GATHERING AND PROCESSING INFORMATION – LISTENING

EXAMINER’S SCRIPT

ITEMS 1–7
1. Say to candidates

Items 1–7 constitute Section A of this paper. They are based on an extract, which I will read to you. You will be given 2 minutes to look at the items before you listen to the extract. Then I will read the extract to you twice.

You are required to listen carefully to the extract before answering the items. You may make notes while you listen to the reading. You must NOT begin to answer the items until you are told to do so.

You are required to respond to the items on your answer sheet by selecting the correct option from the four options lettered A–D.

2. Say to candidates

Look at the items now for 2 minutes.

3. Two (2) minutes later, say to the candidates

Now listen carefully while I read this extract twice. Remember, you may make notes as I read.

4. Read the following extract twice at normal reading pace. (DO NOT dictate the extract for candidates to copy it.)

**Dawn is a Fisherman**

Dawn is a fisherman, his harpoon of light
Poised for a throw — so swiftly morning comes:
The darkness squats upon the sleeping land
Like a flung cast-net, and the black shapes of boats
Lie hunched like nesting turtles
On the flat calm of the sea.

By Raymond Barrows

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE
5. After you have read the extract the first time, pause for a few seconds and then say to candidates:

*I shall now read the extract a second time.*

6. After you have read the extract a second time, pause for a few seconds and then say to candidates:

*You have 90 minutes to answer all the items on Paper 01. When you are finished answering those items which are based on this extract, go straight Section B and answer the items 8 to 45 there. Do not wait for any further instructions I will tell you when the last fifteen minutes are left.*

7. Seventy-five minutes later, tell the candidates that they have 15 minutes left.

8. Fifteen minutes later, at the end of the allotted 90 minutes, collect all papers and dismiss the candidates.
READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. This test consists of 45 items divided into two sections, A and B.

2. Section A, based on a communication extract, consists of 7 questions. The extract, which is NOT included in the question booklet, will be read to you twice but you will be allowed two minutes to look at the questions before the extract is read to you.

3. Section B consists of 38 questions. Answer each question based on the information given.

4. In addition to the test booklet, you should have an answer sheet.

5. Each item in this test has four suggested answers lettered (A), (B), (C), (D). Read each item you are about to answer and decide which choice is best.

6. On your answer sheet, find the number which corresponds to your item and shade the space having the same letter as the answer you have chosen. Look at the sample item below.

Sample Item

Which of the following is an advantage of the questionnaire as a data collection method?

(A) Ease of administration  
(B) Immediacy of feedback  
(C) Openness of discussion  
(D) Opportunity for clarification

Sample Answer

The best answer to this item is “Ease of administration”, so (A) has been shaded.

7. If you want to change your answer, erase it completely before you fill in your new choice.

8. When you are told to begin, turn the page and work as quickly and as carefully as you can. If you cannot answer an item, go on to the next one. You may return to this item later.

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

Instructions: You will hear an extract. It will be read twice. Listen carefully before answering the questions based on the extract.

1. What is the MAIN idea in the extract?
   (A) A fisherman goes fishing in the dawn.
   (B) A fisherman goes fishing as soon as morning comes.
   (C) Dawn in its different aspects quickly gives way to morning.
   (D) Dawn in its different aspects is as quick as a thrown harpoon.

2. What details support the main idea of the extract?
   I. “Harpoon of light”
   II. “A flung cast-net”
   III. “Black shapes of boats”
   (A) I and II only
   (B) I and III only
   (C) II and III only
   (D) I, II and III

3. Which of the following BEST expresses the purpose of the extract?
   (A) To show how quickly morning comes
   (B) To describe dawn as a fisherman who goes to sea
   (C) To compare the rays of the morning sun to a fisherman’s harpoon
   (D) To capture aspects of dawn through images associated with fishermen

4. What is the literary device used in “The darkness squats upon the sleeping land”?
   (A) Contrast
   (B) Hyperbole
   (C) Personification
   (D) Transferred epithet

5. Which of the following literary devices are used in the extract?
   I. Personification
   II. Simile
   III. Metaphor
   (A) I and II only
   (B) I and III only
   (C) II and III only
   (D) I, II and III

6. Which of the following BEST captures the poet’s method of discourse?
   (A) Narration of an event
   (B) Description of a scene
   (C) Provision of information
   (D) Presentation of an argument

7. Which of the following comments BEST shows that the phrase “the black shapes of boats lie hunched like nesting turtles” is effectively used?
   (A) It evokes a sense of admiration in the listener.
   (B) It visually captures one aspect of the dawn.
   (C) It compares the hunched state of the boats to turtles that are nesting.
   (D) It shows that in the darkness boats can be mistaken for nesting turtles.
SECTION B

Items 8–11

Instructions: Read the following scenario carefully and then answer Items 8–11.

Uncle Jerry’s Tees Fundraising that’s Fun Raising

Why do some school fundraisers and other fundraising projects fail to reach their goals? In many cases, it comes down to the products. We’ve all been there—in a position where we feel obligated to buy a fundraising product because it’s for a good cause even though, in reality, we will never use or enjoy that product. However, when you offer products that have broad-based appeal—that buyers are actually enthusiastic to purchase—your chances of success skyrocket. At Uncle Jerry’s Tees Fundraising, we are proud to carry fundraiser products that people will be happy to buy—not only because they will be contributing to a good cause, but because they actually like what they are getting.


8. Which of the following expresses the meaning of “broad-based appeal” in line 5?
   (A) Popular request
   (B) Intensive demand
   (C) Far-reaching popularity
   (D) Widespread attractiveness

9. The purpose of Uncle Jerry’s Tees Fundraising message is to
   (A) entertain the online reader
   (B) supply information on fundraising
   (C) convince readers to buy his products
   (D) persuade readers to go into fundraising

10. Which of the following factors is NOT true about the extract?
    (A) It uses rhetorical language.
    (B) It is a primary source of data.
    (C) The writer seems to be knowledgeable about fundraisers.
    (D) Uncle Jerry’s Tees Fundraising claims to carry products that people will buy.

11. Which of the following literary devices is used in the title of the extract?
    (A) Pun
    (B) Metaphor
    (C) Assonance
    (D) Oxymoron
Items 12–15

**Instructions:** Read the following scenario carefully and then answer Items 12–15.

In her private practice, Dr Pierre realizes that many of her young patients need treatment for overbite problems. She would like to research the causes of these problems.

12. Which of the following pairs of methods would be MOST suitable for gathering primary data for this research?

   (A) Questionnaire and interview
   (B) Observation and focus groups
   (C) Questionnaire and content analysis
   (D) Document analysis and focus group

13. Which of the following is an advantage that the questionnaire, as a data collection method, would offer Dr Pierre?

   (A) Ease of administration
   (B) Immediacy of feedback
   (C) Openness of discussion
   (D) Opportunity for clarification

14. Which of the following data sources would be suitable for the research?

   I. Young patients
   II. Parents of her young patients
   III. Classmates of her young patients

   (A) I and II only
   (B) I and III only
   (C) II and III only
   (D) I, II and III

15. Which of the following should Dr Pierre do in order to generalize the findings of her research?

   (A) Use a small sample size
   (B) Use a representative sample
   (C) Limit the demographic scope of data
   (D) Use only secondary sources of data
“Heat up, heat up,” Mrs Jackson said. “I don’t have no fridge, so if we don’t heat everything, it gwine spoil.”

“The word is ‘eat’, mama, not ‘heat,’ Natasha corrected her mother sternly. Mrs Jackson looked at her with pride.

“You know, Natasha always come first or second in her class. The only thing her teacher say is that she talk too much.”

The child tightened, her face scornful and angry as she looked at her mother. Mrs Jackson smiled gently and several emotions went across her face. Andrea watched her, knowing she loved her mother but was ashamed of her. She, too, had felt that way, until her mother died when she was sixteen, three years ago. But her reasons had been different. Mrs Jackson didn’t seem the type who could drink white rum like a man and go to bars where she was the only woman. Andrea closed her eyes briefly.

“You’ve decorated your house nicely, Mrs Jackson,” she said. “Have you lived here long?”


16. What is Natasha’s attitude to the language variety used by her mother?

(A) Anger
(B) Admiration
(C) Acceptance
(D) Indifference

17. Which of the following BEST explains why Natasha displays an attitude of disapproval in line 7?

(A) Natasha’s mother is telling Andrea about her.
(B) Natasha’s teacher found her to be too talkative.
(C) Natasha’s mother continues to speak English Creole.
(D) Andrea is embarrassed by the speech of Natasha’s mother.

18. What is the language register used by Mrs Jackson in the excerpt?

(A) Casual
(B) Frozen
(C) Formal
(D) Consultative

19. Which of the following is NOT an instance of the grammar of Caribbean English Creole?

(A) “talk” (line 6)
(B) “come” (line 5)
(C) “don’t have no fridge” (line 1)
(D) “if we don’t heat every-thing” (lines 1 – 2)
Items 20–24

Instructions: Read the following excerpt carefully and then answer Items 20–24.

“Gem!” she called. “Gem?” The second bellow was met with a timid reply. “Yes, Ma’am,” the obviously frightened housekeeper responded. “I am tired of telling you that you ought to make your presence known when I am around.”

“But mi neva know dat yu is ere Ma’am.” “Gem, don’t tell me that the electronic car porch shutter makes far too much noise for you not to know that I am home.”...

“Mi did not ear yu, Ma’am,” Gem retorted tersely as she descended the stairs. “Yu see de print letter, Ma’am?”

“‘Hear’, Gem. Say ‘hear’. There is an ‘h’ on that word.” “Yes Ma’am, but me know yu undastan mi.”


20. Based on how Gem and Ma’am use language, which of the following describes the nature of the relationship between them?

(A) Casual  
(B) Formal  
(C) Intimate  
(D) Consultative

21. What is Ma’am’s attitude towards the use of English Creole?

(A) Pride  
(B) Shame  
(C) Adoration  
(D) Disapproval

22. In the utterance “Yes, Ma’am, but mi know yu understand mi” (line 11), which of the following areas of language is Gem focused on?

I. Pronunciation  
II. Meaning  
III. Grammar

(A) I only  
(B) II only  
(C) I and II only  
(D) I, II and III

23. Which of the following BEST describes “yu is ere” (line 5)?

(A) Bad language  
(B) A case of subject – verb agreement  
(C) A good attempt at producing English Creole  
(D) A failed attempt at producing Standard Caribbean English

24. Which aspect of Gem’s speech is Ma’am correcting when she says, “‘Hear’, Gem. Say ‘hear’”?  

(A) Social  
(B) Semantic  
(C) Phonological  
(D) Grammatical
Items 25–27

Instructions: Examine the following table which displays the linguistic groupings of four Caribbean countries and then answer Items 25–27.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martinique</td>
<td>Nevis</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Bonaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadeloupe</td>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Curaçao</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. The citizens of countries listed in Column 2 are predominantly speakers of
   (A) Dutch
   (B) French
   (C) English
   (D) Spanish

26. On the basis of language spoken, which of the following countries could replace Bonaire in Column 4?
   (A) Saba
   (B) Belize
   (C) Dominica
   (D) St Thomas

27. In which of the following islands would a group of Martiniquans be likely to encounter the LEAST difficulty communicating with the locals?
   (A) St Croix
   (B) Saint Lucia
   (C) St Vincent
   (D) Sint Eustatius
Items 28–30

Instructions: Select the most appropriate answer for Items 28–30.

28. Which of the following would be the BEST justification for the use of Caribbean English Creole as a language?
   (A) Caribbean English Creole can be used for every communicative function.
   (B) Caribbean English Creole is used only for entertainment and casual interaction.
   (C) Caribbean English Creole is proudly used by many people across the English-speaking Caribbean.
   (D) Caribbean English Creole has been used by writers in novels and short stories.

29. Which of the following factors does NOT critically affect the acquisition of the language people speak in Caribbean territories?
   (A) Trade
   (B) Education
   (C) Intelligence
   (D) Immigration

30. Which of the following is NOT a dialect of a language spoken in the Caribbean region?
   (A) Patois
   (B) Kreyòl
   (C) French
   (D) Garifuna
Items 31–33

Instructions: Read the following scenario and then answer Items 31–33.

It is World AIDS Day and the students of CB College are attending a lecture. During the presentation, the students in the audience begin to fidget. The speaker suspects that it is because his presentation is not very clear and decides to make changes before presenting to another group.

31. What are some organizational features that a presenter could employ to ensure that a presentation is coherent?

I. Clear topic sentences
II. Clear thesis statement
III. Transitional words

(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

32. Which of the following sets of communicative behaviours would BEST help the presenter to enhance his presentation?

(A) Use of gestures, facial expression and vocalics
(B) Time management and distance from audience
(C) Use of graphics and time management
(D) Distance from audience, hairstyle and facial expressions

33. Which of the following would NOT be an effective medium if the presenter were to make a similar presentation to a group of first form students?

(A) Lecture
(B) Dramatization
(C) Cartoon animation
(D) Slide presentation
Items 34–35

Instructions: Read the following scenario and then answer Items 34–35.

John is listening attentively to a guest lecture on short story writing. Shortly after the presentation starts, his teacher asks him to give the vote of thanks. John makes careful notes, which he uses as cues during the vote of thanks.

34. Which method of presentation does John use in his speech?
   (A) Prepared speech
   (B) Extempore speech
   (C) Memorized presentation
   (D) PowerPoint presentation

35. Which of the following communicative behaviours could John use to make his presentation effective?
   (A) Standing erect on the spot
   (B) Using different gestures
   (C) Using a high-pitched voice
   (D) Reading verbatim from his notes

Items 36–37

Instructions: Read the following scenario and then answer Items 36–37.

Tommy’s younger brother, who is writing an essay as a Social Studies assignment, asks him to look at the first draft. Tommy notices that the draft is poorly organized.

36. Which of the following sets of strategies could Tommy suggest that his brother use to improve the organization of his essay?
   (A) Statistics and clear descriptions
   (B) Graphs and clear descriptions
   (C) Clearly defined main points and charts
   (D) Clearly defined main points and transitional words

37. Which of the following technological devices could Tommy’s brother use to improve the visual presentation of his assignment?
   (A) Television
   (B) Word processor
   (C) Document camera
   (D) Overhead projector
Items 38–42

Instructions: Select the most appropriate answer for Items 38–42.

38. Which of the following is an example of horizontal communication?

(A) Team members share ideas
(B) Managers set targets for staff
(C) Workers give feedback to managers
(D) Department heads give tasks to workers

39. Which of the following elements of her opponent’s delivery would a debater need to focus on to make an effective rebuttal?

(A) Introduction, thesis and conclusion
(B) Style of delivery, thesis and introduction
(C) Thesis, main points and supporting evidence
(D) Development, main points and supporting evidence

40. An overseas student is asked to inform an assembly of students about her culture. Which of the following reasons BEST explains why visual aids would be an effective tool to use in her presentation?

(A) They can serve as a record of the presentation.
(B) They can act as supplemental material for the audience.
(C) They can allow the audience to participate in the presentation.
(D) They help the audience to better grasp the information being presented.

41. A young advertising executive is invited to address a group of CAPE Communication Studies students on the advantages and limitations of advertising.

What TWO elements of the communication process should he/she consider when planning the presentation?

(A) Decoding and perception
(B) Association and perception
(C) Conceptualization and encoding
(D) Conceptualization and persuasion

42. You are a member of your school’s winning football team and you have been asked to make a presentation to students of another school on the value of sportsmanship.

Which of the following combinations would be MOST appropriate to hold the interest of the students?

(A) Skit and song
(B) Report and song
(C) Speech and poetry
(D) Speech and video clips
Items 43–45

**Instructions:** Read the following scenario and then answer Items 43–45.

It is the hurricane season again and the members of the Emergency Relief Organization are identifying ways in which young people may be mobilized to act as volunteers in the event of a hurricane.

43. Which of the following mediums of verbal communication would be MOST suitable for attracting a youthful audience?

(A) Jingles
(B) Sign language
(C) Spoken commands
(D) Official documents

44. Which of the following mediums could be used by the members of the organization to encourage the young people to volunteer?

I. Case studies showing the work of the organization
II. Local celebrities endorsing volunteerism
III. Appeals made through schools’ Red Cross groups

(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

45. Which of the following would NOT be helpful to the organization in ensuring continued youth participation?

(A) Staging a song competition in the schools
(B) Criticizing the work ethic of youth on public media
(C) Involving the young people in a mentorship programme
(D) Encouraging families to participate in the organization’s activities

END OF TEST