

NAME: _____ N° _____

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEST N°3

TARGET COMPETENCE: Learners will use appropriate linguistic items to talk about drugs, alcohol abuse and communicable diseases.

MARKS

RESOURCES	COMPETENCE	TOTAL	FINAL MARK
/20	/20	/40	/20

STUDENT'S COMPETENCE

NOT ACQUIRED (00 – 9.99)	ONGOING ACQUISITION (10 – 14.99)	ACQUIRED (15 – 17.99)	EXPERT (18 – 20)

PARENT/GUARDIAN

NAME AND ADDRESS	SIGN	DATE	COMMENTS

PART ONE: EVALUATION OF RESOURCES (20 MARKS)

SECTION A: GRAMMAR (10 MARKS)

Exercise 1: Choose the correct item from the brackets to fill in the gaps of the following dialogue on the harmful effects of drugs. (5 marks)

Zohorul: Good evening, Redoy. How are you?

Redoy: I am fine. _____ (which, where, What) about you?

Zohorul: I am fine too. I am afraid, I am disturbing you.

Redoy: Not at all. I am thinking of a matter seriously.

Zohorul: What are you thinking of? Can you share with me?

Redoy: Yes, of course. It is the bad effect of drug addiction. My cousin, Hasan, has become drug addicted recently.

Zohorul: Oh, very sad case! But the fact is that not only your cousin but also a lot of youngsters _____ (is fallen, have fallen, fell) victim to it. It is destroying the peace of the country.

Redoy: Exactly! The addicts _____ (is invited, are invited, are inviting) fresh people; they are alluring the non-addicts. Many come only to taste it and soon become desperate for it.

Zohorul: Yes, once they come in touch with drugs, they soon forget their own business and become uncontrollable.

Redoy: Really, it is spreading at all levels like virus and many happy families are getting destroyed.

Zohorul: Absolutely! In this case, the guardians should be more careful about their wards. The careless and busy parents are mainly responsible _____ (in, for, on) this problem.

Redoy: Oh, yes! The problem starts from the family and gradually affects the whole society.

Zohorul: Exactly! However, in case of symptom, measures must be promptly taken. Parents should not be annoyed with them. We also should not hate them.

Redoy: Yes, we should treat them sympathetically. Otherwise, they will be _____ (dangerously, danger, more dangerous) and disturb the whole chain of society

Zohorul: Yes, sympathetic treatment is the best healer for the addicts. Thank you.

Redoy: You are most welcome. Good night.

Exercise 2: Transform the sentences below following the instructions in the brackets. (5 marks)

- 1- Nobody can fight drug addiction in a school milieu successfully, _____? (question tag)
2- The police declared that some students were caught selling drugs. (Begin the sentence with...)
It is _____
3- If I were you, I would stop drinking alcohol. (put the sentence in the third conditional)

- 4- That's the boy. He drank two bottles of whisky last week. (join the sentences with a relative pronoun)

- 5- "Don't go along with these delinquent students." My mother told me. (Use the reported speech)

SECTION B: VOCABULARY (10 MARKS)

Exercise 1: Complete the following paragraph on communicable diseases using an appropriate item chosen from the tiles. (5 marks)

Crucial - Distribute - Domesticate - Evolve - Generation - Globe - Guarantee - Proportions

Communicable diseases can occur when pathogens enter the body. Pathogens include viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoans, and rickettsias. Bacterial infections can often be treated with antibiotics. Because of the overuse of some antibiotics, however, some bacteria have become resistant to antibiotics as they have 1._____. You can prevent infection by washing your hands before eating, though there is no 2._____ that any step will completely prevent the spread of these diseases.

Community, national, and worldwide efforts also play a (n) 3._____ role in fighting communicable diseases. These efforts sometimes involve developing and using vaccines to prevent diseases. Vaccines are made from live viruses, killed viruses, toxoids from pathogens, and new or second-4._____ viruses.

Health experts label some communicable diseases as emerging diseases. One emerging disease is avian influenza, which is carried by wild birds. This virus, however, has spread to 5._____ birds, such as chickens, ducks, and turkeys. Other emerging diseases are caused by bacteria that sometimes live in animals' intestinal tracts.

Exercise 2: Unscramble the vocabulary words below. (2.5 marks) Then complete the sentences by writing one of the vocabulary terms in the space provided. (2.5 marks)

xoint _____ ctroev _____ htaponeg _____ nuepniaom _____
ntoicfein _____

1. A microorganism that causes disease is called a (n)_____.
2. A(n)_____ is a condition that occurs when pathogens in the body multiply and damage body cells.
3. A substance produced by bacteria that kills cells is called a (n)_____.
4. An organism that carries and transmits pathogens to humans or other animals is a (n)_____.
5. An infection of the lungs in which air sacs fill with pus and other liquids is called _____.

PART TWO: EVALUATION OF COMPETENCE (20 MARKS)

SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION (10 MARKS)

Read the text below and answer the questions that follow in complete English sentences. Use your own words as far as possible.

Text:

Fundraising or **fund-raising** is the process of seeking and gathering voluntary financial contributions by engaging individuals, businesses, charitable foundations, or governmental agencies. Although fundraising typically refers to efforts to gather money for non-profit organizations, it is sometimes used to refer to the identification and solicitation of investors or other sources of capital for for-profit enterprises.

Traditionally, fundraising has consisted mostly of asking for donations through face-to-face fundraising, such as door-knocking. In recent years, though, new forms such as online fundraising or reformed version of grassroots fundraising have emerged

Fundraising is a significant way that non-profit organizations may obtain the money for their operations. These operations can involve a very broad array of concerns such as religious or philanthropic groups such as research organizations, public broadcasters, political campaigns and environmental issues.

Some examples of charitable organizations include student scholarship merit awards for athletic or academic achievement, humanitarian and ecological concerns, disaster relief, human rights, research, and other social issues. Some of the most substantial fundraising efforts in the United States are conducted by colleges and universities. Commonly the fundraising, or "development" / "advancement," program, makes a distinction between annual fund appeals and major campaigns. Most institutions use professional development officers to conduct superior fundraising appeals for both the entire institution or individual colleges and departments (e.g. School of Art, School of Math, School of Science, etc... as well as campus institutions like athletics and libraries.). The number of people involved, often having socialized at such "fund-raising" will vary widely depending on the size of the institution they sponsor.

Equally important are fundraising efforts by virtually all recognized religious groups throughout the world. These efforts are organized on a local, national, and global level. Sometimes, such funds will go exclusively toward assisting the basic needs of others, while money may at other times be used only for evangelism or proselytism. Usually, religious organizations mix the two, which can sometimes cause tension.

US President Barack Obama's campaign team organised a record-breaking fundraising effort in 2008 based on grassroots fundraising.

Fundraising also plays a major role in **political campaigns**. This fact, despite numerous campaign finance reform laws, continues to be a highly controversial topic in American politics. Political action committees (PACs) are the best-known organizations that back candidates and political parties, though others such as 527 groups also have an impact. Some advocacy organizations conduct fundraising *for-or-against* policy issues in an attempt to influence legislation.

While public broadcasters are completely government-funded in much of the world, there are many countries where some funds must come from donations from the public. In the United States less than 15% of local public broadcasting stations' funding comes from the federal government. Pledge drives, a type of annual giving, commonly occur about three times each year, usually lasting one to two weeks each time. Viewership and listenership often decline significantly during funding periods, so special programming may be aired in order to keep regular viewers and listeners interested.

Questions:

1- What is fundraising? Who practice it? (2 mks) _____

2- List four forms of fundraising: (2 mks) _____, _____

3- List four occasions on which fundraising can be made: (2 mks) _____

4- How important is fundraising for humanity? (2 mks) _____

5- Have you ever witnessed a case of fundraising around you? _____ Who organized it? _____ Was it successful? _____

Why? _____ (2 mks)

SECTION D: COMPOSITION (10 MARKS)

Write a composition of between 250 and 300 words on any one of the following topics.

Topic 1: Your village lacks a lot of basic needs such as electricity, water, toilets and classrooms because the community is very poor. As the only intellectual in the village, write an article for Cameroun Tribune to propose

fundraising activities in order to save your beloved population. Your name is Noubowo Narcisse and your village is Bimba.

Topic 2: Due to poor hygienic conditions, your village is suffering from many communicable diseases. In order to save your community, write a speech in which identify all the diseases disturbing villagers, present their causes and symptoms, and suggest ways to prevent them adequately. Your village Ndountia and you are the chief.

Topic 3: You live with your grandma in the village and she is very sick. There is no network to call your father in town and inform him, but you have the possibility to send a letter through a neighbor who is travelling on the same day. Write a letter in which you describe your grandmother's state and tell your father what you expect him to do. Your village is Ntambou and your name is Sam Tehte.