



UNIVERSITY OF MINES AND TECHNOLOGY, TARKWA
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, MAY 2019

COURSE NO: 158

COURSE NAME: COMMUNICATION SKILLS II

CLASS: GM, GL, MN, MR, PE, ES, MC, EL, MA, CE AND RN

Name: _____ Index Number: _____

There are Three (3) Sections in all: Sections A, B and C. Answer ALL questions in EACH SECTION. Read ALL Instructions carefully.

SECTION A: PARAGRAPH WRITING (20 MARKS)

Question One: Multiple Choice (10 marks, 1 mark each)

Choose your answers from the options lettered A-D. Please write down in your Answer Booklet only the letter that contains the correct answer.

1. The most important sentence in a paragraph is the
 - a. major support sentence.
 - b. minor support sentence.
 - c. topic sentence.
 - d. controlling idea.
2. The main role of the controlling idea is that
 - a. it makes the minor support sentences very clear.
 - b. it makes the major support sentence very broad.
 - c. it makes the paragraph an attractive one.
 - d. it restricts the information that can be included in the paragraph.
3. Pick the odd one in the following
 - a. Controlling idea
 - b. Minor support sentence
 - c. Major support sentence
 - d. Topic sentence
4. The role of the concluding sentence in a paragraph is to
 - a. enable readers identify the topic sentence.
 - b. enable readers have an idea about the major support sentences.
 - c. restrict the information that can be included in the paragraph.
 - d. summarize what has been discussed in the paragraph.
5. The topic sentence could be placed at the part of a paragraph.
 - a. beginning
 - b. middle
 - c. last
 - d. beginning, middle and last

6. A very well-developed paragraph must not be
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| a. difficult to understand | c. united |
| b. adequate | d. coherent |
7. A paragraph has unity when
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. the idea flows from one sentence/idea to the other. | c. all the information needed is supplied in the paragraph. |
| b. all the sentences contribute to the development of the controlling idea. | d. all the sentences are well arranged. |
8. Which of the following does not help in achieving coherence in a paragraph?
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Repeating key terms. | d. Having a concluding sentence in the paragraph. |
| b. Using pronoun reference. | |
| c. Using transitional words and phrases. | |
9. All the following are different ways by which a paragraph can be developed except
- | | |
|---|------------------|
| a. Using incidents. | c. Using details |
| b. Using materials that are extraneous. | d. Using reasons |
10. All the following transitional markers are used to signify an opposing/contrasting view/point except
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. Whereas | c. Yet |
| b. Conversely | d. Likewise |

Question Two (10 marks, 1 mark each)

Analyse the paragraph below in terms of topic sentence, major support sentences, minor support sentences, summary or concluding sentence. Use the sentence numbers. E.g. Sentence 2 – topic sentence.

1. The gold mining industry in particular, has several myths and superstitious beliefs. 2. In the small scale industry in Benin, miners are not supposed to whistle when handling gold. 3. Whistling is known to evoke dwarfs to the site who, according to the myth, may cause gold to vanish. 4. In Ghana, myths exist about the *Kumaduosia* in Akrokerri, a shaft in which, on its first voyage, a cage gave way killing an estimated sixty miners. 5. Oral traditions indicate that early miners in underground mines in the now AngloGold Ashanti Mine in Obuasi and the defunct

Prestea Mine, met small creatures purported to be dwarfs in underground tunnels and in some cases hens with chicks following them. 6. The first heap built by the defunct Teberebie Goldfields could not be leached due to problems of lixiviant percolation. 7. Though the metallurgists thought that it had to do with the binder used, some opinion leaders were of the view that it was because sacrifices had not yet been made to the gods of the land. 8. To satisfy both schools of thought, a cow was sacrificed while the binder was changed to Portland cement. 9. On other mines, new earth moving equipment have been rendered irreparable after unidentified White men were seen using them on a night shift. 10. All these instances indicate to how the activities of small scale gold mining are to a large extent informed by superstitious beliefs and myths.

SECTION B: REGISTER AND EDITING (20 MARKS, 1 EACH)

Read carefully and use the following extract to answer the questions on Register by filling the gaps numbered 1 – 10. Use the same extract to answer the questions on Editing by choosing from the options lettered A - J. In each case, write down only the answers in your Answer Booklet.

Demonstrate your understanding of the *Register of Mining* by filling the 10 numbered gaps in the extract below with the appropriate words/group of words. Select your answers (registers) from the following words/group of words: **value for money, mine, large tracts, tax and royalty, gold, gemstones, rich, reasonably and sustainably, refined, minerals.**

The Extract (20 marks)

Time to Benefit

Mining has gone on in Ghana for over a century but, sadly, there is little to show for the blessing nature has bestowed on the country. We have allowed ourselves to be exploited for decades, offering mouth-watering incentives to foreign mining companies so that they will**1**..... our lands as if they are doing us a favour.

Unfortunately, although we have virtually (**A. offer/offered**) free of charge**2**..... of land to be mined, we have (**B. receive/received**) next to nothing, as the**3**..... mined have (**C. been/being**) airlifted abroad to be.....**4**....., while much of the profit from such multi-billion-dollar enterprises has been repatriated to the home countries of the mining companies. It is,

therefore, refreshing news that Ghana, the second largest producer of5..... in Africa, (**D. have/has**) taken steps to (**E. right/rite**) the wrong we have done ourselves, even though it is coming very late in the day.

We cannot but agree totally with President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo that it is not right that Africa, which is rich in minerals sought after by the world, should remain inhabited by the poorest people in the world. It is a tragedy, as he said at the 2019 edition of “Investing in African Mining Indaba” (**F. at/in**) Cape Town, South Africa, that “Africa has made the world6.....with our minerals; our7..... adorn crowns and homes around the world but we have remained poor (**G. whiles/while**) our lands have been destroyed”. Minerals are finite and if we have decided to mine them, it (**H. stand/stands**) to reason that we must not only mine8..... but also to ensure that we get9.....

Indeed, as President Akufo-Addo stated, African countries had not done well in (**I. negotiations/negotiations**) with mining companies that mined the continent’s minerals in the past. The call on the continent not to give unusual10..... incentives because Africa had come of age could not have come at a better time.

It does not make sense, and it is ironic that our mining communities from where so much wealth has been mined and sent abroad are so impoverished and (**J. look/looks**) so dead just because of some archaic and unfair clauses in agreements signed by the governments with mining companies. ...

(Extracted and adapted for the purpose from: *Daily Graphic*, Editorial, Wednesday, February 6, 2019, p. 7.)

SECTION C: REFERENCING (20 MARKS)

Put the essentials in the following pieces of information into correct referencing format, UMaT style, as on the References list, for only Questions 1 and 2:

1. Prof. Komla Dzigbordzi-Adjimah is a Full Professor of Geology, who had an article published in the world-famous journal, *Ghana Mining Journal*, in the year 1996. The title of the Professor’s paper, which lies between pages 21 and 26 of the first number of the second volume of that journal is: “Environmental Concerns of Ghana’s Gold Boom: Present, Past and Future”. **(5 marks)**

2. A book written by Professor Florence Stratton entitled, Contemporary African Literature and the Politics of Gender. The book was published in 1994 by Routledge in London. It has 194 pages. (5 marks)
3. *The extract below contains some in-text referencing errors. Rewrite the extract correcting these errors. Underline all the corrections you make for easy identification. The referencing errors have been highlighted for easy identification (5 marks, 1 each)*

Traditionally, war literature was written by veterans and a few male civilians who wrote such literature to celebrate heroism, to overcome the trauma of their wartime experiences and to justify war. For instance, a work like Luis Marcelino Gómez's collection of short stories, explores the author's personal experiences as an international soldier from the Congo to Bolivia to Angola. Gómez, like many of the authors of works that recall the Angolan conflict as symptomatic of disappointment, recounts a narrative in which he is conscripted or enlisted in the military **Millar 2012**. Nevertheless, writers of war literature have increased to include civilian women and young adults. According to **Pividori 2014** "the literary construction of the heroic masculine ideal [was what] prevailed in mid to late-nineteenth century Britain and in the years prior to the Great War". Other war literature which celebrates heroism includes Michael Longley's poems which are explicitly devoted to the First World War **Delattre 2015**. In the face of overwhelming inhumanity, it is important to seek to understand how the individual deals with extreme conditions and maintains dignity. In the case of Japan, throughout all of the violence and suffering, wartime death is associated with positive emotions generated by the experience of courage, love and friendship, rather than being associated with fear or anger. Such positive attitudes are a characteristic feature of a corpus of literary works that explore the theme of victimhood **Bogdańska 2016**. All these analyses show that celebration of heroism in war, whether directly through apparently justified aggression, or indirectly through the moral bonds forged in conflict situations, is a major focus of war literature.

Significant examples of war literature by ex-combatants and victims/survivors are furthermore written to overcome trauma and to reintegrate soldiers and survivors through artistic expression. According to **Williams 1992** "what we need to recall is that, for the vast majority of these writers, the war remained as a source of trauma".

4. *Arrange the following ten (10) author names in alphabetical order. (5 marks)*

Andrade, S. Z./Amoko, A./Aldea, E./Allinson, S./Allison, J./Amin, A./Agger, B./
Adichie, C. N./Ahmad, M./Abani, C.

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