



PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN COMMUNICATION
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS LEADERSHIP
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
BACHELOR OF COMMERCE
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN BIBLE & THEOLOGY
BACHELOR OF ARTS IN COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY
DIPLOMA IN COMMUNICATION
MAY-AUGUST 2019 SEMESTER

CAMPUS: ROYSAMBU

DEPARTMENT: COMMUNICATION, LANGUAGES & LINGUISTICS

COURSE CODE: UCC103

COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH AND WRITING

EXAM DATE: MONDAY 5TH AUGUST 2019

DURATION: 2 HOURS

TIME: 9:00AM-11:00AM

INSTRUCTIONS

- Read the instructions and questions carefully before you write the answers.
- Write your **STUDENT NUMBER** in the Answer Booklet given
- *Write clearly and legibly.*
- **This Exam Script has TWO (2) Sections.**
- **Section “A” is COMPULSORY.**
- **Answer any TWO questions in section “B”**
- *ALL PAC University’s examination rules and regulations apply*

SECTION A: COMPULSORY

1. A) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (20 Marks)

Title: GUN VIOLENCE DEBATE

AUTHOR: Adam Winkler. Published in Los Angeles in 2011 by Open University Press

By Monday, Gov. Jan Brewer of Arizona must decide whether to sign a bill partly lifting her state's ban on guns on college and university campuses. Gun advocates insist, that will make campuses safer by discouraging mass killers and giving students the ability to fight back. Gun control proponents warn that the law will lead to more lethal violence.

Both sides are probably wrong. Gun violence at colleges and universities- there are fewer than 20 homicides on campus per year – will probably not be affected much, one way or another. What is really at stake is America's gun culture.

Colleges and universities have long been gun-free zones. In 1745, Yale adopted a policy punishing any student who "shall keep a gun or pistol, or fire one in the college-yard or college." Today, most universities, public and private, prohibit anyone but authorized security and law enforcement officers from would join Utah bringing guns onto campuses. Arizona would join Utah as the only states to require colleges to permit guns on campus, but Texas and eight other states are considering similar laws.

Many find the idea of students with guns shocking. They fear that undergraduates are too young to handle firearms responsibly and that the presence of guns will lead to deadly escalation of minor disagreements. Others worry about the volatile mix of guns and alcohol. Glocks don't belong at a frat party.

Even if the bans are lifted, however, few students will tote guns around the quad. Under federal law, those under 21 cannot buy guns from a dealer. And most states require a permit to carry a concealed weapon. (Arizona only requires such a permit for persons under 21).

As a professor, I'd feel safer if guns were not permitted on campus. I worry more about being the target of a student upset about failing grades than about a mass killer roaming the hallways. But there is little evidence for my gut feeling. Utah for example has not seen an increase in campus since it changed its law in 2006. And a disturbed, student can simply sneak a gun on campus in his backpack, as the Virginia Tech killer did in 2007. Indeed, lost in the debate is the fact that guns, being easy to conceal, are almost certainly on campus already.

On the other hand, gun rights advocates are too quick to assume that laws allowing guns on campus will discourage mass murderers. Arizona has among the most liberal gun-carrying laws in the nation, but that didn't prevent Jared L. Loughner from shooting Representative Gabrielle Giffords and killing six other people in Tucson in January. Nor did permissive carry laws lead to people defending themselves by shooting back. (Mr. Loughner was tackled and brought to the ground by a n unarmed bystander). Even if a student with a gun can use it to defend against a mass murderer, it's hardly clear that anyone, including the armed student, is made safer. Policemen or other students with guns might not be able to differentiate among gunmen, putting the person defending himself/herself at risk of being shot by mistake. Even well

trained gun-owners suffer enormous mental stress in a shootout making hitting a target extremely difficult.

Gun control groups are fighting to retain the bans. This is one of the few areas in which they've had success in recent years. There have been more than 40 attempts to lift the bans in 24 states and nearly all have failed. Even the proposed Arizona law was a victory of sorts, as the final bill omitted provisions allowing guns in classrooms; it would permit guns only on campus streets and sidewalks.

Yet gun rights proponents are redoubling their repeal efforts. They aren't reacting to a wave of violence on campus. The true motivation is to remove the stigma attached to guns. Many in the guns rights movement believe there should be no gun-free zones and seek to make the public possession of firearms a matter of course. The protesters who last year carried guns into Starbucks shops and Tea Party rallies had the same goal. They weren't expecting to defend themselves; they were aiming to build broader public acceptance of guns.

Exposure can breed tolerance. Arguably, that is exactly what's behind the growing acceptance of gays and lesbians. The visibility of gay couples in society and popular culture has led many Americans to realize that homosexuality is not wrong. Gun advocates are betting the same can happen with firearms. The strategy however is risky. Teenagers might begin to see carrying a gun as a mark of adulthood, like smoking and drinking. Without the maturity of age, they might turn to violence too quickly.

Gun rights advocates are willing to take these risks because colleges are where the next generation of America's leaders will be produced. What better place to affect people's attitudes about guns than the very institutions responsible for teaching our most cherished values and ideals?

- i. With reason, mention ONE argumentative technique used in this passage (2 marks)
- ii. What position does the author make on the issue in question? What evidence does he offer to support this claim? (4 mark)
- iii. Assess the writer's use of the following types of appeals:
 - a) Logical appeal (logos) (2 marks)
 - b) Emotional appeal (pathos) (2 marks)
 - c) Ethical appeal (ethos) (2 marks)
- iv. Identify an instance where the writer has conceded to a counterargument (2 marks)
- v. Show how you would use the underlined section in the passage above as an APA paraphrased in-text citation within a 120 word paragraph. The paragraph should consider content, structure and style (4 marks)
- vi. Arrange the details of the text as they would appear as part of a reference list. (2 marks)

B) Mention **four** reasons why academic writers must avoid plagiarism (4 marks)

C) Explain briefly each of the following terms that are used in academic writing (6 marks)

- i.) In-text citation
- ii) Objectivity

iii) Argumentation

SECTION B: Answer any TWO questions

2. ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING (20 MARKS)

Write an argumentative essay of about 300 words on **one** of the topics given below. Your essay should have all the qualities of an academic argument.

A) Terrorism

B) National examinations

3. a) Differentiate between the following pairs of concepts that are used in academic writing (10 marks)

i. Primary and Secondary sources

ii. Deductive and inductive reasoning

iii. References and citations

iv. Revising and proofreading

v. Rebuttal and concession

b). Describe the **five** stages that define the process of writing an academic paper (10 marks)

4. a). Explain any **five** qualities of an effective term paper (10 marks)

b). Explain **five** ways that demonstrate how the Research and Writing course contributes to a student's academic growth (10 marks)

5. a). Using appropriate illustrations, describe any **five** different types of sources that a term paper writer needs to use during the writing process. (10 marks)

b). Discuss any **five** advantages of information literacy (10 marks)