

<b>COLLEGE PRIVE MONGO BETI</b> B.P 972 TÉL. : 242 68 62 97 / 242 08 34 69 YAOUNDE					
ANNÉE SCOLAIRE	EVALUATION	EPREUVE	Terminales	DUREE	COEFFICIENT
2020/2021	N°3	Anglais	TERMINALES	2H	02
Professeur : Ngueche Agnes		Jour:		Quantité:	
Tcl 02/12/2021					

Student's Names \_\_\_\_\_ Classe \_\_\_\_\_ N° Table \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's appreciation of competence					
marks	0-10/20	11-14/20	15-17/20	18-20/20	Final score
appreciation	Not Acquired (NA)	Or going Acquisition (OA)	Competence Acquired (A)	Excellent (E)	
<u>Parent name:</u>	<u>Contact :</u>		<u>Parent's remarks :</u>		<u>Date &amp; signature</u>

**Instructions : No French, no pencil, no cancellation, no copy work, no correction fluid.**

**I- SECTION A: GRAMMAR (10 marks)**

a) *Complete the following dialogue with the most appropriate words of your choice. (5 marks)*

Kesi: I am certain that attending the HIV/AIDS counselling sessions has done me a lot of good. I was really depressed before I started the sessions.

Benita: Yes, it was a \_\_\_\_\_ session. It is good to \_\_\_\_\_ experiences.

Kesi: Yes, indeed. I think some of the personal stories I heard really uplifted me. I heard stories \_\_\_\_\_ people who are now living fulfilling lives.

Benita: I'm certain that \_\_\_\_\_ HIV/AIDS education is not carried out, a lot of people will still believe that being positive is a death sentence.

Kesi: I \_\_\_\_\_ with you.

b) *Choose the correct word from the brackets to complete each sentence. (3 marks)*

- The doctor asked the patient \_\_\_\_\_ (why, how, who) he felt after the treatment.
- The students \_\_\_\_\_ (are advised, were advising, were advised) last week on the dangers of drugs.
- Covid 19 is the \_\_\_\_\_ (more dangerous, most dangerous, dangerous) communicable disease so far.

c) *Change each sentence as instructed in the brackets.*

- We have put people who are suspected of having covid 19 and Ebola in quarantine', said the health official (indirect speech)

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2) Human activities destroy the ozone layer. (passive voice)

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**II- SECTION B: VOCABULARY (10 marks)**

a) *Choose the most appropriate word to complete the sentences below (4 marks)*

- People can \_\_\_\_\_ (choke, drown, down) in a small amount of water.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ (stroke, stoke, choking) is a medical emergency caused by a sudden change in the blood supply to your brain.
- Rising sea levels are caused by \_\_\_\_\_ (ice-free, global warming, warm currents).
- Human activities produce greenhouse \_\_\_\_\_ (gases, waves, glasses) that cause global warming.

b) *Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences (3 marks)*

- Malaria is now \_\_\_\_\_ (resist) to some drugs

- 2) Diabetes occurs when the body does not produce or use insulin \_\_\_\_\_ (efficient).  
3) Social \_\_\_\_\_ (distance) is a way of preventing covid 19

c) *Write down the full meanings of the following abbreviations (3 marks)*

1. HIV:

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2. AIDS:

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3. HIV:

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**SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION (10 marks)**

*Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions which follow.*

**Health challenges in developing countries**

Infectious diseases are among the greatest challenges to health in developing countries today. Each year, millions of people die of diseases such as AIDS or malaria, but also from pneumonia, tuberculosis, measles and polio. And yet many of these diseases are preventable and some of them are curable.

Ill-health is directly connected to poverty. Populations of developing countries suffer from poor access to basic sanitation services such as safe drinking water and sewage disposal, making them more vulnerable than people in wealthier countries. Moreover, many governments lack the financial resources to provide efficient health care or build basic infrastructure such as hospitals and clinics for their populations. This is especially true in rural areas where there are few doctors and often only rudimentary medical facilities.

Another consequence of poverty is that a lot of people have little or no access to medication. Some drugs that are widely available in developing countries are simply unaffordable in less privileged parts of the globe. And the inequality is emphasised by the tendency of global pharmaceutical companies to invest more money in research for treatments and cures of so-called 'Western' diseases, which are economically much more profitable.

Malaria is one example of a preventable disease that spreads mostly in developing countries. This disease, caused by a parasite transmitted by the bite of infected mosquitoes, kills about 800,000 people every year. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 90% of victims live in Africa, and children under five are the most affected. Malaria can be prevented by large scale use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets. Frequent controls in areas of high transmission can also reduce the deadly impact of the disease, by detecting it early and treating it with anti-malarial medicines. But while an efficient treatment does exist, few people can afford it in the poorest countries.

In the next decades, many developing countries will also be confronted with lifestyle diseases such as lung cancer and diabetes, which so far have been considered to primarily affect Western countries. Increased urbanisation, leading to more sedentary lifestyles and a change in diet, is indeed likely to cause a rise in obesity and overweight issues, factors of diabetes. Though the number of people suffering from diabetes in Africa is relatively low today, WHO predicts that this number will have doubled by 2030. The consequences of diabetes, such as damage caused to the heart, blood vessels or the eyes, are often ignored or underestimated, but can be prevented through a healthy diet, regular physical activity and suppression of tobacco use. That's why WHO estimates that prevention should be a top priority in developing countries.

Ill-health reflects a country's state of poverty and has a direct impact on the society's social and economical development. Only by fighting poverty will governments and populations manage to globally improve access to treatment and efficiently deal with health challenges.

**QUESTIONS**

1. Why are healthcare services poor in developing countries? 1 mark

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2. What drugs do pharmaceutical companies develop as a priority? Why?

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3. What causes malaria? State two ways through which malaria can be transmitted

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4. How can the spread of malaria be prevented? 1 mark

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5. State two ways through which diabetes can be prevented.

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6. How can the health of populations be improved?

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**SECTION D: COMPOSITION (10 marks)**

*Write an essay on any one of the following topics of between 250-300 words.*

I. Youths are becoming more and more addicted to drugs, tobacco and alcohol. In a speech on world health day, sensitize the youths of your community on the dangers of their addiction using the following guidelines

- State three reasons given by them for taking drugs, alcohol and tobacco
- State three other reasons (social) that might have pushed them into the consumption
- State three consequences of their addiction.
- Propose three ways in which they can get out of it.
- Finally, say what the government can do to put an end to this

**NB:** you are the Youths president and your community is Wonderland.

II. Waste disposal has huge environmental impacts and can cause serious problems if not well managed. In your work

- Explain what you understand by waste disposal
- State three ways in which waste can be disposed of without harming the environment
- Explain three consequences on the environment if waste is not well managed

III. Deforestation is a cause for concern worldwide and more especially in African countries.

Write an article for Cameroon Tribune in which you

- Define deforestation
- Give four consequences of deforestation
- Give four possible ways to stop the negative impacts of deforestation.

**NB:** your name is Pinky Winky

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