

Semester: Two

Period: VI



Unit

6

Grammar: More Review with WASSCE PAPERS

Objectives

Upon completion of this topic, learners will be able to :

- Provide correct responses using past WASSCE papers

GENERAL EXAMINATION INSTRUCTIONS.

- Do not open your question paper until you are told to do so
- USE HB pencil throughout in the OBJ Section
- You are free to use Biro in the theory part
- You are allowed to use calculator to solve
- Make sure that you fill your name, Subject, paper, paper code and other examination details where necessary.
- Ensure that the texts in your question papers are boldly printed
- Behave yourself.
- Don't let invigilators catch you using expo

PAPER 1

SECTION 1

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

1. Binetou's inquisitiveness is in sharp contrast with her sister's

- A. indifference B. noisiness C. calmness D. dullness
2. Though at first it appeared an insignificant idea, it turned out to be quite _____
A. outstanding B. successful C. remarkable D. interesting
3. After grasping the fundamental aspects of his job, Kwesi had to cope with more _____ procedures.
A. advanced B. academic C. subsidiary D. secondary
4. The youth prefer discussing contemporary issues to _____ ones
A. archaic B. uninteresting C. stale D. political
5. As erroneous as it might sound, the Headmaster's assumption was quite _____
A. wise B. correct C. precise D. faulty
6. Halima likes to dwell on trivial, rather than _____ matters
A. strong B. popular C. weighty D. heavy
7. We all know that Bola is insolent whereas Ade is _____
A. cowardly B. respectful C. humble D. modest
8. A few days after Musa's _____, his sister longed for his departure
A. coming B. entrance C. arrival D. welcome
9. Algebra seems complicated, but with practice it becomes _____
A. solved B. simple C. accessible D. achievable
10. Mrs. Agide is unassuming whereas her twin sister is _____
A. cheerful B. boastful C. loud D. rude

SECTION 2

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

11. At Christmas, employees of Sugar Factory receive huge _____
A. benefits B. dividends C. bonuses D. salaries
12. The exposed milk in that container has turned _____
A. sour B. putrid C. mouldy D. stale
13. Not all activities champion _____ causes
A. worthy B. real C. concrete D. favourable

14. The Mayor gave a glowing _____ at the funeral of the city's only curator
A. citation B. statement C. tribute D. commendation
15. At the end of _____, the National Anthem is played on our radio station
A. programming B. production C. transition D. transmission
16. The defence counsel was unable to convince _____ of John's innocence
A. plaintiff B. witness C. panel D. jury
17. Unfortunately, corruption is the _____ of most African countries.
A. venom B. bane C. disaster D. backbone
18. The _____ results proved that the patient had hepatitis.
A. investigation B. diagnosis C. probe D. test
19. The new book has beautiful _____ which make it attractive.
A. illustrations B. demonstrations C. illuminations D. compositions
20. Their marriage was finally _____ after years of hostility
A. cancelled B. annulled C. broken D. separated

SECTION 3

After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretation is given. choose the interpretation that is most appropriate for each sentence

21. Can you imagine Oka behaving as he has all the knowledge in the world? This means that Oka
A. does not really know everything
B. knows so much more than we think
C. is admired by everybody
D. respects other people
22. Akin is too full of himself. This means that Akin
A. talks too much
B. eats too much
C. is too proud
D. is quite annoying

23. she slogged her guts out for the examination. This means that she
- A. she failed the examination despite working hard for it.
 - B. passed the examination despite not working hard for it
 - C. used unfair means to face the examination
 - D. really worked very hard for the examination
24. I admire Modou: very few people can stomach all of Adaeze's insults. This means that Modou
- A. tolerated Adaeze's insults
 - B. was a weakling
 - C. had no answer to Adaeze's insult
 - D. did the right thing by remaining silent.
25. After months of battling with stroke, he is now a shadow of his former self. This means that he
- A. is now frail
 - B. is vulnerable
 - C. is hopeless
 - D. has almost recovered
26. Kura, you can't be too careful when dealing with Wang. This means that Kura
- A. has no reason to be suspicious of Wang.
 - B. can fully rely on Wang
 - C. has to be very careful in his relationship with Wang
 - D. may feel free in the company of Wang.
27. Don't tell me another cock and bull story. This means that the speaker does not want to
- A. be further baffled
 - B. hear the same old story
 - C. hear another drab story
 - D. be further deceived
28. Had he confessed much earlier, she would have trusted him. This means that he
- A. had confessed earlier on, but he wasn't trusted
 - B. had confessed much earlier on, and he was trusted
 - C. hadn't confessed much earlier on, and he was trusted
 - D. hadn't confessed earlier on, and he wasn't trusted

29. Kola: You really worked hard to win the case. Didia: You don't know the half of it.
- A. it wasn't as difficult as Kola had thought
 - B. Kola's statement wasn't actually correct
 - C. it was even more difficult than Kola could imagine
 - D. winning the case didn't mean much to Kola
30. Femi is too clever by half. This means that Femi
- A. displays his cleverness in an annoying way
 - B. is not as clever as he thinks
 - C. pleases everyone he meets
 - D. hides how clever he really is.

SECTION 4

From the words lettered A to D below each of the following sentences, choose the word or group of words that is nearest in meaning to the word in *italics* as it is used in the sentence

31. He was such a brilliant *footballer*!
- A. an inspired
 - B. an intelligent
 - C. a dazzling
 - D. a skilful
32. The politician is a fluent *speaker*
- A. an eloquent
 - B. a superficial
 - C. an insightful
 - D. a persuasive
33. Everyone has the urge to succeed in life
- A. compulsion
 - B. desire
 - C. need
 - D. courage
34. When he heard the gunshot, he ran into a thick *forest*
- A. tight
 - B. deep
 - C. dense
 - D. close
35. That was a timely *intervention*
- A. suitable
 - B. accurate
 - C. prompt
 - D. major
36. David is not only hardworking but also scrupulous
- A. painstaking
 - B. ambitious
 - C. pleasant
 - D. daring

37. We really have to be careful because the situation is rather tricky
- A. deceitful B. trivial
C. unexpected D. difficult
38. I think that his essay is impeccable
- A. erroneous B. correct
C. satisfactory D. faultless
39. There has been a marked change in her study habit
- A. significant B. real
C. full D. complete
40. He was directed to write the letter.
- A. advised B. instructed
C. persuaded D. forced

PAPER 2

SECTION A (50 MARKS)

Answer one question only from this section. All questions carry equal marks. Your answer should not be less than 450 words.

You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on this section.

1. Your friend in another school has requested information about your school to enable him to decide on moving over to your school. Write a letter to him discussing at least three areas in which your school excels.
2. Write an article for publication in your school magazine, discussing the reasons why children in your area drop out of school and suggesting ways of minimizing it.
3. As the president of your youth club, write a letter to the chairman of your Local Government Association complaining about the increasing rate of child labour and suggesting ways of curbing it.
4. You are the chief speaker in a debate on the topic: Women should not be in paid employment while still bearing children. Write your contribution for or against the topic.
5. Write a story that ends with the words: That experience will linger on my mind for a long time.

SECTION B: COMPREHENSION [20 marks]

You are advised to spend about 30 minutes on this section.

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

Our planet is at risk. Our environment is under threat. The air we breathe, the water we drink, the seas we fish in, and soils we farm, the forests, animals and plants which surround us are in danger.

New terms and words describe these problems: acid rain, the greenhouse effect, global warming, holes in the ozone layer, desertification and industrial pollution. We are changing our environment. More and more gases and waste escape from our factories.

Rubbish, oil silages and detergents damage our rivers and seas. Forests give us timber and paper, but their loss results in soil erosion and also endangers wildlife.

The richer countries of the world are mainly responsible for industrial pollution. This is where most of all the commercial energy is produced. In developing countries, poverty cause people to change their environment, to overgraze grassland, to cut down trees for new land and firewood, to farm poor soil for food.

The United Nations Environmental Protection Agency says that an area of forest the size of Sierra Leone disappears every year. Trees are cut down for timber which is used for building, furniture, paper and fuel.

They are also destroyed to provide land on which to graze animals and build new villages and towns. But trees have many other important uses. Trees protect the land from heavy downpour of rain and their roots help to hold the soil together.

Forests are also the home of many living things. The Amazon forest contains one fifth of all the species of birds in the world. In our forests, there may be plants and animals which could help in the discovery of new medicines of crops.

To rescue and conserve our beautiful world, we must act cooperatively. Individuals, communities, nations and international associations, all have the responsibility. By learning to protect the natural environment, we can manage the earth's resources for generations to come.

- (a) The risk referred to in the passage is of what origin?
- (b) From the passage, it can be deduced that the inhabitants of developing countries _____
- (c) According to the passage, the size of forest depleted _____ annually.
- (d) The writer holds the richer countries responsible for industrial pollution because of their what?
- (e) The message of the writer of the passage is the need for what?

SECTION C (SUMMARY) [30 MARKS]

You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on this section.

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

You cannot expect to go through life without meeting problems. Difficulties, perplexities and frustrations are an inevitable part of human experience.

Accepting this idea of the inevitability of problems will help you to approach them in a robust frame of mind rather than thinking that you are a victim specially singled out by malignant fate.

When confronted with a problem, the first thing to do is gather all relevant data to get acquainted with the facts of the case.

Then write down exactly what the problem is, stating it simply in black and white. This gives you something definite with which to come to terms. The problem is assessed and you will now have something concrete to deal with.

Next, give serious thought to the problem, making sure that such thought does not degenerate into worry as worry accomplishes nothing. Aim at clear, dispassionate thought, viewing the problem as if it were a friend's and not your own. Look at it from all angles and from the point of view of all concerned.

You court disaster if you are entirely selfish in your outlook. The single important purpose of all this is to discover all possible solutions to the problem.

Having examined the problem broadly and impartially, carefully examine all the possible solutions or courses of action. The knowledge that you have done this will keep you from useless

regrets later, when you can remind yourself that all courses of action were examined and you chose what appeared to be the best. Next, eliminate all proposed solutions which are seen on further thought to be impracticable.

You will now find that your list has been whittled down to two or three possibilities. At this stage it is often a good plan to get out into the open air. Go for a walk or a ride, preferably somewhere with wide horizons. There, out in the open, review the problem afresh. You will find it appears less formidable.

Ask yourself how the difficulty will appear in ten years' time or even one! This fresh review will enable you to make a final choice as you turn to the remaining solutions and, before you return home, decide which one you are going to adopt. As you go to sleep that night, let your last thoughts be upon your decision. If, in the morning, you still feel it is the best one to take, go ahead.

If you have a friend who is capable of giving sound advice, consult him. Do this before your final decision, so that you will have the benefit of his views before you decide. Talking things over with another is always a great help.

It enables you to isolate the problem and to decide which on which factors are important. Even if the friend offers no advice, a sympathetic ear will help you. Furthermore, as you describe to your friend the courses open to you, you will see them in clearer light. Some will appear impossible even as you speak. Alternatively, one will appear most attractive. In dealing with problems, remember the time factor. Although some problems solve themselves in time, and delaying tactics is therefore the best form of action for them, most other problems generally get more complicated the longer they are left. You should, therefore, get to grips with the problems immediately they occur.

All told, reasonable foresight and imagination can prevent many problems ever arising. Tact, thoughtfulness and responsible conduct can also keep life largely problem-free.

B. Write a summary of the following passage.

1. One of our most difficult problems is what we call discipline and it is really very complex. You see, society feels that it must control or discipline the citizen, shape his mind according to

certain religious, social, moral, and economic patterns.

Now, is discipline necessary at all? Please listen carefully. Don't immediately say YES or NO. Most of us feel, especially while we are young, that there should be no discipline, that we should be allowed to do whatever we like and we think that is freedom. But merely to say that we should be free and so on has very little meaning without understanding the whole problem of discipline.

The keen athlete is disciplining himself the whole time, isn't he? His joy in playing games and the very necessity to keep fit make him go to bed early, refrain from smoking, eat the right food, and generally observe the rules of good health. His discipline and punctuality are not an imposition but a natural outcome of his enjoyment of athletics. (171 words)

2. Teaching is one of the noblest of professions. A teacher performs the sacred duty of making his students responsible, compassionate, and disciplined. Apart from developing their intellect, a teacher is also responsible for inculcating the qualities of good citizenship, cleanliness, politeness, and etiquette. These virtues are not easy to be imbibed. Only a person who himself leads a quality life characterized by simplicity, purity, and rigid discipline can successfully cultivate these habits in his pupils.

A teacher always remains young at heart, although he may grow old age. Perpetual contact with budding youngsters keeps him hale and hearty. There are moments when domestic worries weigh heavily on his mind, but the delightful company of innocent children makes him overcome his transient moods of despair. (126 words)