



**SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) - SEMESTER ONE**  
**END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

*COURSE CODE* : COM113  
*COURSE TITLE* : Communication Studies  
*LECTURER(S)* : Ms. Zenith John, Mrs. Alexandra  
Seriuex Prosper  
*DATE* : Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> December 2024  
*TIME* : 9:00am  
*DURATION* : 2 Hours  
*STUDENT ID #* : \_\_\_\_\_

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## GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. Students are reminded to read **ALL** questions and instructions in each section very carefully.
2. Students must sign in and out on the class list.
3. This examination comprises two (2) papers: 1 and 2.
4. Answer **all** questions from Paper 1 which are worth a total of 45 marks.
5. Answer **all** questions from Paper 2 which is worth 25 marks.
6. **It is highly recommended that students use the first 5 minutes of the exam to read through the entire paper. They may begin to write during this time.**
7. **NB:** All cell phones are disallowed in the examination room.
8. All books, bags, as well as writing paper not given by the invigilator, should be left at the front of the examination room, or as otherwise indicated.
9. **Be frugal** in your use of paper. Use **both sides** of the exam paper.
10. Ensure that you leave a margin on each answer sheet.
11. This examination paper must also be handed in after the exam.
12. This document consists of nine (9) printed pages.

**DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

PAPER 1: MODULE 2

45 MARKS

PAPER 2: MODULE 1

25 MARKS

PAPER 1

MODULE 2: LANGUAGE AND COMMUNITY (45 marks)

SECTION A.

Select the variety from the rectangle that BEST corresponds to each explanation. (Write only the variety on the answer sheet). (9 marks)

Rasta English	Radio and Television	Jargon
Colloquial language	Erudite English	Profane language
Sexist language	Slang	lingua franca
Standard English language		Creole English

1. Conversational language which is deliberately intended for informal and spoken situations: common conversation \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The variety that promotes sexual discrimination against women (and men) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Words and expressions that are associated with youth or specific social groups, and are considered fashionable and short-lived \_\_\_\_\_.
4. This variety is known as Taboo language and consists of cursed words or foul language and impolite expressions \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This variety is a set of specialized words and terms associated with a particular discipline or field for example, medicine, police, business \_\_\_\_\_.
6. English that attempts to impress the hearer or reader by the use of complex words and expressions: a language containing features that show that the speaker is knowledgeable of words and well-educated \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A religious variety which consists of words relating to Africa or African things. Popular words in this variety are like "I" and "Jah" \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A common language used in dialogue by individuals with different native languages \_\_\_\_\_.
9. This is the language used by broadcasters. It is subdivided into newscasts, music programmes, advertisements \_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION A.** Select the correct answer for each question. (25 marks)

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a variety of language used for a particular purpose or in a specific context (speech or writing) or social setting.
- A. Register
  - B. Pronunciation
  - C. Dialect
  - D. Slang
11. What register is used in the utterance "My pineapple Heidi and my peach Heidia, can you two go to the market to buy me some fresh fruits", said their mom, Hanna.
- A. Informal
  - B. Consultative
  - C. Intimate
  - D. Private
12. Identify the register found in the Lord's Prayer, National Anthem and traditional Creole songs.
- A. Private
  - B. Casual
  - C. Frozen
  - D. Consultative
13. Lawyer and judge, counselor and client are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Casual register
  - B. Formal register
  - C. Consultative register
  - D. Intimate register
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ has limited vocabulary and functions, reduced grammatical structures, and no native speakers.
- A. Creole
  - B. Pidgin
  - C. Dialect
  - D. Slang
15. The process by which a pidgin's grammar has expanded and has been acquired by children is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Pidginization
  - B. Palatalization
  - C. Creolization
  - D. Standardization
16. A Creole is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. A natural language
  - B. Is an extended pidgin that has become a linguistic community's first language or maternal language
  - C. Is used in both formal and informal contexts
  - D. All the options

17. Non-European parent languages of Caribbean Creoles come mainly from this geographical area.
- A. Asia
  - B. West Africa
  - C. Australia
  - D. Central America
18. Identify the country in which the creole language does not co-exist with its European lexifier language?
- A. Guyanese Creole
  - B. Trinbagonian Creole
  - C. St. Lucia Creole (Kwéyòl)
  - D. Jamaican Creole
19. In the expression “*She bawl out in pain when de hairpin touch she nose-hole*”. “Bawl out” and “nose-hole” are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Phonology
  - B. Vocabulary
  - C. Syntax
  - D. Calques
20. This Creole language is most widely spoken by people of the ABC islands
- A. Saramaccan
  - B. French Creole
  - C. Papiamentu
  - D. Garifuna
21. In which non Caribbean region is French Creole spoken?
- A. St. Lucia
  - B. Haiti
  - C. Louisiana
  - D. Texas
22. One Caribbean territory in which English is the official language but French-Lexicon Creole is widely spoken is:
- A. Guadeloupe
  - B. Aruba
  - C. Grenada
  - D. Dominica
23. Which of the following Caribbean Creole languages has the most speakers?
- A. Jamaican Patois
  - B. French Lexicon Creole
  - C. Papiamentu
  - D. Trinidad English Creole
24. French Creole should never be used in school. It is ‘*broken*’ French that is used by the poor and illiterate of society.” This statement reflects:
- A. Language decay
  - B. Attitudes to language
  - C. Mutual intelligibility
  - D. Code mixing

25. The variety of speech or dialect that is closest to a standard prestige dialect is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Basilect
  - B. Acrolect
  - C. Erudite
  - D. Mesolect
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a variety of a language with geographical, social, gender and ethnic differences of the speakers of that language.
- A. Standard variety
  - B. Vernacular
  - C. Dialect
  - D. Official language
27. Although the Spanish dialect spoken in Cuba is varied according to pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary, the Cuban speakers are able to understand and communicate with the speakers of Mexico who speak another dialect of Spanish dialect. The ability to do so is referred to as:
- A. Creolization
  - B. Mutual Intelligibility
  - C. Code-Switching
  - D. Bilingualism
28. Which of the Following is a TRUE statement?
- A. The original languages spoken in the Caribbean are several indigenous languages including the Arawaccan and Cariban languages.
  - B. The Caribbean is a complex linguistic region because of its history.
  - C. The original inhabitants spoke various indigenous languages which were brought to the region hundreds of years ago: some are still spoken in Guyana and Suriname.
  - D. All of the options above.
29. American and British speakers may be said to be using different dialects of the same language, English. However, there are some differences in:
- A. Pronunciation
  - B. Vocabulary
  - C. Spelling
  - D. All of the options
30. What are some of the factors that influence language change?
- A. Geographical and Social factors
  - B. Cultural and Historical factors
  - C. Use of different Registers and Political factors
  - D. All of the options

31. The term *dialect* in Linguistics simply means:
- A distinct form of a particular language with its own sounds, vocabulary and grammar, that distinguishes it from other dialects of that same language.
  - A form of a language that is regarded as “incorrect” or “corrupt” or “broken language”.
  - A non- standard or substandard form of a language.
  - A specific form or variety of a language used by a group of people belonging to a rural community
32. Which of the theories based on the genesis of creoles claim that that all creoles originated from the West African Portuguese-based Pidgin.
- European-Input Theory
  - Mono-genetic Theory
  - Baby-Talk theory
  - Afro-genesis Theory
33. Language varies with respect to:
- Pronunciation (sounds = Phonology)
  - Vocabulary (Lexicon)
  - Meaning (Semantics)
  - All of the options above.
34. Colloquial English is different from Standard English because Colloquial English
- Comprises contractions such as “don’t, couldn’t, I’m” and is used as a medium of instruction throughout education
  - Is informal language used in conversations and has greater prestige
  - Is informal language used in everyday conversations and comprises contractions such as “don’t, couldn’t, I’m”
  - Comprises contradictions such as “don’t, couldn’t, I’m” and has greater prestige
35. Which of the following is an example of the use of language performing a social function?
- Praying silently
  - Introducing oneself
  - Reading a comic strip
  - Making a journal entry
36. Which of the following are regarded as official languages of the Netherlandic territories of the Caribbean?
- Dutch
  - French
  - Portuguese
- I and II only
  - I and III only
  - II and III only
  - I, II and III

37. In which of the following expressions is the process of reduplication evident?
- A. Stepsister
  - B. Eye-water
  - C. A waa gwaan
  - D. Chaka-chaka house
38. If a speaker changes his language use between Caribbean Standard English and Creole English during a conversation, he would be engaging in
- A. Code mixing
  - B. Code switching
  - C. Semantic substitution
  - D. Language or Code substitution
39. Which of the following quotes is NOT an example of Creole syntax?
- A. "Sittin in front ah dat chupid computer"
  - B. "... in dat highfaultin language"
  - C. "So you's comin to de market wit me in de morning."
  - D. "Motherrr, do I really have to do this?"

#### SECTION B.

Read the following extract carefully and then answer questions 40-45. (6 marks)

Everyone in the village knew when Ranveer was coming. His father, Ramjit, had told the neighbours, the shopkeeper, the garbage collector, even the fishermen who just returned from sea. It was not every day that their own son of the soil was going to return from America, no longer a scholarship winner but as a lawyer. As soon as he emerged from the taxi, Ramjit ran to hold his son in an embrace but he was stopped short by Ranveer's extended hand. "hey Ded, how's it hending?" Ramjit looked at his son's outstretched hand, confused. "Buh wah's dis? Yuh is such a stranger, yuh ha' to shake yuh fadder hand?" His son interjected, "But Ded!" Ramjit turned his back, "Ded! Dat is wha you go call meh! Ranveer, doh never try to talk, nah. To you, I ded.

Adapted from Ashmini Motilal,  
*Advanced proficiency Communication Studies for the Caribbean, 2016, p.195.*

40. Which feature of Creole English grammar is used in the expression, "*Dat is wha you go call meh*"?
- A. Use of double negatives
  - B. Preverbal marker to show Future Tense
  - C. Omission of Copula
  - D. Interrogative Word Order
41. Which of the following expressions contains syntactical features common to Caribbean English creoles?
- A. "His son interjected"
  - B. "Hey Ded, How's it hending?"
  - C. "He was stopped short"
  - D. "To you, I ded"

42. What grammatical characteristic of Creole is highlighted in the utterance "*Ranveer, doh never try to talk, nah?*"
- A. Use of double negatives
  - B. Omission of the interdental "th" sound
  - C. Repetition
  - D. Preverbal marker to indicate continuous tense
43. Which Phonological (sound) feature is evident in the Creole question "*Buh wah's dis?*"
- A. Absence of Copula
  - B. Omission or Lack of the interdental sound "th"
  - C. Omission of consonant clusters
  - D. Palatalization
44. What attitude towards the son is suggested by the father's statement, "*Yuh is such a stranger, yuh ha' to shake yuh fadder hand?*"
- A. Frustration
  - B. Jealousy
  - C. Disapproval
  - D. Amusement
45. What does the extract imply about the relationship between the son's education and his use of language?
- A. He was educated in America resulting in his use of correct English
  - B. Because he lived in America for a long time, he speaks Creole English
  - C. His education has influenced his language
  - D. As a lawyer, he speaks Standard English

## PAPER 2

### MODULE 1 - GATHERING AND PROCESSING INFORMATION

1. Read the extract below carefully then answer the questions that follow.

From Cuba to Guyana, Trinidad to Antigua, the Caribbean exhales rum culture. These are the islands of the spirit's birth, and history of rum – a story of sugar plantations, slavery, emancipation, and ultimately international appreciation – shadows our own.

Some of us, following centuries of rumbullion exposure, have become rum snobs—aghast should anything but white rum be used to make cocktails! This rum elite, fearsomely knowledgeable when it comes to flavors and aromas, distillation techniques, and secrets of blending, also knows that rum can be a remarkable storyteller. And these experts say no rum story is older than that of Barbados, where the Mt Gay distillery has documentary evidence to back up its claim to be the world's oldest surviving rum-maker – 300 years old, and counting.

Many historians believe this estimate to be a touch conservative; pointing out that Bajan rum was created long before. Nonetheless, the legal deed, dated 20 February 1703, complete with age-darkened, dog-eared edges, is the world's oldest proof of rum production, listing the equipment found on the Mt Gay estate at the time: “two stone windmills.... one boiling house with seven coppers, one curing house and one still house.”

Originally called Mt Gilboa, the estate comprised several separate plantations in the northern parish of St Lucy; the name “Mt Gay” appeared later, to honour Sir John Gay Alleyne, an 18<sup>th</sup> Century aristocrat who managed the 280-acre estate until his death in 1801. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as the plantation grew in size, it passed from the ironically named Sober Family to the Thornhills. But it wasn't until 1918, when an astute businessman by the name of Aubrey Fitzosbert Ward bought the now 372- acre Mt Gay estate, that Mt Gay rum, as we know it today, truly began its ascendance into international drinking love.

When Ward purchased an Aeneas Coffey still in UK – permitting a single or continuous distillation process, as opposed to the double distillation process of the pot still- he revolutionized the quantity and quality of rum being produced. Shortly afterwards, Mt Gay moved its operations to Bridgetown, where the rum produced at the distillery in St Lucy was aged in Kentucky white-oak casks, blended, and finally bottled. Today the Ward family continues to be involved with Mt Gay Rum Distilleries, the majority interest in which was acquired by the Remy Cointreau Group in 1989.

*Adapted from Dylan Kerrigan, “Rum Tales”,  
Caribbean Beat, No. 64, November/December 2003,  
Media and Editorial Projects, 2003, p. 25.*

- a. State the writer's MAIN point in no more than 30 words.
- b. Write an ESSAY of no more than 500 words in which you
  - i. establish the writer's purpose
  - ii. comment on the organisational strategies and language techniques used to help achieve the writer's purpose.

**Total 25 marks**

