UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
ALICE CAMPUS

ESP 111

SECOND SEMESTER
SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS JANUARY 2019

Time: 3 HOURS

Marks: 100

ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

There are FIVE pages including the cover page.

INTERNAL EXAMINERS:

Dr Sindiso Zhou
Ms Robyn Dixon
Dr Nhlanhla Landa

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions.
2. Encircle your lecturer’s name on this cover.
3. Write your lecturer’s name on the cover sheet of your answer book.
4. Place your question paper (with your annotated text) inside your answer book, and hand both in at the end of the exam.
Globalisation

By Johan Norberg

Nike. It means victory. It also means a type of expensive trainer. In the middle of the anti-globalisation movement, Nike stands for the victory of a Western footwear company over the poor and dispossessed. It is the symbol of the unacceptable triumph of global capital. Sold for many more times than the wages of the workers who make them, Nike shoes are hate objects more potent – in the eyes of anti-globalists – than McDonald’s hamburgers. If you want to be trendy these days, you don’t wear Nikes; you boycott them. So it was interesting to hear someone not only praising Nike sweatshops, but also claiming that Nike is an example of a responsible business. That someone was from the ruling Communist Party of Vietnam.

Today Nike has around six times more workers in Vietnam than in the U.S. The effects of multinational corporations in poor countries can be examined by taking a trip to Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam. In truth, the work does not look tough and the conditions grim, if we compare Vietnamese factories with what there is in the West. But that’s not the comparison that these workers make. They compare the work at Nike, with the way they lived before, or the way their parents or neighbours still work. The average pay at a Nike factory at a Nike factory close to Ho Chi Minh City is almost three times the minimum wage at a state-owned enterprise.

Eight years ago, when Nike was established in Vietnam, the workers had to walk to the factories, often for several kilometres. After three years, they could afford bicycles. Another three years later, they could afford scooters. Today, the first workers can afford to buy a car.

But it is not the wages that a young Vietnamese woman at the factory called Tsi-Chi is happy about. Sure, she makes five times more than she did, earns more than her husband and can now build an extension to her house. But the most important thing, she says, is that she doesn’t have to work on a farm any more, which involves working ten to fourteen hours a day in the burning sun or intensive rain, in rice fields with water up to your ankles and insects in your face.

Furthermore, a Nike job can mean a regular wage, free or subsidised meals, free medical clinics and after-hours training and education. These facts make Nike sound more like Santa Claus than Scrooge. But it is not altruism that is at work here; it is globalisation.

With their investments in poor countries, multinationals bring better technology, new management skills and production ideas, a large market and the education of their workers. That is exactly what raises productivity. And if this happens, you can also increase wages.

The effect on local business is profound: ‘Why do the foreign factories work well and produce much more?’ That was what Mr Kiet, the owner of a local shoe factory asked. He had visited Nike to learn how he could be as successful at attracting workers. ‘I recognise that productivity does not only come from machinery, but also from satisfaction of the worker. So we should concentrate on our work conditions.’
Anti-globalists should stop complaining about Nike’s wages. If there is a problem, it is that the wages are too high, so they’re almost luring doctors and teachers away from their jobs. Since the mid-eighties, when the Vietnamese communists began to liberalise the economy, exports of coffee, rice, clothes and footwear have surged, the economy has doubled and poverty has halved. Vietnam’s party officials have been convinced by Nike that ruthless multinational capitalists are better than the state at providing workers with high wages and a good and healthy workplace. How long will it take our anticapitalists to learn that lesson?

Question One

1. Annotate the text, demonstrating your interaction with it. (5)

2. Identify five linking words/transitions from the text. (5)

3. Identify the following statements as either TRUE or FALSE. In your answer book, write only ‘true’ or ‘false’ next to the corresponding number of the statement.

   3.1 Anti-globalists love Nike.
   3.2 Anti-globalists hate McDonald’s.
   3.3 The main reason why Vietnamese workers love working for Nike is because of the pay.
   3.4 The Nike company is very altruistic.
   3.5 Anti-globalists think Nike salaries are too high.
   3.6 Mr Kiet realised that machinery is only one component of increased productivity.
   3.7 As soon as workers start working at Nike they can buy new cars.
   3.8 Tsi-Chi misses working in the rice fields.
   3.9 Anti-globalists and anticapitalists share similar philosophies.
   3.10 Altruism is represented in the article by Santa Claus.
   3.11 The author supports antiglobalism.
   3.12 Nike epitomises (is a good example of) globalisation.

4. In not more than 20 words, explain why you believe that Nike is/is not a good example of globalisation. (5)

4. From the passage, select words with similar meanings as the following: (14)
   4.1 Choose not to support (para 1)
1.4.2 Fashionable (para 1)
1.4.3 Developed (para 3)
1.4.4 Harsh/driving (para 4)
1.4.5 Deep (para 7)
1.4.6 Increased (para 7)
1.4.7 Unscrupulous (para 7)

1.5 Do you consider yourself as a globalist or an antiglobalist? In not more than 50 words, explain why. (7)

Question Two Writing an Introduction 15 Marks

In no more than 80 words, write a good introduction to the following topic:

‘The government is not doing enough for those living with HIV’

Your introduction must have the following parts:

i) A topic sentence
ii) Lead into the thesis of the essay (one to two sentences)
iii) The thesis statement

DO NOT WRITE A FULL ESSAY. MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR NOT ADHERING TO THE WORD RESTRICTION.

Question Three Grammar 10 Marks

Select the correct answers from the choices given. In your answer book, only write the number, and the correct letter next to it.

1. How many people turned ______ at the meeting?
   a) up          b) in          c) along         d) on

2. Now that his business is successful, Mr Ndlovu is ________ building a second house.
   a) imagining    b) contemplating    c) thinking       d) regretting

3. The driver asked ________ our luggage in the trailer of the taxi.
   a) to bring them  b) them to put  c) them to bring  d) that to bring

4. Poor Mr Nzamohas been laid ______ for a week with a fever.
   a) up          b) off         c) down         d) away

5. The people struggled to catch a ______ of the traditional healer.
a) glance    b) look    c) view    d) glimpse
6. Watching this film is ________ than watching a play.
   a) very much better    b) much more better    c) very more better
      a) very much more better
7. They wrote their answers _______ that they finished long before the end of the test.
   a) so quickly    b) so quick    c) more quickly    d) very much quickly
8. The teacher furiously demanded __________
   a) us to leave    b) that we should leave    c) that we leave
      d) to us that we should leave
9. The girls were late, but their father was ________ than they thought he would be.
   a) much less angrier b) much less angry c) much less angrily d) much more angrier
10. Were there many people at the meeting? No, just ______
    a) few    b) a few    c) some    d) a little

Question Four  Tautology  5 Marks

Rewrite the following sentences, avoiding tautology.

6.1 There's the Mandela Memorial, built as a memorial to Mandela.
6.2 The robbery was committed by a pair of identical twins.
6.3 Soccer is an incredible game. Sometimes it's so incredible, it's unbelievable.
6.4 The answer is an affirmative 'yes'.
6.5 I am speaking from a deserted and virtually empty hall.

Question Five  Memo  10 Marks

As the president of the SRC, write a memo to your fellow students explaining that the meeting scheduled for tomorrow has been postponed for one week. Supply an explanation for the postponement.