


COLLEGE F.X. VOGT		SCHOOL YEAR 2020-2021
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH	ENGLISH LANGUAGE ALL TERMINALE LEVELS	DATE: 7 th november
LEVEL : TERMINALE	DURATION: 2H	COEF.: 3

Name:

SECTION A: GRAMMAR (10 marks)

Exercise 1: Fill in the spaces with a suitable item chosen from those in the brackets. (5 marks)

- My mother was angry.....me because I told a lie. (for, with, at, on)
- I would not invite him if I that he was a thief. (know, will know, knew, had known)
- The boy felt so cold that he had to make a hot cup of tea to keep warm. (he, him, himself, his)
- The letter I gave youby my classmate. (is writing, was writing, was written, will write)
- I will come early we can take the first bus. (because, therefore, so that, yet)

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences below with appropriate words or expressions. (5marks)

- You don't know how this camera functions,?
- How..... time do you have for this exercise?
- This is the boyfather came to see you.
- Elisa: Withdid Paul go to town? Peter: With mum.
- Amina managed to go to schoolof her poor health.

SECTION B: VOCABULARY (10 marks)

Exercise 1: Choose the most correct item from the box to complete the sentences below. Take note that some of the words are not suitable. (5 marks)

a central processing unit, skin, hands, microscopes,
photosynthesis, numeric keypads, lenses.

- The gets-rid of waste material through sweat.
- are used to observe very small organisms that cannot be seen directly with the naked eye.
- At an average temperature, plants manufacture food through
- A keyboard has both alphabetic keys and
- A computer cannot function without

Exercise 2: Write the appropriate form of the word in brackets in the space provided. (5 marks)

- a) You have to make your brother work harder. You should never him. (courage)
- b) Scientists have just made an important related to the virus that causes AIDS.
(discover)
- c) You can never tell someone's just by looking at them. (strong)
- d) Bob has become a good scientist..... after several years of studies. (science)
- e) The queen mother was dressed at the traditional festival. (beauty)

SECTION C: COMPREHENSION (10 marks)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Use complete sentences and, as far as possible, your own words.

There are two types of diabetes, insulin-dependent and non-insulin-dependent. Between 90-95 % of the estimated number of people with diabetes have non-insulin dependent, of Type II, diabetes. Because this form of diabetes usually begins in adults over the age of 40 and is most common after the age of 55, it used to be called adult-onset diabetes. Its symptoms often develop gradually and are hard to identify at first; therefore, nearly half of all people with diabetes do not know they have it. For instance, someone who has developed type II diabetes may feel tired or ill without knowing why. This can be particularly dangerous because untreated diabetes can cause damage to the heart, blood vessels, eyes, kidneys, and nerves. While the causing short-term effects and treatments of the two types of diabetes differ, both types can cause the same long-term health problems.

Most importantly, both types affect the body's ability to use digested food for energy. Diabetes does not interfere with digestion, but it does prevent the body from using an important product of digestion, glucose (commonly known as sugar), for energy. After a meal, the normal digestive system breaks some food down into glucose. The blood carries the glucose or sugar throughout the body, causing blood glucose levels to rise. In response to this rise, the hormone insulin is released into the blood stream and signals the body tissues to metabolize or burn the glucose for fuel, which causes blood glucose levels to return to normal. The glucose that the body does not use right away is stored in the liver, muscle, or fat.

In both types of diabetes, however, this normal process malfunctions. A gland called the pancreas makes insulin. In people with insulin-dependent diabetes, the pancreas does not produce insulin at all. This condition usually begins in childhood and is known as type 1 (formerly called juvenile-onset) diabetes. These patients must have daily insulin injections to survive. People with non-insulin dependent diabetes usually produce some insulin in their pancreas, but their body tissues do not respond well to the insulin signal and, therefore, do not metabolize the glucose properly, a condition known as insulin resistance.

There's no cure for diabetes yet. However, there are ways to alleviate its symptoms. Experts recommend that the best treatment for non-insulin-dependent diabetes is a diet that helps one maintain a

normal weight and pays particular attention to a proper balance of the different food groups. They also advise that 50-60% of daily calories come from carbohydrates, 12-20% from protein, and no more than 30% from fat. Foods that are rich in carbohydrates, like bread, cereals, fruits, and vegetables, break down into glucose during digestion, causing blood glucose to rise.

Additionally, studies have shown that cooked foods raise blood glucose higher than raw unpeeled foods. A doctor or nutritionist should always be consulted for more of this kind of information and for help in planning a diet to offset the effects of this form of diabetes.

Adapted from www.eduction.com

Questions: (1 mark x2)

1. According to the passage, what may be the most dangerous aspect of type II diabetes?
.....
2. What is the similarity between Type I and Type II diabetes?
.....
3. How would you distinguish between the blood of a diabetic patient and a non-diabetic patient a few hours after they eat a carbohydrate-rich meal?
.....
4. What is the best treatment for non-insulin dependent diabetes?
.....
5. Using knowledge gained from reading the passage, what advice would you give a 55-year-old adult who has never tested for diabetes?
.....

SECTION D: ESSAY (10marks)

Choose any one of the following topics and write an essay of between 250 to 300 words.

1. You have been invited by your village health centre to give a talk on the prevention of certain diseases linked to old age and poor diet. Write a speech that you will deliver. The name of the village centre is Bafem.
2. There have been frequent power cuts in your neighbourhood, sometimes you go for weeks without electricity. This situation is affecting your studies and your family life negatively. Write a letter of complaint to the manager of AES Sonel about the power cuts and how it is affecting you. Your name is BABA and your address is Government high school Touboro, PO box 69, Touboro.
3. Write about any natural disaster that has occurred in Cameroon. Say how the government and the civil society handled the situation. What are some of the problems that occurred? Suggest how they may be avoided in future.

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GOOD LUCK!!!!