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CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

CARIBBEAN ADVANCED PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION®

COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Paper 032

*1 hour 30 minutes*

**READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.**

1. This paper consists of THREE questions. Answer ALL questions.
2. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.
3. Do NOT write in the margins.
4. You are advised to take some time to read through the paper and plan your answers.
5. If you need to rewrite any answer and there is not enough space to do so on the original page, you must use the extra lined page(s) provided at the back of this booklet. **Remember to draw a line through your original answer.**
6. **If you use the extra page(s) you MUST write the question number clearly in the box provided at the top of the extra page(s) and, where relevant, include the question part beside the answer.**

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

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SECTION A

MODULE 1 – GATHERING AND PROCESSING INFORMATION

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

**Biometrics: Uses and Abuses**

Biometrics are seductive. Your voiceprint unlocks the door of your house. Your iris scan lets you into the corporate offices. You are your own key. Unfortunately, the reality isn't that simple.

- 5 Biometrics are the oldest form of identification. Dogs have distinctive barks. Cats spray. Humans recognize faces. On the telephone, your voice identifies you. Your signature identifies you as the person who signed a contract. In order to be useful, biometrics must be stored in a database. You can verify a signature only if you recognize it. To solve this problem, banks keep signature cards.

- 10 There are different types of biometrics. In addition to the three mentioned above, there are hand geometry, fingerprints, iris scans, DNA, typing patterns, signature geometry (not just the look of the signature, but the pen pressure, signature speed, etc.). The technologies are different; some are more reliable, and they'll all improve with time.

- 15 Biometrics are hard to forge: it's hard to put a false fingerprint on your finger, or make your iris look like someone else's. Some people can mimic others' voices, and Hollywood can make people's faces look like someone else, but these are specialized or expensive skills. When you see someone sign his name, you generally know it is he and not someone else.

- 20 The moral is that biometrics work well only if the verifier can verify two things: one, that the biometric came from the person at the time of verification, and two, that the biometric matches the master biometric on file. If the system can't do that, it can't work. Biometrics are unique identifiers, but they are not secrets. You leave your fingerprints on everything you touch, and your iris patterns can be observed anywhere you look.

Biometrics are powerful and useful, but they are not keys. They are not useful when you need the characteristics of a key: secrecy, randomness, the ability to update or destroy. They are useful as a replacement for a PIN, or a replacement for a signature (which is also a biometric).

- 25 Biometrics are useful in situations where the connection from the reader to the verifier is secure. In those cases, all you really need is a unique hard-to-forge identifier. But always keep in mind that biometrics are not secrets.

*Adapted from*  
[https://www.schneier.com/essays/archives/1999/08/biometrics\\_uses\\_and.html](https://www.schneier.com/essays/archives/1999/08/biometrics_uses_and.html)

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE



- (a) summarize the writer's key points in the extract
- (b) identify the intended audience and the features in the passage that suit the identified audience
- (c) discuss what the writer hopes to achieve in this extract
- (d) explain TWO suitable contexts for the piece, other than a general interest publication.

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SECTION B

MODULE 2 – LANGUAGE AND COMMUNITY

2. Read the extract below carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Out of Burbridge's room stepped the lady of that name. A tall girl of about twenty, of golden-brown complexion and long, slightly frizzed hair, Millie was much better-looking than her cousin, better clothed, and had an air which the other completely lacked.

- 5 Millie wore white which was spotless; her straight nose and gleaming eyes were attractive; she carried herself with self-consciousness as a girl who had known admiration and had learned to estimate her charms at a high value.

'Good morning, Squire.'

Robert noticed that she did not say 'massa'.

- 10 'So you are Millie, eh?' he replied. 'But how did you get here so soon? You don't live on this estate?'

'No, Squire; but I come here nearly every day, an' me cousin tell me that you — you want to see me. I was here yesterday too, an' I saw when you ride in. So I know you already. Squire.'

'And you want a job to look after my part of this house?'

'I think I could look after you well, Squire.'

- 15 'I don't need looking after, Millie; but the place does. I am told that I can be supplied with a servant here, but perhaps you would do much better.'

'A servant?' asked Millie. Her face was troubled, disappointment plainly expressed in it.

'A housekeeper,' corrected Psyche.

'A housekeeper?' echoed Millicent. 'You like me, Squire?'

- 20 'Of course I do: you seem quite a nice, tidy girl, but liking has hardly anything to do with our arrangement, has it? You are a free girl, aren't you? How much wages do you expect?'

'We don't need to talk 'bout wages now,' said Millicent hastily. 'I can read and write, an' I saw you yesterday, Squire, an' like you.' She paused, not wishing to say much in the presence of a third party, and without definite encouragement from the squire.

Herbert Delisser, *The White Witch of Rosehall*,  
Humanity Press, pp. 43–44.

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- TWO language registers used
- TWO dialectal varieties evident in the extract
- TWO ways in which a video presentation could enhance the miscommunication or tension in this scene.

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SECTION C

MODULE 3 – SPEAKING AND WRITING

3. Read the extract below carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

According to a 2015 Connected Kids survey undertaken by the specialist research group Childwise, over the last few years children have been spending an average of six and a half hours per day in front of a screen. The group no longer monitors cumulative screen times, as children are more likely to use multiple screens at once, but recent figures found that children spend an average of 2.9 hours on their mobile phones. A report published this year by The Royal Society for Public Health found that spending more than two hours a day on social networking sites increased the possibility of poor mental health and psychological distress among young people.

Conclusive evidence that our increased exposure to social media is a contributing factor to mental health issues is yet to appear. But our youths are becoming more miserable. The number of 16 to 24-year-olds experiencing mental health problems is increasing; a 2016 report by Britain's National Health Service Digital found that self-harm rates doubled among men, and trebled among women, in this age group, between 2007 and 2014. When your worth is measured by 'likes', is it any wonder?

Mental illness is of course caused by many factors, and the beauty and fashion world has a lot to answer for when it comes to the question of self-image. But as millennials drift away from traditional media formats and marketing strategies, it's a strange irony to find that, today, some of the most dynamic voices for teenage empowerment are coming from within the beauty and fashion world itself.

*Adapted from Kathleen Baird-Murray,  
"Can social media help to improve our mental health?",  
Financial Times 2 August, 2017.*

In an essay of no more than 250 words, discuss

- (a) the intended audience
- (b) what the writer hopes to achieve
- (c) TWO contexts, other than the print media, through which this information may be communicated.

