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WASSCE JUNE 2016

SECTION A

Answer **one** question **only** from this section. Your answer should be about **450** words long.

1. Your friend is surprised that after the Senior School Certificate Examination you decided to learn a trade while waiting for admission to the university. Write a letter to him/her explaining the advantages of acquiring a skill in addition to a university degree.
2. Write an article suitable for publication in a national newspaper on why corrupt practices are thriving in your country and what can be done to curb them.
3. The performance of candidates in English Language in public examinations has been very poor. Write a letter to the Minister of Education in your country stating the causes of the poor performance and suggesting some measures to improve the situation.
4. You have been elected chairman of the local government of your area. Write a speech you would deliver at your inauguration, highlighting, at least three problems you would deal with during your term in office.
5. Write a story to illustrate the saying: *Don't judge a book by its cover.*

SECTION B

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

For months, the robbers had ravaged the neighbourhood. One household after another had been visited by the gang, night after night. Soon, their strategy was almost predictable. They would announce their arrival with shots fired into the air and call on their chosen host for the night to behave himself by opening the door. Then, they would cart away their loot just before the break of day. They generally did not harm anyone who cooperated with them. For three months, they paid their regular visits to the neighbourhood.

Thus, Jagun knew that sooner or later, he would be an unwilling host. He decided to prepare for their visit though when that would be he could not say. He chose not to take things lying down, but he kept his strategy close to his chest.

The robbers turned up at last. They called him by name and ordered him in his own interest to open the door. He hushed his wife and children and directed them to the toilets upstairs. This hack down the main door. He had double-plated the metal door. The door resisted them. Well, they had brought machetes and a pickaxe. But their tools bounced off the door.

Jagun then heard them deciding to make a hole in the wall. So, he waited with a heavy, razor-sharp axe for that action. The robbers' task with an old pickaxe and the machetes was a tortuous one. At last, they made a hole large enough to let a human head in. Patiently, he waited. The leader of the gang decided to go through, but first, he had to clear the debris of the broken blocks. As soon as his hand came through, Jagun hacked it off at the wrist, with just one stroke. The amputated hand was quickly withdrawn. The man kept mum. He announced that everything was well and that his second in command should follow suit. Jagun waited. And, again, a second hand came through with the same result. The handless arm was quickly withdrawn. A third hand met the same fate. When the fourth robber, a young man, lost his hand, he screamed in anguish. The others tried to hush him up, but he cried the more. It was time to beat a hasty retreat. By then, only the driver who was waiting in the get-away vehicle, was spared the gory ordeal. At daybreak, the police arrived at the scene and got enough information to hunt down the robbers.

Questions

- a) Why was Jagun able to prepare adequately for the robbers' visit?
- b) What two steps had Jagun taken to confront the attackers?
- c) Why did Jagun succeed in chopping off so many hands?
- d) What saved the driver from the gory ordeal?
- e) Why did the robbers beat a hasty retreat?
- f) ...he kept his strategy close to his chest. What does this expression mean?
- g) ... who was waiting in the get-away vehicle.
 - i) What is the grammatical name given to this expression as it is used in the passage?
 - ii) What is its function?
- h) For each of the following words or phrase, find another word or phrase which means the same and which can replace it as it is used in the passage:
 - i) ravaged;
 - ii) harm;
 - iii) barked out;
 - iv) predicted;
 - v) hacked;
 - vi) anguish.

Answers

- a) He was able to prepare adequately because he had enough time and the robbers' strategy had become almost predictable.
- b)
 - i) He had strengthened his main door.
 - ii) He had acquired a sharp and heavy axe.

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- c) Each victim, except the last, decided to keep mum or quite.
- d) The driver was all the time in the vehicle.
- e) They beat a hasty retreat because the young robber kept on screaming or they feared they would be caught.
- f) It means that he did not tell anyone about his plan. Or
It means that he kept his plan a secret.
- g) i) It is adjectival or relative clause.
ii) It modifies or qualifies the noun 'driver'.
- h) i) ravaged – ransacked, looted, plundered, raided
ii) harm – hurt, injure, maltreat, molest
iii) hacked – chopped, slashed, cut
iv) anguish – agony, torment, pain

SECTION C

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer, in your **own words** as far as possible, the questions on it.

Thousands of birds fly in the sky but the eagle stands out. It is different from other birds in many ways. It is amazing that there are more than sixty species of the bird. Apart from the vulture, the eagle is the largest of all birds of prey. It has a powerful build, a very heavy head and beak. Although it is not an attractive bird, probably what has endeared it to man are its distinguishing characteristics. It is a symbol of courage, honour, determination and grace. That is why some great leaders emulate its qualities as a guide for good leadership. The eagle has unusual eyes which are very large in proportion to its head. Its vision is extremely keen and sharp. This enables it to identify not only potential prey but also its enemies from a very long distance. It has been observed that some eagles can spot even a small rat three kilometres away. No wonder, some people are said to be eagle-eyed.

Besides its keen eyesight, the eagle is known for its fearlessness. It does not surrender in the pursuit of its prey. It has a remarkable hunting strategy. No matter the size of its prey, the eagle will put up a good fight. The bird has been observed to have captured goats that are larger in size than it is.

A close observation has revealed that the eagle love storms. Like man, other birds run away from storms. Rather than avoiding storms, the eagle takes advantage of them to soar to great heights. It spreads its mighty wings and uses the current as a springboard. It is interesting to note that no other bird can fly as high as the eagle. Research has shown that the eagle can fly up to an altitude of 10,000 feet. Even at that height, it is so swift that it can land on the ground in no time. Indeed, most human beings desire to soar like the eagle.

The eagle nurtures its young ones to maturity. No other bird of prey pays more attention to its young ones than the eagle. It is true that the eagle is aggressive but it is quite gentle to its eaglets. The eagle always builds its nest in high places where enemies cannot reach thus shielding its young ones. There is a peculiar way in which the mother eagle teaches the young one to fly. She picks up the eaglet with her beak, spreads her wings and flies high. She suddenly releases the eaglet and allows it to fall. In this way, the young one discovers the use of its wings. Quite unlike the other birds of prey, even though the eagle is carnivorous, it does not eat dead meat. In other words, it does not scavenge. It eats raw and fresh meat got from its prey. The eagle is indeed a unique bird that is greatly admired. It is not surprising that it is an emblem of many countries, organizations and groups.

Question

In six sentences, one for each, summarize six qualities of the eagle that leaders emulate.

Answer

- i) Leaders emulate the eagle's sense of vision.
- ii) Leaders emulate the eagle's bravery or fearlessness or courage.
- iii) Leaders emulate the eagle's ability to overcome difficulty.
- iv) Leaders emulate the eagle's sense of responsibility or care.
- v) Leaders emulate the eagle's ability to excel above their peers.
- vi) Leaders emulate the eagle's strength.

PART A
LEXIS AND STRUCTURE
SECTION I

In each of the following sentences, there is a word underlined and one gap. From the list of words lettered A to D, choose the word that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the underlined word and that will, at the same time, **correctly fill** the gap in the sentence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Though the manager had <u>forgotten</u>, Kofi could his ordeal in the company. A. recollect B. reflect C. review D. reconsider</p> <p>2. The louvre blades down here are <u>opaque</u> while those up are</p> <p>A. distinct B. transparent C. plain D. bright</p> <p>3. While Members of Parliament <u>endorsed</u> the motion, the Cabinet it. A. refuted B. registered C. rejected D. condemned</p> <p>4. The accused <u>confirmed</u> his statement at the court but his accomplice his. A. discredited B. scrutinised C. denied D. declined</p> <p>5. The water in that pond is <u>muddy</u> but that in the overhead tank is</p> <p>A. plain B. clear C. stagnant D. potable</p> | <p>6. Adama was <u>admitted</u> to hospital, but was after three days. A. relieved B. freed C. released D. discharged</p> <p>7. Efua looks <u>moody</u> this morning but Ama is</p> <p>A. delighted B. satisfied C. cheerful D. fine</p> <p>8. It is more difficult to <u>scale</u> the hill than to..... it. A. descend B. dismount C. slide D. disembark</p> <p>9. The school authorities could not <u>rescind</u> their decision because the Board had it. A. verified B. proved C. confirmed D. recognized</p> <p>10. Though they are twins, Panyin is <u>haughty</u> whereas Kakra is</p> <p>A. calm B. quiet C. humble D. wicked</p> |
|---|--|

SECTION II

From the list of words lettered A to D, choose the one that **best completes** each of the following sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>11. Most people are prone conflicting emotions. A. by B. to C. from D. with</p> <p>12. Good traders have a keen eye profit.</p> | <p>A. about B. over C. around D. on</p> <p>13. The commission has placed a ban all public protests. A. across B. down C. on D. in</p> |
|---|---|

14. There is no point in acquiring a tool unless one means to use it,
- A. wasn't there? B. is there?
C. isn't there? D. doesn't there?
15. Not many people are capable of intense pain.
- A. enduring B. bearing
C. sustaining D. suffering
16. The country produces oil in quantities for export.
- A. profuse B. trading
C. abundant D. commercial
17. The project was for lack of funds.

- A. abandoned B. forgotten
C. rejected D. postponed
18. The play was a long one but the musical..... made it very interesting.
- A. interplay B. interim
C. interval D. interlude
19. Many a great man has risen to fame from humble
- A. roots B. ranks
C. beginnings D. foundations
20. All the delegates voted in of the motion.
- A. agreement B. compliance
C. favour D. acceptance

SECTION III

Choose from the alternatives lettered A to D the one which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word or expression in each sentence.

21. Injuries keep many sportsmen from achieving their full potential.
- A. power B. pinnacle
C. capacity D. merit
22. It is possible to draw a parallel between the two positions.
- A. liking B. agreement
C. similarity D. line
23. Writing became the focal point of his life after his retirement.
- A. singular B. central
C. actual D. chosen
24. Abena made derogatory remarks about the standard of my work.
- A. uncomplimentary B. senseless
C. ignorant D. unsupportive
25. We took along with us a gift that is typical of our region.
- A. presentable B. remarkable
C. manufactured D. characteristic
26. The unforgettable learning experience has fortified my determination.
- A. promoted B. mounted
C. boosted D. assisted
27. I wish Catherine would stop pestering me about decorating the house.
- A. bothering B. reminding
C. compelling D. involving
28. New inventions have enabled scientists to unravel some long-standing mysteries.
- A. realize B. assess
C. explain D. explore
29. Many people are now passionate about environmental issues.
- A. concerned B. conscious
C. appealing D. fussy
30. She vowed to avenge the inhuman treatment meted out to her.
- A. retaliate B. repay
C. return D. reciprocate

SECTION IV

After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations of all or part of the sentence is given. Choose the interpretation you consider **most appropriate** for each sentence.

31. Joanita told Ken fair and square to pack his bags and go. This means that Joanita told him
 A. very pleasantly.
 B. in fair terms.
 C. several times.
 D. very clearly.
32. She knew beyond a shadow of a doubt that he was lying. This means that she was quite
 A. profound. B. blunt.
 C. right. D. certain.
33. The once illustrious leader has become a pale shadow of himself. This means that the leader
 A. has been chasing shadows.
 B. is not what he used to be.
 C. has failed in his purpose.
 D. is in a wrong career.
34. In his determination to succeed, Adam threw caution to the wind. This means that he
 A. started to take risks.
 B. explored every chance.
 C. threw aside every distraction.
 D. started to make sincere efforts.
35. Stephanie's hardwork eventually paid off. This means that her hardwork
 A. increased her problems.
 B. made her restless.
 C. yielded good dividends.
 D. led her astray.
36. The festivities reached a climax when celebrities arrived. This means that the festivities
 A. became most solemn.
 B. became most exciting.
 C. were full of speeches.
 D. were full of displays.
37. The baker said he was fresh out of flour. This means that the baker
 A. ordered a new supply.
 B. reserved a little for the future.
 C. recently finished his supply.
 D. had just made fresh flour.
38. The findings are at odds with what is going on in the rest of the country. This means that the findings are
 A. under the direction of the government.
 B. out of the ordinary.
 C. made public.
 D. different from reality.
39. At the conference yesterday, we covered much ground. This means that we
 A. refused to discuss many things.
 B. forgot many issues.
 C. treated a lot of issues.
 D. used a lot of space.
40. We arrived at the party late and saw our father, of all people, dancing. This means that we
 A. did not know our father was there.
 B. should have gone to the party earlier.
 C. found our father dancing with everybody.
 D. were surprised to find our father dancing.

SECTION VI

In the following passage, the numbered gaps indicate missing words. Against each number in the list below the passage, **four** choices are offered in columns lettered **A** to **D**. For **each** numbered gap, choose from the options provided for that number, the word that is **most suitable** to fill the gap.

Everyone on the parade ground recognised the -41- of the Promising Future Party. There were enthusiastic cheers all round as the man of the -42- arrived. He had mastered the art of -43- speaking and expected to deliver a powerful speech.

When it was time to deliver his well-rehearsed speech to the expectant crowd, he mounted the dais. He started by appealing to the -44- for their mandate in the forth-coming elections. The on-going -45- campaign was just a reminder of the fact that power belonged to the people. He asked them to look around for clear evidence of the achievements of the -46- party during its tenure. All those successes were made possible as a result of the sound -47- pursued by his administration. He promised that, if voted into power for another -48-, there would be job openings for the youth and prosperity for the entire citizenry.

He concluded by appealing to his listeners to vote wisely. Continuity should be the watchword. He then moved to the front of the rostrum and shouted the party -49-: VICTORY! The party -50- chanted in response, ALL THE WAY! The meeting broke up in jubilation.

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 41. | chief | flag bearer | governor | captain |
| 42. | moment | crowd | masses | people |
| 43. | public | social | open | standard |
| 44. | members | classes | college | electorate |
| 45. | electioneering | polling | membership | appealing |
| 46. | managing | presiding | controlling | ruling |
| 47. | policies | solutions | projections | procedures |
| 48. | time | term | period | session |
| 49. | motto | logo | slogan | greeting |
| 50. | loyals | backers | faithfuls | administrators |

SECTION A

Answer **three** questions in all: **one** question from Section A and all the questions in Sections B and C.

1. You have been invited to a night party by a friend. Write letter to the friend, giving at **least three** reasons why you cannot attend.
2. Write an article suitable for publication in a national newspaper on the need to promote local industries in your country.
3. Write a letter to the Director of Health Services in your district discussing at **least three** ways in which the quality of healthcare in your community can be improved.
4. You are the main speaker in a debate on the topic: Brain drain has undermined the development of most African countries. Write your argument for **or** against the motion.
5. Write a story ending with the statement: If I had known the truth, I would not have acted the way I did.

SECTION B

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

It is unfortunate that sometimes the misconceptions of our childhood, if not corrected, can shape our subsequent actions and seal our fate.

I remember clearly the case of Kofi Mensah. An uncle had taken him along to the city from our village, Bandana. Although he was already eight years old, he was not attending school because his parents had been too poor to send him to school. But now his benevolent uncle was going to put him in school in the city. How lucky for him, we all thought.

But to our greatest surprise, three months later, Kofi was back in the village! When we asked him why, he gave us chilling accounts of school. For him, the strict rules of school robbed one of the carefree liberty that village life offered and school meant wicked teachers who flogged pupils mercilessly. As a result, he had not only decided to stop attending school, but also instigated a number of his classmates to do the same. Subsequently, they would pretend to leave for school each day but end up in a secret place and while away the hours until school was over. When the school authorities found out what Kofi had done, he and other truants received the flogging of their lives and were suspended for two weeks. But Kofi never went back to school.

Two years later, when my own elder brother took me with him to the same city to start school, Kofi's chilling accounts of school were all frighteningly fresh on my mind. That was why on the first day of school, with a **pounding** heart and reluctant steps, it took me an hour to drag myself to school and I arrived very late. The teacher on duty, who happened to know how close my brother's house was to the school, asked me, "When did you leave home for school?"

"One hour ago, Sir", I replied.

"And it took you a whole hour to get to school from a distance of less than half a kilometre on the first day of school?"

As the teacher **motioned** to me to receive my punishment for coming late, he muttered in a voice full of concern, "We have a sacred duty to **mould** you children into responsible adults, my young man. Spare the rod and you will spoil the child". That comment brought an instant understanding to me and I comported myself to receive my well-deserved punishment.

Today, as a university lecturer, I look back to those days and I remember Kofi Mensah and his misconceptions about school, teachers and discipline. He still lives in the village and because those misconceptions were never corrected, he had ended up a mere illiterate farmhand, too poor to send his own children to school.

Questions

- a) What misconception did Kofi Mensah have about school?
- b) How did he react to this misconception?
- c) For what **two** offences was Kofi Mensah punished in school?
- d) Why did it take the narrator a long time to get to school on the first day?
- e) What changed the narrator's previous view of school?
- f) How would you describe the narrator's attitude to Kofi Mensah's present situation?
- g) *...who happened to know how close my brother's house was to the school...*
 - i) What grammatical name is given to this expression as it is used in the passage?
 - ii) What is its function?
- h) For each of the following words, find another word or phrase which means the same and which can replace it as it is used in the passage:
 - i) benevolent;
 - ii) chilling;
 - iii) pounding;
 - iv) motioned;
 - v) mould.

Answers

- a) Kofi Mensah considered school a place where there were strict rules and wicked teachers.
- b) He withdrew from school *OR* He stopped attending school.
OR He influenced his classmates to stop attending school.
- c) i) He was punished for absenting himself from school. *OR* He was punished for truancy.
ii) He was also punished for instigating his classmates to stay away from school. *OR* He was punished for influencing his classmates to stop attending school.
- d) Kofi Mensah's frightening account of school was still fresh in his mind.
OR He dreaded the teachers and discipline in school.
- e) The teacher's comment that teachers had a sacred duty to mould young children into responsible adults. *OR* The teacher's comment.
- f) It is one of pity *OR* He felt pity (or sympathy) for Kofi Mensah.
- g) i) It is a relative or adjectival clause
ii) It gives more information about (the noun) 'teacher'. *OR* It qualifies the noun phrase 'the teacher on duty'. *OR* It describes the noun phrase 'the teacher'.
- h) i) benevolent – kind, generous, caring, kindhearted, charitable
ii) chilling – terrifying, frightening, scary
iii) pounding – throbbing, trembling, thumping, racing, fast beating
iv) motioned – beckoned, gestured, signalled
v) mould – shape, make, nurture, fashion, transform, groom

7. Read the following passage **carefully** and answer the questions on it.

It is very disturbing that the twenty-first century is plagued by many calamities. Wars and other forms of violence like terrorism and kidnapping have become recurring problems that many countries have to contend with. This is because people are not willing to tolerate one another's differences. For instance, different ethnic groups take up arms against one another. Also, political differences and religious diversities have become major dividing factors and one frequently addressed through physical aggression.

Another problem is the increase in diseases. Now, more than before, many bacteria and viruses are being genetically created in medical laboratories. Sometimes, human beings are accidentally infected with these laboratory-invented microorganisms; at other times, infection is deliberate for research purposes but could be accidentally transmitted to other people. Many of these genetically created bacteria and viruses subsequently develop drug-resistant strains. This, however, is not to suggest that medical science has failed humankind.

Apart from diseases, people in many parts of the world contend with disasters such as earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, droughts, volcanic eruptions and hurricanes. All of these have devastating effects on human beings and the environment. A lot of people usually die and many plants are destroyed. Although many consider these disasters acts of God, they are actually mostly triggered by human activities.

Despite the enormity of the problems, a lot is being done to eradicate, or at least, control their impact on humans and the environment. People of diverse ethnic, political and religious backgrounds meet from time to time to find amicable resolutions to their differences before they escalate into violence. Often on the news, we hear of peace talks, seminars, summits and conferences convened by international bodies such as the United Nations, the African Union and the European Union to resolve conflicts of various nature.

Also, the human activities that have resulted in global warming and environmental degradation are being checked through regulations and policies by the relevant authorities. Such policies include planting of trees, cutting down on the emission of greenhouse gases, discouraging indiscriminate felling of trees and recycling of non-biodegradable materials. While the world may not be completely rid of diseases and illness, researchers are working hard to produce drugs that will cure these diseases. Research on HIV/AIDS and the Ebola virus, for example, have received much funding in recent times. As a result, HIV can now be controlled and prevented from turning into full-blown AIDS. The Ebola disease can now be treated, and cures for other chronic diseases are on the verge of discovery. Indeed, people want to live happy lives. If all these interventions work out as hoped, the world would certainly become a better place to live in.

Questions

- a) In **three** sentences, **one** for **each**, identify the causes of the problems of the twenty-first century.
- b) In **three** sentences, **one** for **each**, state the steps that are being taken to control the problems of the twenty-first century.

Answers

- a) i) There is an increase in the level of intolerance (among people).
- ii) Many bacteria and viruses are now being created in medical laboratories. *OR* There are now many man-made bacteria and viruses.
- iii) Human activities trigger some disasters.
- b) i) People hold meetings regularly to settle disputes.
- ii) Relevant authorities regulate harmful human activities
- iii) Researchers are working hard to discover the cure for diseases. *OR* Researchers are working hard to cure diseases.

LEXIS AND STRUCTURE

SECTION I

In each of the following sentences, there is a word underlined and one gap. From the list of words lettered A to D, choose the word that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the underlined word and that will, at the same time, **correctly fill the gap** in the sentence.

- A public figure should have an amiable character as an one will make him unpopular.
A. insecure B. unfriendly
C. unstable D. unreliable
- Nowadays, many students are distracted by social media instead of remaining on their studies.
A. focused B. steady
C. dependent D. centred
- Moral standards, which have been high over the years, are now on the
A. decline. B. slope.
C. reduction. D. drop.
- Cultivating a deep regard for others may help one in negative feelings.
A. quitting B. eliminating
C. supplanting D. ignoring
- As the show progressed, Ama's attitude changed from indifference to
A. commitment. B. inspiration.
C. devotion. D. enthusiasm.
- Documentary films are more factual than ones.
A. scientific B. historical
C. fictional D. comical
- The museum's artefacts are more attractive than to tourists.
A. perceptive B. repulsive
C. permissive D. receptive
- Instead of showing concern for their plight, the policeman remained
A. withdrawn. B. calm.
C. indifferent. D. careless.
- His present frugal lifestyle is far different from the one he was used to.
A. flashy B. exciting
C. stately D. luxurious
- After the stressful journey, we received a welcome.
A. restful B. pleasant
C. satisfactory D. humble

SECTION II

From the words lettered A to D, choose the one that **best completes each** of the following sentences.

- No one should be expected to work hard for such a salary.
A. frugal
B. meagre
C. minimal
D. basic
- The two rival parties have finally reached a
A. stalemate.
B. ceasefire.
C. criterion.
D. compromise.

13. If no one your account, you will not be believed.
A. collaborates B. corroborates
C. implements D. refutes
14. He never drank alcohol, so the gift of a bottle of gin did not seem quite
A. receptive. B. applicable.
C. attractive. D. appropriate.
15. This modern trend of worshipping money above all else should be
A. annulled. B. denounced.
C. boycotted. D. defamed.
16. The students now walk into the library than before.
A. quietly B. quieter
C. more quietly D. more quiet
17. friendship is well illustrated in the story.
A. David's and Jonathan's
B. David's and Jonathan
C. David and Jonathan
D. David and Jonathan's
18. During the interview, all the candidates made signals.....
A. to one another.
B. to each other.
C. to themselves.
D. one to another.
19. I have not seen you three days.
A. within B. since
C. after D. for
20. You promised to pass your examinations,?
A. isn't it B. do you
C. didn't you D. wasn't it

SECTION III

Choose from the alternatives lettered A to D the one which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word or expression in each sentence.

21. One's leisure should be used beneficially.
A. favourably B. appreciably
C. profitably D. essentially
22. Space travelers set sterling examples of endurance.
A. promising B. surpassing
C. outstanding D. motivating
23. The competitive spirit is deeply etched on the minds of athletes vying for honours.
A. printed B. implanted
C. sown D. ingrained
24. Children should be trained to discern right from wrong.
A. distinguish B. divide
C. omit D. appreciate
25. A major milestone in my life was when I won the National essay competition.
A. success B. occasion
C. achievement D. incident
26. The aircraft's estimated time of arrival is 6 pm.
A. calculated B. approximate
C. usual D. appropriate

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27. Much of what we learnt in school years ago still has relevance.
A. meaning B. understanding
C. interpretation D. explanation
28. At school I learned many valuable lessons that refined me.
A. converted B. reassured
C. promoted D. polished

29. He made money in the prime of his life.
A. beginning B. heyday
C. height D. twilight
30. Communication networks have flourished all over the world.
A. survived B. thrived
C. existed D. opened

SECTION IV

After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations of all or part of the sentence is given. Choose the interpretation you consider **most appropriate** for each sentence.

31. When we caught him cheating, he told us a cock and bull story. This means that he told us
A. a story about a cock and a bull.
B. a confusing story.
C. an incredible story.
D. a long story.
32. The people were left in the lurch during the crisis. This means that they were
A. reluctantly helped during the crisis.
B. not helped during the crisis.
C. expecting to be more informed.
D. forced to remain indoors.
33. I could not believe my eyes when the little boy put away two plates of food. This means that the boy
A. bought a lot of food.
B. hid two plates of food.
C. gave me two plates of food.
D. ate a lot of food.
34. The new tenant was put out by the noise in the area. This means that he
A. was irritated by the noise.
B. was embarrassed by the noise.
C. was indifferent to the noise.
D. moved out because of the noise.

35. I woke up feeling a bit under the weather. This means that I felt slightly
A. depressed.
B. angry.
C. unwell.
D. tired.
36. The new gardener is light-fingered. This means that he
A. is skillful and experienced.
B. is prone to stealing.
C. tends the garden well.
D. has slender fingers.
37. The politicians were on tenterhooks as the votes were being counted. This means that they were
A. anxious
B. confused.
C. pessimistic.
D. depressed.
38. Lisa was forced to eat her words when she was found guilty. This means that Lisa
A. confirmed that she was guilty.
B. apologised for what she had done.
C. was punished for what she had done.
D. admitted that she had lied.

39. Had I known that you were here, I would not have come. This means that I
- knew you were here and I came.
 - did not know you were here and I came.
 - came not knowing you were here.
 - did not come knowing you were here.

40. The film made my hair stand on end. This means that I was
- terrified.
 - nervous.
 - ecstatic.
 - amused.

SECTION IV

In the following passage the numbered gaps indicate missing words. Against each number in the list below the passage, four choices are offered in columns lettered A to D. For each numbered gap, choose from the options provided for that number, the word that is most suitable to fill the gap.

The primary aim of a newspaper is to – 41 – news items for the information of the public. Newspapers vary not only in the – 42 – of publication but also in the kind of news they – 43 – .

A newspaper can be of any size and number of pages, but it should be handy. A – 44 – should be able to go through it within a short time. The editorial – 45 – is usually on one of the first two or three pages. The editorial expresses the – 46 – of the newspaper on any topic the editorial – 47 – chooses to comment on. The news items are sent in by – 48 – reporters while the – 49 – articles are written by – 50 – .

| | A. | B. | C. | D. |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 41. | gather | find | type | circulate |
| 42. | frequency | repetition | rate | occurrence |
| 43. | broadcast | publish | advertise | sell |
| 44. | vendor | reporter | reader | correspondent |
| 45. | statement | title | article | comment |
| 46. | exposition | opinion | objection | arguments |
| 47. | group | committee | board | panel |
| 48. | radio | press | television | internet |
| 49. | prominent | listed | feature | foreign |
| 50. | cartoons | activists | columnists | analysts |

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WASSCE JUNE 2017

Answer three questions in all: **one** question from section A and all the questions in sections B and C.

SECTION A

1. Your friend has not been attending classes regularly. Write a letter to his/her parents informing them of his/her behaviour and the likely consequences.
2. Many articles have appeared in various newspapers about the increase in crime rate. Write your contribution condemning the situation and suggesting ways of tackling the problem.
3. Write a letter to the District Chief Executive thanking him for the construction of new roads and telling him of **at least three** ways in which the community will benefit from it.
4. A new Principal has just been posted to your school. As the Senior Prefect, write a welcome address on behalf of the students, pointing out **three** areas of need in the school.
5. Write a story to illustrate the saying: *Once bitten, twice shy*.

SECTION B

6. Read the following passage **carefully** and answer the questions on it.

Five decades ago, my classmates lured me into a trap that taught me the lesson of a lifetime. As the class monitor, I was informed that the class had decided not to do the homework given to us by the Geography teacher. The decision was based on three grounds. First, she had not taught us anything substantial since her arrival in the school. Second, we must let her know that in this all-male institution, a female should not push us around. Also, she seemed forever inaudible when teaching us.

So, my mates mandated me to convey the decision to her. Thus sent, I confronted her with our decision. All she said was, 'Noted'. I assumed we had won the day. Alas! How wrong I was. When she came to class the following Monday, she demanded the homework. As I stood up to restate our stand, behold, all my mates took out their notebooks and submitted them. I was the odd one in the class of thirty-five boys! This act of betrayal left me speechless. Any protest now was out of the question.

The teacher led me to the overgrown part of the football field, measured out a large portion, and ordered me to clear it before returning to either the class or the dormitory. I realised I had been stabbed in the back, as I heard my mates laugh sarcastically in the classroom. I bent down with my sharpened

cutlass, determined to finish the work within the day and regain my freedom in good time. How wrong I was!

My father had chosen that day of all days to pay a visit. He rarely did so, as the school in Tamale was far from Accra, his base. Not finding me in class, he asked after my whereabouts. My mates described to him my heinous crime and directed him to my punishment post. When he arrived, he took the cutlass from me, cut a big cane and gave me the flogging of my life. He then went to the bursar's office, paid the balance of my fees, and returned to Accra with all the provisions he had bought for me.

I finished the task just before the last school hour, went to the lady teacher, prostrated myself, and tearfully apologised to her. But for the rest of the week, and indeed many more days, I stayed aloof from my mates.

Questions

- a) How did the class betray their monitor?
- b) State **two** forms of punishment the monitor received.
- c) What coincidence is there in the narration?
- d) In what **two** ways did the monitor show remorse?
- e) What was the reaction of the monitor to his mates after the incident?
- f) *When she came to class the following Monday.....*
 - i) What grammatical name is given to this expression as it is used in the passage?
 - ii) What is its function?
- g) ... I had been stabbed in the back...
 - i) What figure of speech is used in this expression?
 - ii) What does it mean?
- h) For **each** of the following words, find another word or phrase which means the same and which can replace it as it is used in the passage:
 - i) mandated;
 - ii) assumed;
 - iii) betrayal;
 - iv) sarcastically;
 - v) heinous;
 - vi) tearfully.

Answers

- a) They did their homework after all. *OR* They did the homework which they had decided not to do.
OR They went behind the monitor and did their homework.
- b) i) He was made to cut grass on the football field.
ii) He was flogged by his father.
iii) His father took back the provisions he had brought for him.
- c) The coincidence is that the narrator's (or the monitor's) father visited him *OR* chose that day to visit.
- d) i) He prostrated himself before his teacher.
ii) He was tearful.
iii) He apologised. *OR* He tearfully apologised.
- e) He avoided his mates *OR* He remained aloof *OR* He ignored his mates. *OR* He stayed away from them (or his mates).
- f) i) It is an adverbial clause (of time).
ii) It modifies or it qualifies (the verb) 'demanded'. *OR* It describes (or is modifying) 'demanded'.
- g) i) It is a metaphor (or simile or personification).
ii) It means the monitor had been deceived *OR* He had been betrayed.
- h) i) mandated – authorized, directed, asked, instructed, ordered, sent, tasked.
ii) assumed – thought, presumed, supposed, believed, imagined, guessed.
iii) betrayal – disloyalty, deceit, treachery, duplicity, perfidy, deception.
iv) sarcastically – mockingly, wryly, scornfully, derisively.
v) heinous – monstrous, atrocious, odious, terrible, detestable, grievous.
vi) tearfully – sadly, ruefully, mournfully, sorrowfully, weepingly.

SECTION C

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it

Scientific inventions are known and used in all places across the globe: in ultra-modern buildings in cities, as well as in huts in the remotest areas. The impact of scientific discoveries on humans is felt most particularly in the home where people derive immense pleasure and happiness from various means of entertainment. Sound systems and gadgets produce melodious music loud and clear to entertain music lovers. Modern television sets and home theatres show films to lighten mood, dispel boredom and help overcome depression.

The capacity of science to do good to humans seems infinite. People were thrilled when science carried man to the moon and outer space. Over time, chemists, physicists, and physicians have developed clinical aids and drugs that have been used to cure hitherto incurable diseases. Thanks to science, there have been vast strides in medicine and medical practice.

What decades ago was in the realm of science fiction has now become reality. The vast distances which separated the continents have been bridged. Now it is possible to send and receive messages to and from all parts of the world via satellite within seconds. What is even more enchanting is that familiar voices can be heard and faces seen from thousands of miles away. Indeed, science has built the communication network, improving on it by leaps and bounds. However, science has its attendant ills. Scientists can and have created abominable things which have served as means to destroy humanity. A United Nations boss hinted that the world was sitting on a keg of gunpowder which could explode with dire consequences. That was many years ago. Surprisingly, the warning went unheeded. Now scientists in many countries of the world are working overtime to produce more and more devastating bombs.

The explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki did much more than shake and decimate these two towns; they shook the entire scientific world. Horrible accidents on roads, at sea and in the air continue to claim lives. In the world of cosmetics alone thousands of animals and plants are destroyed in experiments to produce creams and substances to beautify the skin. Some of these substances may be toxic. These reckless scientific pursuits have led to loss of human lives, thus reducing the population. Not less significant is the enormous waste of natural resources. For example, atomic bombs have been deposited in large quantities into water bodies which renders the water undrinkable. Wars, as has been pointed out, reduce whole cities to rubbles and a lot of the resources that would otherwise improve living standards are channelled into the production of weapons of mass destruction.

In the modern world, machines have replaced manual labour, thus relieving man of long hours of strenuous work. Machines are engaged to do almost everything, for example, farming, road construction, industrial work and cooking. Work which could have taken humans years to complete is now done in a few months by high-powered machines. These machines are effective but have put humans out of jobs causing unemployment on an unprecedented scale.

However, scientists are worried because no one is sure of what the future holds for humans, not even the scientists themselves. Science has gone too far, too fast!

Questions

- a) In three sentences, one for each, state the benefits of science to man.
- b) In three sentences, one for each, state the harmful effects of science.

Answers

- a) i) Science has created means of entertainment. *OR* Science has improved entertainment. *OR* Science has provided means of entertainment.
 - ii) Science has brought about improvement in medicine or medical practice.
 - iii) Science has created communication networks. *OR* Science has made communication easier.
 - iv) Science has relieved man of the drudgery of manual work (or strenuous work).
-
- b) i) Science causes loss of lives *OR* Science causes reduction of (the) population. *OR* Science causes decrease in population.
 - ii) Science has led to the destruction of natural resources.
 - iii) Science has caused unemployment.

LEXIS AND STRUCTURE

SECTION I

In each of the following sentences, there is a word underlined and one gap. From the list of words lettered A to D, choose the word that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the underlined word and that will, at the same time, **correctly fill** the gap in the sentence.

1. Honest labour can lift one from circumstances of poverty to
 - A. happiness.
 - B. generosity.
 - C. development.
 - D. affluence.
2. Trained physicians are more careful than doctors when treating patients.
 - A. careless
 - B. quack
 - C. reckless
 - D. indifferent
3. The leader encouraged all present not to be by recent happenings.
 - A. controlled
 - B. disheartened
 - C. cautioned
 - D. surprised
4. His knowledge in the sciences is only superficial and not
 - A. profound.
 - B. instructive.
 - C. complex.
 - D. strong.
5. Electricity supply is only erratic in the city but in the villages.
 - A. frequent
 - B. stable
 - C. normal
 - D. available
6. People who talk about others can only do temporary, not damage to them.
 - A. heavy
 - B. serious
 - C. lasting
 - D. considerable
7. It is difficult to afford sumptuous meals nowadays; one has to make do with..... ones.
 - A. frugal
 - B. unbalanced
 - C. unpalatable
 - D. available
8. The advantages of reconciliation far outweigh living in
 - A. disharmony.
 - B. opposition.
 - C. indifference.
 - D. violence.
9. Academic performance, which was at its lowest ebb, is now at its
 - A. climax.
 - B. tip.
 - C. peak.
 - D. maximum.
10. It is advisable to avoid apathy and embrace
 - A. bravery.
 - B. leniency.
 - C. satisfaction.
 - D. enthusiasm.

SECTION II

From the words lettered A to D, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentences.

11. Some articles of noted value are always in demand.
 A. great
 B. pressing
 C. urgent
 D. rising
12. The publication considerable light on the subject.
 A. conveys
 B. provides
 C. reveals
 D. sheds
13. Positive results are achieved when matters are put in the perspective.
 A. concise
 B. right
 C. sound
 D. direct
14. The board was entrusted with the responsibility to the affairs of the company.
 A. drive
 B. navigate
 C. steer
 D. guard
15. Both countries believe that economic co-operation will be to their advantage.
 A. unilateral
 B. crucial
 C. mutual
 D. substantial
16. Impressive achievements were made during the chairman's of office.
 A. regime
 B. tenure
 C. occupancy
 D. reign
17. For some time now the company has been the verge of collapse.
 A. in
 B. on
 C. around
 D. near
18. As Maya gained experience in life, she learnt not to act reason.
 A. beside
 B. across
 C. against
 D. outside
19. Understanding one another makes it far for tolerance to flourish.
 A. easier
 B. easy
 C. easiest
 D. much easy
20. In times of unrest, the distribution system to a halt.
 A. is ground
 B. is grinding
 C. grinds
 D. grounded

SECTION III

Choose from the alternatives lettered A to D the one which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word or expression in each sentence.

21. The velocity of light could not be determined until quite recently.
A. colour
B. speed
C. power
D. movement
22. All the prospective investors attended the meeting.
A. rich
B. enterprising
C. selected
D. potential
23. Only humans have the innate ability to cook their food before eating.
A. intimate
B. real
C. substantial
D. inborn
24. Whenever avarice rears its ugly head, it should be avoided.
A. antagonism
B. greed
C. selfishness
D. obsession
25. After days of heavy rains, the islanders feared a possible inundation.
A. submerging
B. recovery
C. flooding
D. loss
26. Mary succeeded through perseverance.
A. persistence
B. knowledge
C. accomplishment
D. inspiration
27. Confidence tricksters can dupe only gullible people.
A. careless
B. naive
C. greedy
D. humble
28. The weather is serene today.
A. friendly
B. intense
C. great
D. calm
29. A swarm of locusts caused widespread damage to the crops.
A. deterioration
B. destruction
C. wreckage
D. spoilage
30. Many people are unable to cope with escalating medical expenses.
A. ascending
B. rising
C. heightening
D. expanding

SECTION IV

After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations of all or part of the sentence is given. Choose the interpretation you consider **most appropriate** for each sentence.

31. The job seekers were told to keep their fingers crossed. This means the job seekers were to
- revise their notes thoroughly.
 - crosscheck their documents.
 - receive further instructions.
 - hope for the best.
32. In spite of severe criticism, he stood his ground. This means that he
- remained on the grounds.
 - reasoned sensibly.
 - made remarkable progress.
 - remained firm.
33. When I appeared before the interview panel, I had my heart in my mouth. This means that I
- was more than ready.
 - was very anxious.
 - lost my voice completely.
 - felt quite indifferent.
34. Policies are formulated by those at the helm of affairs. This means that policies are made by those
- with the know-how.
 - in authority.
 - in favour of affairs only.
 - who are present at the time.
35. They were asked to obey the instruction to the letter. This means that they were to obey the instruction
- according to the letters.
 - as and when requested.
 - in every detail.
 - only in part.
36. The contestants spent precious time splitting hairs over matters. This means that the contestants
- were arguing over unimportant issues.
 - tried to dye their hair in disguise.
 - caused serious alarm about events.
 - preferred only superior products.
37. The monetary reward came to him as a windfall. This means that the reward was
- an added advantage.
 - adequate compensation.
 - well earned.
 - an unexpected fortune.
38. The smugglers hid themselves until the coast was clear. This means that the smugglers hid
- for the time being.
 - until the danger was over.
 - until investigation was over.
 - to seek protection at the coast.
39. The law-breakers will be made to face the music. This means that they will be
- brought before the law.
 - deprived of all music.
 - reconsidered on appeal.
 - arrested and relocated.
40. Although prudent measures were put in place to salvage the economy, it still remained in the doldrums. This means that the economy
- lacked clear direction.
 - performed beyond expectation.
 - depended on the importation of drums.
 - lacked any improvement.

SECTION V

In the following passage the numbered gaps indicate missing words. Against each number in the list below the passage, four choices are offered in columns lettered A to D, for each numbered gap, choose from the options provided for that number, the word that is most suitable to fill in the gap.

The courtroom was hushed but alive with suppressed excitement. The widely publicised trial of the notorious criminal was scheduled for that day. At a signal from the court -41-, the audience stood up respectfully as the -42- judge entered. Soon afterwards the -43- also filed in. The -44- and his team, as well as the defence -45- also took their positions; the legal battle commenced.

People from all walks of life had assembled there just to listen to the -46-. The prosecution read the charges -47- against the accused. The defence vehemently objected to all of them. The judge -48- the objections as the evidence before the court was clear and incontrovertible. Eventually, a -49- was given; a -50- sentence was slapped on the accused. The audience did not express any pity for him; everyone praised the court for allowing the law to take its course.

| | A. | B. | C. | D. |
|-----|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 41. | attendant | clerk | official | interpreter |
| 42. | presiding | leading | additional | ruling |
| 43. | staff | panel | jury | bench |
| 44. | presenter | complainant | recorded | prosecutor |
| 45. | counsel | counsellor | registrar | administrator |
| 46. | procedures | presentations | processes | proceedings |
| 47. | levelled | stated | invoked | pronounced |
| 48. | overrode | overran | overturned | overruled |
| 49. | decision | verdict | summary | conviction |
| 50. | weighty | prolonged | painful | heavy |

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WASSCE NOV. 2017

Answer three questions in all: **one** question from section A and all the questions in sections B and C.

SECTION A

1. Your elder brother who had been working for many years outside the country has written to inform you of his plans to return home and settle finally. Write a letter to him giving, **at least, three** reasons why he should stay back a little longer.
2. Write an article suitable for publication in a national newspaper on how the destruction of public property affects the nation.
3. Write a letter to the Minister of Youth and Sports in your country complaining about government's concentration on football to the detriment of other sports. Discuss **three** reasons why you think government should now focus on other sports.
4. As the president of your youth club, write a speech you would deliver on your anniversary on the topic: *My concern for the future of the youth of our country.*
5. Write a story to illustrate the saying: *No pain, no gain.*

SECTION B

6. Read the following passage **carefully** and answer the questions on it.

It all started as a joke. Kofi, who was born and bred along the coast, was posted to a small town in the forest area of his country where he met other young graduates. When they were not working, they spent much time together eating, sharing stories about past experiences and teasing one another. During one of these interactions, Kofi boasted that his father was a great hunter and he, since childhood, had been accompanying him on his hunting expeditions. This revelation excited his colleagues who encouraged him and, in fact, pleaded with him to take up hunting in order to supply them with meat. When he said that he did not have a gun, it was suggested that he could borrow one from one of the local hunters. But he said, "No, I don't hunt with ordinary guns. Wait until we are paid, then I'll go home for my special gun." But they persisted and he was compelled to give in. The die was cast. Since there was no way he could wriggle out of the tight corner he found himself in, he agreed to go with one of the local hunters.

That night, Kofi lay in bed tossing and turning. Why had he lied that he could hunt? Should he tell his colleagues the truth? What would they think of him then? Well, he had brought this upon himself and **must** face the music.

Chapter fifty-four

On the way to the forest, the hunter asked him questions about where he used to hunt and the types of animals he killed. Kofi mumbled inaudible and evasive answers. The hunter's suspicions heightened when he noticed how Kofi held his gun. When they reached a part of the forest where a path branched off the main one, the hunter told Kofi that they had to go their separate ways and meet there at dawn. On hearing this, Kofi began to sob uncontrollably and tremble like a leaf in a storm. He decided to confide in the hunter, who listened silently, nodding his head. They spent the night hunting together; the hunter killed the animals and Kofi carried them. Before they left the forest, the hunter gave him more than half of the kill.

Kofi's colleagues could not believe their eyes when they saw the quantity of meat he brought home. When they asked him to tell them the details of the night's activities, Kofi shook his head and said, "That is the hunter's secret."

Questions

- a) What two lies did Kofi tell his friends?
- b) How did Kofi feel the night before the hunt?
- c) How do you think Kofi felt after confiding in the hunter?
- d) Give an adjective to describe the hunter.
- e) *That is the hunter's secret.* What was the secret?
- f) ... *inaudible and evasive answers.*
 - i) What grammatical name is given to this expression as it is used in the passage?
 - ii) What is its function?
- g) ... *The die was cast...* What is the meaning of this expression as it used in the passage?
- h) ... *like a leaf in a storm.* What figure of speech is used in this expression?
- i) For **each** of the following words, find another word or phrase which means the same and which can replace it as it is used in the passage:
 - i) bred;
 - ii) revelation;
 - iii) compelled;
 - iv) heightened;
 - v) uncontrollably.

Chapter fifty-four

Answers

- a) i) He claimed (or said) that he was a hunter.
 ii) He claimed that he had a special gun.
 iii) He claimed that he had been accompanying his father on hunting expeditions.
- b) He was restless or worried or anxious or uneasy.
- c) He felt relieved or at ease or relaxed.
- d) He was kind or generous or wise or mature or reliable (or trustworthy or understanding or benevolent).
- e) Kofi did not kill the animals himself *OR* Kofi was not a hunter *OR* The hunter killed the animals.
- f) i) Noun phrase.
 ii) It is the object of the verb "mumbled".
- g) The decision that was taken was irreversible (or irrevocable). *OR* The decision could not be changed. *OR* There was no turning back.
- h) Simile
- i) i) bred – raised, brought up, nurtured.
 ii) revelation – disclosure, news, information.
 iii) compelled – forced, impelled, coerced, pressured, pressurized.
 iv) heightened – increased, deepened, became stronger, grew, became more intense (or intensified).
 v) uncontrollably – irrepressibly, without restraint, unashamedly, without limitation.

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

Just about everything we own and use operates on electricity. Many new inventions are hinged on electricity. Obviously, it has become an integral part of our lives. Sadly, however, one of the defining characteristics of developing countries is the lack of or short supply of electricity. The benefits that accrue from constant electricity supply are varied and enormous.

Electricity is a form of energy that can perform a wide range of tasks that other forms of energy are unable to do. Thus, it is a viable tool that can light up bulbs, power computers and manufacturing machinery. The consequence of this is that there is room for multitasking, which raises the level of productivity. Many industrialised nations depend heavily on electricity as the industrial and transport sectors use electricity to power facilities. It is obvious therefore that an adequate supply of electricity is necessary to industrialise a nation.

Chapter fifty-four

When the supply of electricity is adequate, opportunities are created for further inventions. The large population of the youths of any nation become creative and produce gadgets and appliances that further make life easier. This means that the problem of unemployment abates. Such a country may even join the ranks of those that export technological innovations. By extension, the wealth of a nation is increased and international ties are strengthened.

There is no doubt that the lifestyle of the people will improve when there is access to sufficient power supply. In the hot season, one can use the air conditioner. Doing chores and performing some other daily activities will become less stressful. Television and other forms of media that operate on electricity can be used to make life colourful. Even crime and accident rates may be reduced tremendously. Automatic traffic lights can control traffic while electronic doors will keep records of movement in and out. Images of the better living conditions that accompany adequate power supply abound in developed countries.

In the light of the above, it is disturbing that one of the major challenges of developing countries is power supply. One wonders why the governments of these countries seem not to be doing their best to tackle this major problem. Corruption in the public sector is the biggest demon. Funds allocated to infrastructural development are misappropriated. There are also those who profit from the importation of substandard electrical equipment. All these frustrate the efforts of the government to make the power sector function effectively.

Besides this, the lack of a good maintenance culture bedevils the power sector. When little faults are not fixed, they degenerate into more complex problems, which cost even more to fix. And even when there is a willingness to maintain the facilities, a shortage of expertise may be a drawback. Personnel with the technical know-how may not be readily available to take care of the faults. Despite the many challenges, getting the power sector up and running is paramount.

Questions

- a) In **three** sentences, **one** for **each**, summarise **three** benefits of constant power supply.
- b) In **three** sentences, **one** for **each**, summarise **three** problems that impede adequate power supply in developing countries.

Answers

- a) i) Constant power supply industrialises a nation *OR* Constant supply of electricity industrialises a nation.
- ii) Constant power supply promotes innovative thinking. *OR* Constant power supply creates or provides opportunity for inventions (promotes creativity). *OR* Constant power supply reduces the problem of unemployment.
- iii) Constant power supply improves the lifestyle of a people. *OR* Constant power supply improves security (or safety).
- b) i) There is corruption in the public sector.
- ii) There is the lack of maintenance culture.
- iii) There is a shortage of technical expertise.

PART A
LEXIS AND STRUCTURE
SECTION 1

*In each of the following sentences, there is a word underlined and one gap. From the list of words lettered A to D, choose the word that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the underlined word and that will, at the same time, **correctly fill** the gap in the sentence.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <u>Discord</u> will reign wherever there is no..... A. amity B. harmony C. contentment D. consideration</p> <p>2. It is important to be <u>courteous</u> at all times as.....behaviour does not speak well of a person. A. repulsive B. impudent C. reckless D. illicit</p> <p>3. Practices that <u>conserve</u> natural resources are preferable to those that.....them. A. depress B. hinder C. scatter D. deplete</p> <p>4. The actor shot into the <u>limelight</u> for some time only to sink into..... A. oblivion B. dejection C. disfavour D. decline</p> <p>5. The <u>prominence</u> given to the story by the newspapers made all other news items pale into..... A. negligence B. indifference C. insignificance D. disappearance</p> | <p>6. No sooner had the treaty been <u>signed</u> than it was..... A. abrogated B. cancelled C. dismissed D. ignored</p> <p>7. In times of global <u>conflict</u>, the United Nations proposes.....to them. A. remedies B. measures C. prescription D. resolutions</p> <p>8. The actor's <u>confidence</u> on stage contrasts with his usual..... A. humility B. carelessness C. bashfulness D. quietness</p> <p>9. The <u>hearty</u> welcome we received was an improvement on the earlier.....reception. A. rude B. regrettable C. indifferent D. cold</p> <p>10. The effects of natural disasters can be <u>temporary</u> or..... A. violent B. permanent C. sudden D. incontrollable</p> |
|---|--|

SECTION II

*From the list of words lettered A to D, choose the one that **best completes** each of the following sentences.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>11. There is still hope, however.....that the rescue mission will be successful. A. remote B. light C. shallow D. small</p> | <p>12. The different parts of the machine were.....in the factory. A. joined B. ordered C. set up D. assembled</p> |
|--|---|

13. During the recent excursion, we visited many places of.....
 A. pleasure B. interest
 C. excitement D. enjoyment

14. Language is the.....of human communication
 A. way B. method
 C. mode D. medium

15. The student's rude behaviour is a stumbling.....to her progress.
 A. obstacle B. barrier
 C. rock D. block

16. Poems should not be interpreted only in the sense.
 A. clear B. literal
 C. real D. literary

17. The company is noted for the high.....of its products.
 A. esteem B. quality
 C. design D. level

18. After all the hullabaloo, much time.....before due action was taken.
 A. elapsed B. past
 C. expired D. lapsed

19. We spent a.....length of time at the camp site.
 A. satisfactory B. further
 C. memorable D. considerable

20. All the factions in the conflict are advised to sink their.....in the interest of peace.
 A. contentions B. differences
 C. anxieties D. rivalries

SECTION III

Choose from the alternatives lettered A to D the one which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word or expression in each sentence.

21. Diplomats always initiate ways to alleviate tension.
 A. address B. suppress
 C. relieve D. control

25. Fact and legend mingle in some history books.
 A. mix B. join
 C. interact D. infuse

22. The recent floods swept away all our property, leaving us destitute.
 A. devastated B. homeless
 C. gloomy D. impoverished

26. All the pundits contend that it was a momentous occasion.
 A. historic B. pleasant
 C. festive D. prominent

23. The measures have failed to stem the tide of factory closures.
 A. stop B. obstruct
 C. disband D. debar

27. Kwame was enraptured by Maame Yaa's beauty.
 A. jolted B. startled
 C. awakened D. thrilled

24. The eradication of the malaria parasite will bring immense relief to all.
 A. reduction B. rejection
 C. annihilation D. exclusion

28. The delay in approving the contract was unforeseen.
 A. unexplained B. unexpected
 C. unfortunate D. unscheduled

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29. Asante's book is a faithful rendering of the original text.
- A. explanation B. interpretation
C. definition D. abridgement

30. The few trees are the remnants of a thick forest that once covered this entire region.
- A. boundaries B. leftovers
C. remains D. fragments

SECTION IV

After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations of all or part of the sentence is given. Choose the interpretation you consider **most appropriate** for each sentence.

31. The minister's remarks were outrageous and clearly beyond the pale. This means that the remarks were
- A. considered unacceptable.
B. beyond understanding.
C. not focused.
D. delivered too hurriedly.
32. I need money to keep body and soul together. This means that I need money to
- A. grow. B. flourish.
C. succeed. D. survive.
33. The jilted lover waited in the forlorn hope that his fiancé would come back to him. This means that he waited
- A. for a long time.
B. in vain.
C. for a favourable opportunity.
D. with certainty.
34. I shall be with you in a jiffy. This means that I shall be with you
- A. at some future time.
B. in due course.
C. as and when possible.
D. in a moment.
35. Because of the recession, my movie business is on the rocks. This means that my business is
- A. not being efficiently managed.
B. facing keen competition.
C. no longer lucrative.
D. on the verge of collapse.
36. Some practices do fly in the face of reason. This means that they are
- A. no longer useful.
B. dying out.
C. unreasonable.
D. deceptive.
37. We were late, so most of the work fell to our lot. This means that
- A. we worked very hard.
B. most of the work became our responsibility.
C. we avoided most of the work.
D. we postponed the work.
38. The mountain climbers were tired to the very marrow of their bones. This means they
- A. were exercising.
B. slowed down.
C. were fainting.
D. were exhausted.
39. When Amina received her examination result, she told her colleagues that the game was worth the candle. This means that
- A. the result did not reflect the effort.
B. the result was very good.
C. the examination was difficult.
D. she failed totally.

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40. Some people believe that party politics is a dog-eat-dog game. This means party politics is

- A. really dirty.
- B. very violent.
- C. very dangerous.
- D. fiercely competitive.

SECTION VI

In the following passage, the numbered gaps indicate missing words. Against each number in the list below the passage, four choices are offered in columns lettered A to D. For each numbered gap, choose from the options provided for that number, the word that is most suitable to fill the gap.

The science of medicine has brought many benefits to man, the most important of which is the increase in - 41-. This highly desirable feat has resulted from the fact that certain diseases which defied all - 42 - in the past have been brought under - 43 -. Sensitive clinical instruments make accurate - 44 - possible. Powerful substances of - 45 - value have been manufactured which bring relief to the sick and the suffering.

When one is sick, the best place to seek advice is a health centre where medical - 46 - try to restore the body to good health. A good number of patients are - 47 - for a period of medication and observation. When their health condition improves they are - 48 - from the hospital. Really, some people respond to - 49 - much more quickly than others. Those who are pronounced well are advised to report regularly for- 50 -. This is sometimes cumbersome for those who live far away from health centres. It is the hope of all that the time will come when health care facilities will be accessible to all.

| | A. | B. | C. | D. |
|-----|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 41. | life expectancy | life cycle | life time | life style |
| 42. | solutions | measures | remedy | cure |
| 43. | care | control | authority | suppression |
| 44. | diagnosis | assessment | discovery | investigation |
| 45. | herbal | potent | medical | medicinal |
| 46. | dispensers | personnel | operators | attendants |
| 47. | restrained | kept | admitted | delayed |
| 48. | relieved | dismissed | discharged | released |
| 49. | medicine | treatment | care | prescription |
| 50. | investigation | research | review | examination |

Answer three questions in all: one question from section A and all the questions in sections B and C.

SECTION A

1. You are in the final year in secondary school. Write a letter to your elder brother telling him what you intend to do after your secondary school education and asking for his support.
2. Write an article suitable for publication in your school magazine on the dangers of disobeying school rules and regulations.
3. As the Senior Prefect of your school, write a letter to the Chairman of the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) pointing out the need for a computer laboratory and requesting the association to build and equip one for the school.
4. You are the main speaker in a debate on the topic: *Knowledge gained from experience is more important than knowledge gained from books*. Write your argument for or against the motion.
5. Write a story to illustrate the saying: *Forewarned is forearmed*.

SECTION B

6. Read the following passage *carefully* and answer the questions on it.

When the headmaster announced that an oil company was organizing an essay competition for secondary school students, and that I had been selected as one of the two representatives of my school, I never thought much of it. I was told to report at the auditorium of the largest secondary school in town to compete with others from several secondary schools around. It was a one hour exercise and I wrote just two pages. Although I thoroughly revised my work, I did not think I had as much as an outside chance against those brilliant-looking students from other schools. So, I was surprised when the principal announced some months later that I had come first in the whole region and that the company had invited me for the prize in Accra. Part of the prize was a return ticket.

After much eager waiting, the important day came. I took a taxi to the airport, showed my ticket, obtained a boarding pass, and waited for the flight. It turned out that I had arrived several hours too early. Hour after expectant hour, planes landed and took off, with passengers embarking and disembarking. The hours of waiting gave me the opportunity to watch the operations at the airport. I praised the ingenuity of the engineers who designed and manufactured the aircraft, and admired the skill of the pilots. In fact, I started nursing the idea of abandoning my long-cherished ambition of becoming a medical doctor.

Finally, the hour came. The public address system announced that passengers for Skybus Flight 456 should commence boarding. I walked out and joined the queue. Final check in did not take much time, in a few minutes I found myself climbing up the steps. Just as I was about to board the plane, I looked back and felt on top of the world. Then, I entered and took my seat beside a window. The seats looked so dainty that I thought the whole arrangement had been made with royalty and nobility in mind. When the one hundred and twenty passengers had been seated, the hostess welcomed us on board, gave us instructions on safety measures, and told us to fasten our seat belts for take-off. Then, the journey commenced as the plane taxied leisurely along the runway. The huge machine burst into a great speed and then took off. I felt elevated in many ways. I looked out of the window as the houses below appeared to be disappearing behind us. Soon we found ourselves above the clouds. It was all wonderful. Several decades have passed but I still remember every detail.

Questions

- a) Why was the writer surprised at his winning the prize?
- b) Why do you think that the writer arrived at the airport too early?
- c) Why did the writer think about abandoning his career ambition?
- d) Quote a sentence from the passage which indicates that the writer is recalling what happened long ago.
- e) What does the writer mean by saying that he "felt on top of the world?"
- f) *Part of the prize...*
 - i) What grammatical name is given to this expression as it is used in the passage?
 - ii) What is its function?
- g) ... *I did not think I had as much as an outside chance...*
What does this expression mean?
- h) For **each** of the following words, find another word or phrase which means the same and which can replace it as it is used in the passage:
 - i) selected;
 - ii) obtained;
 - iii) ingenuity;
 - iv) dainty;
 - v) commenced.

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Answers

- a) He was surprised because he thought that other candidates or contestants were more capable than he. *OR* He thought that he had not written enough to win the prize.
- b) He arrived at the airport too early because he was anxious or excited about the trip. *OR* He was eager for the trip.
- c) He admired the engineers and pilots.
- d) "Several decades have passed but I still remember every detail".
- e) He means that he was very happy or very proud or overjoyed.
- f) i) Noun phrase
ii) It is the subject of the verb "was".
- g) It means that he had no hope of succeeding or winning the competition.
- h) i) selected – chosen, picked.
ii) obtained – got, collected, received, secured.
iii) ingenuity – resourcefulness, expertise, skillfulness, inventiveness, creativity.
iv) dainty – elegant, neat, exquisite, beautiful, attractive.
v) commenced – began, started.

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer, in your own words as far as possible, the questions on it.

A diet that is rich in vegetable is crucial to man's life. Vegetables do not only serve as food but also play a medicinal role by supporting the proper functioning of different parts of the body. Some cultures take vegetables as their staple food while others take them as supplement. Either way, vegetables provide human cells with vitamins, minerals, fibre, essential oils and phytonutrients. All these combine to make the body function well. Vegetables are either cooked or eaten raw. They can be prepared as soups, juice or salads.

While eating cooked vegetables is healthy, it is more beneficial when eaten raw. However, this is rare in many African cultures. Cooking not only destroys the essential nutrients such as vitamin C, it also kills the enzymes that help the body to digest food. Digestion is the breakdown of large molecules of food into smaller particles for effective use by the body. It should be noted that raw vegetables contain a lot of nutrients that help the body maintain its system so that a healthy body is built.

Vegetables contain low amounts of fats and calories. This makes them a perfect substitute for foods with high calorie content such as carbohydrates and proteins. Researchers recommend substituting

high calorie foods such as egg with raw vegetables which are a good source of dietary fibre. They leave man feeling full of energy for long and hence reduce craving because of their fibre contents.

Eating foods that are rich in fibre is associated with a lower risk of developing heart ailments. Soluble fibres found in vegetables absorb bile acid and cholesterol which they eliminate from the body. Researchers have shown that water-soluble fibres lower the amount of low density 'bad cholesterol' in the bloodstream. This cholesterol is 'bad' because it sticks to the walls of blood vessels and makes them narrow. The narrowness of the blood vessels creates a passage problem for the flow of blood. The result is that the blood struggles to flow thus leading to cardiovascular diseases.

Another study has shown that the cooking of vegetables does not only lower the volume of anti-cancer compounds in the family of vegetables but also makes less potent all other positive aspects of the vegetable to man. Thus, to lower the risk of developing cancer, eating raw vegetables is preferred.

Furthermore, it has been established that raw vegetables contain higher amounts of antioxidants such as vitamins C and E, folic acid, lycopene, alpha-carotene and beta-carotene. Vitamins C and E are known to neutralize free radicals and protect the body cells. Lycopene boosts the immune system and also lowers the risk of cardio-vascular diseases. Folic acid is essential for the formation of blood cells and proper functioning of the brain and nervous system. Beta-carotene is found in large quantities in many bright-coloured vegetables. Beta-carotene, among other functions, protects the skin from the sun's ultra-violet rays. Since this vegetable's by-product slows down the aging process, it is equally germane to state that it reduces the risk of many diseases associated with old age.

- a) In **two** sentences, **one** for **each**, state the disadvantages of cooking vegetables.
- b) In **four** sentences, **one** for **each**, state the advantages of eating raw vegetables.

Answers

- a) i) Cooking vegetables destroys the essential nutrients in them.
ii) Cooking vegetables kills the enzymes that aid digestion.
iii) Cooking vegetables lowers the amount of anti-cancer compounds in them.
- b) i) Eating raw vegetables provides the body with a lot of vitamins.
ii) Eating raw vegetables gives man energy (or is a good source of dietary fibre).
iii) Eating raw vegetables lowers the risk of developing cancer.
iv) Eating raw vegetables provides the body with a high amount of antioxidants.
v) Eating raw vegetables lowers the risk of developing heart diseases.
vi) Eating raw vegetables reduces the risk of age-related diseases.

PART A
LEXIS AND STRUCTURE
SECTION I

In each of the following sentences, there is a word underlined and one gap. From the list of words lettered A to D, choose the word that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the underlined word and that will at the same time, **correctly fill the gap** in the sentence.

1. The wilting plants wereby the recent rains.
A. destroyed B. cleared
C. revived D. drowned
2. The tranquility of the rural areas contrasts with thein the cities.
A. pollution B. panic
C. unease D. noise
3. The greedy man took advantage of the woman's
A. naivety B. generosity
C. calmness D. vulnerability
4. While the children were agitated by the news, their parents were very
A. indifferent B. happy
C. composed D. satisfied
5. There will not be any more food shortage after theharvest.
A. vast B. satisfactory
C. bumper D. average

6. Do not scatter the books on the table.them neatly on the shelves.
A. pack B. keep
C. arrange D. mount
7. The manager will lay off the experienced staff andnew ones.
A. promote B. accept
C. recommend D. engage
8. The chief executive officer is strict with this staff while his deputy is
A. co-operative B. nice
C. lax D. sympathetic
9. Do not indulge in this malpractice anymore;.....from it.
A. withdraw B. depart
C. desist D. abstain
10. Rather thanthe issues, his comments confused the audience the more.
A. resolve B. clarify
C. clear D. solve

SECTION II

From the words lettered A to D, choose the one that **best completes each** of the following sentences.

11. Aba's motherher for being rude.
A. angered B. rebuked
C. incriminated D. abused
12. Every year the armed forces thousands of persons into the army.

- A. enlists B. hires
C. accepts D. admits
13. That pastor always preaches sermons that will win more
A. activists B. adherents
C. converts D. convicts

14. The childrentheir laughter when they saw the look on their father's face.
 A. constrained B. subjugated
 C. censored D. suppressed
15. Lions areeaters.
 A. vivacious B. voracious
 C. voracious D. voluminous
16. Ahousewife never cooks more food than is needed.
 A. frugal B. fruitful
 C. grudging D. greedy

17. After trying for the tenth time, those boys finally
 A. gave off B. gave up
 C. rounded up D. rounded off
18.his inefficiency, he was a successful business man.
 A. But for B. Except for
 C. Contrary to D. In spite of
19. There are certainbetween the two accounts of the incident.
 A. diversities B. distortions
 C. discrepancies D. discriminations
20. His natural modesty always inclined him tohis own achievements
 A. play down B. play back
 C. play up D. play on

SECTION III

Choose from the alternatives lettered **A** to **D** the one which is **nearest in meaning** to the underlined word or expression in **each** sentence.

21. The aftermath of the disaster is still with us.
 A. cause B. result
 C. climax D. conclusion
22. Mabel's statement corroborated the evidence before the judge.
 A. explained B. supported
 C. collaborated D. contradicted
23. He found the proposal distasteful.
 A. unappealing B. tasteless
 C. disagreeable D. discouraging
24. They refused to divulge their plans
 A. tell B. reveal
 C. denounce D. voice
25. The police officers are relentless in their efforts to maintain peace.

- A. inhumane B. untiring
 C. answering D. merciless
26. The opinion expressed by that panellist was quite controversial.
 A. debatable B. serious
 C. important D. superficial
27. The landlord had to eject the tenant from his house.
 A. expel B. debar
 C. remove D. evict
28. Selma is a good girl; she is not one of the incorrigible ones.
 A. stubborn B. hard
 C. wild D. incredulous

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29. The students felt dejected when their favourite teacher was transferred.
- A. rejected B. disappointed
C. frustrated D. suppressed

30. Hermits are not interested in secular matters.
- A. physical
C. worldly

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B. trivial
D. religious

SECTION IV

After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations of all or part of the sentence is given. Choose the interpretation you consider **most appropriate** for each sentence.

31. The traders are cashing in on the increased number of buyers to increase prices. This means that
- A. the traders brought along a lot of cash.
B. the traders have more cash to import goods.
C. the traders are taking advantage of the numerous buyers.
D. the traders have become very rich.
32. Although Jones had no leadership abilities, he refused to play second fiddle in the group. This means Jones
- A. saw himself as the leader.
B. was made the leader.
C. took a subordinate position.
D. co-operated with others.
33. Koku's father's colleagues always recognise him because he is a chip off the old block. This means that Koku is
- A. not like his father.
B. an image of his father.
C. older than they thought.
D. a strong young man.
34. Adjoa Akoto was admonished to paddle her own canoe. This means that Adjoa Akoto should
- A. be in charge of the business.
B. place her interest first.
C. manage her own affairs.
D. be more serious with life.

35. The opportunity slipped through my fingers. This means that I
- A. did not make use of it.
B. preferred another option.
C. expected something better.
D. wanted to be more careful.
36. I did all I could to amuse him but he kept a straight face. This means that he
- A. was not convinced.
B. remained adamant.
C. refused to laugh.
D. did not listen to me.
37. Who to lead the group, became our bone of contention. This means
- A. there was a quarrel.
B. there was no consensus.
C. there was a postponement.
D. there was no appointment.
38. The new salary increases were across the board. This means that the increases
- A. were very impressive.
B. affected all board members.
C. were approved by the board.
D. affected all workers.
39. The auctioneer sold the Jeep for a song. This means that the Jeep
- A. was sold at a high price.
B. did not attract many bidders.
C. was sold very cheaply.
D. was sold off very quickly.

40. Nii Ankrah's limousine has seen better days. This means that Nii Ankrah's car
A. has been refurbished.

- B. is now old.
C. used to break down.
D. has served him well.

SECTION V

In the following passage, the numbered gaps indicate missing words. Against each number in the list below the passage, four choices are offered in columns lettered A to D. For each numbered gap, choose from the options provided for that number, the word that is most suitable to fill the gap.

Countries all over the world, rely on their – 41 – resources for development. These resources vary from country to country. The discovery of crude oil – 42 – in any country is greeted with excitement because it is considered a valuable source of – 43 – for the government. Once it has been discovered by – 44 –, who would have been prospecting for it, an oil – 45 – is drilled until the petroleum reservoir is reached.

Natural – 46 –, another valuable resource, may be found at the same time. – 47 – oil is usually conveyed through a – 48 – directly to the – 49 – where it is processed. Here, petrol, diesel, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, and lubricants are produced for domestic and industrial use. Scientists have obtained other – 50 – substances from petroleum, for example, man-made fibres like nylon which may be woven into beautiful fabrics for clothes.

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----|------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. | rich | profitable | natural | vast |
| 42. | reserves | stocks | preserves | stores |
| 43. | savings | revenue | salary | accounts |
| 44. | geologists | ecologists | anthropologists | archaeologists |
| 45. | rig | well | plant | hole |
| 46. | liquid | gas | carbon | chemical |
| 47. | undiluted | crude | unfinished | raw |
| 48. | tunnel | tube | hose | pipeline |
| 49. | purifier | factory | industry | refinery |
| 50. | artificial | authentic | synthetic | inferior |

SECTION A

Answer **three** questions in all: **one** question from Section A and all the questions in Sections B and C.

1. You have just completed a training course in which you learnt a skill. Write a letter to your friend who did not attend the training course telling him/her the skill you learnt and what you intend to do with it.
2. Write an article suitable for publication in one of the national newspapers on lawlessness among the youth in your country and suggest ways of curbing it.
3. The District Chief Executive has invited views from the public on how to bring about improvement in the community. Write a letter to him, as the president of the local welfare society, expressing at least three views.
4. You are the main speaker in a debate on the topic: *Social media platforms have done more harm than good to society*. Write your argument for **or** against the motion.
5. Write a story which illustrates the saying: *Excessive love of money can lead one into danger*

SECTION B

6. Read the following passage **carefully** and answer the questions on it.

“Thief! Thief! Thief!” People came rushing from different directions chasing after the thief. “Enough of this drama in this vicinity,” shouted Ayambile who was beginning to get agitated at the numerous times the same word has been echoed.

It was barely two weeks ago when a similar incident occurred just across Chief Bola’s mansion. A crowd had gathered only to be confronted with a different story. It was a mentally challenged man sitting on Chief’s gigantic wall. Was that not a shame? Could people not differentiate between a thief and a mentally challenged man?

But this time, it was definitely different. It was a petty thief. Someone had entered Alhaji Musa’s cassava garden behind his house and had been rounded up by the inhabitants. This one who claimed to be known as “Baby Boy” was shown no mercy. The angry youth in the area demonstrated their displeasure by beating him mercilessly. He was nearly lynched but for the timely intervention of the policemen on patrol. All for what? Stealing cassava? Probably, he was hungry and was looking for something to satisfy the hunger.

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While the beating was going on, a shrill voice came from the far end of the still massing crowd. A pregnant woman who was on the verge of giving birth fell to the ground and claimed "Baby Boy" was the man who impregnated her and pleaded that he should be shown mercy. "He was hungry and was only looking for something to feed his family. Blame it on the economy, not on him", she said. The crowd together with the policemen burst into laughter. "Can government be blamed for an offence committed by a lazy man who had vehemently refused to look for a job?" shouted Ayambile. He had observed "Baby Boy" since they were both in school. He would not study, he would play truant as often as he could. No wonder he became a school dropout. He had been stealing from innocent people since. What could be expected? After all, the devil finds work for idle hands. "Baby Boy", together with his weeping woman were sent to the police station for questioning while the angry mob dispersed.

Questions

- a) What made Ayambile feel so agitated?
- b) Which incident occurred a fortnight ago?
- c) How did the people react to the pregnant woman's plea?
- d) What prevented "Baby Boy" from being lynched?
- e) What was Ayambile's opinion of the thief?
- f)*who was on verge of giving birth....*
 - i) What is the grammatical name given to this expression as it is used in the passage?
 - ii) What is its function?
- g) *The devil finds work for idle hands.* What does this statement mean?
- h) For each of the following words, find another word or phrase which means the same and which can replace it as it is used in the passage:
 - i) agitated;
 - ii) gigantic;
 - iii) rounded up;
 - iv) timely;
 - v) shrill;
 - vi) vehemently.

Chapter fifty-six**Answers**

- a) The frequency of the alarm raised about thieves (made Ayambile feel agitated) OR
The numerous times the word "thief" had been shouted (made Ayambile feel agitated).
- b) A mentally-challenged or mad man was mistaken or assumed to be a thief.
- c) They laughed at her or rejected her plea or they teased her or they mocked her.
- d) The timely intervention of the police or policemen (on patrol) prevented "Baby Boy" from being lynched.
- e) Ayambile thought the thief was lazy
- f) i) Adjectival or Relative clause or Defining Clause
ii) It modifies or describes or qualifies (the noun) "woman"
- g) It means people who do not have enough to do or anything to do or nothing doing tend to commit crime or are prone to crime or are prone to committing crime.
- h) i) agitated – worried, perturbed, disturbed, upset, uneasy
ii) gigantic – huge, massive, giant, very big, very large
iii) rounded up – caught, apprehended, arrested, captured
iv) timely – prompt, swift, early, quick
v) shrill – sharp, piercing, high-pitched, very loud
vi) vehemently – strongly, blatantly, persistently, totally

7. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

Knowledge is everywhere. There is no limit to how much one can learn and where knowledge can come from. The television, a viable means of entertainment, is particularly valuable as a means of acquiring knowledge. Verbal explanations that characterise classroom learning have a tendency to be repetitive and unexciting. Learning materials on television are arranged in colours and pictures and these help to reduce the high incidence of teacher talk in the classroom. Motion pictures, on the other hand are gripping and they help viewers to stay focused. Using television for teaching and learning is also effective as learners can access information wherever they are. This is quite unique in that learners can sit in the comfort of their homes and acquire knowledge easily. Thus, the television presents a different way of knowledge acquisition from what books or lectures provide.

It appears then that the television is the ideal tool for imparting knowledge. It is however not without its limitations. One of these is that a viewer may forget to tune in to the desired programme since there could be other activities vying for one's attention. So, taking mental note of television programmes may not feature on many people's priority list. Even when one remembers to tune in, the atmosphere may not be conducive to watching a television programme for learning. Noise, movements and other forms of distraction can impede learning from a television programme.

Presenters of teaching and learning materials on television are not physically accessible to viewers. This makes it difficult for viewers to interact through asking questions and receiving immediate feedback. Thus, viewers' understanding of what is being taught may be impaired. They may therefore not be able to organise and develop the insights gained logically in a written form. Time is also a crucial element in producing any learning material on television. So much information is usually packed into a short time and the pressure on viewers to obtain maximum learning within this short period is immense. Very often, therefore viewers' attention span is taxed and in no time they lose interest in the entire learning process.

Even when a viewer endures to the end, recalling and writing the content usually become a herculean task. Reading a book may be difficult, but one is in control of the process and can always flip back through the pages as necessary. This is not possible with television. Whatever the viewer is unable to grasp at any point is lost. The transient nature of television programmes makes them least suitable for learning.

Besides viewers' constraints, other factors involving production militate against producing educational programmes on television. The fact is that producers do not have enough sponsors and without sponsorship, television airtime may be too expensive. This makes the production of television educational programmes unattractive.

Although there appears to be more downsides than benefits to using television as a means of teaching, most of the drawbacks are surmountable. Topics may be discussed in modules and there could be repeat broadcasts. If Non-Governmental Organisations take interest in such programmes and sponsor them, there would be no financial pressure on producers. There could also be phone-in segments or social media platforms where interactions could continue.

Questions

- a) In **two** sentences, **one** for **each**, state **two** advantages of using the television for teaching and learning.
- b) In **four** sentences, **one** for **each**, state **four** problems associated with using the television for teaching and learning.

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Answers

- a) i) Using the television for teaching and learning minimises teacher talk in the classroom. **OR**
Using the television for teaching and learning reduces boredom in the classroom.
- ii) Using the television for teaching and learning helps to catch and sustain learners' attention.
- iii) Using the television for teaching and learning affords learners the opportunity to access knowledge anywhere or wherever they are or everywhere.
- b) i) Viewers may forget to tune in to the educational or educative programme(s).
- ii) Distraction may affect learning through the television. **OR**
Viewers may be distracted.
- iii) Viewers' learning may be impaired. **OR**
Viewers are unable to interact with presenters.
- iv) A lot of information packed into a short time makes viewers lose interest or get bored.
- v) Viewers may be unable to recall what is taught.
- vi) Lack of sponsorship may make the production of educational programmes expensive.

LEXIS AND STRUCTURE
SECTION I

In each of the following sentences, there is a word underlined and one gap. From the list of words lettered A to D, choose the word that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the underlined word and that will, at the same time, **correctly fill the gap** in the sentence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Even in trying situations, people should react in a <u>courteous</u>, not in away. A. violent B. vengeful C. remorseful D. resentful</p> <p>2. Even though the president gave his <u>assent</u> to the appointments, others expressed A. disapproval B. disregard C. disrespect D. dismay</p> <p>3. Climbing that mountain was <u>arduous</u> but the descent was A. slippery B. curvy C. bumpy D. easy</p> <p>4. The two products have <u>diverse</u> attributes, yet they are A. presentable B. comparable C. marketable D. preferable</p> <p>5. If you are <u>appalled</u> by an experience, you cannot suddenly beby it. A. encouraged B. informed C. excited D. influenced</p> | <p>6. Skeptics view as <u>fantasy</u> what others hold as A. normal B. trivial C. dear D. fact</p> <p>7. As I studied more, my interest in the subject rather <u>intensified</u>; it did not A. recede B. reverse C. wane D. waive</p> <p>8. Provocative acts <u>inflame</u> passions; they do notthem. A. prevent B. soothe C. distort D. manage</p> <p>9. All the <u>fragile</u> items were carefully packed into.....boxes. A. compact B. heavy C. massive D. sturdy</p> <p>10. As conditions continue to <u>deteriorate</u>, steps should be taken tothem. A. eliminate B. ameliorate C. activate D. elevate</p> |
|---|--|

SECTION II

From the words lettered A to D, choose the one that **best completes each** of the following sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>11. He has no.....reason for stealing the gadgets. A. significant B. relevant C. plausible D. remarkable</p> <p>12. The team won thematch to qualify for the final stage.</p> | <p>A. conditional B. crucial C. critical D. principal</p> <p>13. The article.....considerable light on the author's writings. A. sheds B. conveys C. expresses D. exposes</p> |
|---|---|

Chapter fifty-six

- 14. The need to feel wanted is an.....part of human nature.
A. appropriate B. integral
C. assured D. expected
- 15. The report was adistortion of what actually happened.
A. large B. major
C. mass D. gross
- 16. Political unrest causes millions all over the world to be
A. dislocated B. displaced
C. dismantled D. disorganised
- 17. The reference dictionary provided answers to the question.

- A. constructive B. qualitative
C. informative D. satisfactory
- 18. Mabel's honesty.....the attention of the superior officers.
A. seized B. grabbed
C. caught D. caused
- 19., the experience I went through helped me to grow in life.
A. In retrospect B. In review
C. In perspective D. In reverse
- 20. We presented the documents as a
A. formality B. commendation
C. custom D. necessity

SECTION III

Choose from the alternatives lettered A to D the one which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word or expression in each sentence.

- 21. Financing huge projects is a daunting task.
A. significant B. formidable
C. heavy D. harsh
- 22. The students were cautioned not to succumb to peer pressure.
A. cling to B. participate in
C. associate with D. give in to
- 23. Sometimes lack of information can be as fatal as misinformation.
A. viral B. serious
C. deadly D. vital
- 24. You should always be receptive to good ideas.
A. responsive B. amenable
C. permissive D. addicted

- 25. After ten years, the firm completed the prestigious project.
A. outstanding B. treasured
C. gigantic D. expensive
- 26. The King appeared resplendent in his regalia.
A. wonderful B. strange
C. majestic D. powerful
- 27. The law imposes certain inhibitions on citizens' behaviour.
A. conditions B. sanctions
C. implications D. restrictions
- 28. The birth of a child eclipses the pains of labour.
A. eliminates B. lightens
C. soothes D. overshadows

29. Creative artists mimic nature in their work.
 A. mould B. imitate
 C. record D. conserve

30. The invention of printing has saved many words from oblivion.
 A. disuse B. archaism
 C. obscurity D. misuse

SECTION IV

After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations of all or part of the sentence is given. Choose the interpretation you consider **most appropriate** for each sentence.

31. It is unfortunate that our natural resources are being exploited for a pittance. This means that
 A. just enough capital is needed
 B. they have no market value
 C. they are not put to good use
 D. hardly enough profit is made
32. Halidu supported the team through thick and thin. This means he supported the team
 A. on and off
 B. as situations demanded
 C. even when there were difficulties
 D. to some extent
33. The instructions were written in black and white. This means that they were
 A. clear B. abstract
 C. absurd D. confusing
34. Regi's observations do fly in the face of reason. This means that they
 A. are too many
 B. are not objective
 C. do not make sense
 D. do not reflect current views
35. The team won the match fair and square. This means that they won
 A. without much stress
 B. without controversy
 C. by the rules
 D. by penalties
36. There is danger looming on the horizon. This means that danger is
 A. everywhere B. imaginary
 C. imminent D. curtailed
37. Homo's music mirrors the feelings of optimism in the country. This means that the music
 A. touches hearts
 B. is worthy of emulation
 C. contains modern ideas
 D. reflects hope
38. The pursuit of wealth should not be an end in itself. This means that wealth should not be
 A. the desired means of living
 B. enjoyed by one person
 C. the sole objective
 D. condemned totally
39. When the alarm went off, the thief showed a clean pair of heels. This means that the thief
 A. ran away
 B. hid himself
 C. surrendered himself
 D. fell down
40. Last night's experience made Abena's hair stand on end. This means Abena was
 A. excited B. embarrassed
 C. annoyed D. frightened

SECTION V

In the following passage the numbered gaps indicate missing words. Against each number in the passage, four choices are offered in columns lettered A to D. For each numbered gap, choose from the options provided for that number, the word that is **most suitable** to fill the gap.

The continued existence of all living things, whether animals or plants depends on the -41- balance of the planet. It is therefore of vital importance to maintain it. This can be done by creating forest reserves which ensure a constant supply of oxygen and other substances that are -42- to humans. Animals provide useful services like seed -43-. Insects also help plants to thrive through -44-, thus creating an enabling environment.

Tourists derive intense pleasure in watching animals in their natural -45-. The problem is that -46- species of animals are being endangered. Some are already reduced to a handful and face -47-. Conservationists, therefore, endeavour to rear a few survivors in captivity and release them back into the wild where they -48- in protected areas. -49- patrol these zones to check the activities of -50- who kill animals for sport and commercial purposes.

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 41. | ecological | environmental | biological | botanical |
| 42. | lucrative | clinical | beneficial | familiar |
| 43. | germination | planting | dispersal | spreading |
| 44. | cultivation | pollination | conservation | propagation |
| 45. | surroundings | localities | environs | habitats |
| 46. | rare | scarce | unusual | unknown |
| 47. | extinction | cessation | stagnation | hibernation |
| 48. | multiply | produce | breed | increase |
| 49. | Activists | Rangers | Protectors | Agents |
| 50. | hunters | butchers | poachers | traders |

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SECTION A

Answer **three** questions in all: **one** question from Section A and all the questions in Sections B and C.

1. Your friend want to travel abroad for university education. Write a letter expressing your views about his intention and advising him on what to do.
2. A social club in your state is organising an essay competition on the subject: *Prevention is always better than cure in health matters*. Write your entry.
3. There is a recent outbreak of disease in your school. Write a letter to the District Education Officer complaining about the unsanitary conditions of your school and suggesting at least **three** ways of improving the situation.
4. As the sports prefect of your school, write a speech you will deliver to the newly admitted students on the benefits of participating in sporting activities.
5. Write a story that ends with the statement: *And Dad was right after all*.

SECTION B

6. Read the following passage **carefully** and answer the questions on it.

Kola's parents were quite loving and kind. They wanted to bring up their only son well. They worked hard to make ends meet but provided him and his siblings with all their materials needs. Also, they taught him to respect elders by never questioning their authority or looking into their eyes when they spoke. It was the height of disrespect to say an elder was wrong or to stand head raised when being addressed by him. Heads must be bowed and nodded in respectful affirmation of the wisdom emanating from the lips of the elderly. A young person was not expected to be as knowledgeable as an elder. According to an adage, what an elder sees lying down, the young cannot see from the top of a tree. An infringement of these rules attracted instant reprimands.

Many people grew up in this atmosphere a few decades ago. The few recalcitrant ones who always broke the rules paid dearly for it and were labelled rude and incorrigible. Kola wanted to be termed good and well-behaved. He did all that was expected of him and enjoyed additional affection from his parents and elders. But he paid a price for it -- fear. He was always afraid to express views that could be contrary to those of the elders no matter how strongly he felt about them. The fear grew and spread even to his relationship with his mates. He was afraid of being pronounced rude or wrong. Gradually, he lost his

self-confidence. This affected his speech as he started to stutter and later stammer. The condemnation by his parents and elders, combined with the ridicule of his mates, worsened the matter.

At the end of his secondary school career, Kola realised that his strength was academics. He was among the best five in class. He gained admission to a renowned university and applied himself to his studies. Apart from his textbook, he read novels and biographies and listened to discussions on topical issues on radio and television. His lecturer soon recognised his academic proWess and encouraged him. His mates admired and sought after him especially when given difficult assignments in the courses they had in common. His speech improved, and by the time he graduated with a second class upper in English Language, he had become a powerful speaker who could also use eye-contact and body language to sway his audience.

Questions

- a) In what **two** ways were young people expected to show respect when an elder spoke?
 - b) How does the writer show that rules mentioned in the passage are no longer imposed?
 - c) What **two** factors gave rise to Kola's speech problems?
 - d) State **two** things that helped Kola to regain his confidence.
 - e) Contrast the at Kola's mates in secondary school with that of his university mates.
 - f) "........to make ends meet" What does this expression means?
 - g) "........to be termed good and well behaved."
 - i) What grammatical name is given to this expression as it is used in the passage?
 - ii) What is its function?
- h) For **each** of the following words or phrase, find another word or phrase which means the same and which can replace it as it is used in the passage:
- i) the height of;
 - ii) infringement;
 - iii) recalcitrant;
 - iv) renowned;
 - v) prowess;
 - vi) sway.

Solution

- a) i) Young people were not to look elders in the face.
- ii) Young people were to bow their heads or nod in support of what elders said.
- iii) Young people were never to say an elder was wrong.
- iv) Young people were to bow their heads when elders spoke.
- v) Young people should not question the authority of elders.
- vi) Young people should not challenge the authority of elders.

b) The writer used the expression "many years ago"

- e) Fear and loss of self-confidence.
- d) i) Kola read widely or He read novels and biographies
ii) He listened to discussions on topical issues.
iii) He excelled academically.
iv) His mates in the university admired him.
v) His lecturers encouraged him.
- e) His secondary school mates laughed at him but his university mates admired him.
- f) It means to earn just enough to cater for one's needs. **OR**
It means to manage to survive.
- g) i) Noun phrase or (infinitive phrase)
ii) It is the object of the verb "wanted"
- h) i) the height of – absolute, total, complete, extreme, gross, utmost, the highest level
ii) infringement – violation, infraction, abuse, breach.
iii) recalcitrant – headstrong, stubborn, disobedient, obstinate, insubordinate, defiant.
iv) renowned – famous, well-known, highly rated, reputable, prestigious, popular.
v) prowess – ability, strength, excellence, capability.
vi) sway – persuade, move, convince, influence, captivate.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

7. Why do most academics, with sound qualifications and technical know-how, hardly ever venture into business? One would have thought that with their vast knowledge and discoveries in the technical world, they would do well as founders and owners of businesses. But that is not so, and for good reasons.

To begin with, consider the university academic with a chain of degrees, living in the staff quarters. His salary and allowances are fairly high and come in regularly. Thus, all things considered, he hardly has any cause to look outside. Besides, the environment in which he lives located in a secluded area as it is, keeps him far removed from the real society. So, he may not be in touch with stresses and strains which common people experience in the larger society and so may not have any cause to think of founding an outfit to solve any problem from which he can benefit financially.

Let us face it; the average entrepreneur thrives on loans, raised often from banks. So, he is a risk taker who is ready to part with his properties used as collateral should the business fail. Most university academics are scared of taking bank loans. In any case, even if they want to take risk, academics hardly ever have the type of properties that the banks demand for collateral. We have to realise that an academic spent a great part of his life acquiring qualification, after which he tries to settle down in a rented staff apartment and save on a monthly basis to acquire a car, educate his children and manage to live comfortably. No bank would take a car, even if it is new, as collateral.

Then think of an academic who has spent most of his life researching into issues. Day by day, he thinks of how to address problems. With all these findings stored up in his brain, his one and foremost intent is to impart the wealth of knowledge at his disposal. That is where his joy lies, not in making millions in the business world. I know of a professor of Botany who lives virtually among plants and trees, the various botanical names ringing in his brain. He can tell you which species of trees would do well as furniture material, while pharmaceutical companies consult him on which herb would best cure what disease. But that is where it ends; He cannot be persuaded to go into lumbering, furniture making or drug production.

Then there are academics who do not believe that their discipline can fit into business. Consider a professor of language studies who insisted that his field could not lend itself to entrepreneurship. But he realised how wrong he had been when a girl who had earned her degree from his stable started part-time institutions in various parts of the city, and was living far more comfortably than he.

There are also some academics who tried to translate their research work into business enterprises without considering the reality in the larger society. Here was an academic who had earned his doctorate by studying goats. He tried his hands at raising goats for commercial purposes but discovered that his goats were not the type the marketers wanted. The goats were too beautiful to be slaughtered for meat and were too costly to be considered by local restaurants. He soon beat a retreat and tried his hands successfully at piggery, which he did not study for his awards.

Questions

- a) In **five** sentences, one for each, state the reasons why most academics do not venture into business.
- b) In **one** sentence, state why some academics fail when they venture into business.

Solution

- a) i) Many academics feel comfortable or content or satisfied.
- ii) Many academics are too cautious to take risk. **OR**
Most academics are afraid to obtain bank loans.
- iii) Most academics have no collateral to obtain loans. **OR**
Most academics do not have collateral.
- iv) Most academics are (more) interested in sharing or imparting knowledge (than in making money).
- iv) Most academics do not realise that their areas of specialisation can support the establishment of business.
- b) Some academics fail (when they venture into business) because they do not take into account what obtains in the (larger) society. **OR**
Some academics are handicapped businesswise.

LEXIS AND STRUCTURE
SECTION I

In each of the following sentences, there is a word underlined and one gap. From the list of words lettered A to D, choose the word that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the underlined word and that will, at the same time, **correctly fill** the gap in the sentence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. The once <u>audible</u> ticks of the clock have suddenly become..... A. regular B. invisible C. muted D. sluggish</p> <p>2. It is inspiring how the actor rose from <u>obscurity</u> into A. opulence B. prominence C. brightness D. royalty</p> <p>3. The Supreme Court <u>ratified</u> the result it had earlier A. despised B. suppressed C. discarded D. annulled</p> <p>4. Far from being <u>provocative</u>, Akoto's remark was seen as rather..... A. conciliatory B. reasonable C. mild D. appropriate</p> <p>5. Joan prefers <u>roomy</u> cars to.....ones. A. compressed B. heavy C. sizeable D. compact</p> | <p>6. The reception accorded the travellers was neither <u>cordial</u> nor..... A. negative B. cold C. impolite D. improper</p> <p>7. It is difficult to explain why crimes which were <u>rare</u> in the past are now A. current B. conspicuous C. visible D. rife</p> <p>8. The once <u>joyful</u> Mohamed has become too for my liking. A. conceited B. moody C. cautious D. submissive</p> <p>9. Some people we meet in life are <u>pleasant</u> while some others are.... A. wrong B. indifferent C. disagreeable D. indolent</p> <p>10. It is more difficult to <u>scale</u> the hill than to..... A. descend B. dismount C. surmount D. disembark</p> |
|---|--|

SECTION II

From the words lettered A to D, choose the one that **best completes each** of the following sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>11. There was no evidence to his guilt. A. settle B. build C. manage D. establish</p> <p>12. The offending drivers were pardoned because they gave excuse. A. a plausible B. a strong</p> | <p>C. a perceived D. an obvious</p> <p>13. If Richard had taken advice, he wouldn't have the disease. A. contacted B. contracted C. accepted D. suffered</p> |
|--|--|

Chapter fifty-six

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14. I suggest that we seekmedical advice in this case.
A. academic B. professional
C. educated D. trained
15. The suspect has been on the.....for several months.
A. fence B. edge
C. go D. run
16. Abena was commended for playing a unique.....in the success of the team.
A. side B. role
C. support D. rapport
17. The students were advised to their assignments before submission.
A. search B. confirm
C. review D. judge

18. Several months before applications were invited.
A. past B. rolled
C. went D. elapsed
19. Moro's latest novel has.....his reputation as a writer.
A. heightened B. boosted
C. sharpened D. soared
20. The Minister denied all the allegations against him
A. charged B. pushed
C. levelled D. preferred

SECTION III

Choose from the alternatives lettered A to D the one which is nearest in meaning to the underlined word or expression in each sentence.

21. You will be considered astute if you do not indulge in frivolous pursuits.
A. considerate B. cautious
C. wise D. reasonable
22. There is an almost endless supply of knowledge on the internet.
A. limitless B. unchecked
C. matchless D. unbroken
23. Jamie gave us his unreserved apologies.
A. serious B. humble
C. right D. sincere
24. Getting stranded in a new environment can be traumatic.
A. upsetting B. risky
C. embarrassing D. troublesome

25. The officer was promoted because of the outstanding qualities he displayed.
A. fundamental B. excellent
C. correct D. famous
26. Some people derive exquisite delight in antiquities.
A. pleasurable B. intense
C. genuine D. satisfactory
27. Her kind gesture is a sterling example worthy of emulation.
A. commendation B. consideration
C. association D. imitation
28. Some experiences in life teach us to exhibit appropriate behavior at all times.
A. attractive B. exciting
C. inspiring D. suitable

29. The leader advised his followers not to gauge success by wealth.
- A. consider B. measure
C. test D. imagine

30. This approach may be sound for certain types of situation.
- A. workable B. rewarding
C. robust D. solid

SECTION IV

After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations of all or part of the sentence is given. Choose the interpretation you consider most appropriate for each sentence.

31. As we approached our destination, I grinned from ear to ear. This means that I
- A. heard desirable news.
B. became deeply impressed
C. was extremely happy
D. began to have sweet memories
32. The matter is already water under the bridge. This means that it
- A. is partially suspended
B. cannot be accepted any longer
C. cannot be changed
D. is hardly talked about
33. The incident cast a shadow over the rest of the holiday. This means that it
- A. fail to produce any excitement.
B. stopped the enjoyment.
C. caused a measure of concern.
D. gave respite of our activities.
34. Many successes were recorded in the twilight of the chief's reign. This means that she
- A. all along his reign
B. at the beginning of his reign
C. during the final stages of his reign
D. in the middle of reign

35. Retail traders made a pile from the business during the festive period. This means that they
- A. charged higher prices
B. displayed a lot of goods.
C. joined in the festivities.
D. made huge profits.
36. A week to her wedding, Martha got cold feet. This means that she
- A. faced a lot of difficulties
B. became frightened of failure.
C. ran out of money
D. became very ill.
37. The survivors did not lose heart although their rescue was delayed. This means that they
- A. refused to give in to threats.
B. manage to sustain their lives
C. did not despair.
D. did not experience any loss.
38. Moro realised too late that his close associates were fair-weather friends. This means that they were
- A. very considerate.
B. friends only in good time
C. reliable friends
D. hard to please

39. The Manager was taken to task for his role in the matter. This means that the manager was
- A. condemned
 - B. demoted
 - C. dismissed
 - D. criticised

40. His argument flies in the face of available facts. This means that his argument
- A. is worrying.
 - B. is uncertain.
 - C. lacks reason
 - D. causes despair.

SECTION V

In the following passage the numbered gaps indicate missing words. Against each number in the least below the passage, four choices are offered in columns lettered A to D. For each numbered gap, choose from the options provided for that number, the word that is most suitable to fill the gap.

Scientific inventions rarely come to us without their attendant risks. One such invention is electricity which is put to wide variety of uses. Electricity can be produced in many ways. Before hydro-electricity, for example, can be produced, a -41- has to be built across a fast flowing river. An artificial -42- is then formed and its water channelled through -43- specially designed and built to -44- electricity. Electricity is used to power a vast array of electronic -45- in homes and for reading at night.

It is when there is power -46- that the value of electricity is really felt. Electrical -47- are not stable. Sometimes there are fluctuations and this can damage appliances. Amounts of electrical power are measured in -48- and flow through wires which are -49-. This is done to prevent shocks and -50-. Faulty wiring can cause fire outbreaks. Indeed the benefits and risks associated with electricity make it a good servant but a bad master.

| | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. | tunnel | barrier | dam | bridge |
| 42. | lake | lagoon | reservoir | pond |
| 43. | engines | dynamos | machines | propellers |
| 44. | manufacture | make | create | generate |
| 45. | tools | materials | gadgets | instruments |
| 46. | outage | stoppage | shortage | halt |
| 47. | waves | currents | charges | surges |
| 48. | degree | hertz | ohm | watts |
| 49. | insulated | padded | stuffed | covered |
| 50. | execution | electrification | electrocution | extermination |

WASSCE Objective Answers

| NOV 2013 (pgs 503-507) | JUNE 2014 | NOV 2014 | JUNE 2015 | NOV 2015 | JUNE 2016 | NOV 2016 |
|------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. B | 51. A | 1. A | 1. C | 1. A | 1. A | 1. B |
| 2. A | 52. A | 2. A | 2. A | 2. B | 2. A | 2. A |
| 3. C | 53. A | 3. B | 3. D | 3. B | 3. B | 3. A |
| 4. A | 54. C | 4. A | 4. C | 4. A | 4. B | 4. B |
| 5. B | 55. B | 5. D | 5. D | 5. A | 5. A | 5. D |
| 6. D | 56. A | 6. D | 6. A | 6. B | 6. C | 6. C |
| 7. C | 57. D | 7. C | 7. B | 7. D | 7. D | 7. B |
| 8. B | 58. D | 8. B | 8. B | 8. D | 8. C | 8. D |
| 9. C | 59. D | 9. D | 9. B | 9. D | 9. A | 9. D |
| 10. A | 60. B | 10. C | 10. A | 10. B | 10. B | 10. A |
| 11. D | 61. C | 11. B | 11. B | 11. B | 11. D | 11. B |
| 12. A | 62. B | 12. A | 12. D | 12. A | 12. D | 12. B |
| 13. C | 63. A | 13. C | 13. C | 13. A | 13. D | 13. B |
| 14. A | 64. A | 14. B | 14. C | 14. C | 14. C | 14. D |
| 15. A | 65. C | 15. D | 15. B | 15. C | 15. B | 15. B |
| 16. D | 66. A | 16. A | 16. D | 16. C | 16. A | 16. C |
| 17. A | 67. B | 17. B | 17. B | 17. B | 17. A | 17. D |
| 18. D | 68. A | 18. C | 18. A | 18. D | 18. C | 18. A |
| 19. D | 69. A | 19. A | 19. C | 19. A | 19. B | 19. D |
| 20. D | 70. C | 20. B | 20. D | 20. C | 20. D | 20. C |
| 21. C | | 21. D | 21. D | 21. B | 21. C | 21. C |
| 22. B | | 22. C | 22. B | 22. C | 22. B | 22. C |
| 23. D | | 23. C | 23. C | 23. C | 23. B | 22. C |
| 24. A | | 24. B | 24. A | 24. C | 24. A | 23. A |
| 25. C | | 25. A | 25. A | 25. C | 25. C | 24. A |
| 26. B | | 26. D | 26. D | 26. A | 26. A | 25. C |
| 27. A | | 27. D | 27. B | 27. C | 27. A | 26. A |
| 28. C | | 28. B | 28. C | 28. A | 28. C | 27. A |
| 29. B | | 29. C | 29. A | 29. C | 29. D | 28. D |
| 30. B | | 30. B | 30. A | 30. B | 30. B | 29. B |
| 31. D | | 31. A | 31. B | 31. B | 31. A | 30. B |
| 32. C | | 32. A | 32. D | 32. C | 32. A | 31. B |
| 33. C | | 33. C | 33. B | 33. A | 33. C | 32. B |
| 34. A | | 34. C | 34. C | 34. A | 33. B | 33. D |
| 35. B | | 35. D | 35. D | 35. B | 34. A | 34. B |
| 36. D | | 36. B | 36. A | 36. C | 35. D | 35. C |
| 37. B | | 37. B | 37. B | 37. B | 36. B | 36. B |
| 38. A | | 38. D | 38. B | 38. C | 37. C | 37. A |
| 39. C | | 39. C | 39. D | 39. B | 38. C | 38. A |
| 40. C | | 40. A | 40. A | 40. C | 39. B | 39. B |
| 41. B | | 41. A | 41. B | 41. A | 40. A | 40. A |
| 42. A | | 42. B | 42. C | 42. B | 41. B | 41. A |
| 43. C | | 43. C | 43. D | 43. D | 42. C | 42. A |
| 44. B | | 44. A | 44. A | 44. A | 43. A | 43. B |
| 45. A | | 45. D | 45. B | 45. A | 44. D | 44. C |
| 46. D | | 46. A | 46. D | 46. A | 45. B | 45. D |
| 47. C | | 47. D | 47. B | 47. D | 46. B | 46. B |
| 48. A | | 48. D | 48. A | 48. B | 47. C | 47. C |
| 49. D | | 49. A | 49. A | 49. C | 48. C | 48. B |
| 50. C | | 50. B | 50. D | 50. B | 49. B | 49. D |
| | | | | | 50. C | 50. D |

| JUNE 2017 | NOV 2017 | JUNE 2018 | NOV 2018 | JUNE 2019 |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. D | 1. B | 1. C | 1. A | 1. C |
| 2. B | 2. B | 2. D | 2. A | 2. B |
| 3. B | 3. D | 3. B | 3. D | 3. D |
| 4. A | 4. A | 4. C | 4. B | 4. A |
| 5. B | 5. A | 5. C | 5. C | 5. D |
| 6. C | 6. A | 6. A | 6. D | 6. B |
| 7. C | 7. D | 7. D | 7. C | 7. D |
| 8. A | 8. C | 8. D | 8. B | 8. B |
| 9. C | 9. D | 9. D | 9. D | 9. B |
| 10. D | 10. B | 10. B | 10. B | 10. A |
| 11. A | 11. D | 11. B | 11. C | 11. D |
| 12. D | 12. D | 12. A | 12. B | 12. A |
| 13. B | 13. B | 13. C | 13. A | 13. B |
| 14. C | 14. D | 14. D | 14. B | 14. B |
| 15. C | 15. D | 15. B | 15. D | 15. D |
| 16. B | 16. B | 16. A | 16. B | 16. B |
| 17. B | 17. B | 17. B | 17. D | 17. C |
| 18. C | 18. A | 18. D | 18. C | 18. D |
| 19. A | 19. D | 19. C | 19. A | 19. B |
| 20. C | 20. B | 20. C | 20. A | 20. C |
| 21. B | 21. C | 21. B | 21. B | 21. C |
| 22. D | 22. B | 22. B | 22. D | 22. A |
| 23. D | 23. A | 23. A | 23. C | 23. D |
| 24. B | 24. A | 24. B | 24. B | 24. B |
| 25. C | 25. D | 25. B | 25. B | 25. D |
| 26. A | 26. B | 26. A | 26. C | 26. B |
| 27. B | 27. D | 27. A | 27. D | 27. D |
| 28. D | 28. B | 28. A | 28. D | 28. D |
| 29. B | 29. D | 29. B | 29. B | 29. B |
| 30. B | 30. D | 30. C | 30. C | 30. D |
| 31. D | 31. A | 31. C | 31. B | 31. C |
| 32. D | 32. D | 32. B | 32. C | 32. D |
| 33. B | 33. B | 33. B | 33. A | 33. B |
| 34. B | 34. D | 34. C | 34. D | 34. C |
| 35. C | 35. C | 35. A | 35. B | 35. D |
| 36. A | 36. A | 36. C | 36. C | 36. B |
| 37. D | 37. A | 37. B | 37. D | 37. C |
| 38. B | 38. D | 38. D | 38. C | 38. B |
| 39. A | 39. B | 39. C | 39. A | 39. D |
| 40. D | 40. D | 40. A | 40. D | 40. C |
| 41. B | 41. A | 41. C | 41. A | 41. C |
| 42. A | 42. D | 42. A | 42. C | 42. A |
| 43. C | 43. B | 43. B | 43. C | 43. B |
| 44. B | 44. A | 44. A | 44. B | 44. D |
| 45. A | 45. D | 45. B | 45. D | 45. C |
| 46. D | 46. B | 46. B | 46. A | 46. A |
| 47. A | 47. C | 47. B | 47. A | 47. B |
| 48. D | 48. C | 48. D | 48. C | 48. D |
| 49. B | 49. B | 49. D | 49. B | 49. A |
| 50. D | 50. C | 50. C | 50. C | 50. C |