

# Ghana Book News

A NEWSLETTER OF THE GHANA BOOK PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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At the



A REPORT BY ERNEST OPPONG & JOSEPH GYAMFI

The 14th Ghana International Book Fair was organised from Thursday, 18th August to Sunday, 21st August, 2016, at the National Theatre, Accra after it was rescheduled from the initially agreed dates of 1st to 3rd November, 2016 due to the closeness of the general elections. The theme for the book fair was "Growing the Knowledge-based Economy through Reading."

The 14th GIBF featured interesting and educative events such as Standards for the Book Industry workshop, Design and Illustration workshop, a seminar of Copyright and the Book Chain in Ghana, Illustrators' Tent and Wonderland Park for children.

This year's book fair involved 71 Exhibitors: 66 local exhibitors and 5 foreign exhibitors from Nigeria and India. It also attracted trade visitors from UAE and South Africa.

The official opening ceremony took place on Friday 19th August, 2016 at 1:00 pm at the forecourt of the National Theatre, Accra. It was chaired

by Mrs. Matilda Amissah-Arthur, wife of the Vice-President of the Republic of Ghana. The Special Guest of Honour was Prof. Naana Jane Opoku Agyemang, the Honourable Minister of Education and the Guest Speaker was Mr. Kofi Bentil, the Vice President of IMANI Ghana.

The President of the Ghana Book Publishers Association and Chairman of the 14th GIBF Stakeholders Committee, Mr. Elliot Agyare, welcomed all present at the official opening. He spoke briefly about the aim of the fair—to bring all industry players and government officials together to look at how best to prosecute the theme for the fair.

Touching on the theme, the Guest Speaker, Mr. Kofi Bentil challenged writers and publishers to carry out proper investigations into the needs of readers before coming out with any published material. He further stated that the needs of readers kept on changing, so publishers must package their works to meet such growing demands and needs.

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Industry players at the breakfast meeting

## INDUSTRY MIX AND BREAKFAST MEETING

An Industry Mix and Breakfast Meeting was organised to purposely bring together stakeholder organisations and individuals for open discussions and commitment towards the 14th Ghana International Book Fair. This was held at 10:00am on 21st June, 2016 at the Accra City Hotel.

The President of GBPA and Chairman of the 14th GIBF Stakeholder Committee, Mr. Elliot Agyare warmly welcomed all present and outlined the purpose of the gathering. The media consultant for the fair, Daniel Lartey, made a presentation on the publicity campaigns designed for the book fair, stating what had been done, what was being done and the remaining campaigns to be undertaken. This was to make the audience appreciate the huge cost involved in publicising an international book fair.

The event organiser, Miss Charlene Amankwah, touched on the organisation and other attractions of the fair. All the

invitees showed interest in the programme. Some voiced their expectations of the fair as follows: better publicity, increase in sponsorship, strategic ways of drawing more people to the fair and satellite attractive and educative events as part of the fair.

Extensive discussions were made, though no organisation or individual made a specific sponsorship pledge. However, some of them asked for little more time since they had to report to their respective management who would take the sponsorship decisions.

The Chairman pleaded for the support of all to make the 14th GIBF successful. The meeting ended successfully with refreshment at 1:10pm.



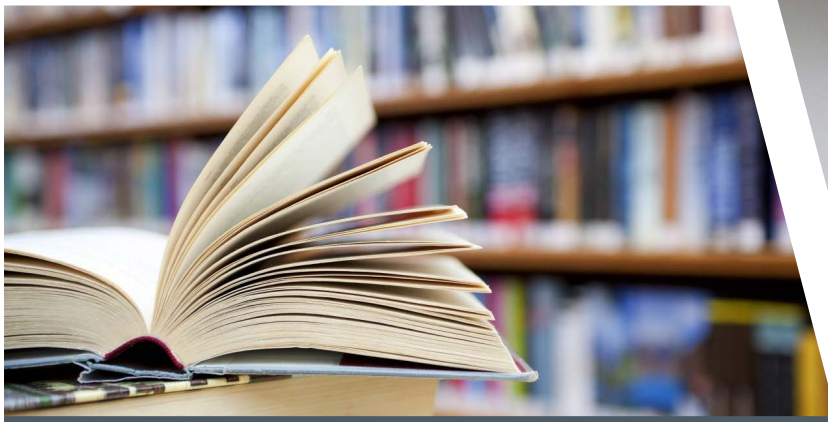
Messrs. Glover (left) and I. K. Appiah leading the design workshop

## DESIGN AND ILLUSTRATION WORKSHOP

Workshop on Design and Illustration organised as part of the 14th GIBF was held in the VIP Lounge, National Theatre, Accra on Thursday 18th August, 2016 at 1:30pm instead of 1:00pm. The workshop attracted fifty-nine (59) participants from 30 organisations. It was originally meant for up and coming designers/illustrators but experienced designers and illustrators were also admitted. The focus of the workshop was to get the right illustrations for all kinds of books.

The workshop was facilitated by two lecturers from the Department of Publishing Studies, KNUST namely: Mr. Reuben Glover and Mr. Isaac K. Appiah, who are lecturers of the Department and renowned illustrators in the country. The facilitators made a critique of an illustrated book and used it to enlighten the participants on good and bad illustrations. They also pointed out things designers and illustrators are to avoid in the creation of illustrations especially misrepresenting adults as youth. They also recommended that for a short story the illustrator has to read the story before creating the illustrations with the help of illustration briefs. This is to help get the illustrations right. Also, editors are to make sure that the drawn illustrations suitably explain the text. After the presentations, questions from participants were duly answered by the facilitators.





# STANDARDS FOR THE BOOK INDUSTRY WORKSHOP

The Ghana Book Development (GBDC) organised a Book Industry Workshop as part of the 14th GIBF on Thursday 18th August, 2016 at the VIP Lounge, National Theatre, Accra. The workshop sought to introduce practitioners to the draft standards and solicit feedback before the standards would be finalised. The absence of national standards for the book industry has led practitioners in the industry to adopt their own production standards and methods, some of which do not conform to international standards. The proposed standards for the book industry therefore prescribe the minimum acceptable standards for books produced in Ghana. It is also to ensure that such books conform to both national and international standards and enhance the promotion of Ghanaian books internationally. The standards are being developed by the GBDC in consultation with major stakeholders in the book industry.

Mr Agyare, the President, of GBPA, stressed the importance of the workshop to all in the book industry especially writers, publishers, editors and printers. He raised concerns about the quality and even format of books which he said were sub-standard. He therefore, advised all present to take the workshop seriously.

After the opening and welcome address, Mrs. Quaye, the facilitator, gave a briefing about the book industry standards and what

necessitated the project. She said the GBDC is in the process of getting an Act which would also empower the Council to execute its mandate which includes ensuring that books produced in Ghana would conform to both national and international standards.

The resource persons, Mr. Woeli Dekutsey and Mr. Kwabena Agyepong, made presentations on the prepress standards and print production standards respectively.

Mr. Dekutsey took the participants through the processes involved that is, what to consider when writing, publishing or printing a book. These included:

1. Language
2. Editing and
3. Physical features of a book:
  - Book Cover
  - Front Matter
  - Main Text
  - Back Matter
  - Spine

Mr. Agyepong also took the participants through the processes of print production i.e:

1. Design and Typography
2. Binding Styles
3. Page Design and Layout
4. Print Production
5. Prepress
6. Pre-flighting
7. Proofing
8. Printing
9. Finishing

Photo Credit [http://cdn2.gbtimes.com/cdn/farfuture/sCoHOBwUdpst4FsWYSdibwHPQ\\_WZV0HNHhYoohjizg/mtime](http://cdn2.gbtimes.com/cdn/farfuture/sCoHOBwUdpst4FsWYSdibwHPQ_WZV0HNHhYoohjizg/mtime)



Chief Okereke (l) addressing participants (r)

## Copyright & the Book Chain Workshop

A workshop on Copyright and the Book Chain was held on Friday, 19th August, 2016 from 9:00am to 11:30 am at the VIP Lounge of the National Theatre, Accra. Though the total number of participants expected was 50, the workshop was oversubscribed with 60 participants attending.

The resource persons were Ms. Sheila Narki Esson, Documentation & Research Officer at the Copyright Office; Chief Okereke, the President of the Nigerian Publishers Association; and Ms. Mary Neequaye, an official from CopyGhana.

Ms Esson shed light on the subject of Copyright and Related Rights, while Chief Okereke, the President of the Nigerian Publishers Association, explained how the book chain works in Nigeria. Ms. Neequaye also gave an insight into the work of CopyGhana, who were sponsors of the workshop. Participants were given the opportunity to ask questions after the various presentations.



## Frankfurt Book Fair 2016

This year the fair will run from October 19 to 23, with the doors opening to the public for the weekend. It's that time of year when the publishing industry come together from all corners of the globe for Frankfurt Book Fair to share ideas, trade rights and discuss new innovations in publishing.

A broad range of exhibitors will be present at Frankfurt, with over 7,100 representing their products and services from more than 100 different countries. Attendance at the fair is a key part of the publishing event calendar, with over 270,000 visitors expected to attend.

Dates: 19-23 October 2016

Country of Focus: Flanders/ Netherlands

Focal themes— some of the main topics of the Frankfurt Book Fair 2016 are:

- ◇ Asia
- ◇ Science
- ◇ Kids Rights & Licenses
- ◇ Education
- ◇ Publishing Solutions & Book Trade
- ◇ Antiquarian Fair
- ◇ Gourmet Gallery
- ◇ Weltempfang: international dialogue and global reading at the centre for politics, literature and translation Self-Publishing
- ◇ Art & Design

### For more information

visit: <http://www.buchmesse.de/en/fbf/>



Photo credit <https://www.google.com.gh/search?q=FRANKFURT+BOOK+FAIR&espv>



(From left) Mrs. Genevieve Eba-Polley, Mr. Nii Kpani Addy, Mrs. Elizabeth-Irene Baitie, Ms. Yvonne Appiah, Dr. Ruby Goka

## Burt Award for African Literature 2015

The winners of Burt Award for African Literature 2015 were officially awarded on 28th September, 2016 at the British Council Hall, Accra. The first prize winner was Dr. Ruby Yayra Goka with her book 'The Step-Monster'; second prize went to Mrs. Elizabeth-Irene Baitie with her book 'Rattling in the Closet' and Mr. Nii Kpani Addy was the third prize winner with the book 'Red Spectacles Knows.'

Winners get cash awards of CAD \$9,000, CAD \$7,000, and CAD \$5,000 respectively, while publishers receive a guaranteed purchase of 3,000 copies of each title to be distributed to schools and libraries in the country. Publishers can print an additional 2,000 copies to market and sell commercially.

The Burt Award for African Literature is a literary prize that recognizes excellence in young adult fiction from Tanzania, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya. Sponsored by CODE and made possible by the generosity of William Burt and the Literary Prizes Foundation, the Award addresses the ongoing shortage of relevant, quality books for young people in Africa, while at the

same time promoting a love of reading and learning.

The Award consists of up to three cash prizes totalling \$21,000 CAD and a publishing contract for winning authors. Publishers of winning titles participate in a guaranteed book purchase and distribution programme ensuring that winning titles are distributed to CODE-supported schools and libraries throughout these four countries. Winning titles will also be eligible for international publication as e-books.

The Burt Award for African Literature is supported in part by IBBY Canada. Members of IBBY are nominated to act as jurors in the Award process. IBBY's role has recently been expanded to include workshop facilitation for emerging and experienced writers and publishers of youth fiction in Africa.

The Ghana Book Trust (GBT) is the local coordinating organization administering the Burt Award for African Literature – Ghana. GBT and CODE have been working together for over 15 years on literacy development programming in primary schools in Ghana.

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# BOOKS ARE BACK.

ONLY THE TECHNODAZZLED  
THOUGHT THEY WOULD GO AWAY

BY SIMON JENKINS

The hysterical cheerleaders of the e-book failed to account for human experience, and publishers blindly followed suit. But the novelty has worn off.

'Waterstones switched shelf-space to books and saw a 5% rise in sales.' Photograph: Alamy

At last. Peak digital is at hand. The ultimate disruptor of the new information age is ... wait for it ... the book.

Shrewd observers noted the early signs. Kindle sales initially outstripped hardbacks but have slid fast since 2011. Sony killed off its e-readers. Waterstones last year stopped selling Kindles and e-books outside the UK, switched shelf space to books and saw a 5% rise in sales.

Amazon has opened its first bookshop. Now the official Publishers' Association confirms the trend. Last year digital content sales fell last year from £563m to £554m. After years on a plateau, physical book sales turned up, from £2.74bn to £2.76bn.

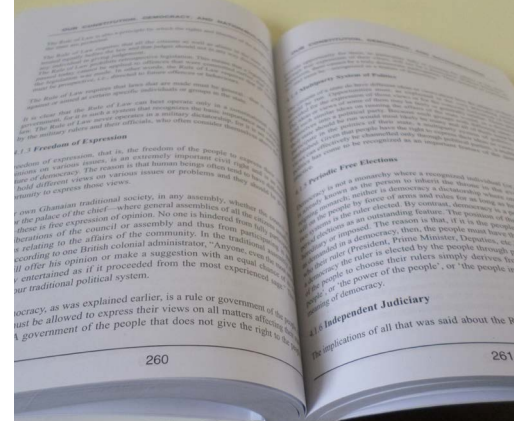
They have been boosted by the marketing of colouring and lifestyle titles, but there is always a reason. The truth is that digital readers were never remotely in the same ballpark. The PA regards the evidence as unmistakable, "Readers take a pleasure in a physical book that does not translate well on to digital." Virtual books, like virtual holidays or virtual relationships, are not real. People want a break from another damned screen.

What went wrong? Clearly publishing, like other industries before (and since), suffered a bad attack of technodazzle: It failed to distinguish between newness and value. It could read digital's hysterical cheerleaders, but not predict how a market of human beings would respond to a product once the novelty had passed. It ignored human nature. Reading the meaning of words is not consuming a manufacture: it is experience.

Source: The Guardian (Friday 13 May 2016 17.05 BST)

## THE POWER OF PAPER IN A DIGITAL ERA

ROBERT MCCRUM



... Some festivals now give away books for free and charge instead to hear the writers speak.

But just buying, handling, giving and talking about a book seems to have caught the magic dust of "experience". A book is beauty. A book is a shelf, a wall, a home.

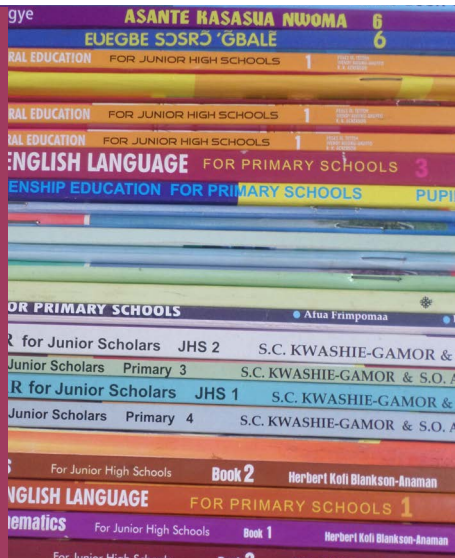
The book was declared dead with the coming of radio. The hardback was dead with the coming of paperbacks. Print-on-paper was buried fathoms deep by the great god, digital. It was rubbish, all rubbish. Like other aids to reading, such as rotary presses, Linotyping and computer-setting, digital had brought innovation to the dissemination of knowledge and delight. But it was a means, not an end.

Since the days of Caxton and Gutenberg, print-on-paper has shown astonishing longevity. The old bruisers have seen off another challenge.

Source: The Guardian

# FEATURES OF A QUALITY TEXTBOOK

Dr. Michael Ato Essuman



The former Vice-President of Nigeria, Ekwueme, in his opening speech at the first Nigerian National Congress on Books held in Lagos from 21st - 25th March 1983 observed that: "Education is the backbone of national development, and the book is the principal element in the educational process. Textbooks are vital for both teaching and learning at the primary level of education. They are used by teachers at this level as a tool for passing knowledge to their pupils."

The primary level constitutes the foundation of the educational process. What then should be the qualities or characteristics of textbooks to be used at this level of education? Good school textbooks, according to Areo (2001) as cited in Oyebola (2003), should possess the following:

- Cover the prescribed syllabus adequately.
- Text materials should be arranged in a logical sequence.
- Must be clearly laid out and not be clumsy.
- Text must be lucid.
- Text must contain adequate and appropriate, well labelled functional illustrations.
- Provide for adequate practice and revision exercises.
- The production/ finishing should be of durable quality.
- Must be current in factual and informative materials e.g. maps etc.
- They should not contain gender-role stereotypes.

According to Lewis (1942), a good textbook should be well made, well printed, and generally attractive and should be scholarly in the largest and most exact sense of the word, and the author must be an expert in the field of which he writes. It should also connect to its intended purpose: as an aid to teaching.

McCall (2005) observes that what makes a good textbook must be the concern of authors, teachers and publishers—and for anyone working on evaluating textbooks worldwide. He further contends, "In a school textbook, accuracy and correctness are not just desirable but essential" (McCall, 2005:394). The researcher critically compared and studied the quality feature of a textbook from the following authors: Lewis (1942; Areo (2001; Oyebola (2003; and McCall (2005) to develop proposed features of a quality primary school textbook.

The quality features are into four main areas: (i) the content writing and editorial quality; (ii) pedagogical consideration; (iii) design and presentation; and (iv) product standard.

## (I) CONTENT WRITING AND EDITORIAL QUALITY

1. Must be current in factual and information material
2. Must cover the prescribed syllabus adequately
3. The levels of writing should be acceptable for the average child
4. Must contain suitable length of sentence
5. Should aim at acceptable of vocabulary and clarity of text for intended audience

## 14th Ghana International Book Fair

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He concluded by advocating for the formation of a book industry chamber that could fight for the national interest locally and even on the global market.

The Honourable Minister of Education, Prof. Naana Jane Opoku-Agyemang, expressed concern over the high spate of errors that continuously occur in newspapers, write-ups and books. According to her, the rate of errors in newspapers for instance was becoming rampant and worrying, and needed to be addressed by employing the services of people with the appropriate editing skills.

Explaining the role of writers and publishers in any write-up, Prof. Opoku-Agyemang stated that publishers ought to bear in mind their readers' needs before putting out the final work.

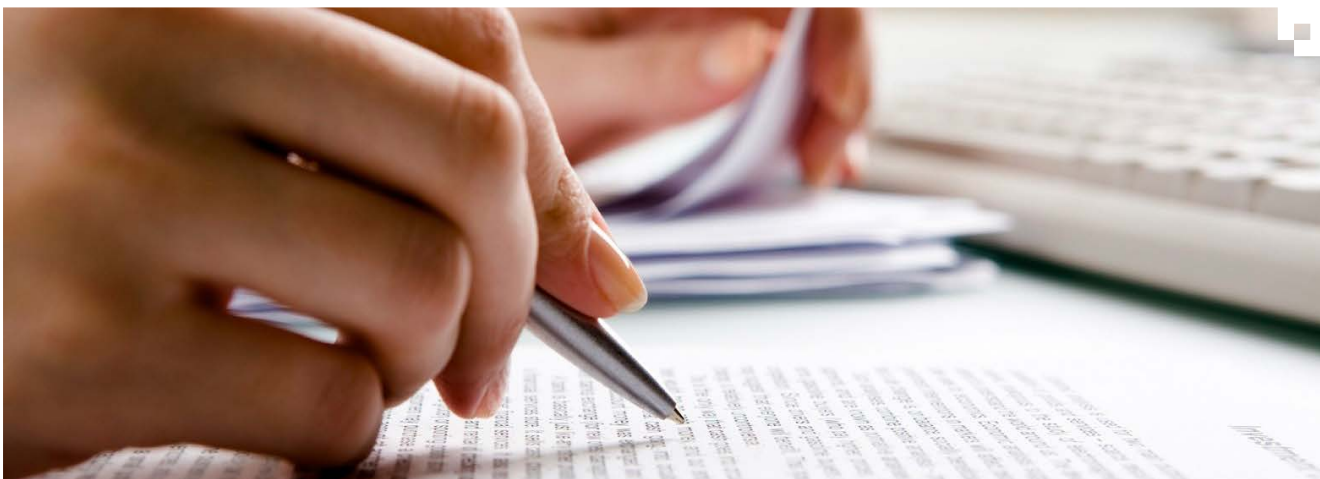
"Readers should not only be seen as final consumers of any write-up, but their needs should be considered adequately. It is the duty of writers to fill the knowledge gap through their writing; readers should not be taken for granted," she stressed.

There were series of solidarity messages from all the stakeholder institutions in the book industry chain. Mrs. Amissah-Arthur added her voice to the call on writers and publishers to endeavour to fill the knowledge gap through their publications. She lauded the organisers of this year's event and challenged participants to make the best of the entire programme.

The opening ceremony was generally successful apart from some exhibitors' complaints about the timing. The PA system was not of good quality so technical hitches badly affected the smooth delivery of addresses.







# 4 REASONS YOU SHOULD FORM A PROOFREADING HABIT

BY SHUNDALYN ALLEN

Even rats have habits. The human brain forms habits too, so why not make them rewarding ones? Here are four reasons why proofreading should be a habit you pursue.

## **TYPOS MAKE YOU SEEM ANGRY**

Harvard Business School doctoral candidate Andrew Brodsky says that unintentional typos are “a window into our emotions.” In his experiment, he presented subjects with angry messages. Subjects perceived the senders of angry messages containing typos as more enraged than the senders of mistake-free notes. Why do typos make emotions seem more intense? Perhaps because humans are always looking for cues in face-to-face communication. The expression in your eyes or your body language lets others know how you are feeling. In written communication, readers only have the words on the page. They may assume that typos mean a powerful emotion distracted you. It's strong motivation to review your messages before you send them. Oh, and use emoticons.

## **TYPOS LAND YOU ON TV, BUT NOT IN A GOOD WAY**

Your bizarre texting typos might appear on the Ellen Show. In a part she calls Clumsy Thumbsy, Ellen DeGeneres ridicules the nonsensical guesses of the autocorrect feature built into smartphones. Autocorrect

is supposed to save you time, but it doesn't always know what you are trying to say. Other errors might simply be the result of ignorance. Text messaging has its own lingo, so only use abbreviations and phrases that you understand. Did you hear about the woman who thought LOL meant “lots of love”? Grieving family members who received her message didn't understand why the death of a family member was laugh-out-loud funny.

## **TYPOS CAN COST YOU MILLIONS.**

One S cost Companies House an estimated £8.8 million, or about \$12 million. Companies House is a British government agency that registers businesses throughout the United Kingdom. They mistakenly recorded that Taylor & Sons Ltd was shutting down its operations. Unfortunately, the company that was going out of business was Taylor & Son, a completely different enterprise. A few days later, Companies House made the correction, but the damage was already done. Thanks to the Internet, the news spread like wildfire. The 124-year-old Welsh engineering company was closing! Suppliers withdrew credit and canceled orders. It didn't help that the managing director was on vacation when the mistake

occurred; clients thought he was trying to run and hide. In short, it was a disaster for Taylor & Sons. They sued Companies House and won.

## **TYPOS CAN MAKE YOU THINK YOUR WHOLE CHILDHOOD WAS A LIE.**

Spinach is good for you, but it's not going to give you super strength. It turns out that the creators of the Popeye cartoon consulted an 1870s German study to find out how much iron spinach contains. Because the printers placed the decimal point one space too far to the right, the published research claimed that the leafy greens had ten times as much iron as they actually contain. Had it not been for that study, Popeye might have gotten his power boost from watermelon, dark chocolate, or lima beans—foods that contain as much or more iron than spinach does.

The rewards for a mistake-free piece of writing are sweeter than treats. You won't get sued for millions. You won't need to endure public ridicule. You won't seem angrier than you really are. You won't mislead an entire generation of children. Aren't these reasons enough to form a proofreading habit?

Photo credit <http://www.louiserobinson-pa.co.uk/services/proof-reading>

# 33 Commonly Misunderstood Words & Phrases

People misunderstand words and phrases all the time. This may be because of poor hearing or comprehension.

Speaking informally can also cause a person to misunderstand and misuse words.

**Homonyms**, or words that sound alike, can also present an obstacle in comprehending words. However, the spellings should always be observed because changing one letter could change the entire meaning of the word.

## For all intents and purposes

'For all intents and purposes' means for all practical purposes.

## By and large

Mistaken as 'by in large.' This phrase is used when discussing a subject in a general sense.

## Sneak peek

Often mistaken as 'sneak peak.' This phrase means to take an early look at something.

## Lie/Lay

These two words are often misused for the other. Lie means to rest on a surface while lay means to put something in place.

## Literally

Literally is often misused to express intensity when in fact, it is a word that implies something is completely true. Don't use literally unless something is true.

## Supposed

This is often misused as 'suppose to' which is incorrect because it lacks the letter 'd'.

## Should of

'Should of' is not proper. Use 'should have' instead.

## Toward/Afterward/Anyway

None of these words should end with 's.'

## Beck and call

Often mistaken as 'beckon call.' This phrase means being made available.

## Bemused

This word is not related to 'amuse' in any way. Bemused means bewildered or perplexed.

## Hunger pangs

Mistaken as 'hunger pains.' This is the contraction of the empty stomach or intestines.

## Fewer/Less

'Fewer' is used for things you can count while 'less' is for things you can't count.

## Another think coming

Often mistaken as 'another thing coming.' The phrase implies you have another thought coming.

## Farther/Further

'Farther' refers to physical distance. 'Further' means advancement.

## Wreak havoc

Mistaken as 'wreck havoc.' This phrase means to cause chaos.

## Climactic/Climatic

Climactic is derived from climax while climatic refers to the climate.

## Scapegoat

Often mistaken as 'escape goat.' A scapegoat is someone who gets blamed for the errors of others. An escape goat, on the other hand, is a goat that has escaped.

## (i.e.)/(e.g.)

i.e. is the abbreviation for the Latin term 'id est' which means 'in other words.' This abbreviation is used to explain something further. If you want to abbreviate something or enumerate examples, you should use e.g.

## Couldn't care less

Misused as 'could care less.' With this phrase, it is important to keep things negative. When you could care less, you are implying that you care and you could care less. With couldn't care less, you don't care and wouldn't care any less.

## Accept/Except

Accept is a verb which means 'to receive.' Except can be used as a preposition to mean 'not including.'

## Deep-seated

This is often mistaken as 'deep-seeded.' If you would think about it, deep seeded does make a lot of sense because it indicates something is deeply planted into the ground but it is an incorrect expression nonetheless. Deep-seated means that something is firmly established.

## Affect/Effect

Affect means 'to influence.' Effect is a noun and it is a result of an event.

## Exact revenge

Often mistaken or misunderstood as 'extract revenge.' Extract revenge means you would 'remove' revenge like a tooth. In contrast, exact revenge means to 'achieve' vengeance.

## Capital/Capitol

Capital is a place or center of a place. Capitol refers to a building where lawmakers meet.

## Sleight of hand

Misunderstood as 'sight of hand.' Sleight is an insult while sleight of hand refers to dexterity or cunningness especially in the world of magic and illusion.

## Elicit/Illicit

Elicit is a verb that means to bring out or evoke. Illicit is an adjective which means unlawful.

## Peace of mind

Mistaken as 'piece of mind' which means a portion of the brain. Peace of mind refers to tranquility and calmness.

## Emigrate/Immigrate

Emigrate is leaving one country to move to another while immigrate means to enter or reside in another country.

## Whet your appetite

It is often mistaken as 'wet your appetite.' Whet means to stimulate.

## Principal/Principle

A principal is the head of a school while principle means basic truth or law.

## One and the same

Often mistaken as 'one in the same' which doesn't make any sense. 'One and the same,' however, means the same thing or same person.

## Dog-eat-dog world

This phrase is often used and heard as 'doggy-dog' world. This phrase refers to a situation where individuals are ruthlessly competitive because of their goals.

## Make do

Mistaken as 'make due' which would mean to 'make owed.' 'Make do' is short for 'make something do well' especially during tough situations.

 **GrammarCheck**  
www.grammarcheck.net

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<http://www.sheloves.com/living/articles/1003889/17-phrases-youre-probably-saying-wrong>  
<http://www.inc.com/christina-desmarais/20-embarrassing-phrases-even-smart-people-misuse.html>

## Features of a Quality Book

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creation, aspiration, position in the world and values of the country.

drawn illustrations

## (III) PEDAGOGICAL CONSIDERATION

1. Provide for adequate practice and revision exercise
2. Must meet teaching objectives
3. Activities must be relevant to pupils' everyday life and fall within the level of pupils
4. Should encourage active learning
5. Must interpret the curriculum
6. Must encourage personal investigation, discovery and group activities (problem solving oriented)
7. Must reflect the conditions of a country.

## (II) DESIGN AND PRESENTATION

1. Page must contain appropriate margin in relation to text.
2. Text materials should be arranged in a logical sequence.
3. Must be clearly laid out with type suited for young readers
4. Should have clear presentation and be consistent in design
5. There should be uniformity in typographic style
6. Needs clarity of printing and consistency of ink on all pages with no show-through pages
7. Text must contain adequate and appropriate well-labelled functional illustrations
8. They should not contain gender-role stereotypes in both text and illustration
9. There should be appropriate balance between text and illustration
10. Should avoid wrongly

## (IV) PRODUCT STANDARD

1. The production finishing should be of durable quality
2. It should be well printed and attractive
3. It should be easy to handle
4. Must withstand the test of time
5. It must be of a useable size.

Source: [ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/486/1/ESSUMAN%20MICHAEL%20ATO.pdf](http://ir.knust.edu.gh/bitstream/123456789/486/1/ESSUMAN%20MICHAEL%20ATO.pdf)

## Burt Award for African Literature | Cont'd from p.4

The objectives of the Award are:

- To recognize excellence in young adult fiction
- To support and motivate the development of supplementary reading materials for a critical stage of learning – the transition period between mother tongue and English medium instruction.
- To strengthen the English language skills of the youth and help foster enthusiasm and love for reading.
- To stimulate and support the Ghanaian publishing industry and the development of Ghanaian literature.
- To increase the stock of English readers in established school libraries and other community libraries.
- The Burt Award for African Literature is an annual award programme for writers and publishers whose benefits extend to all stakeholders of the book industry including readers.

| Source: [www.codecan.org/burt-award/ghana](http://www.codecan.org/burt-award/ghana)