COMMUNICATION SKILLS

CMJ 1100

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

SECTION A: STUDY SKILLS

a) Define the term “studying” (3mks)

b) Explain the five key features of studying. (6mks)

c) Discuss the SIX key activities that you need to engage in as a university student in order to effectively study. (6mks)

SE CTION B: LIBRARY SKILLS

a) Define the term “library” (1mks)

 b) Explain the five key types of libraries found in Kenya. (5mks)

c) A catalogue is an important part of the library. Define what catalogue is and state its uses. (4mks)

d) Suppose in your assignment you used the following references.

 Research Methods: Quantitative and qualitative research, Acts Press, Nairobi, Muganda.M.O and Mugenda A.G 1999 and

 Classroom with wifi by M.P Bhave 2002. T.H.E. Juornal pages17-20,30(14)

i) Rewrite the bibliographic details of the references using the American Psychology Association (APA) (5mks)

SECTION C: EXAMINATION SKILLS (20MKS)

Using relevant examples, explain any TEN common direction words and their meanings in examination context.

SECTION D: READING SKILLS (20MKS)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

There are today all over the world thousands of the factories where all the various things we use, and which form part of our modern civilization are made. In almost every one or more of the great army of industrial chemists to be found at work in these laboratories. His work may be merely to test the purity of the materials which are being used and made in the factory, but more often it is to experiament and try to find out new and better ways of making them.

Everyone of this chemist has been thoroughly trained for his work. He may be trying to find something new but he knows how to set about it and is able to understand and interpret the new results he get from his experiament.He is rather like a man with a very good map and a very good compass, setting out to explore a new country. Now, rather under three hundred years ago, there was no map of this country at all. The old chemists of the middle ages had plenty to say about what they thought it was like but, their experiment had explored to outer fringe of it. Later, the followers of the Paracelsus penetrated a little further, but no one knew what the country was really like.

Then in the 17th century there came a man who at least put forward a plan for exploring unknown land of chemistry. This man was the Hon. Robert Boyle, an Irish man, born 1627. His father was the great Earl of cork and Robert was his seventh son. As a boy while he was at school, he was made very ill by a wrong dose given by an apothecary ( pharmaceutical chemist). This made him fear physicians more than the disease and he determined to gain for himself some knowledge to medical drug. When his father died he returned from Europe, and having money and leisure, he devoted himself for the rest of his life to scientific pursuit.

Boyle was a very powerful experimenter, and he very soon came to know that chemical knowledge at that time was very muddled state and that most of the views had no foundation in fact. In 1961 he published his famous book called the “ Skeptical Chemist”, and it is largely because of this book that he has been called by later generations the father of modern chemistry. What is a skeptical chemistry? A skeptical chemistry is one who questions everything and takes nothing for granted. This book of Boyle was written as a conversation between this skeptical chemist and two others one of this was a follower of the Aristotle who believed there were four elements air, fire, earth and water. And the other was follower of Paracelsus who believed that there were three elements; sulphur, mercury and lef behind salt.

QUESTIONs

a) How does industrial chemist contribute to modern civilization. (2mks)

b) What relationship is there between an industrial chemist to a man with a map and compass?(2mks)

c) What does the author mean by saying that “ tere was no map of this country”. (2mks)

d) Then the skeptical chemist proceeds to pull their arguments to pieces ( rewrite in the passed tense) (1mk)

e) Explain what the author means by “Fear physicians more than disease”? (2mks)

f) Rewrite the following sentences in plural “ Everyone of these chemist has been thoroughly trained for his work”. (1mk)

g) In note form give Boyle’s contribution to the advancement of chemistry. (5mks)

h) How was Boyle different from the other scientists of this time? (2mks)