

**General Studies and
Communication Skills**
Date: Tuesday, 18th June 2024
Period: 14H00'- 17H00'



END OF TERM III EXAMINATIONS
QUESTION PAPER

GRADE: SENIOR FOUR (S4)
LEVEL: ADVANCED
COMBINATION : ALL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND LANGUAGES
COMBINATIONS

DURATION: 3HOURS

MARKS: **CAMIS:**

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.
- 2) This paper consists of **THREE** sections: **A, B** and **C**

SECTION A: Attempt **ALL** questions **(25marks)**

SECTION B: Attempt only **TWO** questions **(50marks)**

SECTION C: Attempt only **one** question **(25marks)**

- 3) Avoid any rubbing
- 4) You must answer in clear continuous prose.
- 5) Use only a **blue** or **black** pen

SECTION A: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (25 marks)

- 1) a. What do you understand by manipulation? **(1mark)**
b. State any 3 duties/responsibilities of a good citizen **(3marks)**
- 2) Choose the correct answer **(4marks)**
- I. Which of the following is NOT a factor that contributes to social cohesion?
A) Economic equality
B) Cultural diversity
C) Political stability
D) Religious intolerance
- II. What role do shared values and norms play in social cohesion?
A) They exacerbate social divisions.
B) They promote mutual understanding and solidarity.
C) They lead to cultural assimilation.
D) They increase economic disparities.
- III. What role do human rights play in promoting diversity within societies?
A) They discourage diversity and promote cultural assimilation.
B) They protect the rights of individuals regardless of their background.
C) They enforce strict conformity to cultural norms.
D) They prioritize the interests of certain social groups over others.
- IV. How do human rights contribute to fostering social cohesion?
A) By perpetuating discrimination and inequality
B) By emphasizing individual freedoms and equality
C) By enforcing strict cultural norms and traditions
D) By prioritizing the interests of certain social groups
- 3) Identify 4 mechanisms that you can use in order to respond to gender-based violence in your society. **(4marks)**
- 4) With examples, give the difference between fine and applied arts **(4marks)**
- 5) Use the following words to fill in the blank spaces: **(4marks)**
Reproductive rights education, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), healthy relationships and communication, substance abuse.
- a. A major focus of reproductive health education is raising awareness about _____ and ways to prevent them.
b. Reproductive health education also addresses _____, including the emotional and psychological aspects of sexual relationships.
c. _____ is a crucial component of reproductive health education, enabling individuals to understand their reproductive rights and access to healthcare services.
d. Adolescents are educated about the risks of _____, including smoking, alcohol, and drug use, to make informed choices.
- 6) **Answer by True or False** **(5marks)**
- a. Corruption always involves the exchange of money or material goods.
b. Corruption is only punishable by law in extreme cases.
c. Corruption is a cultural phenomenon and cannot be eradicated entirely.

- d. Corruption is primarily an issue in developing countries and has little impact on developed nations.
- e. Corruption affects income inequality within societies.

SECTION B: ATTEMPT ONLY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (50 marks)

- 7) As a Rwandan, explain some of the activities you can do in order to be identified as a nature conservationist. **(25marks)**
- 8) A) With examples, distinguish between sports and leisure
B) Discuss the contribution of Rwandan cycling to the country **(25marks)**
- 9) There are different welfare systems in Rwanda. Citing examples, explain how these welfare systems contribute to Rwanda's economic development. **(25marks)**
- 10) Criticize the legalization of prostitution as source of income to any country. **(25marks)**

SECTION C: Attempt only ONE question. (25 marks)

- 11) A company analyzed the effectiveness of different communication channels based on employee feedback. The effectiveness scores (out of 10) for each channel are as follows:

- Email: 7.5
- Phone calls: 6.8
- In-person meetings: 8.2
- Instant messaging: 7.0

Questions:

- a. What is the average effectiveness score for the communication channels? **(2marks)**
- b. Which communication channel is considered the most effective? **(1mark)**
- c. By how much does the most effective channel's score exceed the least effective channel's score? **(2marks)**
- d. Represent the effectiveness scores of different communication channels using bar charts. **(10marks)**
- e. Effective communication is the backbone of a successful organization. Explain. **(10marks)**

12) **Read the text below and answer the questions that follow**

In contemporary society, gender roles and expectations continue to shape individuals' experiences, opportunities, and interactions. While progress has been made in challenging traditional gender norms, disparities persist in various aspects of life, including education, employment, and social interactions. Understanding the complexities of gender dynamics is crucial for promoting equality and fostering a more inclusive society.

Gender roles are socially constructed expectations regarding behaviors, attitudes, and responsibilities deemed appropriate for individuals based on their perceived gender. These roles often dictate how individuals are expected to behave in familial, educational, and professional settings. Historically, men have been associated with traits such as strength, assertiveness, and leadership, while women have been expected to embody qualities like nurturing, caregiving, and emotional sensitivity.

However, these traditional gender norms are increasingly being questioned and challenged. Efforts to promote gender equality have led to greater recognition of the diverse experiences and identities within the gender spectrum. Movements advocating for women's rights and gender inclusivity have gained momentum, pushing for systemic changes to dismantle gender-based discrimination and inequality.

In education, gender disparities persist despite progress in narrowing the gap. Stereotypes and biases can influence students' academic experiences and career aspirations, with certain fields of study still predominantly dominated by one gender. Additionally, girls and women may face barriers to accessing education in some regions due to cultural norms or economic factors.

In the workforce, gender inequality remains a significant issue. Women are often underrepresented in leadership positions and face wage gaps compared to their male counterparts. The "glass ceiling" phenomenon refers to invisible barriers that prevent women from advancing to top-tier positions within organizations, highlighting systemic challenges that hinder gender equity in the workplace.

Furthermore, gender-based violence continues to be a pervasive issue worldwide, disproportionately affecting women and girls. Societal attitudes that perpetuate notions of male dominance and female subordination contribute to a culture of violence and discrimination. Efforts to address gender-based violence require comprehensive strategies that challenge harmful beliefs and prioritize survivors' support and empowerment.

To promote gender equality and social justice, it is essential to recognize the intersecting factors that influence individuals' experiences based on gender, race, class, sexuality, and other dimensions of identity. By challenging stereotypes, advocating for inclusive policies, and amplifying marginalized voices, society can work towards creating a more equitable and just world for all.

Questions on the passage

1. Suggest the appropriate title of the passage
(1 mark)
2. What are gender roles, and how do they influence individuals' behaviors?
(3 marks)
3. Describe the challenges faced by women in education and the workforce
(2 marks)
4. What is the "glass ceiling" phenomenon, and how does it impact gender equality?
(2 marks)
5. Why is addressing gender-based violence important for fostering a more inclusive society?
(3 marks)
6. How can society work towards promoting gender equality and social justice?
(4 marks)
7. Explain the linkage between gender-based violence (GBV), HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
(10 marks)

END

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**END OF TERM III EXAMINATIONS
MARKING GUIDE**

GRADE: SENIOR FOUR (S4)
LEVEL: ADVANCED
**COMBINATION : ALL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES AND
LANGUAGES COMBINATIONS**

DURATION: 3HOURS

MARKS:

...../ 100

CAMIS:

...../ 30

INSTRUCTIONS

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SECTION A: Attempt **ALL** questions **(25marks)**

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SECTION C : Attempt only **one** question **(25marks)**

3) You must answer in clear continuous prose.

ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (25 marks)

1)

a) Manipulation is defined as an act of controlling or influencing the behaviour or the response of a person on a certain matter using clever, unfair or unscrupulous tactics. **(1 mark)**

b) The duties/responsibilities of a good citizen are:

- Respect and obey the country's laws
- Respects people's rights, beliefs and opinions
- Participate in your local community
- Pay income and other taxes honestly and on time
- Participate in voting processes
- Defend the nation

(Any 3 listed elements x 1 = 3 marks)

2) The correct answers are:

I. D)

II. B)

III. B)

IV. B)

(1 mark for each correct answer x 4 = 4 marks)

3) The followings are mechanisms that can be used to respond to gender-based violence:

(i) Health Care i.e, providing necessary health care to the victims

(ii) Psycho-social counseling to the victims

(iii) Legal assistance in case of abuse or any related acts of violence

(iv) Community Awareness and Training about gender based violence

(v) Capacity Building for Local Women's Organisations

(Any 4 listed elements x 1 = 4 marks)

4) Fine arts are all the work of art made for beauty or aesthetic purposes. They include sculptures, paintings, music and photography that are only used for decorative purposes. Applied arts are the application of design and decoration in objects used every day to make them aesthetically pleasing. e.g decorated pots for cooking and fetching water

➤ **1 mark for each definition x 2 = 2 marks**

➤ **(0.5 mark for each example x 2 examples for each) x 2 = 2 marks**

5) Correct answers are:

a. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

b. Healthy relationships and communication

- c. Reproductive rights education
- d. Substance abuse

(1mark for each correct answerx4=4marks)

6)Correct answers are:

- a. False
- b. False
- c. False
- d. False
- e. True

(1mark for each correct answerx5=5marks)

SECTION B: Attempt only **TWO** questions

(50marks)

7) A nature conservationist is someone who actively works to protect and preserve the natural environment, including its biodiversity, ecosystems, and resources.

As a Rwandan interested in nature conservation, there are several activities you can engage in to contribute to the preservation of the country's rich biodiversity and natural resources. Here are some examples:

- **Wildlife Monitoring and Research:** Participate in wildlife monitoring programs conducted by conservation organizations or government agencies. This may involve tracking animal populations, studying their behavior, or monitoring their habitats to assess their health and population trends
- **Habitat Restoration:** Volunteer for habitat restoration projects aimed at restoring degraded ecosystems, such as reforestation efforts in deforested areas or restoring wetlands and riverbanks. These projects help to improve biodiversity and ecosystem services
- **Community Education and Outreach:** Engage in community education and outreach activities to raise awareness about the importance of conservation and sustainable living practices. This could include organizing workshops, giving presentations, or developing educational materials on topics such as wildlife conservation, sustainable agriculture, or climate change adaptation
- **Supporting Protected Areas:** Get involved in activities that support the management and protection of protected areas, such as national parks and reserves. This could involve volunteering as a park ranger, participating in anti-poaching patrols, or assisting with park maintenance and infrastructure development

- **Promoting Sustainable Tourism:** Advocate for and support sustainable tourism practices that minimize environmental impact and benefit local communities. This could involve promoting eco-friendly lodges and tour operators, advocating for responsible wildlife viewing practices, or participating in community-based tourism initiatives
- **Policy Advocacy:** This could involve participating in campaigns, writing letters to policymakers, or joining advocacy organizations working on conservation issues
- Planting trees where there were none (afforestation)
- Planting trees where they have been cut (reafforestation)
- Digging terraces
- Proper disposal of garbage and other wastes
- Using renewable sources of energy, etc

By engaging in these activities, you can play a meaningful role in promoting nature conservation in Rwanda and contribute to the country's efforts to protect its natural heritage for future generations.

Conclusion is open

AWARD OF MARKS

Introduction: Def. of key word + Introductory sentence (2+1) =3marks

Body (16marks: 8 Elements well explained x 2marks each) =16marks

Conclusion: (Concluding word in a paragraph) =2marks

Spelling(1mark) + grammar(1mark) + logic(2marks) = 4marks

Total: 25marks

8)

A) Leisure refers to free time or discretionary time that individuals have outside of work, school, or other obligations. It encompasses activities that people engage in for relaxation, enjoyment, personal development, and fulfillment. Leisure pursuits are typically chosen based on individual preferences, interests, and desires for recreation.

Examples of leisure activities are: Reading a book, gardening, picnicking in the park, playing casual backyard games like horseshoes

while Sports refer to physical activities or games that involve organized competition, skill, and physical exertion. Sports are typically governed by a set of rules or regulations and often involve individuals or teams competing against each.

Example of sports are: Soccer, basketball, tennis, swimming competitions.

➤ **2marks for each definition x2= 4marks**

➤ **(1mark for each example x2 examples for each) x2 =4marks**

B) Rwandan cycling refers to the sport of cycling in Rwanda, including both competitive and recreational aspects. Over the past decade or so, Rwanda has experienced a remarkable rise in the sport, with cycling gaining popularity at both the grassroots and professional levels. Rwandan cycling has made significant contributions to the country on multiple fronts, ranging from sports achievements to social and economic impacts. Here are some key aspects of its contribution:

- **International Recognition:** Rwandan cyclists have gained international recognition through their participation in prestigious cycling events like the Tour de France and the Olympics. Riders like Adrien Niyonshuti and Joseph Areruya have represented Rwanda on the global stage, showcasing the country's talent and potential in the sport.
- **Promotion of National Unity:** Cycling has become a unifying force in Rwanda, transcending ethnic and regional divides. The success of Rwandan cyclists has instilled a sense of national pride and unity, fostering cohesion among the country's diverse population.
- **Economic Opportunities:** The development of cycling infrastructure and the rise of cycling tourism have created economic opportunities for Rwandans. The government has invested in building cycling routes and organizing events like the Tour du Rwanda, attracting tourists and generating revenue for local businesses.
- **Health and Fitness:** Cycling promotes a healthy lifestyle and physical fitness among Rwandans. By encouraging cycling as a mode of transportation and leisure activity, the country is addressing public health challenges such as obesity and cardiovascular diseases.
- **Inspiration for Youth:** Rwandan cyclists serve as role models for the youth, inspiring them to pursue their dreams and overcome obstacles. The success stories of cyclists who have risen from humble beginnings resonate with aspiring athletes and motivate them to strive for excellence.
- **International Diplomacy:** Cycling has also played a role in Rwanda's international diplomacy by forging connections with other countries through sports exchanges and collaborations. The participation of Rwandan cyclists in international competitions fosters diplomatic relations and promotes Rwanda's image on the global stage.

➤ **Infrastructure development, etc**

Overall, Rwandan cycling has not only brought sporting success but has also contributed to social cohesion, economic development, and the promotion of a healthy lifestyle in the country.

Conclusion is open

AWARD OF MARKS

Introduction: Def. of key word + Introductory sentence (1+1) =2marks

Body (10marks: 5 Elements well explained x 2marks each) =10marks

Conclusion: (Concluding word in a paragraph) =2marks

Spelling(1mark) + grammar(1mark) + logic(1mark) = 3marks

Total: 17marks

9) Welfare systems refer to organized efforts by a government or society to provide social support and financial assistance to individuals and families in need. In Rwanda, there are two welfare systems: social security and insurance.

I. Social security: The Rwanda Social Security Board (RSSB) administers social security in the country. It takes care of such social security aspects as pension, occupational risks and health insurance.

The following are examples of social security in Rwanda: La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie (RAMA), Universal Health Insurance (Mutuelles de Santé), Ubudehe programme, Girinka programme, Umurenge VUP

II. Insurance: As a welfare system is a cornerstone of social protection, aimed at providing financial security and support to individuals against various risks and life events. The following are examples of insurance in Rwanda: RSSB Medical scheme, Military Medical Insurance (MMI), Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI), Insurance from private insurers; these offer various covers and policies such as the following: Education policy, Accidents and losses, etc

Welfare systems contribute to Rwanda's economic growth in the following ways:

➤ They support education which promotes economic development.

- They promote good health hence creating a healthy workforce which is the backbone of economic development.
- They assure social security leading to economic growth
- They offer opportunities for all to grow and support economic growth of a country.
- Poverty Reduction: Welfare systems such as food assistance, and healthcare subsidies directly alleviate poverty by providing essential resources to vulnerable populations.
- Human capital development; Welfare programs often include provisions for education and healthcare. In Rwanda, investments in education and healthcare contribute to the development of a skilled workforce and healthier population
- Social stability and social cohesion: Reducing inequality and mitigating social tensions, welfare systems foster social cohesion, creating a conducive environment for economic activities and investment
- Resilience and adaptation, etc

Conclusion is open

AWARD OF MARKS

- **2marks for each definitionx2= 4marks**
- **(1mark for each example x2 examples for each) x2 =4marks**
- **Body (12marks: 6 Elements well explained x 2marks each) =12marks**
- **Conclusion: (Concluding word in a paragraph) =2marks**
- **Spelling(1mark) + grammar(1mark) + logic(1mark) = 3marks**
- **Total: 25marks**

10) It is the act of earning money especially by woman through having sex with people. Legalizing prostitution as source of money has the following negative effects:

- Is against God 's commandments and we will suffer God's wrath for it
- will tarnish the image of the nation
- Will lead to family breakdown as spouses disagree on moral issues
- Arouse chaos in society
- A bad example to the young ones who may not see anything wrong with the practice

- Escalate moral decadence; increases other crimes such as violence by people who are affected
- Cause students to drop out of school to start the business
- Increase the spread of sexual transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS
- Will make us suffer collective guilt for our apathy towards the vice
- cause break down in law and order.

Conclusion is open

AWARD OF MARKS

Introduction: Def. of key word + Introductory sentence (2+1) =3marks

Body (16marks: 8 Elements x 2marks each) =16marks

Conclusion: (Concluding word in a paragraph) =2marks

Spelling(1mark) + grammar(1mark) + logic(2marks) = 4marks

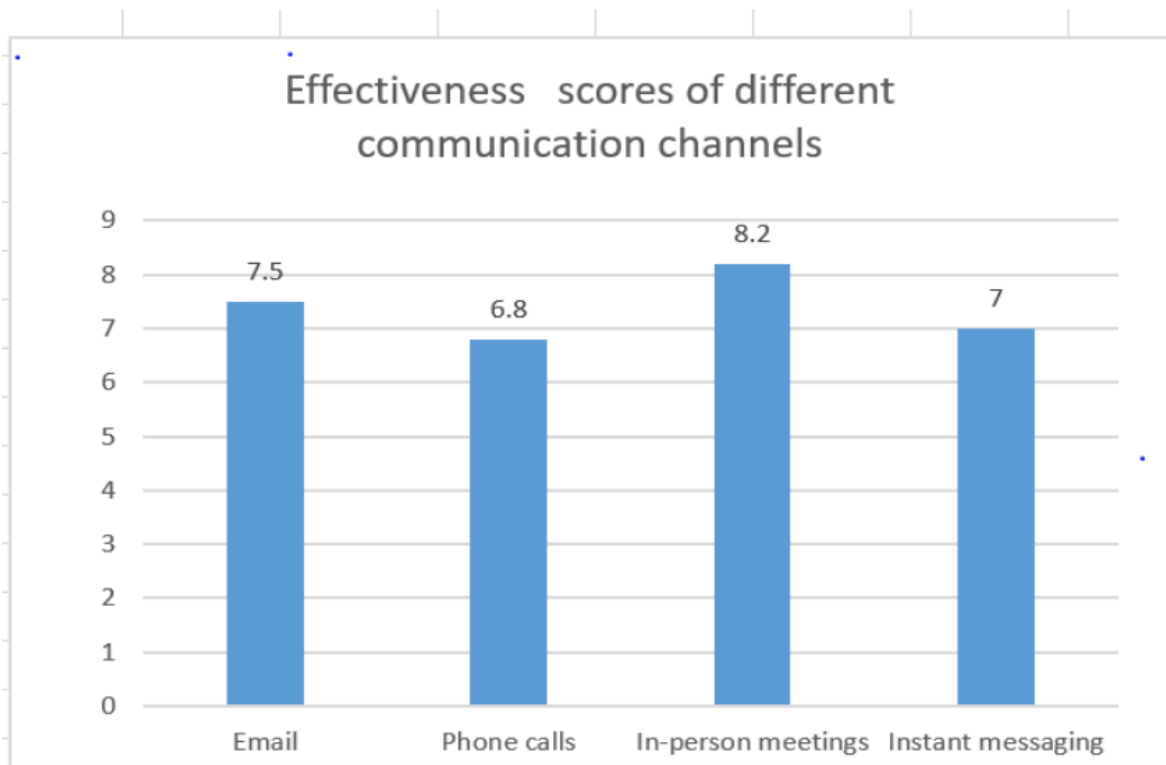
Total: 25marks

SECTION C: Attempt only **one** question

(25marks)

11)

- a. Average effectiveness score: $(7.5+6.8+8.2+7.0):4=29.5:4=7.375$
- b. The most effective communication channel is in-person meetings with a score of 8.2.
- c. Difference between the most effective and least effective channel scores: $8.2-6.8=1.4$
- d. Chats representing the effectiveness scores of different communication channels



e. Effective communication is indeed the backbone of a successful organization because it supports nearly every aspect of organizational functionality and achievement. Here's an in-depth explanation of why and how effective communication plays this crucial role:

- Facilitating clear understanding and decision making
- Enhancing team collaboration and coordination
- Building strong relationship
- Facilitating change management
- Improving employee performance and productivity
- Supporting customer relationship
- Fostering innovation and creativity
- Conflict resolution
- Enhancing organization culture
- Ensuring compliance and accountability

Conclusion is open

- **Definition: 2marks**
- **Atleast 3points well explainedx2marks=6marks**
- **Conclusion: 2marks**

12) Answers to the passage

1. Possible titles for the passage are: **(1mark)**
 - Gender Dynamics in Modern Society
 - The Evolving landscape of Gender roles and equality
 - Promoting gender equality in education and the workforce
 - Addressing Gender-based Violence, etc
2. Gender roles are socially constructed expectations regarding behaviors, attitudes, and responsibilities based on perceived gender. They influence individuals' behaviors by dictating societal expectations for how they should act in familial, educational, and professional settings. **(3marks)**
3. Women still face disparities in education and the workforce. Stereotypes and biases can influence academic experiences and career aspirations. Additionally, women are often underrepresented in leadership positions and face wage gaps compared to men. **(2marks)**
4. The "glass ceiling" phenomenon refers to invisible barriers that prevent women from advancing to top-tier positions within organizations. It impacts gender equality by perpetuating systemic challenges that hinder women's advancement in the workplace. **(2marks)**
5. Addressing gender-based violence is important for fostering a more inclusive society because it disproportionately affects women and girls. By challenging harmful beliefs and prioritizing survivors' support and empowerment, society can work towards creating safer

environments for all individuals.

(3marks)

6. Society can promote gender equality and social justice by challenging stereotypes, advocating for inclusive policies, amplifying marginalized voices, and recognizing the intersecting factors that influence individuals' experiences based on gender, race, class, sexuality, and other dimensions of identity.

(4marks)

7. The linkage between gender-based violence (GBV), HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs):
 - **Increased Vulnerability:** GBV, especially sexual violence, can increase individuals' vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and STIs due to forced or coerced sexual encounters resulting in unprotected sex.
 - **Barriers to Prevention and Treatment:** GBV can create barriers to accessing HIV/AIDS and STI prevention, testing, and treatment services due to factors like fear of disclosure, lack of control over sexual health decisions, and limited access to healthcare services.
 - **Power Imbalance and Risky Sexual Behaviors:** Gender inequalities and power imbalances can lead to risky sexual behaviors, such as unprotected sex, which increase the risk of HIV/AIDS and STI transmission.
 - **Intersectional Vulnerabilities:** Certain populations, such as women and girls, LGBTQ+ individuals, sex workers, and people living in poverty, may face intersecting vulnerabilities related to GBV, HIV/AIDS, and STIs, exacerbating their risk of infection.
 - **Trauma and Mental Health:** Survivors of GBV often experience trauma and mental health challenges, which can impact their ability to engage in HIV/AIDS and STI prevention and care, affecting adherence to treatment regimens and preventive measures.
 - **Structural Factors:** Structural factors such as poverty, inequality, and lack of access to education and healthcare services contribute to both GBV and the spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs, emphasizing the importance of addressing underlying determinants to effectively tackle these interconnected issues.
- **Definition: 2marks**
- **At least 3 points well explained x 2marks = 6marks**
- **Conclusion: 2marks**

END