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OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY PRINCIPAL
ACADEMICS, RESEARCH AND STUDENTS' AFFAIRS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR
FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER REGULAR EXAMINATION

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC RELATION)

COURSE CODE: CMM 123

COURSE TITLE: ADVANCED READING SKILLS

DATE: 16TH APRIL, 2019

TIME: 2.00 PM – 5.00 PM

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES

- SEE INSIDE

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PRINTED PAGES

PLEASE TURN OVER

CMM123 ADVANCED READING SKILLS

STREAM: B.Sc. (CPR)

TIME: 3 HOURS

Answer question **ONE** and any other **TWO** questions.

Question One

- a) Read the text below and answer questions that follow.

Should the Driving Age Be Raised to 18? **Editorial by Alex Koroknay-Palicz.**

National Youth Rights Association

If your neighbour robs a bank, should you go to jail? No. If your classmate gets an accident, should your driver's license be taken away? No. Of course not. Neither situation is fair. Raising the driving age will punish young drivers for the mistakes of a few of their peers.

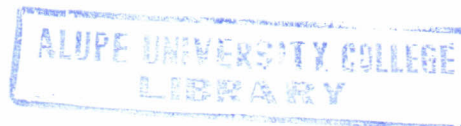
In this country we live by the principle of innocent until proven guilty. Those who want to raise the driving age have labeled teens guilty before they've gotten in an accident or before they've even stepped into a car. They believe that just because of your birth date, you are dangerous and must be punished by having your ability to drive taken away from you.

Those who favor raising the driving age say that statistics show teenagers are more likely to get into accidents than adults. What they don't say is that statistics also show that men of all ages are 77 percent more likely to kill someone than women. If people want to save lives by raising the driving age, then how about saving lives by allowing only women to drive?

Except raising the driving age won't save lives. Studies show that it is inexperience, not age, that causes accidents. Raising the driving age will just create inexperienced, accident-prone drivers at 18 instead of 16.

Teens need the ability to drive just as much as anyone else- to get to school, to get to work, to get to sports or band practice, or just to go out with their friends. Cars are necessary for mobility in this country. Taking that away is a large disruption to the lives of the teenagers- for no good reason.

- i) Specify the type of writing this is and give your reasons. (3 marks)
 - ii) State the author's claim from the first paragraph. (2 marks)
 - iii) Identify and illustrate from the text two strong premises the author uses to defend the adopted standpoint. (4 marks)
 - iv) Show the technic employed by the author in the introductory paragraph and state its impact on the reader. (5 marks)
 - v) Paraphrase the last paragraph. (3 marks)
 - vi) Summarize the writer's arguments above in not more than 60 words. (3 marks)
- b) Discuss the **five** good reading habits. (10 marks)



Question Two

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

The Old Grandfather and His Little Grandson

Leo Tolstoy

The grandfather had become very old. His legs would not carry him, his eyes could not see, his ears could not hear, and he was toothless. When he ate, bits of food sometimes dropped from his mouth. His son and his son's wife no longer allowed him to eat with them at the table. He had to eat his food in the corner near the stove.

One day they gave him his food in a bowl. He tried to move the bowl closer; it fell on the floor and broke. His daughter-in-law scolded him. She told him that he spoiled everything in the house and broke their dishes, and she said that from now on he would get his food on a wooden dish. The old man sighed and said nothing.

A few days later, the old man's son and his wife were sitting in their hut, resting and watching their little boy playing on the floor. They saw him putting together something out of small pieces of wood. His father asked him, "What are you making Misha?"

The little grandson said, "I'm making a wooden bucket. When you and Mamma get old, I'll feed you out of this wooden dish."

The young peasant and his wife looked at each other and tears filled their eyes. They were ashamed because they had treated the old grandfather so meanly, and from that day they again let the old man eat with them at the table and took better care of him.

- a) From the text, identify any **two** themes and give your evidence. (6 Marks)
- b) Compare and contrast any **two** character traits of the little grandson and those of his parents. (4 Marks)
- c) In your opinion, state any **two** reasons why the peasant and his wife shed tears. (4 Marks)
- d) Write the sequence of events in the story in note form. (6 Marks)

Question Three

- a) Discuss the term *critical reading*. (8 marks)
- b) i) Identify the **three** types of paragraphs and state their uses. (6 marks)
- ii) Describe any **two** ways in which ideas in a paragraph may be organized. (6 Marks)

Question Four

- a) Discuss any **five** benefits of reading. (10 Marks)
- b) Assess the value of establishing reading goals. (6 Marks)
- c) Differentiate between skimming and scanning as approaches to the reading process. (4 Marks)

Question Five

Read the text below and answer questions that follow.

The Simple Commandments of Journalistic Ethics

Jacon Mc'Candlish Phillips

...Long after my years in the news reporting, I have had repeated occasions to speak to aspiring journalists. With rare exceptions, the matter they have wanted most to hear about is reportorial ethics...

Here is the core of what I tell aspiring journalists about the questions they pose: In journalistic usage, you shall be as accurate and balanced and fair, and as faithful to pinned down facts, as you possibly can be. The right does not exist to put anything whatever between quotation marks that are not words as they were spoken, to 97% word accuracy. Misquotation or fabricated quotation is lying in print- a terrible disservice to those abused by the license taken. It does not help when the act is careless rather than deceitful.

You will not lie. You will not distort. You will not make things up.

You will not embroider your story for effect. If you get into investigative reporting, never let your suspicions run one eighth of an inch ahead of your facts- solid, fully ascertained evidence that conclusively verifies the suspicions that promoted the investigation.

Newspapers and broadcast news must- and they do- report accusations made by public figures against other such figures. When the newspaper itself levels the accusation, and presents its supporting case, it is much more deeply hurtful to the accused than the former is.

Always remember that, in public accusation, the irreducible, primary, essential requirement is that it be factually accurate. If it truly is, you have every right to take it to print or on air, and things will likely be better for it.

- a) Infer the meaning of the following words as used in the passage:
 - i) Reportorial ethics
 - ii) Accurate
 - iii) Misquotation
 - iv) Fabricated
 - v) Embroider
 - vi) Ascertained
 - vii) Irreducible

(7 Marks)
- b) Highlight the writer's arguments in the second paragraph in two sentences.

(6 Marks)
- c) Identify '...the former...' as used in the second last paragraph.

(2 Marks)
- d) According to the writer, what is '...much more deeply hurting?'

(5 Marks)
