



**KIBABII UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**

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**UNIVERSITY REGULAR EXAMINATIONS**

**2013 /2014 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR 2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**(MAIN EXAMINATION) - REGULAR**

**FOR THE DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

**COURSE CODE:** DCR 054

**COURSE TITLE:** COMMUNICATION SKILLS

**DATE:** 14<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2014

**TIME:** 9:00A.M. – 11:00A.M.

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Answer question ONE(COMPULSORY) and any Other TWO questions

## QUESTION ONE

The communication process is cyclic. Demonstrate that you understand the communication cycle by (7mks)

- (a) Identifying the components of the communication channel
- (b) Explain how each of the components operate
- (c) Silence is considered a form of feedback
  - i) Do you agree? (1mk)
  - ii) Illustrate your answer (4mks)
  - iii) What other forms of feedback source you expect in communication? (5mks)
- (d) Explain by giving examples factors that would influence your choice of communication channel. (6mks)

## QUESTION TWO

A library is an organized collection of source of information and similar resources.

- a) Briefly explain the functions of a library (4mks)
- b) What resource materials are you likely to find in the library (6mks)
- c) Identify any two classification systems used in the library and explain how they operate. (6mks)
- d) Write the following in a conventional bibliographical form
  - i) A report entitled Education in Kenya produced by KIE and Published in Nairobi by University Press 1988
  - ii) The 6<sup>th</sup> Edition of a book entitled Schools and Societies written by Sadker and Published by Mcgraw Hill Ltd in New York (4mks)

## QUESTION THREE

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it

Soil erosion is a disease of the land that eats away the top soil and its fertility and leaves the fields unproductive and puts vast areas beyond cultivation or use. This means, of course, the civilization has not yet succeeded in mastering the art of growing food crops over and over again on the same land from generation to generation. In the past, as old lands have been farmed out, exhausted, and damaged, chiefly by soiled erosion and careless use, people have simply moved westwards to newer lands. They saying that civilization continually expands towards the west only hides the tragic facts that man has worked out his old lands to the point of complete exhaustion, before he left them and moved westwards to new lands of abundance. But today this movement west has stopped: there are no more continents to discover, to explore, or to exploit.

Mankind must therefore find new ways to produce food for increasing populations, by the use of the lands already occupied.

The United Nations' study of food throughout the world for 1939 yielded startling results. In that year more than half the population of the world was undernourished; only a third of the population had enough food to keep alive and in good health, and less than ten per cent had a really adequate supply for a hard-working man. And the situation today is not much better; hunger is a much worse problem than it was forty years ago. Civilization is running a race with famine and the issue is still in doubt. And it is a dangerous race, for hungry people will keep neither their treaties nor the peace. A hungry man will sell his liberty for food if he is driven to extremes by sheer pressure of starvation. When food fails, all else fails – civilization itself falls apart. Our civilizations bought with food, and so are our cultural advantages, our advances in science, and our industrial achievements. Enough food for everyone is the first and essential safeguard of peace, law and order.

The partnership of land and farmer in growing food, fats, and fibres is the rock foundation of our complex modern social structure, and this is why it is now a matter of real urgency to solve the problem of land husbandry. There is no new, fertile land available, and there never will be again. We have no alternative; we must simply learn how to use the land we already have, and keep on using it again and again, or we will perish.

- (a) Give this passage an appropriate title (2mks)
- (b) Make notes on the passage and include what you consider the main points (6mks)
- (c) What do you understand by the following items as used in the passage
  - (i) Exhausted (2mks)
  - (ii) Sheer pressure (2mks)
  - (iii) Liberty (2mks)
  - (iv) Again and again (2mks)
- (d) Why is it important to make notes? (4mks)

#### **QUESTION FOUR**

##### **EXAMINATION SKILLS**

A given examination has the following sections

- A 30mks
- B 25mks
- C 20mks

D 15mks

E 10mks

(a) Explain the factors that will determine the time allocation for each section. (3mks)

(b) The examination should last for two hours, how much time should you allocate for each section? (5mks)

(c) Briefly explain all the stages you would go through in successfully preparing and sitting for the end of semester examinations. (12mks)

## **QUESTION FIVE**

### **STUDY SKILLS**

In your communication skills course, the lecturer has advised you to make a personal timetable

(a) Explain why it is necessary to have a timetable (3mks)

(b) State three factors that you would consider as you prepare the study timetable (3mks)

(c) Discuss the following terms

i) Short term memory (2mks)

ii) Long term memory (2mks)

iii) Association (2mks)

(d) Why would you consider the examination that you were undertaking as being in the short memory? (2mks)

(e) Briefly explain how the SQ3R study method functions (6mks)