /ʃɑ:nɪŋ/” he said as I showed him around my log.

And when I put some crumbs of cheddar (11) _____ /ʃi:z/ before him for his supper, he exclaimed:

“Just the ticket. Exactly what I (12) _____ /wɒntɪd/. Thank you dear nephew for taking such a good care of me.”

At night he slept in my spare bed in the hedgerow, and in the morning, when I asked him how he had slept he said, “Splendid, just splendidly. This clear (13) _____ /kʌntri/ air of yours is restful”.

(13)
[21]

Question 5

5.1 Choose from the list below, the best word to complete the following sentences.

so as in order to due rather for instance apart from
than of from such as because for

- (a) He claims his success is _____ to all the hours of practice he has done.
- (b) Vegans avoid all meat products, _____ they do not wear leather.
- (c) All of Europe drives on the right, except _____ Great Britain and Ireland.
- (d) Many people nowadays prefer to watch DVDs at home, rather _____ go to the cinema.
- (e) Some people don't eat pork, _____ of their religious beliefs.
- (f) Most people nowadays have at least two email addresses: a private one,

_____ 'Hotmail' or 'Gmail', and a work address.

- (g) During pregnancy, some foods should be avoided _____ prevent harm to the unborn child.

(7)

5.2 Choose one word (from four) to complete each gap in a text.

The explorers continued their expedition (a) _____ the weather became so bad that they were forced to give up. (b) _____, the next month a second group of explorers attempted the same journey with more success, reaching the top of the mountain in less than 4 days.

Unfortunately, on the way down, they suffered from the lack of oxygen. (c) _____, three members of the group required hospital treatment.

- (a) while after until since
- (b) Moreover Otherwise However Although
- (c) Also Yet Despite Consequently

(3)

[10]

Question 6

Match the terms in column A to the definitions/explanations in column B. Write only the letter with the most appropriate definition/explanation in the answers column C. e.g.: 1

D

Column A: Terms	Column B: Definitions/Explanation	Column C: Answers
1. Phonology	A. The process of communication through sending and receiving wordless messages, i.e. by means other than words.	1.
2. Scanning	B. When you need to speak loudly, use this part to produce the extra force required, and so to avoid shouting and straining the vocal cords.	2.
3. Syllable	C. The study of speech sounds, i.e. the production, transmission and reception of sound.	3.
4. Discourse Markers	D. The study of body movements, facial expressions and gestures.	4.
5. Phonetics	E. The neutral vowel sound that occurs in unstressed syllables.	5.
6. Listening	F. Consonants like: p, t, k, b, d, g	6.
7. Top-down process	G. A unit of pronunciation that has one vowel sound, and may or may not be surrounded by consonants.	7.
8. Skimming	H. Consonants like: f, s, z, v	8.
9. Non-verbal Communication	I. The study and use of speech sounds and sound patterns to create meaning.	9.
10. Phoneme	J. Words and phrases that help to develop ideas and relate them to one another	10.
11. Schwa	K. An active process by which students receive, construct meaning from, and respond to spoken and or non-verbal messages.	11.
12. Diphthongs	L. When greater emphasis is placed on a syllable so that it stands out from the other syllables in a word.	12.
13. Kinesics	M. How a person's voice rises and falls, i.e. variation in pitch level.	13.
14. Sentence	N. The natural ability or an inborn trait that allows us to recognise sound through ears by catching vibrations.	14.
15. Bottom-up Process	O. Reading quickly for global comprehension/general information.	15.
16. Proxemics	P. Sounds which consist of a movement or glide from one vowel to another.	16.
17. Plosive phonemes	Q. Decoding a message through the analysis of sound, words and grammar.	17.

18. Diaphragm	R. The process of interpreting a message by using background knowledge.	18.
19. Word stress	S. Reading quickly for precise details/specific information.	19.
20. Intonation	T. The speech sounds of a language.	20.
	U. A sequence of words which expresses a complete thought.	
	V. study of how space and distance influence communication	

[20]

Question 7

Read each sentence carefully and **circle** the verb that best complete each the sentence from those given.

1. Neither my sister nor my brother (speak, speaks) French.
2. Either the boy or they (is, are) participating in the telematch.
3. Each boy and girl (has, have) to help out with the preparations.
4. The group of 'hell-riders' (give, gives) the townspeople a lot of problems.
5. Neither she nor we (was, were) at the scene of the crime last night.
6. All except the window next to the door (was, were) broken.
7. Not Violla but her sister (is, are) interested in learning Silozi.
8. Johanna, as well as her classmates (works, work) hard.

[8]

TOTAL 100 MARKS