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CARIBBEAN ADVANCED PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION®

COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Paper 02

*2 hours 30 minutes*

11 MAY 2015 (p.m.)

**READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.**

1. This paper consists of THREE questions.
2. Answer ALL questions.
3. You are advised to take some time to read through the paper and plan your answers.

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02114020/CAPE 2015



SECTION A

MODULE 1 – GATHERING AND PROCESSING INFORMATION

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

There was a time when it seemed the Caribbean might be the next big thing in world cinema. In 1970, the first indigenous feature film in the English-speaking Caribbean, the historical drama *The Right and the Wrong*, was made in Trinidad. *The Harder They Come*, Jamaica's first feature — and arguably the finest film yet made in the region — was released in 1972. Further  
5 films, such as *Bim* (Trinidad and Tobago, 1973) and *Smile Orange* (Jamaica, 1976), followed. A Caribbean New Wave seemed about to put the region on the cinematic map, much as the region's writers had brought Caribbean literature to the world's attention a generation before.

But the wave petered out. The ideological fervour that fuelled the best of these releases, born of the social and political upheavals of the day, dissipated. Much of the region's top filmmaking  
10 talent struck out for greener pastures due north. Then there was the rise of the Hollywood blockbuster, the phenomenal global box-office success of spectacles such as *Jaws* (1975) and *Star Wars* (1977), reminding everyone just who was number one in the cinema business.

Perhaps, most crucially, the surge in the popularity of television, with the attendant revolution in video production, meant a shift away from the much more costly medium that is film  
15 to TV production. The next three decades were lean ones for the Caribbean film industry — if such a thing could even have been said to exist.

Now, however, there's a resurgence in Caribbean cinema. From The Bahamas right down through the islands to Trinidad, a new generation of filmmakers is emerging. One of the main reasons for this is purely practical: the technology has changed. More than any other, film is a  
20 technology-led art form, and the advent of digital technology — vastly cheaper than film — has put movie cameras into the hands of more would-be filmmakers than ever before.

“The coming of video might be why the emphasis moved away from feature films in the 1980s and 1990s,” says Bruce Paddington. “Now, with digital video and high-definition video, we're having a renaissance in filmmaking.”

Paddington is co-ordinator of the film programme at the University of the West Indies  
25 at St Augustine in Trinidad, and founder of the Trinidad and Tobago Film Festival. The film programme, which offers a bachelor's degree, turned out its first set of graduates in 2009, and the film festival celebrates its fifth anniversary this year. Also key to the growth of the local industry is the state-run Trinidad and Tobago Film Company, which was founded in 2006 and which, among  
30 its various services, provides production grants to local filmmakers.

“Hopefully,” says Paddington, “this renewed activity will one day soon bear fruit, and we will see local films being shown at cinemas throughout the country.”

*Adapted from Caribbean Beat, September/October, Media and Educational Projects Ltd, Trinidad, 2010, p. 41.*

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Write an essay, in no more than 500 words, in which you

- (i) state the writer's purpose
- (ii) discuss THREE organizational strategies and THREE language techniques used by the writer to achieve his purpose
- (iii) evaluate the validity of the information presented.

**Total 25 marks**

SECTION B

MODULE 2 – LANGUAGE AND COMMUNITY

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

‘Now Rebecca. Hm. You are a very clever, very entertaining little girl. Very. But what I had in mind were questions that are a bit more serious. Your Aunt tells me you are being prepared for confirmation. Surely you must have some questions about doctrine, hm, religion, that puzzle you. No serious questions?’

5           Becca look at Archdeacon long and hard. ‘Yes,’ she say at long last in a small voice.

Right away Archdeacon sit up straighter.

‘What is it my little one?’

Becca screwing up her face in concentration.

10           ‘Sir, what I want to know is this for I can’t find it in the Bible. Please sir, do angels wear brassieres?’

15           Auntie Mary just that minute coming through the doorway with a full tea tray with Cherry carrying another big tray right behind her. Enough food and drink for ten Archdeacon. Auntie Mary stop braps in the doorway with fright when she hear Becca’s question. She stop so sudden that Cherry bounce into her and spill a whole pitcher of cold drink all down Auntie Mary back. As the coldness hit her Auntie Mary jump and half her tray throwaway on the floor. Milk and sugar and sandwiches a rain down on Archdeacon. Archdeacon jump up with his handkerchief and start mop himself and Auntie Mary at the same time he trying to take the tray from her. Auntie Mary at the same time trying to mop up the Archdeacon with a napkin in her mortification not even noticing how Archdeacon relieve that so much confusion come at this time.

*Oliver Senior, “Do Angels Wear Brassieres?”  
The Oxford Book of Caribbean Short Stories.  
Oxford University Press, 1999, pp. 310–311.*

In an essay of no more than 500 words, discuss

- (i) possible reasons for the writer’s language choices used in the narrative
- (ii) difficulties that non-West Indians may experience in understanding the passage
- (iii) how a video presentation could enhance the comedic effect of the extract.

**Total 25 marks**

**SECTION C**

**MODULE 3 – SPEAKING AND WRITING**

3. **Read the scenario below carefully and answer the question that follows.**

The prefect body at your school has decided to organize a campaign promoting a healthy lifestyle among the school community. As a student of the Communication Studies class, you have been asked to develop a proposal for presentation to the principal.

In an essay of no more than 500 words, present

- (i) your proposal, including such items as theme, timetable of events, personnel to be involved and benefits to the school
- (ii) justification for at least THREE specific strategies to be used to promote the campaign.

**Total 25 marks**

**END OF TEST**

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

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