



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

**ALTERNATE**

**COURSE CODE** : COM113  
**COURSE TITLE** : Communication Studies  
**LECTURER(S)** : Ms. Zenith John, Mrs. Alexandra  
Seriux Prosper  
**DATE** :  
**TIME** :  
**DURATION** : 2 Hours  
**STUDENT ID #** : \_\_\_\_\_

**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: 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. This variety is known as Taboo language and consists of cursed words or foul language and impolite expressions \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A common language used in dialogue by individuals with different native languages\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Conversational language which is deliberately intended for informal and spoken situations: common conversation \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The variety that promotes sexual discrimination against women (and men) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Words and expressions that are associated with youth or specific social groups, and are considered fashionable and short-lived \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This is the language used by broadcasters. It is subdivided into newscasts, music programmes, advertisements \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This variety is a set of specialized words and terms associated with a particular discipline or field for example, medicine, police, business \_\_\_\_\_.
8. 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

9. A religious variety which consists of words relating to Africa or African things. Popular words in this variety are like "I" and "Jah" \_\_\_\_\_.

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

10. The variety of speech or dialect that is closest to a standard prestige dialect is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Basilect
  - B. Acrolect
  - C. Erudite
  - D. Mesolect
11. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
12. Although the Spanish dialect spoken in Venezuela is varied according to pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary, the Venezuelan speakers are able to understand and communicate with the speakers of Dominican Republic 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
13. 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.
14. 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
15. 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

16. The term *dialect* in Linguistics simply means:
- A. A distinct form of a particular language with its own sounds, vocabulary and grammar, that distinguishes it from other dialects of that same language.
  - B. A form of a language that is regarded as “incorrect” or “corrupt” or “broken language”.
  - C. A non- standard or substandard form of a language.
  - D. A specific form or variety of a language used by a group of people belonging to a rural community
17. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
18. 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
19. Identify the register found in the Lord's Prayer, National Anthem and traditional Creole songs.
- A. Private
  - B. Casual
  - C. Frozen
  - D. Consultative
20. Lawyer and judge, counselor and client are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Casual register
  - B. Formal register
  - C. Consultative register
  - D. Intimate register
21. A \_\_\_\_\_ has limited vocabulary and functions, reduced grammatical structures, and no native speakers.
- A. Creole
  - B. Pidgin
  - C. Dialect
  - D. Slang
22. 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

23. 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
24. Which of the theories based on the genesis of creoles claim that that all creoles originated from the West African Portuguese-based Pidgin.
- A. European-Input Theory
  - B. Mono-genetic Theory
  - C. Baby-Talk theory
  - D. Afro-genesis Theory
25. Language varies with respect to:
- A. Pronunciation (sounds = Phonology)
  - B. Vocabulary (Lexicon)
  - C. Meaning (Semantics)
  - D. All of the options above.
26. Colloquial English is different from Standard English because Colloquial English
- A. Comprises contractions such as “don’t, couldn’t, I’m” and is used as a medium of instruction throughout education
  - B. Is informal language used in conversations and has greater prestige
  - C. Is informal language used in everyday conversations and comprises contractions such as “don’t, couldn’t, I’m”
  - D. Comprises contradictions such as “don’t, couldn’t, I’m” and has greater prestige
27. Which of the following is an example of the use of language performing a social function?
- A. Praying silently
  - B. Introducing oneself
  - C. Reading a comic strip
  - D. Making a journal entry
28. Which of the following are regarded as official languages of the Netherlandic territories of the Caribbean?
- I. Dutch
  - II. French
  - III. Portuguese
- A. I and II only
  - B. I and III only
  - C. II and III only
  - D. I, II and II
29. 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

30. 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 substitution or Code substitution
31. 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?"
32. Non-European parent languages of Caribbean Creoles come mainly from this geographical area.
- A. Asia
  - B. West Africa
  - C. Australia
  - D. Central America
33. 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
34. 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
35. This Creole language is most widely spoken by people of the ABC islands
- A. Saramaccan
  - B. French Creole
  - C. Papiamentu
  - D. Garifuna
36. In which non Caribbean region is French Creole spoken?
- A. St. Lucia
  - B. Haiti
  - C. Louisiana
  - D. Texas

37. 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
38. Which of the following Caribbean Creole languages has the most speakers?
- A. Jamaican Patois
  - B. French Lexicon Creole
  - C. Papiamentu
  - D. Trinidad English Creole
39. 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

### SECTION C.

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.

#### The Leap Year Superstition

The first time I heard about superstition was when I mentioned to my mother that this year was a leap year.

“Oh plenty people ah go dead this year,” she said.

Her rather pessimistic assumption startled me. Why would anyone think that because it was a leap year, more people were going to die? Thinking my mother had listened to too many tall tales, I casually mentioned the myth to a friend.

“Yes, a so me hear all the time, leap years are bad luck,” she said.

Well, I had never heard such a thing. How many people believed this?

Intrigued I proceeded to conduct an informal survey. I was surprised at how many people of all ages held the same view. One person even said that it was already evident, pointing to the spate of killings in Spanish Town since the beginning of the year.

But was there any other evidence that suggested that thus was a true phenomenon?

My first stop, after the Internet, was a sociologist, hoping he could answer my question- where do people come up with this stuff? Professor Barry Cheavannes is the Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus. He told me that folklore is sometimes based on the fact, so I launched a fact-finding mission.

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica has on its website the death rates in Jamaica for the years 1991 to 2002. That time frame gave me three years to study, 1992 and 1996 and 2000.

And here are the facts according to [www.statinja.com](http://www.statinja.com). In 1991 the death rate was 5.6 per 1000 means population. In 1992 it was 5.5; 1993, 5.7; 1995, 6.7; 1997, 6.0; 1999, 6.8; 2000, 6.3; while in 2001 it was 6.2. So with the exception of 1996, there was no noticeable rise in deaths in Jamaica during a leap year. Actually, the rates seemed to drop during the leap year.

I'm sure many people's hearts are lighter now. So here's some more good news. It's also said that the only time for a woman to propose marriage without bad luck is in a leap year. But didn't plan your wedding in a leap year though, or there's sure to be some bad luck. Or so the legend goes.

- a. In not more than 30 words, state the writer's MAIN point.
- b. Write an ESSAY in no more than 500 words in which you
  - i. identify the writer's purpose
  - ii. comment on his/her organisational strategies and language techniques used to achieve the writer's purpose

**Total 25 marks**

