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SECTION A
COMPOSITION
[40 marks]

Yi asembisa kor per ano wa dem ofa yi mu.

Fa nkasafua ahacnum anaa no mboree kyerew dza odzidzi do yi mu kor per ho asem.

1. Kyerekyere mbre wosi dzi Ghana fahodzi da wa wo kurom.
2. Kyerew krataa kema wo kyerekyeranyi panyin a owa wo skuul na susu ntotoe ahorow anan a skuul mpanyimfo botum aye dze etu adzekyere na adzesua mpon.
3. De eye osuanyi a wo nwomanyim nnyi fasusu no, wo skuul no ato nsa afre wo de bakasa wa hon kasaka na abawdobadze nhyiamu ase. Kyerew w'anodzisem fa kwan anan a efaa do kodur dem mpempendo no.
4. Kyerew foa anaa tsia tsirasem, "Intanete kwan a yedua do dzi nkitaho ahaw aman yi sen de nkye oboboa hen."

SECTION B
TRANSLATION
[20 marks]

5. *Kyere dza aka do yi ase ko Mfantse kasa mu.*

Whatever you have learnt has been learnt by someone else. The only difference is that, it might have been learnt at different time, in a different way from a different book and with different understanding. It is said that the wisest man is not the one who knows everything, but the one who knows what everyone thinks. Your duty as a student is to know what your colleagues know about what you think you know. This singular act can propel you to higher levels of understanding even before you commit yourself to personal studies.

Discussions with friends bring up debates, varied opinions and diversified approaches to solving problems which you have never thought of. Through discussion, several challenges and questions are raised that take only the combined opinions and intelligence of a group of people to solve. Students also learn teamwork skills which is one of the most sought after skills at the workplace.

More importantly, students think more during discussions and they are aided to think faster and better by the supportive contributions of their peers. Whatever one person says can help you think better and generate more refined ideas. Students speak to one another at their own level of intelligence and in a language they best understand.

SECTION C
COMPREHENSION
[20 marks]

6. *Kenkan dza aka do yi, na yi yi nsembisa a owa ase no nyinara ano.*

Mpen pii no, nkoko hia ndzibandur, de mbre anyembowa nkaa no na nyimpa biara hia no. Oreye aye de, nsonsonoe a owa mu no gyina edziban ahorow a dem mbowa vi nya hon ndzibandur fi.

Bio, iyi so gyina akwan a yefa do siesie edziban no anaa yeye no krado ansaana mbowa no eedzi. Se yefa eburow na n'asefo a yebotum esiw anaa yedze ama mbowa no demara. Oba no nyimpa afamu a, dodowara bepe de wobesiw no efir mu ma eburow no aye huntuhuntu de isiam. Binom so bepe de wobonoa, wobototo anaa wobodua akwan afofor do aye no krado ama ne ndzii. Botae tsitsir nye de, bi a, edziban no botu hua ma oaye ahomka, ommfa ho de edziban no noae na ne nsiwii no boa nyamee wa yafun mu.

Ndzibandur gu mu ahorow enum a wɔye apɔwmudzen ne fapem na ehiadze etsitsir. Iyinom nye: honandua ntowdo edziban (protein), staakye mu edzibandur (carbohydrates), seradze anaa angoa, vitamense na miniraase.

Binom kyere de yetum dze nsu na mframa ka ndzibandur ho. Yɛdze iyi to nkyen a obi botum aka de ndzamba ebien a wɔye nsu na mframa no mbom nye abrafo mu ehiadze etsitsir. Iyi ntsi na abɔdze dze akɔe hen mbordo no. Nyansa mu no, onnyi de ɔbra mpɔmpɔndo biara ma yehwer dem ndzamba yi mu biara.

Edziban ho akadze anaa edziban a yedzi no wɔ edzibandur enum a binom hɔn ahoɔden no dɔso sen binom. Binom kitsa honandua ntowdo ndur (protein) bi tse de nkyerefua, bogyanam na nsumunam. Binom so ye staakye tse de eburow, bankye na dwow. Bi so ye bata, magyeriin, angoa a yɛdze ye edziban na adze a seradze dɔso wɔ mu.

Oba mbowa apɔwmudzen ntotoe a, ɔhaw tsitsir a ɔwɔ hɔ nye kwan a yebesɛ dze ndzibandur anaa edziban ahorow afora wɔ no kwan do ama anyembowa potsee bi. Iyi ne ye gyina apɔwmudzen na ndɔree ho bambo do.

- (a) Eben ndzibandur na nkokɔ hia?
- (b) Eben nsonsonoe potsee na ɔda anyembowa na nyimpa hɔn edzibandzi mu?
- (c) Ebenadze ntsi na nyimpa bepe de wobodua kwan potsee bi do aye hɔn edziban?
- (d) Ebenadze ntsi na edwen de edziban ne nyamee wɔ yafun no mu no gyina kwan a nyimpa fa do ye n'edziban?
- (e) Eben kasa mbra ho nhyehyɛ dzin na edze bema nsemfua a wodzidzi do yi?
 - (i) *dem mboa yi;*
 - (ii) *dze akɔe hen.*
- (f) Bobɔ ndzibandur anan biara a akenkansɛm yi dze to gua.
- (g) Eben edzibandur afofor ebien na ibotum dze aka etsitsir anan a edzi kan abobo no wɔ (f) no ho?
- (h) Eben aɛm na obotum esi wɔ ber a dem ndzibandur yi do atsew wɔ nyimpadua no mu?
- (i) Gyina akenkansɛm yi do kyerew edziban ebien ebien a honandua ntowdo edziban na staakye mu edzibandur adɔr mu.
- (j) Fa nkasafua a ɔmmbor esuon to akenkansɛm no dzin.

SECTION D
LANGUAGE STRUCTURE
[40 marks]

Yiyi nsembisa ebien ano fi nkyɛmu ebien no nyinara mu. Yi asembisa kor per ano fi nkyɛmu biara mu. Nsembisa no nyinara kitsa amba pepɛsɛpɛr.

NKYEMU I
FONOLGYI
[20 marks]

Yi asembisa kor per ano wɔ dem nkyɛmu yi mu.

7. (a) Dua akwan ebiasa do kyerekyere nkonsonantse a wɔka do yi no su:
/b/, /f/, /k/, /m/, /s/

(b) Kyerew nkonsonantse a wɔwɔ (a) no hɔn dwumadzi wɔ nkasafua mu.

8. (a) Ebenadze nye tuon?

(b) Dua mfatoho ebien ebien do kyere tuon no dwumadzi ebien, wɔ Mfantse kasa mu.

NKYEMU II
KASA NYEHYEE DWUMADZI
[20 marks]

Yi asembisa kor per ano wɔ dem nkyemu yi mu.

9. (a) Ebenadze nye asempruw?

(b) Gyina nsamtɔw ebien ebien do kyerekyere nsampruw ahorow a wɔka do no mu yie:

- (i) Asempruw-tsir;
- (ii) Asempruw mfemfamho;
- (iii) Dzin-tamsi Asempruw.

10. (a) Ebenadze nye *nyɛetamsi*?

(b) Gyina mfatoho ebien ebien do kyerekyere nyɛetamsi ahorow a wɔka do no mu yie:

- (i) Nyɛbea;
- (ii) Bea;
- (iii) Anodzen.

END OF PAPER