

LAROUSSE BILINGUAL PRIVATE COLLEGE P.BOX 11700 TEL (+237) 688 73 99 50 / 653 91 81 20							
STUDEN'T NAME :				F		Class :TACD	
ACADEMIC 2024-2025	YEAR	Term: 2	Evaluation N° : 3	Subject : ANGLAIS		Date : 11/24	Duration: 2H
Skills Assessed :							
Student's performance				Appréciation			
Resources : Competence : Mark...../20			Grade	CVWA	CWA	CA	CAA CNA
Seal of the school			signature, name and teacher's remarks : Mr. HENESEH DIDIER			signature and name of parent / tutor :	

SECTION A: GRAMMAR (10 MARKS)

Task 1 : Complete the dialogue between a health expert and a student on the dangers of consuming drugs, alcohol and tobacco by putting the words in brackets in the correct form (5marks)

Student: Thanks so much for agreeing to talk to us. I understand that you are an expert in helping people who are substance addicts.

Health expert: Thanks for _____ (to invite) me. Yes we help people who are addicted to alcohol, tobacco and drugs.

Student: And which of those is _____ (big) problem right now?

Health expert: Well tobacco and alcohol have been a problem for a while and they continue to be a problem, but we are most concerned with people who become addicted to "hard "drugs.

Student: You mean like cocaine and heroin are very dangerous. _____ ? (Use a question tag)

Health expert: Yes. Our statistics show that more than 20% of young people in Cameroon have tried hard drugs. That doesn't mean they are all addicted, of course.

Student: And can you help people overcome their addiction?

Health expert: Yes, we have various programmes to help people. We run programmes at schools to build awareness among parents and students.

Student: What's the hardest thing about _____ (to help) addicts.

Health expert: People _____ (not/recognise) their addiction at first, and they don't always want help or feel they can ask for it. But we have centres which we are putting in place to help people with such difficulties.

Task 2: Join the sentences with an appropriate relative pronoun (2marks)

1) Malaria is a disease. Malaria occurs when a mosquito bites you.

2) This is the student. The student has an excess quantity of cocaine in his body.

Task 3: Complete the following sentences with the most appropriate words (3marks)

- 1) If she had the time, she _____ (would learn/ has learn/will learn) more about first aid.
- 2) If people replant trees, we _____ (we would not have/will not have/ cannot have) problem with climate change.
- 3) Syphilis is one of the _____ (more common/most common/how common) diseases in adults and some teenagers.

SECTION B: VOCABULARY (10 marks)

Exercise 1: (6 marks)

Complete the sentences below with appropriate words of yours.

Coronavirus is a kind of common virus causing infections to humans, mammals and birds. _____ of this coronavirus in human include _____, fever, throat infections and respiratory problems. The current outbreak of the coronavirus (covid-19) was identified in _____ and has _____ many people. Some of the practical measures to avoid it are _____ and _____.

Exercise 2: (4 marks)

Use the appropriate alternative in brackets to complete the sentences.

- a- Malaria is becoming more and more drug _____ (residual, resistant, resident)
- b- Many countries in Africa lack resources to mount _____ campaigns against malaria. (sustainable, limited, small)
- c- On average malaria counts for 40 percent of public _____ expenditures. (money, incomes, health)
- d- One of the causes of STDs is through _____ (touching people, exchanging kisses, sexual intercourse)

SECTION D: READING COMPREHENSION (10 MARKS)

Answer the questions below using your own words

Natural disasters – from earthquakes and floods to storms and droughts – affect millions of people every year. However, we are not defenseless against them, and the global death toll, especially from droughts and floods, has been reduced.

What we see is that in many years, the number of deaths can be very low – often less than 10,000, and accounting for as low as 0.01% of total deaths. But we also see the devastating impact of shock events: the 1983-85 famine and drought in Ethiopia; the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami; Cyclone Nargis which struck Myanmar in 2008; and the 2010 Port-au-Prince earthquake in Haiti. All of these events pushed global disaster deaths over 200,000 – more than 0.4% of deaths in these years.

Low-frequency, high-impact events such as earthquakes and tsunamis are not preventable, but such high losses of human life are. We know from historical data that the world has seen a significant reduction in disaster deaths through earlier prediction, more resilient infrastructure, emergency preparedness, and response systems. Those at low incomes are often the most vulnerable to disaster events: improving living standards, infrastructure and response systems in these regions will be key to preventing deaths from natural disasters in the coming decades.

Improved food security, resilience to other disasters, and better national and international responses mean that the world has not experienced death tolls of this scale in many decades. Famines today are usually driven by civil war and political unrest. This trend does not mean that disasters have become less frequent, or less intense. It means the world today is much better at preventing deaths from disasters than in the past. This will become increasingly important in our response and adaptation to climate change.

The number of people dying in natural disasters is lower today than it was in the past, the world has become more resilient. Earthquakes, however, can still claim a large number of lives. Whilst historically floods, droughts and epidemics dominated disaster deaths, a high annual death toll now often results from a major earthquake and possibly a tsunami caused by them. Since 2000, the two peak years in annual death tolls (reaching 100s of

respectively. In fact, both events (the Sumatra earthquake and tsunami of 2004, and Port-au-Prince earthquake in 2010) are in the deadliest earthquake rankings below.

QUESTIONS

1) Name four natural disasters mentioned in the text. (2Marks)

2) State one thing that is preventable from the text and one which cannot be prevented. (2Mark)

3) What is the relationship between climate change and natural disasters? (2Marks)

4) Write down four things that have helped to reduce disaster deaths. (2Marks)

5) In your own words, say what an earthquake is. (2 marks)

SECTION D. COMPOSITION WRITING. (10 MARKS)

Write a composition of about 180 words on any one of the following topics.

1. Malaria is an endemic disease that has caused harm in the society due to much negligence and inappropriate treatment. Write an article on how this disease can be avoided. Use the following guide lines:
 - Explain what you understand by an endemic disease
 - Identify the malaria vector
 - State the effects of the sickness
 - say what we can do to be free from this illness
2. The surroundings are highly polluted because people dump garbage anyhow and don't recycle some necessary items. Write an essay on the importance of recycling used articles. Use the following guide lines:
 - Explain what you understand by garbage/ waste
 - State 3 disadvantages of a polluted environment.
 - Name 3 things we can recycle and reuse in our home and in the society.
 - Explain how any one thing you have mentioned can be recycled and reused.

3) The causes of climate change and global warming are blamed on both human and nature. From your knowledge on the said topic, using the following guidelines:

- say what you understand by climate change and global warming
- State two human causes of climate change and global warming
- state one natural cause of climate change and global warming
- state two consequences of climate change and global warming
- state two possible solutions.