



FACULTY	EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT	INTERMEDIATE AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
SUBJECT	PHONOLOGY, LISTENING AND SPEAKING
SUBJECT CODE	E3621IE
DATE	JUNE 2026
MARKS	100 MARKS

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION

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MODERATOR : Dr J. N. Indongo

INSTRUCTIONS:

- You must answer all questions.
- Clearly indicate the questions on your answer sheet.
- Avoid using correction fluids.
- Write neatly and legibly.
- This paper contains 5 printed pages excluding the cover page.

Question 1

State whether the following initial words (**bolded**) are voiced (+V) or voiceless (-V) sounds.

1.1 **h**at

1.2 **m**an

1.3 **t**hen

1.4 **p**en

1.5 **j**ump

[5]

Question 2

Name the place of articulation for the initial sounds of the words below (**bolded**):

2.1 **b**oy

2.2 **v**an

2.3 **s**un

2.4 **h**air

2.5 **y**ell

[5]

Question 3

Identify the manner of articulation of the initial sounds in the words that follows:

3.1 **F**lamingo

3.2 **c**heese

3.3 **m**oney

3.4 **w**hale

3.5 **v**iolin

[5]

Question 4

Use the phonetic chart provided to determine the spelling of the following English words transcribed below:

4.1 /fɪ:p/

4.2 /tʃem.dʒ/

4.3 /breɪk/

4.4 /naɪt/

4.5 /'mʌð.ər/

[10]

Question 5

Name four basic communication skills

[4]

Question 6

Differentiate between the following terminologies:

[10]

6.1 Extensive listening

6.2 Intensive listening

6.3 Receptive skills

6.4 Productive skills

6.5 Digraph

Question 7

List and describe 5 steps in the listening process.

[10]

Question 8

Discuss three dictation activities that a teacher can use to integrate the teaching of listening and writing skills.

[6]

Question 9

Discuss the importance of skills integration in an English in an English classroom.

[10]

Question 10

Mention 5 benefits of drama in an English language classroom.

[10]

Question 11

Outline and elaborate on the procedure of conducting the actual listening comprehension exercises in class.

[10]

Question 12

Read the text below and answer the question that follows:

The hepatitis E

The hepatitis E virus occurs most often when people consume food or drink that is contaminated with faeces. Hepatitis E mainly spreads through contaminated water in areas with poor water quality. Faecal matter from humans or farm animals may contaminate the water, which may then carry the virus. People who are pregnant and have hepatitis E may also spread the virus to their baby. Apart from in these cases, it is uncommon for people to spread the hepatitis E infection to other people. Very rare cases, a person may get hepatitis E from a blood transfusion.

Symptoms

Hepatitis E can spread through contaminated water. The symptoms of hepatitis E can vary. Some people experience no symptoms at all or symptoms so mild that they hardly notice. Others, however, can experience a few different symptoms, usually appearing 15–60 days after exposure to the virus. Possible symptoms of hepatitis E include: tiredness and general fatigue, poor appetite, fever, nausea, vomiting, jaundice, or yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes, pain in the upper abdomen, specifically over the liver, light, clay-coloured stool and dark urine. The symptoms tend to disappear as the infection clears.

A person should eat a healthful diet while they recover from the infection. Hepatitis E does not tend to require medical treatment, and the body clears the infection without outside help. However, doctors may recommend some tips to support the body while it is recovering from the infection. These include eating a varied, balanced diet, drinking plenty of liquids, especially water, resting and avoiding things that irritate the liver, such as alcohol.

It is also important for people to see their doctor regularly as the body heals. The doctor may look for any physical changes or track treatment progression, using blood tests to determine whether the body can handle the infection. In some cases, doctors may prescribe medications for hepatitis E. This may be more common among people who have an especially severe infection. In rare cases, a person may require hospitalization. Such cases may include a hepatitis E infection that appears in people belonging to at-risk groups.

Prevention

Preventing hepatitis E is the best way to avoid the infection and its possible complications. When traveling to developing countries or overcrowded areas with unclean water, be sure to only drink purified water. The easiest way to do this is to drink bottled water at all times. The same applies to all water use in these areas. Use bottled water for everything from brushing the teeth to washing fruits and vegetables and making food. Boiling or chlorinating water will inactivate the virus. Preventing the spread of the virus is also important. While it is uncommon to spread the virus among people, anyone with the virus should take care to follow hygiene tips. These include washing the hands with warm water after using the restroom and before making food, for example.

12.1 You are planning a listening lesson for Grade 6 using this text. Suggest at least six pre-listening activities you could use for this lesson. [3]

12.2 Use the text above to create a listening comprehension exercise. It must be a *Question-and-Answer* exercise of 10 marks. The exercise must meet the requirements of a listening comprehension exercise. [10]

12.3 Suggest at least two post listening activities that could be used for this lesson (these must not be the same as in 12.1) [2]

Total 100 Marks

ɪ READ	ɪ SET	ʊ BOOK	uː TOO	ɪə HERE	eɪ DAY	
e MEN	ə AMERICA	ɜː WORD	ɔː SORT	ʊə TOUR	ɔɪ BOY	əʊ OO
æ CAT	ʌ BUT	ɑː PART	ɒ NOT	ɛə WEAR	aɪ MY	aʊ HOW
p FIG	b BED	t TIME	d DO	tʃ CHURCH	dʒ JUDGE	k KID
f FIVE	v VERY	θ THINK	ð THE	s SEX	z ZOO	ʃ SHORT
m MILK	n NO	ŋ SING	h HELLO	l LIVE	r READ	w WINDOW
						j YES