

ok 800
MBA'A

FIFTH SEQUENCE EVALUATION

ANGLAIS

(ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS)

SECTION A: GRAMMAR (10 MARKS)

I- Complete the dialogue below with suitable expressions chosen from those in the brackets. (5 marks)

Nda: Hello, good morning my neighbour. How are you today?

Chi: I am doing great.

Nda: _____ you been to town one of these days? (Has, Having, Have)

Chi: No, why? I have not gone to town _____ last week. (since, for, ago)

Nda: The situation in town is not the _____, (better, good, best)

Chi: What is happening in town? Is there any disaster?

Nda: More than a disaster. Most of the streets are _____ with garbage. (litter, littered, littering)

Chi: Really! What is wrong with the company in charge of clearing the rubbish?

Nda: The workers have downed their tools for unpaid wages.

Chi: That is dangerous for the people and the environment. _____ must be done and quickly too. (Nothing, Anything, Something)

II- Complete the sentences below following the instructions given in the brackets. (5 marks)

1) Some Cameroonians have taken the COVID-19 vaccine in order to stay safe from the disease, _____ they? (question tag)

2) "You must show your vaccination card against COVID-19 before access into our ministry". The minister said. (put in reported speech)

3) If the government obliges the people to take the vaccine, there _____ be widespread anger. (give the correct word to complete the space)

4) The company director cannot _____ the services of a secretary. (complete with the correct phrasal verb)

5) We couldn't buy the latest made android phone because we did not have _____ money. (choose the right answer) (not enough, enough, enough of)

SECTION B: VOCABULARY (10 MARKS)

I- Complete the blank spaces in the passage below with expressions chosen from those in the box. There are more expressions than you will need. (5 marks)

indispensable, watch, educative, walks, sets, invaluable, our

dislodged particles. Because thin sheets of water move the soil particles, this process is called sheet erosion.

After flowing as a thin sheet for a short distance, the water forms tiny streams called rills. As more water enters the rills, they erode the soil further, creating trenches known as gullies. Although most dislodged soil particles do not move far during each rainfall, large quantities eventually make their way downslope to a stream. The stream transports these soil particles, which are now called sediments, and eventually deposits them in the plains.

In the past, the soil eroded more slowly than it does today because more land was covered by trees, grasses, and other plants. Unfortunately, human activities that remove natural vegetation, such as farming, logging, and construction, have greatly accelerated erosion. Without plants, soil is more easily carried away by wind and water. Scientists can estimate the rate of erosion due to water by measuring the amount of sediment in rivers. These estimates indicate that before humans appeared, rivers carried about 9 trillion kg of sediment to the oceans each year. In contrast, the amount of sediment currently transported to the seas by rivers is about 24 trillion per year.

Wind generally erodes soil much more slowly than water does. During a prolonged drought, however, strong winds can remove large quantities of soil from unprotected fields. That's exactly what happened during the 1930s in the part of the Great Plains that came to be known as the Dust Bowl. The rate of soil erosion depends on soil characteristics and on factors such as climate, slope, and type of vegetation. In many regions, including about one-third of the world's croplands, soil is eroding faster than it is being formed. This results in lower productivity, poorer crop quality, and threatened world food supply.

Another problem caused by excessive soil erosion is the deposition of sediment. Rivers that accumulate sediment must be dredged to remain open for shipping. As sediment settles in reservoirs, they become less useful for storing water, controlling floods, and generating electricity. Some sediments are contaminated with agricultural pesticides. When these chemicals enter a river or lake, they endanger organisms that live in or use the water, including humans. Sediments also contain soil nutrients, which come from natural processes and from added fertilizers. Excessive nutrient levels in lakes stimulate the growth of algae and plants. This can accelerate a process that eventually leads to the early death of the lake.

Although we cannot completely eliminate soil erosion, we can significantly slow it by using soil conservation measures. A misunderstanding of the composition of rain forest soil can lead to the destruction of millions of acres of it and what will be left will be severely leached, unproductive land. Conservation measures include steps taken to preserve environments and protect the land. These measures include planting rows of trees called windbreaks, terracing hillsides, ploughing along the contours of hills, and rotating crops. Preserving fertile soil is essential to feeding the world's rapidly growing population. *(Culled and adapted from Pearson Earth Science by Edward J. Tarbuck & Co.)*

Questions:

1. Give two things that determine the quantity and distance that eroded material can go?
(2 marks)