



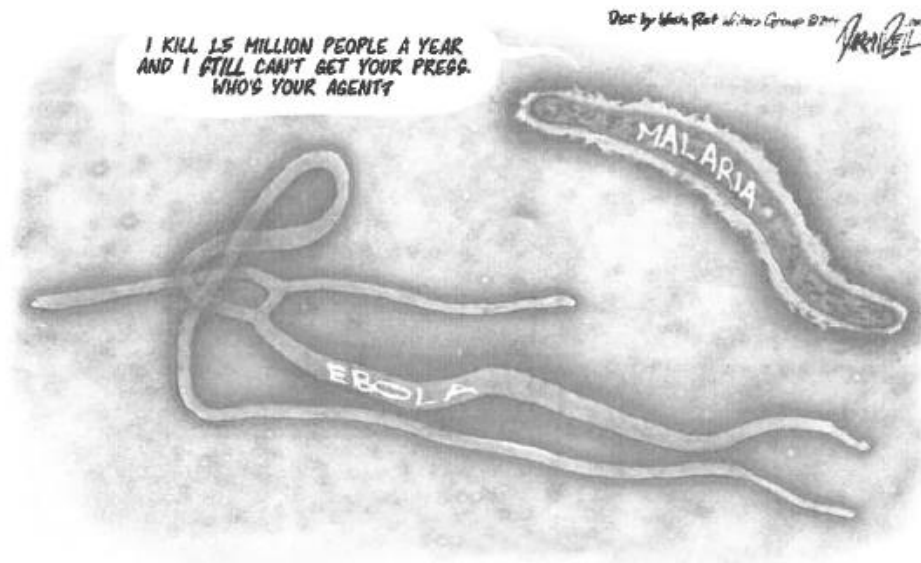
REPORT 191: GENERAL STUDDIES

DATE	SUBJECT	ACTIVITY
MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT		
INTRO N4		
COMMUNICATION		
20 JULY 2020	<p>SECTION A: EFFECTIVE STUDY METHODS</p> <p>QUESTION 1</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">GLOBAL OUTBREAK ALERT AND RESPONSE NETWORK</p> <p>Global outbreak alert and response network is a technical collaboration of existing institutions and networks that pool human and technical resources for the rapid identification, confirmation and response to outbreaks of international importance. The network provides an operational framework to link this expertise and skill to keep the international community constantly alert to the threat of outbreaks and ready to respond. Outbreaks threaten the health of the world's population. No single country has all of the capacities to respond to international public health emergencies caused by epidemics and by new and emerging infectious diseases. The World Health Organisation ensures that countries have rapid access to the most appropriate experts and resources for outbreak response through the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network. The Network was created in April 2000 to assist countries with disease control efforts by ensuring rapid and appropriate technical support to affected populations, investigate and characterize events and assess risks of rapidly emerging epidemic disease threats, support national outbreak preparedness by ensuring that responses contribute to sustained containment of epidemic threats. Since 2000, these two organisations have responded to over 50 events worldwide with over 400 experts providing field support to 40 countries.</p> </div> <p>1.1 Write are the acronyms for the following organisations:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1.1.1 World Health Organisation</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1.1.2 Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">(2 x 1) (2)</p> <p>1.2 State the THREE intrinsic motivations of the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network. (3 x 2) (6)</p> <p>1.3 Identify the long-term goal of the World Health Organisation. (2)</p> <p>1.4 Refer to the attached ADDENDUM A and answer the following questions:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1.4.1 Which type of graph was used in the addendum?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1.4.2 How many suspected and confirmed cases of ebola were reported in Liberia?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1.4.3 Which country has the least number of suspected and confirmed death?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1.4.4 How many cases of laboratory cases were reported in Nigeria?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1.4.5 Which country has the highest in totals of suspected and confirmed deaths?</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">(5 x 1) (5)</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">[15]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL SECTION A: 15</p>	

SECTION B: LISTENING SKILLS

QUESTION 2

Study the picture below and answer the questions.



[Sources: Adapted from I-Net]

- 2.1 Who is the sender in the picture above? (1)
 - 2.2 Was the communication process successful? (1)
 - 2.3 Give a reason for your answer. (2)
 - 2.4 Who is the receiver of the message? (1)
-
- 2.5 Identify the type of communication being displayed in the picture. (1)
 - 2.6 Define the type of communication named in QUESTION 2.3. (2)
 - 2.7 What do the following statements imply?
 - 2.7.1 'I STILL CAN'T GET YOUR PRESS.
 - 2.7.2 WHO'S YOUR AGENT? (2 x 2) (4)

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- 2.8 Name the source of the message. (1)
 - 2.9 Why is the picture of the Ebola virus longer than the Malaria virus? (2)
- [15]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 15

SECTION C: REMEDIAL ENGLISH**QUESTION 3**

Complete the paragraph below by writing the words in brackets in their correct form or by choosing the correct word(s) in brackets. Write only the answer next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

Johannesburg mobile phone giant, MTN (3.1.1) (to donate) \$10 m towards the fight against Ebola and the company (3.1.2) is (to invite) its customers to give at least \$1 to the campaign (3.1.3) (in/by) buying music from its digital store. (3.1.4) (an/the) appeal from the African Union (3.1.5) (to spur) on MTN, the companies (3.1.6) (on/in) the continent to commit (3.1.7) (logistic) support and kind contributions. According to MTN, the companies (3.1.8) (to agree) to help drive citizen action around a "United against Ebola" campaign. And the mobile operator says (3.1.9) (it work) with African musicians to produce a song for digital download on its MTN play store. MTN (3.1.10) (to operate) across Africa and the Middle East with 219 million customers.

(10 x 1) (10)

3.2 Write the following sentences in indirect speech:

3.2.1 Shall we meet at your office?

3.2.2 What a beautiful office!

3.2.3 'Oh dear! I shall have to do it again'

3.2.4 Where have you been? I have been waiting for hours.

(4 x 2) (8)

3.3 Change the following nouns into verbs and use them in sentences:

3.3.1 Imagination

3.3.2 Giver

3.3.3 Miner

3.3.4 Performer

(4 x 2) (8)

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3.4 Add prefixes to the following words:

3.4.1 Climax

3.4.2 Perfect

3.4.3 Ever

3.4.4 Social

(4 x 1) (4)
[30]**TOTAL SECTION C: 30**

SECTION D: READING COMPREHENSION**QUESTION 4**

Read the passage below and answer the questions.

WHAT IS EBOLA?

1. The ebola virus is named after the Ebola River in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where the disease claimed its first known victims in 1976. It is defined as a viral bleeding illness that has a high fatality rate. A separate strain broke out simultaneously in Nzara, Sudan. Unlike bacteria, which are single-celled organisms that multiply by dividing themselves, viruses require hosts to replicate; they take over living cells and then force the infected cells to reproduce the virus. While the bacteria can be combated with antibiotics, the same is not true with viruses.
2. Ebola is ribonucleic acid (RNA) virus and multiplies particularly rapidly in its host creating a high pathogen dose. The Science writer, David Quammen writes that RNA viruses "produce acute infections, severe for a short time and then gone; either they soon disappear or they kill you." There are five known species of ebola virus: Bundibugyo Ebola virus, Zaire Ebola virus, Reston Ebola virus, Sudan Ebola virus and Tai Forest Ebola virus. All but the Reston strain can be fatal to humans and all but the Reston strains are found in Africa.

HOW IS EBOLA TRANSMITTED?

3. Ebola is thought to be animal borne virus. The virus survives in a host .i.e. that animal or insect that carries the virus at no cost to itself and is passed on to other animals or humans through contact with bodily fluids, secretion or organs of the host animal; though it has not been conclusively proved the fruit bat is considered to be natural host of the ebola virus. The exact manner in which ebola enters human cells remains a mystery.

4. Transmission to humans and primates is through direct contact, where the broken skin or mucous membranes come into contact with the blood or secretions of the infected person. When an infected person is sneezing, coughing, vomiting or bleeding that facilitate transmission to other victims. It may also be transmitted indirectly through exposure to objects that have been contaminated with infected secretions; according to the Centres for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDCP). This means that healthcare workers, families and friends of those infected with the virus are at a higher risk of infection.

WHAT DOES THE VIRUS DO?

5. The ebola virus causes a viral haemorrhagic fever – virus that results in nonspecific symptoms early in the disease and often causes internal and external haemorrhage as the disease progressed. a set of severe illnesses that are multisystem in that they affect several of the body's regulatory systems. These viral diseases damage the circulatory system and may be accompanied by bleeding or haemorrhaging. According to WHO, patients will begin to show symptoms anywhere from two to twenty one days after exposure to the virus, mostly between day eight and ten. Patients presents with fever, weakness, muscular pain, headaches and sore throat. The generality of the symptoms at this stage includes malaria, typhoid fever, meningitis and cholera. As the disease develops, Ebola sufferers may experience vomiting, diarrhoea, red rash, difficulty in breathing and swallowing. The virus severely compromises the immune system and affects the liver, kidney and respiratory function as well as the skin and the blood. Blood clots may form and patients may experience haemorrhaging, bleeding internally and externally.

HOW CAN EBOLA BE TREATED?

6. There is no known cure for the ebola virus, though several vaccinations are currently being tested. According to CDCP, treatment for now is thus limited and merely supportive of the body's immune function: providing fluids, electrolytes and oxygen; keeping blood pressure constant and treating additional infections with antibiotics. It is unclear why some people infected with the virus survive where as so many do not; but it is thought to relate to the strength of the individual's immune system, the strain of the virus and the viral dose the person has been exposed to.

- 4.1 Find the synonyms of the following terms from the passage:
- 4.1.1 Vaccine (PAR6)
 - 4.1.2 Zoonotic (PAR 1)
 - 4.1.3 Reservoir (PAR 3)
 - 4.1.4 Haemorrhage (PAR 5)
- (4 x 1) (4)
- 4.2 Choose the correct answer from the given options. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (4.2.1–4.2.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 4.2.1 The ebola virus is NOT spread by ..
- A air.
 - B body fluids.
 - C blood.
 - D infected meat.
- 4.2.2 The ebola virus was first identified in ...
- A 2014.
 - B 1967.
 - C 1976.
 - D 1914.
- (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.3 Define the following terms from the passage:
- 4.3.1 Ebola
 - 4.3.2 Haemorrhagic fever
- (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.4 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'true' or 'false' next to the question number (4.4.1–4.4.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.
- 4.4.1 After 21 days, if an exposed person does not develop symptoms they will not become sick with ebola.

	<p>4.4.2 Ebola and HIV/AIDS both have similarities. (2 x 2) (4)</p> <p>4.5 Indicate whether the following statements are examples of a FACT or an OPINION. Write the word 'fact' or 'opinion' next to the question number. (4.5.1–4.5.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.</p> <p>4.5.1 The Zaire strain of Ebola was thought to be behind the current outbreak.</p> <p>4.5.2 According to the research, the fatality rate of the current outbreak is 70%. (2 x 1) (2)</p> <p>4.6 State FOUR methods in which the ebola virus could be treated. (4)</p> <p>4.7 Distinguish between a <i>virus</i> and a <i>bacteria</i>. (2 x 2) (4)</p> <p>4.8 Name THREE species of the ebola virus. (3)</p> <p>4.9 Explain in your own words what does the following statement imply 'Ebola is an animal borne virus'. (3)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[30]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL SECTION D: 30</p>
24 JULY 2020	<p>SECTION E: CONCISE COMMUNICATION</p> <p>QUESTION 5</p> <p>You are working for the organisation called GOARN in Gauteng, South Africa. Your office is hosting a gala dinner to celebrate the victory against ebola in Southern Africa. Your boss, Mr Leron (CEO) has requested you to invite several dignitaries to the event which will take place on Friday, 24 June 2016 at 18:00 for 18:30 at Sandton Convention Centre in Gauteng. Dr Dlamini-Zuma will be the speaker of the day. Guests are requested to RSVP on or before 12 June 2016 to you on Tel. (011) 756 2126 or Fax (011) 756 2122 or email you on sally@goarn.co.za. Dress is formal.</p> <p>Design a formal invitation whereby you invite Dr Motsepe and his wife to the gala dinner. [10]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TOTAL SECTION E: 10</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GRAND TOTAL: 100</p>