

TEST CODE **003272**

FORM TP 003272/SPEC

**CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ADVANCED PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION**

COMMUNICATION STUDIES

SPECIMEN PAPER

PAPER 02

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer ALL questions.

SECTION A

MODULE 1 – GATHERING AND PROCESSING INFORMATION

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Barbados: The Centre of the English Speaking New World.

George Washington's monumental contribution to the American Revolution, the resultant Declaration of Independence, the establishment of the Bill of Rights, and his inauguration as the first President of the United States of America, renders it an inescapable fact that he will always be remembered in the annals of history as one of the greatest ever Americans. George Washington is universally recognised as the founding father of the United States of America.

Yet, whereas his heroic exploits and presidential tenure have been extensively chronicled and are therefore well known, it is not common knowledge that the one and only place that George Washington ever visited outside America was here, the island of Barbados. This fact in itself may be somewhat surprising, but what can be really staggering is the discovery of what that visit would have meant to the young George Washington, and just how much it may have influenced his future, and by extension that of the United States of America.

In these modern times when the United States of America is widely recognised as being the world's leading super-power and Barbados, by comparison, is considered something of a tiny speck on the surface of the globe, it is very challenging to conceive that 250 years ago this was not the case at all. Nevertheless, it is a fact that when 19 year old George Washington came to Barbados in November 1751 from his home on the Potomac River in Virginia, he left behind a fledgling and relatively undeveloped colony and found himself in a new and exciting, more advanced world of innovative development and cultural sophistication.

When he sailed into Carlisle Bay and first saw Bridgetown, George Washington would have been looking upon the biggest city he had seen in his life, much bigger than any city he had seen in America. In fact, at this time, Bridgetown was the biggest city in the English speaking world outside of Britain.

The great boom of Barbados' sugar based economy and its favourable geographical position as the most easterly of the Caribbean islands, combined with the British drive to encourage trade with and between its colonies, resulted in Bridgetown becoming one of the two most important shipping and commercial centres in the Northern Atlantic; the other being Boston.

*K. Miller, S. Miller, C. Wilkie,
The Ins and Outs of Barbados,
Miller Publishing, 2001, p. 34.*

- (a) State the writer's main point in no more than 30 words.
- (b) Write an essay, in no more than 500 words, commenting on the strategies and language techniques used by the writer. Include in your essay a brief evaluation of the reliability of the information provided in the passage. [25 marks]

SECTION B

MODULE 2 – LANGUAGE AND COMMUNITY

2. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

In the sawmill yard across the street, Beka watched Miss Eila's rinsed-out enamel pail glinting in the abruptness of complete nightfall. Dousing her flashlight, Miss Eila crossed the street, and paused by the picket fence. Miss Eila had lost most of her front teeth. Beka couldn't see her face clearly in the dark, but the two teeth she had remaining on either side of her gum space gleamed white like the posts that supported Government House gate.

'Flies really bad at waterside, Miss Ivy,' she said, brushing her frock tail against her legs.

'Sawdust in that swamp by the creekside would help with these flies,' Miss Ivy replied. 'And I suppose the Comp'ny will wait for more accident befo' that latrine bridge gets fixed.'

There was no sound from Miss Eila for a while. In the quiet before Friday night began, Beka heard the insistent grumblings of frogs, and the nervous continuous shrilling of every cricket in the high grass of the swamp opposite. Miss Eila's flashlight licked against the bucket handle.

'But look how Toycie gone – eh Miss Ivy? December comin' will make it four months.'

'Too soon to stop the grievin', Eila, but time to start.' Miss Ivy said.

'My sister will never forgive me, you know Miss I. She only lent Toycie to me.'

'You gave of your best to Toycie for fourteen years, Eila, ever since Toycie was three, so your sister can hardly grieve more than you.'

Beka slapped at a mosquito whining around her face, and Miss Eila called a little louder,

'That you up there, Beka pet?'

'Yes, Mam.'

'I hear you pass first term, Beka.' Miss Eila said.

'Yes, Mam.'

'She win that contest too, you know, Eila,' Miss Ivy interjected.

'Tell me ears now! Keep it up, pet.'

Zee Edgell, Beka Lamb, Heinemann, 1988, pp. 2-3.

In an essay of not more than 500 words, discuss:

- (a) The ways in which the narrator's use of language identifies her as a Caribbean person
- (b) The register and level of formality of the conversations between Miss Eila and Miss Ivy
- (c) The benefits to communication which a video version of the interaction would bring.

[25 marks]

SECTION C

MODULE 3 – SPEAKING AND WRITING

3. Read the scenario below and answer the questions that follow.

You have been asked to address a group of rural farmers on the precautions they need to take when using harmful chemicals on their farms.

Discuss the approach you would take in developing and making your presentation, in terms of:

- (a) The main communicative challenges you would expect to find in addressing an audience of rural farmers
- (b) The language variety, vocabulary and register you would consider appropriate
- (c) Organisational strategies, visual and other aids you would employ in your presentation.

[25 marks]

END OF TEST