

Answer **all** the questions.

Each question is followed by **four** options lettered A to D. Find out the correct option for **each** question. Shade in **pencil** on your answer sheet the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only **one** answer to **each** question. Be sure you understand the instructions at the beginning of each section before you try to answer any of the questions that follow them. Do not spend too much time on a question. If you find a question difficult, leave it and go on and try it again later.

Use pencil throughout. If you wish to change an answer, erase your first answer completely and shade the appropriate space for the new answer.

An example is given below:

From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that **best completes** the sentence.

The three-month notice of resignation which the manager gave in two weeks' time.

- A. expires
- B. lapses
- C. disrupts
- D. develops

The correct answer is expires which is lettered A and therefore answer space A would be shaded.

A B C D E

Now answer the following questions.

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.

1. As a young man, Kudolo brought honour to his village but in his old age, he was a
 A. disaster
 B. disgrace
 C. liability
 D. misfit
2. All the fresh bread auntie Esi bought yesterday has become
 A. dry
 B. cold
 C. putrid
 D. stale
3. The late King could not accomplish much as he was improvident, but his successor is rather
 A. healthy
 B. wealthy
 C. stingy
 D. thrifty
4. The buyer offered twenty thousand cedis for the car but the dealer it.
 A. denied
 B. despised
 C. declined
 D. disallowed

5. The man showed great proWess in playing chess while his friend displayed his
- insufficiency
 - ineptitude
 - inconsistency
 - ignorance
6. Rather than being convicted, the culprit has been by the jury.
- liberated
 - pardoned
 - dismissed
 - acquitted
7. Mr. Brown admires his son's intelligence but his arrogance.
- negates
 - despises
 - rejects
 - resists
8. Kingsley indulged heavily in alcohol but his bosom friend Jim from it.
- absconded
 - departed
 - separated
 - abstained
9. The chief did all he could to retain his chieftom but most people thought he should
- withdraw
 - abdicate
 - surrender
 - abscond
10. While the village market is usually inactive at weekends, there is business in the cities.
- quick
 - animated
 - fast
 - brisk

SECTION II

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

11. The labourer had to pay his children's school fees from his salary.
- poor
 - meagre
 - little
 - mean
12. The listeners a clear undertone of tragedy in the crier's voice.
- observed
 - realised
 - discerned
 - discovered
13. The woman's account of the incident is a lie.
- great
 - blatant
 - gross
 - clear
14. Your report lacks substance; the details provided are
- blank
 - slim
 - short
 - sketchy

15. The administration should adopt a policy of no for corruption.
A. acceptance
B. compliance
C. tolerance
D. condoning
16. The high rate of examination malpractice across the country is
A. shameful
B. abominable
C. regretful
D. remorseful
17. It is very to roam around unknown places at night.
A. alarming
B. bold
C. sensitive
D. risky
18. The man advised his son to spend his pocket money
A. safely
B. sincerely
C. judiciously
D. religiously
19. The soldiers home after a long bloody battle.
A. wandered
B. trudged
C. strolled
D. pranced
20. The translated the visitor's speech for the chief.
A. commentator
B. orator
C. interpreter
D. spokesman

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. His involvement in the fraud soon became evident.
A. obvious
B. viral
C. news
D. known
22. The angry mob disrupted the coronation.
A. truncated
B. curtailed
C. destroyed
D. interrupted
23. The visitor's manners are alien to our culture.
A. remote
B. foreign
C. queer
D. unusual

24. From all indications, Faisal has a practical outlook on life.
- feeling
 - idea
 - attitude
 - reaction
25. On his return to the village, the seaman flaunted his wealth.
- wasted
 - showed-off
 - publicized
 - shared out
26. Alhassan made some indiscreet remarks at the party.
- frank
 - careless
 - painful
 - indifferent
27. Ayi Kwei Armah is an ingenious African writer.
- clever
 - genuine
 - prolific
 - famous
28. The minister pledged to establish a technical school in the town.
- decided
 - offered
 - proposed
 - promised
29. The committee has mandated the auditor to publish the audit report of the firm.
- authorized
 - delegated
 - allowed
 - requested
30. Our teacher is making a conscious effort to improve our writing skills.
- simple
 - solid
 - special
 - deliberate

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.*

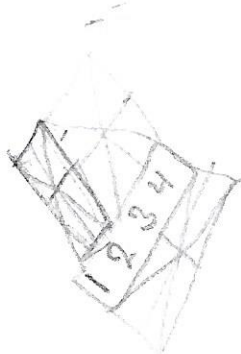
31. Fred threw cold water on his friend's ambitions of becoming a lawyer. This means that Fred
- was indifferent to his friend.
 - envied his friend.
 - found his friend too ambitious.
 - discouraged his friend.
32. At his first meeting with the workers, the new manager put his cards on the table. This means that he
- told the workers what to do.
 - outlined clearly his plans to them.
 - had plans to travel to distant lands.
 - planned to make money quickly.

Turn over

33. The ambitious students were admonished to stop building castles in the air. This means that the students
- A. had unrealistic hopes of success.
 - B. were afraid of what lay ahead of them.
 - C. had plans to build big houses.
 - D. planned to live in space.
34. The gorgeous lady gave the cold shoulder to her admirers. This means that she
- A. snubbed them.
 - B. scolded them.
 - C. shrugged at them.
 - D. shooed them away.
35. At the debate, Peter, the principal speaker, was a pale shadow of himself. This means that Peter
- A. suddenly became ill.
 - B. looked shy.
 - C. performed poorly.
 - D. lost his voice.
36. When we submitted our claims the insurers were dragging their feet. This means that the insurers were
- A. afraid to take a decision.
 - B. deliberately delaying in taking a decision.
 - C. unable to decide on what to do.
 - D. unwilling to help us.
37. His comments at the meeting really put the cat among the pigeons. This means that his comments
- A. showed that he was angry.
 - B. showed how clever he was.
 - C. stirred up a lot of trouble.
 - D. caused other members to despise him.
38. The written account of the incident is a far cry from the real thing. This means that the written account was
- A. rather scanty.
 - B. very detailed.
 - C. totally different.
 - D. full of contradictions.
39. The chief was caught between two stools when he had to adjudicate on the case. This means that he
- A. wanted to abdicate.
 - B. was undecided.
 - C. was afraid of his subjects.
 - D. asked for more time.
40. During the construction of the bridge, the contractor hit a snag. This means that he
- A. won more contracts.
 - B. fell into a ditch.
 - C. encountered a problem.
 - D. made a lot of profit.

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.

In the olden days, there were hardly any organized societies. Most people lived in acephalous communities where there was no established authority. Later on, kingdoms were established with recognized authority mostly in the hands of traditional rulers. In modern times, — 41 — has shifted in order that society becomes the beneficiary. — 42 — no longer wield so much power. The — 43 — feel a part of leadership wherever they find themselves. Political aspirants offer themselves promising to — 44 — the people from hell and take them to — 45 — if only they are given the mandate to do so. This is one of the — 46 — principles of power practised in most parts of the world today. There has been a paradigm shift from dictatorship to — 47 —. In this system, power is vested in the people. It is the — 48 — who determines who becomes their leader. The citizens of the country are usually bombarded with one electoral promise or another from the — 49 —. From these campaign promises, the citizenry is able to decide which way to go on — 50 — day.



	A.	B.	C.	D.
41.	power	leadership	control	rulership
42.	Humans	Persons	Personalities	Individuals
43.	inhabitants	citizens	nationals	residents
44.	escort	show	lead	conduct
45.	honour	mandate	order	command
46.	ordinary	basic	simple	general
47.	theocracy	oligarchy	autocracy	democracy
48.	electorate	audience	team	crowd
49.	leaders	candidates	politicians	campaigners
50.	decision	electoral	election	polls

PART B
LITERATURE

Answer 30 questions in this part: 10 questions on Drama, 10 questions on Prose and 10 questions on Poetry.

DRAMA

Answer any set of 10 questions numbered 51 to 60 in either Section I or Section II.

SECTION I

NON-AFRICAN DRAMA

The Merchant Of Venice

Read the following extract and answer questions 51 to 54.

I have possessed your grace of what I purpose
And by our holy Sabbath have I sworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond
If you deny it, let the danger light
upon your character and your city's freedom!

Act 4 Scene 1 lines 35 - 39

51. Where were these words spoken?
A. The Rialto
B. A street in Belmont
C. A street in Venice
D. A court of Justice
52. What had occasioned this speech?
A. Bassanio needed a loan from Shylock.
B. Shylock was negotiating the terms of the loan.
C. Antonio was pleading for mercy from Shylock.
D. Shylock was demanding his pound of flesh.
53. One other character present at the scene was
A. Duke.
B. Nerissa.
C. Portia.
D. Tubal.
54. What is the meaning of the last two lines of the extract?
A. Your city's freedom is at stake.
B. Your reputation will suffer for your actions.
C. Your city will suffer if you deny me.
D. Your laws are bogus if you deny me.
55. Launcelot Gobbo was a/an
A. merchant.
B. clown.
C. heir.
D. suitor.

Read the following extract and answer questions 56 to 58.

Farewell good Launcelot
Alack, what heinous sin is it in me
To be ashamed to be my father's child!
But though I am a daughter to his blood

I am not to his manners. O Lorenzo,
If thou keep promise, I shall end this strife,
Become a christian and thy loving wife.

(Act 2 Scene 4 lines 14 - 20)

56. The figure of speech found in the underlined part of the extract is
A. metaphor.
B. synecdoche.
C. personification.
D. irony.
57. *I am not to his manners* means
A. I have a different outlook on life.
B. I dislike his ways.
C. I'm not his real daughter.
D. I dislike his manners.
58. The words were spoken by
A. Portia.
B. Jessica.
C. Nerissa.
D. Stephano.

Read the extract below and answer questions 59 and 60.

The Jew shall have my flesh, blood bones and all Ere thou shalt lose for me one drop of blood.

59. The *Jew* refers to
A. Tubal.
B. Shylock.
C. Launcelot.
D. Jessica.
60. The speaker is
A. Antonio.
B. Portia.
C. Bassanio.
D. Lorenzo.

SECTION II

AFRICAN DRAMA

YAW ASARE: *Ananse In The Land Of Idiots*

Read the following extract and answer questions 51 to 53.

And sweet dew-drops
Dripping from the navel of
An alien god
Moisten twitching tongues of desire
Turning reason into pungent vapours
Of insanity

p. 57.

51. The language of the extract is
A. dramatic.
B. prosaic.
C. poetic.
D. tragic.

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A. Your city's freedom is at stake.
B. Your reputation will suffer for your actions.
C. Your city will suffer if you deny me.
D. Your laws are bogus if you deny me.
55. Launcelot Gobbo was a/an
A. merchant.
B. clown.
C. heir.
D. suitor.

52. The words were spoken by
- Priestess.
 - Odudu.
 - King.
 - Akpala.
53. What had occasioned this speech?
- The consumption of the meal of sacrifice
 - The disappearance of Pootagyiiri
 - The defilement of the land
 - Ananse's successful escape with Sodziisa

Read the following extract and answer questions 54 to 57.

You ... You ... you've ruined that sacrifice ... you've stopped the passage of sacrifice to appease evil spirits. You are an evil soul ... an evil soul ... an evil soul. Great King ... this man must die ... instantly ... He must die ...ai ... ai ... ai.

p. 10

54. What prompted this speech?
- Pootagyiiri had been killed.
 - The sacred meal had been eaten.
 - Ananse had eloped with Sodziisa.
 - Ananse had defiled the princess.
55. The dominant figure of speech in the extract is
- alliteration.
 - assonance.
 - repetition.
 - irony.
56. These words were spoken by
- Akpala.
 - Priestess.
 - King.
 - Elder.
57. Ananse may be described as an embodiment of
- wit.
 - deception.
 - skill.
 - wisdom.

Read the following extract and answer questions 58 to 60.

"Aaw ... you ... stay where you are or I will shoot". Go on! Shoot ... Idiot in arms! Here you are ...a guard charged to ...

p. 20

58. The speaker is
- Ananse.
 - Akpala.
 - Pootagyiiri.
 - Odudu.

59. Who is referred to as an idiot in arms?
 A. Pootagiiri
 B. Odudu
 C. Akpala
 D. King
60. What had occasioned this speech?
 A. Ananse attempted raping the princess.
 B. Akpala was found sleeping.
 C. Pootagiiri threatened to kill Akpala.
 D. Pootagiiri argued with Ananse.

PROSE

Answer any set of 10 questions numbered 61 to 70 in either Section I or II.

SECTION I
 NON-AFRICAN PROSE

CHARLES DICKENS: *Great Expectations*

Read the following extract and answer questions 61 to 63.

We spent as much money as we could, and got as little for it as people could make up their minds to give us. We were always more or less miserable and most of our acquaintance were in the same condition.

p. 234

61. With whom did the narrator enjoy himself?
 A. Joe Gargery
 B. Pumblechook
 C. Herbert Pocket
 D. Biddy
62. The pair joined a club known as
 A. Finches groove.
 B. Finches of the groove.
 C. Groove Finches.
 D. The groove Finches.
63. The narrator and his companion were
 A. lovers.
 B. roommates
 C. business partners.
 D. apprentices.

Read the following extract and answer questions 64 to 70.

It were almost the only hammering he did, indeed, excepting at myself. And he hammered at me with a vigour only to be equalled by the vigour with which he didn't hammer at his ...

p. 38

64. The words above were spoken by
 A. Pip.
 B. Joe.
 C. Biddy.
 D. Estella.
65. *Hammer* as used in the extract is
 A. ironic.
 B. sarcastic.
 C. satiric.
 D. metaphoric.

Turn over

Read the following extract and answer questions 64 to 66.

Now that is the end of me and my roots
Eternal death has worked like a warrior rat
With diabolical sense of duty, to gnaw my bottom.

p. 50

64. The language of the extract is
A. dramatic.
B. melancholic.
C. lyrical.
D. poetic.
65. The words were spoken by
A. Mary Koomson.
B. Esi Amofa.
C. Adwoa Meenu.
D. Maame Fante.
66. The speaker was mourning the apparent loss of her
A. only grand daughter.
B. only daughter.
C. husband.
D. sister.

Read the following and answer questions 67 to 70.

Then let your heart lie quiet in your breast.
Fuseini is well, but we cannot say how well yet.

p. 58

67. These words were spoken by
A. Mma Hawa.
B. Mma Asana.
C. Maame Fante.
D. Esi Amofa.
68. What had occasioned this speech? The
A. recuperation of the landlord.
B. birth of a child.
C. successful rescue of the landlord.
D. return of Fuseini.
69. The figure of speech in the first line of the extract is
A. oxymoron.
B. hyperbole.
C. metaphor.
D. paradox.
70. To whom were these words spoken?
A. Zirigu
B. Hawa
C. Issa
D. Mma Asana

Turn over

Answer any set of 10 questions numbered 71 to 80 in either Section I or Section II.

SECTION I

NON-AFRICAN POETRY

ANDREW MARVELL: *The Definition of Love*

71. The persona is unable to win his love because of
- compassion.
 - fate.
 - distance.
 - ill luck.
72. To the persona, his kind of love cannot be described because it is
- spiritual.
 - metaphysical.
 - abstract.
 - pure.

PERCY B. SHELLEY: *Ozymandias*

73. The poem portrays the transience of
- political power.
 - kingship.
 - love.
 - nature.
74. *Look upon my works ye mighty and despair* is an example of
- metaphor.
 - irony.
 - sarcasm.
 - symbolism.

JAMES STEPHENS: *What Tomas said in a Pub*

75. The dominant literary device in the poem is
- repetition.
 - assonance.
 - pun.
 - rhythm.
76. The major theme of this poem is
- the fear of God.
 - loss of faith.
 - God's divine power.
 - divine revelation.

SYLVIA PLATH: *The Mirror*

77. The *mirror* is a symbol of
- truth.
 - mockery.
 - fear.
 - sarcasm.
78. The poem basically talks about
- the inevitability of ageing.
 - being factual.
 - self mockery.
 - self actualisation.

ROBERT FROST: *The Road Not Taken*

79. The central theme of the poem is
- confusion.
 - decision making.
 - life's choices.
 - the traveller.
80. The last two lines of the poem depict the poet's feeling of
- triumph.
 - desperation.
 - regret.
 - dejection.

SECTION II

AFRICAN POETRY.

KWESI BREW: *Lest We Should Be The Last*

71. *We* in the first line of the poem refers to the
- peasant farmers.
 - slave masters.
 - early missionaries.
 - women folk.
72. The dominant mood in the poem is one of
- determination.
 - joy.
 - shock.
 - disappointment.

LENRIE PETERS: *Lost Friends*

73. *When not to bite their tails* depicts
- a hyperbole.
 - a metaphor.
 - an image.
 - sarcasm.
74. *They spend their nights in Jet airlines* symbolises
- wealth.
 - alienation.
 - sophistication.
 - ignorance.

THERESA ENNIN: *Makola*

75. The central theme of this poem is
- A. poverty.
 - B. recklessness.
 - C. despondency.
 - D. dejection.
76. The literary device found in *he holds his hands* is
- A. assonance.
 - B. onomatopoeia.
 - C. alliteration.
 - D. pun.

ABENA BUSIA: *Silver Wedding*

77. The half-filled glasses of left over wine suggests
- A. a celebration.
 - B. a funeral party.
 - C. a dinner table.
 - D. an affluent home.
78. The mood of the poem is one of
- A. melancholy.
 - B. regret.
 - C. nostalgia.
 - D. dejection.

KOFI ANYIDOHO: *They Hunt The Night*

We are the dog who caught the game
But later sat beneath the table.

79. The lines above depict
- A. submissiveness.
 - B. anguish.
 - C. exploitation.
 - D. poverty.
80. *The forehead of their joy* is an example of
- A. personification.
 - B. metaphor.
 - C. euphemism.
 - D. sarcasm.

END OF PAPER