

MAY 2023  
EBS 133  
THE USE OF ENGLISH  
2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

Candidate's Index Number
Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST  
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH  
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION  
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)  
FIRST YEAR, END-OF-FIRST-SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE 2023

22<sup>ND</sup> MAY 2023

THE USE OF ENGLISH

9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

This paper consists of three sections, A, B and C. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and B and ONE question from Section C.

SECTION A  
READING AND VOCABULARY SKILLS  
[15 MARKS]

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Most medical people despised the press, holding attitudes not totally unfamiliar today. Reporters tended to be suckers for every quack, half-quack, over-eager scientist, or naive country doctor who thought he had a serum to cure tuberculosis, a herbal remedy for cancer, or a new surgical procedure to rejuvenate the aged. *When the newspapers were not wasting space on undeserving medical stories, they were over-playing legitimate news, getting their facts wrong, and generally making a nuisance of themselves interfering in the lives and practices of busy professionals.* Doctors' deep suspicion of what they read in the newspapers and even in the less-carefully edited of the medical journals, helps to explain some of the early skepticism about insulin in countries like Britain: Oh, the Americans are always curing everything; this week it's diabetes. Even in Canada and the United States it was some months before there was enough confirmation of the unlikely news from Toronto to convince wire services and the more skeptical doctors and editors that insulin was, indeed, the real thing.

1. Paraphrase the passage. Please note that a paraphrase is a process of rewriting someone else's ideas in *your own words*. A paraphrase is NOT just copying the same sentences and only changing a few words. A good paraphrase represents only the ideas of the original source and not the words of the original source. The words in your paraphrase should be your own as much as possible. [5 marks]

2. Summarise the following sentence taken from the passage in **not** more than 18 words. Your summary should capture only the core idea of the sentence: *When the newspapers were not wasting space on undeserving medical stories, they were over-playing legitimate news, getting their facts wrong, and generally making a nuisance of themselves interfering in the lives and practices of busy professionals* [3 marks]

3. Analyse the following words into their constituent parts/morphemes. An example is given below for the word *misrepresentation*: [5 marks]

An Example: *misrepresentation* – *mis* + *re* + *present* + *ation*

- a. skepticism
- b. interfering
- c. thought
- d. unfamiliar
- e. confirmation

4. Find another word that means nearly the same as *undeserving* and can replace it in the passage. [2 marks]

## SECTION B PARAGRAPH ANALYSIS [15 MARKS]

The following passage is a body paragraph in an essay. Analyse the paragraph into its component parts. Please do not write down the sentences. Rather, write down the number in superscript corresponding to each sentence.

E.g.

**1 – Topic sentence**

**2 – First major support sentence**

My first day of college was a disaster.<sup>1</sup> First, I went to the wrong classroom for math.<sup>2</sup> I was sitting in the class, surrounded by people taking notes and paying attention to how to do equations, which would have been okay if I were supposed to be in an algebra class.<sup>3</sup> In reality, I was supposed to be in geometry, and when I discovered my error, I had already missed the first twenty minutes of a one-hour class.<sup>4</sup> In my next class, my history teacher spoke so fast I could not follow most of what they said.<sup>5</sup> The only thing I did hear was that we were having a quiz tomorrow over today's lecture.<sup>6</sup> My day seemed to be going better during botany class, that is, until we visited the lab.<sup>7</sup> I had a sneezing fit because of one of the plants in the lab and had to leave the room.<sup>8</sup> When I finally finished my classes for the day, I discovered I had left my keys in the car and had to wait for my brother to bring another set.<sup>9</sup> My first day of school was so bad that I know the rest will have to be better.<sup>10</sup>

**SECTION C**  
**Answer only ONE question from this section.**  
**[30 MARKS]**

1. The following extracts capture the views or discussions of some scholars on “corruption”. Read their views carefully and **discuss three effects of corruption in Ghana.**

**Note:**

In the following, each extract is preceded by bibliographic information and a page number for each extract is provided in brackets at the end of the extract. Please use this information in writing your in-text and bibliographic references.

Your essay should incorporate your reflection on relevant opinions in the extracts, summarizing, paraphrasing and quoting from the extracts, using the APA style, in order to avoid plagiarism. Specifically, your essay should include **at least two** instances of each of the following: direct quotations; paraphrase; integral citation; non-integral citation.

At the end of the essay, provide a bibliographic reference list in the APA style using the information provided for each source.

- a. **Authors:** Daniel Ofori; Ghana Shadrach Ato-Mensah; Zhu Jinsheng; **Title:** Corruption, Foreign Direct Investment and Growth in Ghana: an Empirical Analysis; **Journal:** European Journal of Business and Management; **Volume:** 7, **Number:** 23, **Year:** 2015; **Pages:** 1-10.

Currently, corruption seems to be the biggest problem facing Ghana’s economic growth and development efforts. Corruption is perceived at all levels of governance and within both public and private sector organizations. Examples of corrupt practices in Ghana include bribery, embezzlement, fraud, nepotism, extortion, cronyism, etc. In Ghana, corrupt practices such as fraud and embezzlement of public funds cannot be perpetuated by just an official of the state without the involvement of a second party. Corruption in the form of bribery, extortion and influence peddling also involve two parties – the giver and the taker. The adverse socio-economic impact of this canker has attracted the attention of the Honourable Speaker of Parliament, Hon. Edward Doe Adjaho. His critic of the situation pointed to the excessive monetization of the country’s politics being a major root cause of corruption. Also, His Excellency President Mahama in His state of the Nation Address to parliament dated February 26, 2015 remarked that Ghana is bleeding from various acts of mismanagement and corruption which has affected the growth of the economy. Corruption is a universal problem as far as mankind is concerned. However, how it affects economic growth has always been a subject of academic discourse. In recent times, the incidence of corruption is considered serious in both social and economic terms. This is what we term the duality concept of corruption. It is a social menace because it creates social disorder and instability in the form of social unrest, poor provision of social services, etc. Economically, corruption poses a threat due to the high costs of business operation to both private and public sectors and business investment in the long run.

(page 4)

- b. **Author:** Tankebe, Justice; **Title:** Public confidence in the police: Testing the effects of public experiences of police corruption in Ghana; **Journal:** The British Journal of Criminology; **Volume:** 50; **Number:** 2; **Year:** 2010; **Pages:** 296-319.

Some researchers have argued that the public's subjective evaluations of their confidence in state institutions often depend on their sense of the historical record of these institutions' degree of trustworthiness, procedural justice and effectiveness (Rothstein 2000). In assessing their interactions with the police, for instance, members of the public take into consideration their immediate and past historical record. They subconsciously (or consciously) ask themselves, who are the police? Are they corrupt? As Rothstein (2000: 493) argues, 'it is not the formal institution as such which people evaluate but its historically established reputation in regard to fairness and efficiency'.

In a nationwide survey of 1,500 households in Ghana, published in 2000, more than two-thirds of the respondents reported that they had paid bribes to police officers (CDD Ghana 2000: ii). As shown in Table 2, by contrast with the general population, there is very little personal experience of police corruption among the educated sample. Personal experience of corruption ranged from 10.5 to 23.3 per cent. Current or aspiring middle-class members are often not as powerless as the general population, and therefore may be less likely to have daily personal experiences of police corruption. It may equally be—given the history of police brutality and intimidation (see, e.g. Tankebe 2008a)—the artefact of a concern, even fear, of being seen to criticize the police. Of course—and although difficult to tell—the low incidence of personal experience of police corruption may reflect improvements in police behaviour. (299)

- c. Gould, D. J., & Amaro-Reyes, J. A. (1983). The Effects of Corruption on Administrative Performance. *World Bank Staff Working Paper*, (580). (**Note: Write this reference the same way it is presented here in your bibliographic reference list**).

Corruption is also known to be widespread in many African nations. In countries such as Ghana, Nigeria, and Zaire, corruption has become a part of everyday life. Extensive research on corruption in Ghana, based on documents issued by commissions of enquiry, found that under the regime of Kwame Nkrumah a kickback of 5-10 percent for government contracts was commonly expected. 11/ In fact, Nkrumah's political party, the C.P.P., raised some \$5 million between 1958 and 1966 by means of kickbacks, most of which was used by Nkrumah for personal expenses. According to this research, the National Development Corporation was created in 1958 with the primary purpose of collecting illegal commissions and other monies. Indeed, those who refused to cooperate with corrupt officials were barred from receiving government contracts. As a result, people found it necessary to bribe public officials in order to carry on business. The workings of the Ministry of Trade have been cited as a prime example of bribery and extortion in Ghana. Under Nkrumah, the ministry refused to issue import licenses without the payment of a bribe of between 5 and 10 percent of the value of the license requested. (page 8)