**Audiodeel**

**1** What does Mr De Stadler say about document design?

A It is an increasingly important, multi-disciplinary branch of knowledge.

B It is a field that is approached by various disciplines in a different way.

C It is still a much underrated specialism, particularly in commerce.

**2** What point did Mr De Stadler make in his paper?

A Companies may pay dearly for internal communication that is unclear.

B It takes a great deal of time and effort to restore a corporate image that is damaged.

C A company's good image depends to a great extent on the quality of its mailing.

**3** What precondition for successful communication does Mr De Stadler mention?

A Avoiding raising expectations that are unrealistic.

B Attuning the message to the readership intended.

C Sidestepping points of view that are controversial.

**4** Afrikaans has a future because, apart from being widely spoken,

A it is part of the identity of the original settlers of South Africa.

B it is the language of national and local administration.

e it represents a good deal of South Africa's economic power.

**5** What is the position of English at Stellenbosch University?

A It is the language of instruction in some fields of study.

B It cannot but take on a leading role in the long run.

e It is considered to be an essential tool for future academics.

**6** What does Mr De Stadler say about the position of Afrikaans here?

A Afrikaans has definitely lost the battle against English as the official first language.

B Afrikaans is in a stronger position than English because it is rooted in local culture.

C Though somewhat reduced in status, it is still one of the country's official languages.

**7** What does Mr De Stadler say about the present South Africa?

A It faces problems that are typical of those troubling most African countries.

B It aims at reviving the African continent despite problems of its own.

C It cannot do much for the rest of Africa due to immense problems of its own.

**8** What does South Africa need to do urgently?

A Realize a more equal division of riches.

B Create political stability to attract investors.

C Improve the relations among racial groups.

**9** What is South Africa's attitude towards its history?

One wants to

A turn one's back on the past and find a new role in today's world.

B replace the monuments of apartheid by black mementoes.

C get the nation's past into a proper perspective.

**10** The major reason for the 'Grote Trek' was that the Boers

A were treated as second-rate citizens by the British government.

B were opposed to the racial policy the British introduced.

C were forced by the British to give up their language.

**11** The 'colonial' history of South Africa

A was characterized by the inevitable clash of irreconcilable philosophies.

B was largely determined by the personalities of the leaders on both sides.

C was prompted by the age-old rivalry between the English and the Dutch.

**12** What does Mr De Stadler think of the phrase 'the last of the gentlemen's wars' referring to the

Second Boer War?

A He doubts that it applies because the facts were ugly.

B He rejects it out of hand as it is a contradiction of terms.

C He accepts that the parties involved considered it thus.

**13** What does Mr De Stadler say about the 'new South Africa'?

A The warfare is over, but the old conflicts may well resurface.

B It is not really affected by the hostilities of the past.

C It still bears the scars of the past fierce struggles.

**14** What does Mr De Stadler think of the boycott of South Africa?

A He thinks it was counterproductive, as it hardened the different viewpoints.

B He condemns it as unnecessary and particularly harmful to innocent people.

C He accepts that it was justified, but has always regretted its consequences.

**15** What could South Africa offer the African continent?

A Economic assistance.

B Administrative expertise.

C Technological support.

**Einde van het audiodeel**