

**GENERAL STUDIES AND
COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

022

19/11/ 2019

8:30 AM – 11:30 AM



Rwanda Education Board

ADVANCED LEVEL NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 2019

SUBJECT : GENERAL STUDIES AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

COMBINATIONS:

- ALL SCIENCE COMBINATIONS
- ALL HUMANITIES COMBINATIONS
- ALL LANGUAGES COMBINATIONS

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1) Write your names and index number on the answer booklet as they appear on your registration form and **DO NOT** write your names and index number on additional sheets of paper if provided.
- 2) Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 3) This paper consists of **TWO** sections: **A** and **B**.
SECTION A: Attempt only **ONE** question. **(25 marks)**
SECTION B: Attempt only **ONE** question. **(25 marks)**
- 4) You must answer in a clear continuous prose.
- 5) Use only a **blue** or **black** pen.

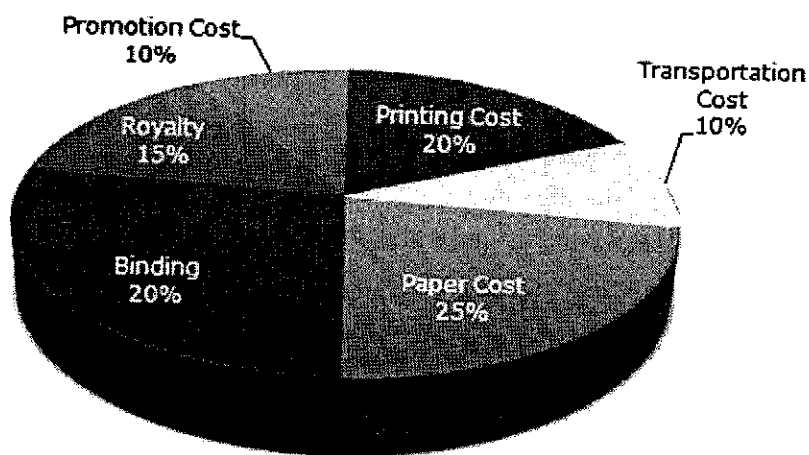
SECTION A: ATTEMPT ONE QUESTION (25 marks)

- 1) Discuss the contributions of the transport sector to economic development of your country. (25marks)
- 2) Examine the role of democracy in enhancing good governance in Rwanda. (25marks)
- 3 Assess the measures being put in place in Rwanda to achieve self-reliance. (25marks)
- 4) To what extent is it true to say that the Internet is a musician's best friend and worst enemy? (25marks)
- 5) To what extent are people judged more by their physical appearances than by their abilities? (25marks)
- 6) Rehabilitation, not punishment, should be the objective of the justice system. Discuss. (25marks)

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ONE QUESTION (25 marks)

- 7) The following pie-chart shows the percentage distribution of the expenditure incurred in publishing a book. Study the pie-chart and then answer the questions based on it.

Various Expenditures (in percentage) Incurred in Publishing a Book



- a) If for a certain quantity of books, the publisher has to pay 30,600 frws as the printing cost, then: calculate the amount of royalty to be paid for these books. (5 marks)

- b) What is the central angle of the sector corresponding to the expenditure incurred on Royalty? (5 marks)
- c) The price of the book is marked 20% above the C.P. If the marked price of the book is 180 frws, then calculate the cost of the paper used in a single copy of the book. (5 marks)
- d) If 5500 copies are published and the transportation cost on them amounts to 82500 frws, then what should be the selling price of the book so that the publisher can earn a profit of 25%? (5 marks)
- e) By what percentage is the royalty on the book less than the printing cost? (5 marks)

8) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When the early white settlers noticed the Native Americans puffing away on pipes filled with tobacco, they saw a great **novelty** indeed. But then the Native Americans did not smoke as crazily as we do today. To them smoking was part of a ritual. The early white settlers must have tried it and liked it. So together with potato and rubber - two really useful items - the use of tobacco spread to other parts of the world. Some chewed it while others smoked it. When they saw a demand, the **economists** jumped at the chance. A whole new **industry** sprang up. Huge plantations were planted with tobacco and all sorts of tobacco products spread all over the world.

Even at the outset, a few great minds - including some rulers - began to see that the new habit that was spreading like wildfire could not be good for the people. There are records of there being anti-smoking and anti-tobacco campaigns centuries ago. Obviously they were not effective.

Today, smoking has been linked to several illnesses and to the most dreadful of them all, cancer. Many governments the world over are spending millions of money on educating people on the dangers of smoking. Yet the grip that the leaf has on people is so strong that cigarette companies are still **thriving**. In more enlightened countries, cigarette advertisements are banned. Moreover laws have been passed to stop the sales of cigarettes to minors. However the measures taken are not enough. Young people are beginning on the **dreaded** habit every day.

Can cigarette companies be blamed? They claim that they are making a living and point to the millions of workers in the industry who will lose their means of livelihood if the industry were stopped. The companies have turned their attentions to developing countries. Here they find that the people, **frustrated** with hard lives, seek some simple relief. With heavy advertisements, the idea is touted that smoking is a cure all to a lot of life's problems. Probably because of the large **revenue** that the sales of cigarettes bring in, the governments allow the sales of cigarettes - even though they know that they are harming their people.

Not surprisingly, the dangers of smoking are being ignored by smokers. They point at many smokers who do not get cancer even though statistics show

many who do. Anyway, it is known that it is very difficult to give up smoking. The reason being that it is both a physical and a psychological addiction. Therefore, the fight against smoking is led by non-smokers. Latest discoveries show that non-smokers are even more affected by passive smoking than are smokers through direct smoking. Armed with this knowledge, non-smokers are fighting for their rights to have clean air. More 'No Smoking' areas are being set up, to meet the demands of non-smokers. In many countries smoking is prohibited in cinema halls, public buses and trains, government buildings and offices. This has effectively cut down on smoking, as far as the numbers of cigarettes go, but not on the number of smokers.

Many of them still puff away. Their attitude is **fatalistic** and they feel that if they were fated to die then they would. All the heroism, however, seems to disappear like smoke when the doctor reveals that the smoker has contacted the dreaded cancer. Then in retrospect they realize that they could have stopped any time they wanted, but didn't.

Questions :

- i) (a) From the passage, how did the Native Americans 'smoking' differ from that of the early settlers? (1 mark)
- (b) In earlier times were there anti-smoking campaigns? How effective do you think they were? Justify reasons for your answer. (1 mark)
- (c) Why are cigarette companies still thriving? (1 mark)
- ii) (a) What excuses do cigarette companies have to offer? (1 mark)
- (b) Why are developing countries such easy prey for cigarette companies? (1 mark)
- (c) What reason do the countries have for not curbing smoking? (1 mark)
- iii) (a) Who mostly ignore the dangers of smoking? (1 mark)
- (b) Why are non-smokers today so much against smoking? (1 mark)
- iv) For each of the following words give one word or short phrase which has the same meaning as it has in the passage. (8 marks)

i. novelty	v. dreaded
ii. economists	vi. frustrated
iii. industry	vii. revenue
iv. thriving	viii. fatalistic
- v) Write a summary, of about 160 words, on the dangers of smoking and what is being done to curb it. How are cigarette companies fighting back? (9 marks)