FEEDBACK TUTORIAL LETTER

2nd SEMESTER 2019

TEST 1

LANGUAGE COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES
LCS520S
Dear Student,

This Feedback Tutorial Letter accompanies your marked Test 1 September 2019.

The results for language Communication Strategies Test 1 are satisfactory. There was evidence of proper advance preparation. The few problem areas are discussed below.

**QUESTION 3: COMMUNICATION PURPOSE**

You were required to write only one complete sentence in each case. The sentence was to communicate the speaker’s purpose clearly and concisely.

**QUESTION 7: BARRIERS TO COMMUNICATION**

A barrier to communication is defined as anything that prevents one from receiving and understanding the messages others have sent to convey their information, ideas and thoughts.

**QUESTION 8a:** The barrier in this scenario is physiological in nature. The school children do not pay attention because of hunger.

**QUESTION 8b:** This is an example of language barrier. The newspaper vendor does not understand the tourist’s language.

**QUESTION 2: WRITTEN COMMUNICATION – MEMORANDUM**

Familiarise yourselves with MEMO presentation along with other forms of communication such as the formal letter and e-mail. The following is the proper layout and content of a Memo.

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To:  All library staff
From: Chief Librarian
Date: 6 September 2019
Subject: PUNCTUALITY FOR WORK

I have noticed that many library staff members turn up late for work every morning. You are hereby reminded that you are all expected to be at work on time both early in the morning and after the lunch break. As from tomorrow, any members of staff who arrive late for work will be given a written warning. Please ensure that you call for work on time. Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated.

BM
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QUESTION 2.2: LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Here is the passage with the correct words in the blank spaces.

**Nature's Gifts to Medicine**

In every culture and every age, man (i) _looks_ to the plant world to cure his ills. Modern pharmacologists still turn to flowers and herbs. From folk remedies to wonder drugs to enslaving narcotics – nature's medicine bag holds them all.

“My wife has a 90-year-old pal who claims he keeps arthritis away with a daily cup of alfalfa tea,” a friend remarked.

“We have (ii) _an_ aloe plant in our kitchen,” she said. “It exudes a living lotion, and if I burn my hand, I pull off a leaf or two, squeeze out a kind of jelly, and it stops the pain.”

Such plant remedies seem to be out of this world of modern pills and potions, with their tongue-tripping chemical names. They recall days when our grandparents and great-grandparents dosed themselves with teas and tonics from the garden, and bought (iii) _portent_ medicines guaranteed “to heal all sores, subdue all pain.”

Yet nearly fifty percent of present-day drugs still come from natural products. From *Aloe vera*, commercial firms make sunburn lotion. In this same herb, radiologists (iv) _have found_ a substance to ease external atomic radiation burns.

Moreover, side by side with the universal use of laboratory created synthetics, we see a growing scientific interest in returning to nature's healing handouts.

“The time is ripe,” he added, “partly because of public interest in natural food and environment. New sources of crude drugs and better (v) _extraction_ methods also are factors. Our vegetable and animal kingdoms (vi) _have hardly been touched_ , and marine biologists and drug companies are just beginning to look for compounds in undersea plant, animal and microbial organisms.”

In 1961, Dr Farnsworth (vii) _led_ in clarifying the then little-understood botanical and pharmaceutical nature of the Madagascar periwinkle, which (viii) _has since yielded_ priceless agents against some forms of cancer.

To someone studying pharmacognosy - the chemistry and geography of plants and other raw materials that go into drugs - may come the thrill (ix) _of_ discovering and developing a new miracle drug.

The drug might even rate a place (x) _under_ history's great cures and comforts for ailing humanity: pain-killing morphine, for instance, from the double-edged gift of opium poppies; quinine, tamer of malaria, from cinchona bark; or oil pressed from seeds of the chaulmoogra tree, which was long considered effective for arresting the frightful progress of leprosy.