

FORM TP 2013161



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CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

CARIBBEAN ADVANCED PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION®

COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Paper 032

1 hour 30 minutes

08 MAY 2013 (a.m.)

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. This paper consists of THREE questions.
2. Answer ALL questions.

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02114032/CAPE 2013

SECTION A

MODULE 1 – GATHERING AND PROCESSING INFORMATION

1. Read the information below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

It is not just athletes who are tempted to take steroids. A study in the medical journal *Pediatrics* estimates that almost 3 per cent of today's boys and girls in the United States aged 9 to 13 have used these drugs. Dr Nora D. Volkow, Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, noted, "An estimated 79 000 high school seniors reported having abused anabolic steroids in 5 2003."

Why the rise in steroid abuse? One reason is that successful athletes can win instant fame and a huge fortune. A survey conducted by Bob Goldman, a physician specializing in sports medicine, appears to confirm this grim conclusion.

- 10 Charles Yesales, Professor of Health and Human Development at Pennsylvania State University, said concerning steroid use, "There's been a substantial increase for girls during the 1990s and it's at an all-time high right now."

Jeff Hoerger of Rutgers University in New Jersey says, "With young women, you see them using it more as a weight control and body fat reduction method."

*Adapted from "What Should I Know About Steroids?"
Awake, Vol. 86, No. 24, 22 December 2005, p. 5.*

You are conducting research on the abuse of steroids among high school athletes and you have found the above article.

- (a) In no more than 60 words, summarize the argument put forward in the extract.
- (b) In no more than 150 words and in point form, write an evaluation of the article that explores whether the information is valid.

Total 20 marks

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SECTION B

MODULE 2 – LANGUAGE AND COMMUNITY

2. Read the excerpt below carefully and answer the question that follows.

“The mistress pay a visit,” Baptiste told me when he brought my coffee that morning. “She will come back tonight or tomorrow. She make up her mind in a hurry and she has gone.”

In the afternoon Amélie brought me a second letter. I began reading.

- 5 “Why you don’t answer? You don’t believe me? Then ask someone else — everyone in Spanish Town know. Why you think they bring you to this place? You want me to come to your house and bawl out your business before everyone? You come to me or I come —”

At this point I stopped reading. The child Hilda came into the room and I asked her, “Is Amélie here?”

“Yes, Master.”

- 10 “Tell her I wish to speak to her.”

“Yes, Master.”

She put her hand over her mouth as if to stifle laughter, but her eyes, which were the blackest I had ever seen, so black that it was impossible to distinguish the pupils from her iris, were alarmed and bewildered.

- 15 I sat on the veranda with my back to the sea and it was as if I had done it all my life. I could not imagine different weather or a different sky. I knew the shape of the mountains as well as I knew the shape of the two brown jugs filled with the sweet-scented flowers on the wooden table. I knew the girl would be wearing a white dress. Brown and white she would be, her curls, her white girl’s hair she called it, half covered with a red handkerchief, her feet bare.

*Adapted from Jean Rhys, Wide Sargasso Sea,
edited by Angela Smith, Penguin Books, 1966, pp. 90–91.*

In an essay of no more than 300 words, write an analysis of the above extract taking into consideration any TWO of the following:

- (a) Dialectal variation
- (b) Attitudes to language
- (c) Communicative behaviours
- (d) Use of register

Total 20 marks

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SECTION C

MODULE 3 – SPEAKING AND WRITING

3. Read the extract below carefully and answer the question that follows.

In many ways the Grenadine Islands are emblematic of the rich but vulnerable nature of the marine ecosystems of the region. The chain of more than twenty islands, from Bequia to Carriacou, lies on the Grenada Bank and straddles the boundary between Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines. They remain some of the few largely unspoiled natural wonders of the Caribbean, but the islands, nine of which have permanent settlements, with two being resort islands, are extremely vulnerable to the encroaching developments around them.

Both the Grenadian and the Vincentian governments perceive their Grenadine Islands as having high potential for tourism and associated development. In addition to the marine-based activities pursued by many of the area's inhabitants, tourism and burgeoning tourism development are regarded as the biggest economic winners. What holds promise for economic development also signals a serious threat to the fragile marine and terrestrial resource systems of the area, which occupies about 1,500 sq. km. This large area, however, is shallower than 50 m and supports the most extensive coral reefs and related habitats in the south-eastern Caribbean.

This realization, coupled with the recognition that civil society possessed real and potential capacity to contribute to sustainable development for its own benefit, prompted the birth of the Sustainable Grenadines project.

*Reprinted from The Pelican – A Magazine of the University of the West Indies,
Issue 3, July–December, p. 11.*

In an essay of no more than 250 words, discuss

- (a) the writer's level of involvement with the subject
- (b) the intended audience
- (c) the purpose of the piece
- (d) TWO situations in which this piece could be used effectively.

Total 20 marks

END OF TEST

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS TEST.