



CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, KUMASI

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION STUDIES

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN COMMUNICATION

End of First Semester Examination, 2018/2019 Academic Year

Level 100 Physician Assistants

**CSUC 101: WRITING SKILLS 1
MAY, 2019.**

**[100 marks]
Time: 2: 30 mins.**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Provide your answers in the **Answer Booklet**
- Answer one question from **SECTION A** and attempt all questions IN **SECTIONS B,C,D &E**
- Note: Marks will be awarded for clarity of expression (grammar) and logical presentation of facts.
- Write your index number clearly at the top of the question paper

Examiner: Adade -Yeboah

SECTION A [40 MARKS]

ESSAY WRITING

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

1. Write an essay on the on unemployment situation in Ghana focusing on the causes and solutions to this problem.
2. There has been a Malaria outbreak in your area where you live. Write a letter to your District Executive Office discussing the causes and outlining the solutions to this problem which is threatening the lives of people in your area.
3. Narrate a story to begin with: "Early in the morning I saw a heavy crowd on the street..."

SECTION B [13 MARKS]

COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully and answer the question that follows.

A candidate in an examination hall is a close cousin of the boxer in the ring. Both are fighting for a prize or at least, for some commendation. Their goal is to win, and victory brings fame while failure leads to disaster and frustration. Each victory paves the way for promotion up the ladder, and the higher one climbs the more exposed to the public **glare** one gets. A world boxing Champion is like a Nobel Prize winner among academics: each is at the apex of his career, but the **route** to that position can be tortuous and rough.

The examination candidate is not a very normal person for the simple reason that he is under severe pressure. Although he is alert and his pulse is fast, he is liable to commit elementary errors without knowing.

Thus, he may repeat or omit one word, miss the spelling of another, or interchange the positions of two words. If he reads over, which he hardly ever does, he may see what was originally in his brain rather than what is on paper. As a result a lot of errors are not detected by him. More alert

than at ordinary times though his brain maybe, it can play funny tricks in the examination hall. Thus, while struggling with the question, he may suddenly recall an old joke or a long forgotten and obscure incident. Right there in the examination hall, while his pen dancing furiously on the paper. The candidate may remember a beautiful tune as if his mind is saying: forget this task, enjoy some music.”

Happily, these do not usually **disrupt** the exercise at hand: the task goes on while the candidate may smile to himself at the strange recall of the joke or music. The brain can play a different type of trick. A fact long stored up and remembered a short while before the examination can suddenly evaporate. All attempts to recall it may prove unsuccessful. Usually, till the paper ends, the fact remains elusive only to resurface much later when not needed.

The candidate does not fare better in an oral examination. His problems are heightened by the fact that his fate depends entirely on the examiner’s assessment of him rather than what he writes down himself. The facial appearance of the examiner is also a strong factor since a stern, unsmiling examiner can be **intimidating**.

Yet, an examination candidate needs not be frightened. He needs all the calmness he can muster. He should sleep soundly before the exercise trusting that all the preparations he made earlier will not fail him at the hour of need. The fact is that, one forgets more when one is tired, especially when one panic unnecessarily.

Questions

- a. Why does the candidate cherish in their victory over examinations?
- b. Why does the writer advise that the candidate should sleep soundly before examination?
- c. The brain can play a trick on the candidate during examination. Give two examples of such tricks
- d. What is the effect of unsmiling face of the examiner in oral examinations?
- e. ... at the strange **recall** of the joke or music
 - i. What part of speech is ‘recall’?
 - ii. What the function does it play in the sentence?

- f. Replace the following words with a phrase or a word that means the same words as used in the passage

(1) fame (ii) route (iii) route (iv) disrupt (v) intimidating

SECTION C [15 MARKS]

SUMMARY

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

In all school systems of the world, some schools are considered 'better' than others. In fact, based on such a judgment parents often go to great lengths to have their children enrolled in one school rather than another. One yardstick for making this judgment is student achievement, especially general performance in public examinations. Furthermore, among some experts in education, opinions about schools are further narrowed down to subject areas. For example, one often hears that school A is better than B in mathematics and since while the latter is better than the former in English language and the Liberal Arts. Whatever the focus of these comparative statements, there remains the fact that schools do vary in terms of average student achievement.

Why is it then that some schools have high average student achievement while others have low average student achievement? The reasons are not far-fetched. The first reason is that some schools are located in privileged areas in the sense that the students come from homes where parents care about their children's education, ensure that the children are well-fed, show interest in their school work and provide easy access to books in the home. On the other hand there are schools which serve less privileged communities, and whose students come from homes where parents are unable to provide the necessary support service for good academic work. Students in the first type of school would generally have a higher rate of achievement than those in the second type.

Another reason for the difference in academic achievement between schools is how well the schools are equipped. Schools that have good laboratories and libraries, ample space, places to sit and write for every student and optimum-sized classroom usually record a higher standard of

student achievement than those where the basic equipment is lacking or where the students are crammed into inadequate spaces.

The quality of the teacher also has to do with the differences in student achievement between schools. A teacher that does not have a good grasp of his subject matter nor is committed to his job cannot produce an outstanding student.

On the other hand, students will generally attain a high standard where the teacher is an expert in his field, knows how to structure the material to be learned, demands a lot from his students and motivates them. Also, school management has been found to have a relationship with student achievement. Students perform better in schools where the leadership is enthusiastic and creative than in schools where the principals and teachers adopt a casual attitude to their job.

Finally, discipline cannot be divorced from the learning process, and this is often seen from the perspective of general student behavior. Where students show a disregard for the rules and regulations that guide good learning by disobeying their teachers, neglecting their homework or playing truancy, they cannot make any reasonable academic progress. On the other hand, students who comport themselves well have laid a foundation for academic success.

Questions

- a. In two sentence, give the contrast between a good teacher and a bad one.
- b. In three sentences, one for each, what yardstick do parent use for the enrolment of their children.

SECTION D {20 MARKS}

Rewrite the following correctly

1. Kofi can be able to swim.
2. In many tertiary institution there are a lot of air conditions
3. The student book is for me.
4. Last but not the lest, the trouser as a gift is my brother.
5. The table which has breaking legs have been stolen.
6. Each of the ten students are entitled for their opinion.
7. Kofi, accompanied by his friends are on their way walking home.

8. The hunter could have ridding the bycycle if he had the chance. .
9. Either the horse or the oxen is strong for the journey
10. My father, the pensioneer dance well.
11. The matured entry examination will be writing tomorrow next.
12. The room was been sweeping by the police.

State three ways a new word can be formed. Give an example for each.

- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

Give the three patterns of the if- clause

- 16.
- 17.
- 18.

Give three functions of a sentence

- 19.
- 20
- 21.

SECTION E {12 MARKS}

Explain how the following tenses are formed:

- (a) *Past participle*
- (b) *Perfect*