

BONDO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES
EEL 2115: COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Section A (30 marks) answer all questions from this section.

1. Give three differences between a book and an academic journal (3 mks.)
2. Name the three types of catalogue you would find in a library (3 mks.)
3. What steps would you take to find a book that you cannot find in the shelves (3 mks.)
4. Give three reasons why it necessary to plan one's writing (3 mks.)
5. Give the difference between a thesis statement and a topic sentence (3mks)
6. Name three organisational patterns in writing (3 mks.)
7. Give three effective listening tips (3 mks.)
8. Name at three ways which y can help you determine the content of a book before you decide to read it (3mks)
9. Show what SQ3R stands for (3mks)
10. State three things you must do as soon as you receive the question paper and are allowed to start your exams. (3 marks)

Section B (30 marks) Answer only two questions from this section

1. Question 1

Read the text below and answer all the questions after it.

The warning light is on. A generation of young people between the ages of 15 and 29 is in the grip of alcoholism. Across all provinces, with the exception of North Eastern Province, the prevalence of the epidemic paints a picture of a generation that is in serious trouble.

Wherever one goes across the country, one is bound to come across idle youth loitering in shopping centres and on village streets inebriated to the extent that all they are capable of doing is begging for small change to buy more alcohol.

This wasteful idleness of the youth is leaving agricultural production-the mainstay of the rural economy-to the elderly. The problem is so serious that data collected by experts indicates that the average age of a farmer in Kenya is 59 years.

The prevailing circumstances should be a matter of grave concern not just for the government but also for parents and the entire society. We say this because young people constitute the greatest guarantee for the continuity, prosperity and the very future of any given society.

They are resourceful, innovative, and they have the creative energy to adapt to new thinking and technologies necessary for survival in a rapidly changing world.

But for the youth to thrive and unleash their potential as productive members of the society, the socio-economic environment has to be right.

Sadly this is hardly the case in Kenya. For decades now, the economy has not grown in tandem with demand for jobs for young people coming out of schools and colleges. The end result is that the number of young and unemployed people continues to increase with each passing year.

Alcohol has always existed in African traditional societies, but its use was severely regimented. It was never allowed to interfere with productive work, and neither was it available to the young and energetic- they were recognised as the very foundation of the society and their wellbeing was jealously guarded. And with the exception of special occasions such as weddings, alcohol was only consumed in the evenings when everybody had been constructively engaged during the day.

Two decades ago this attitude towards work was evident. Farmers spent the day working in their shambas, going for a drink in the evening, and they would be up and about at cock's crow the following morning. The law that required bars to be open only in the evenings was strictly enforced. Today things have changed. The provincial administration has proven itself ineffective in enforcing this requirement. It has failed to fight the proliferation of cheap, illicit and often lethal brews primarily because many of the officers are compromised by the merchants of death and destruction.

Even as the government talks about creating jobs for the youth through such programmes as *Kazi kwa Vijana*, a process to rehabilitate the youth must be in place. Such a process will have to involve government, parents, churches, civil society and the youth themselves.

It will be a lost cause to provide jobs for the youth if all they do is to use the proceeds to fuel their appetite for alcohol

Finally, as a society, we have to pause and rethink our collective and liberal attitude towards alcohol. Life can't be one endless party.

- (i) Provide a title for the passage, and give a reason for your title.
- (ii) Why does the writer of the passage think that consumption of alcohol by the youth is a 'matter of grave concern'?
- (iii) Give at least two ways which, according to the passage, alcohol consumption in African traditional was different from alcohol consumption now.
- (iv) Explain the meaning of the following words as used in the passage

- (a) Inebriated
- (b) Regimented

- (c) Ineffective
- (v) Show how the following have been used in the passage:
- (a) TWO cohesive devices.
 - (b) ONE signalling device has been used in the passage
- (20 marks)

Question 2

Write three paragraphs including the introductory paragraph and the next two after it on the topic *Health Care for the Youth* (20 marks)

Question 3

- (a) You are required to sit three examination papers at the end of your first semester. Show how you will handle the examination from the time you are provided with the question paper to the end of the examination.
- (b) In each of the examination questions below identify the instruction word and explain the action required.
- (i) *Compare and contrast traditional and innovative teaching/learning methods in medical education*
 - (ii) *Explain the basic principles of physical and organic chemistry*
 - (iii) *Describe and explain the basic concepts of host-defence mechanism*
 - (iv) *Identify and classify the psychological, sociological and anthropological factors that affect health in a community.*
- (20 marks)