

Noms : .....

Prénoms : .....

Classe : PACDTI.....N°.....

## MINI SESSION N°1 de: ANGLAIS

Ne rien écrire ici

## INTITULÉ DE LA COMPÉTENCE VISÉE :

Ne rien écrire ici

## APPRÉCIATION AU NIVEAU DE LA COMPÉTENCE (à cocher absolument)

Non acquis	En cours d'acquisition	Acquis

## NOTE DE L'ÉVALUATION

NOTE TOTALE

PARTIE 1 : .....

PARTIE 3 : .....

PARTIE 2 : .....

PARTIE 4 : .....

## VISA DU PARENT OU DU TUTEUR :

NOMS &amp; PRÉNOMS : .....

DATE : ..... Tél : .....

OBSERVATIONS DU PARENT : .....

Signature

## SECTION I VOCABULARY 10marks

Exercise 1: Complete each blank with the correct word chosen from the ones in the brackets.

5marks

- a) I am sure Tracy is the girl on \_\_\_\_\_ we can rely (whose/whom/who)  
 b) We haven't heard of him \_\_\_\_\_ years (since/during/for)  
 c) The dog doesn't belong to the girl, \_\_\_\_\_? (does she/did they/does it)  
 d) Have you \_\_\_\_\_ eaten chicken? (never/ever/still)  
 e) Bertha could hardly catch \_\_\_\_\_ birds (any/some/no)

Exercise 2: Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb in the brackets. 5marks

- a) When she opened her bag she realised that she had \_\_\_\_\_ her keys (lose)  
 b) I switched the light on and the noise \_\_\_\_\_ immediately. (stop)  
 c) Ata hasn't finished \_\_\_\_\_ his homework yet. (do)  
 d) If it rained today, we \_\_\_\_\_ dancing (not go)  
 e) My grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ born in 1986 (be)

## SECTION I GRAMMAR 10marks

Exercise 1: Choose one word among those in the brackets that collocate or go with the underlined word write your answer in the space provided. 5marks

- a) Many famous players have never won a/n \_\_\_\_\_  
 (price/team/prize/adversary)  
 b) My younger sister can't make a/n \_\_\_\_\_ (business/favour/good/omelette)

Ne rien écrire ici

- c) My daughter got married \_\_\_\_\_ (to/at/of/with) my student  
d) Onda always \_\_\_\_\_ his shopping on Saturday. (makes/does/buys/has)  
e) Africa gained its \_\_\_\_\_ (money/freedom/living/race) long ago.

**Exercise 2: Fill in each blank with the correct form of the items in the brackets. 5marks**

- a) A good mother \_\_\_\_\_ her children every day (food)  
b) he received a severe \_\_\_\_\_ for not having done his homework (punish)  
c) Failing his examination twice has been a \_\_\_\_\_ experience (agree)  
d) Our friends abroad always send us many \_\_\_\_\_ at Christmas (give)  
e) My trousers were very short and my tailor \_\_\_\_\_ them (long)

### SECTION III

### COMPREHENSION

10marks

*Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow. Use complete sentences and as far as possible your own words.*

#### Bitter memories

As a White young growing up in South Africa, I saw many strange things happening around me.

I remember the days when police came in ugly Bedford trucks, batons and whips in hand, to search for Blacks without permits to be in White areas. I remember the day I wanted to play jazz in my garage with the gardener, a jazz musician, and he said he couldn't because he was Black – according to the laws of apartheid, it was forbidden to socialize with Blacks in White areas. And I remember the turning point in my life. I was still a young boy. After teasing my Black nanny who was babysitting us, I called her a "kaffir". As long as I live, I shall always be ashamed of what I said to her. That pain in her eyes, it hurt – and it still does today.

I learnt about the horrors of apartheid, the race segregation system, the legal system, the health system, the transport system, all corrupted. Religious leaders called Apartheid right for the people, claiming that God had created Blacks unequal. Only when apartheid broke down did they pronounce it an evil practice.

We, the Whites, lived a privileged life, at the expense of Blacks. They dug the gold, we ate the results. Our standard of living was high; we had the best food, enormous houses with swimming pools, tennis courts and servant quarters; the best job; the best school. The Blacks got the worst of everything.

I went to the United States to study and get a degree in journalism. When I returned to South Africa, I got a job at the Jewish Herald. "Keep your mouth shut about apartheid – it could be dangerous," they said. I found it so difficult to look into the eyes of Blacks that I emigrated to Israel. One year later, in 1985, a state of emergency was declared. How many people were rounded up and arrested, tortured or murdered?

Now, I'm back in South Africa. Nelson Mandela is free, apartheid gone, there is a new president and a new and wonderful flag in the blue sky. South Africa is a free country with equality for all, a wonderful country with lots to look forward to.

Ilan Ossendryver.

### QUESTIONS

1) From the title of the text, tell us who could be speaking and what about?

2marks

2) Pick out four periods in the narrator's life. Which countries and events is each of them associate with?

2marks

3) Describe the life of the whites and the living conditions of the Blacks during the apartheid. (2marks)

4) Which event made young Ilan realise how unfair apartheid was?

1,5marks

5) Find the reason why the narrator felt he had to leave South Africa.

1,5marks

6) Why is he hopeful today?

1,5marks

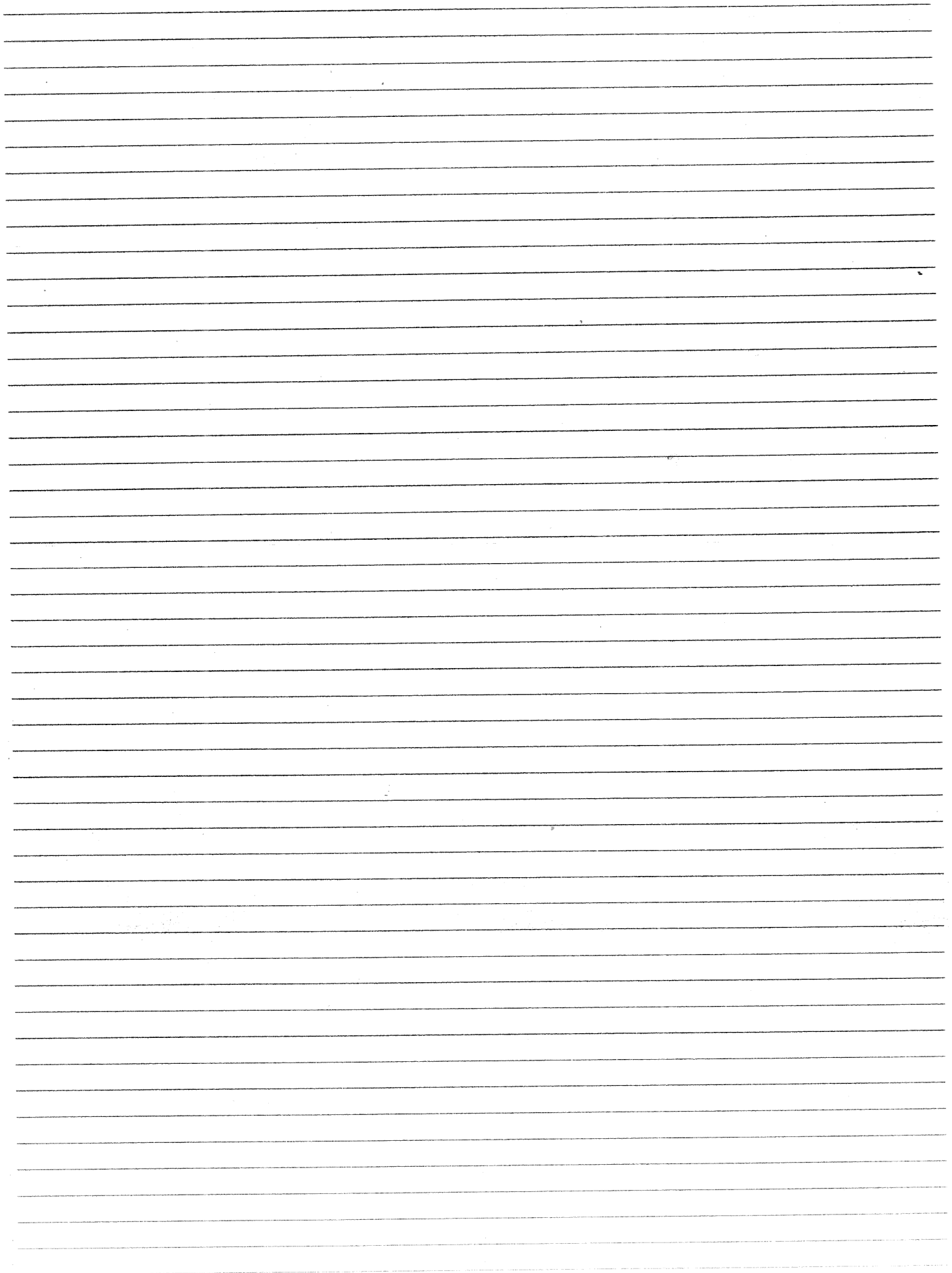
### SECTION IV

### ESSAY WRITING

10marks

*Write an essay of between 200 and 250 words on any ONE of the following topics.*

- 1) A black boy and a white girl are in love during the apartheid regime. Write a dialogue in which the white girl is trying to convince the black boy that they can be in love and even get married despite the apartheid laws.
- 2) Do you believe that adults should always tell children what to do? Illustrate your point of view with examples.
- 3) From your experience what are the main causes of ....accident in Cameroon?



## English Examination Correction

### SECTION I: VOCABULARY (10 marks)

**Exercise 1: Complete each blank with the correct word chosen from the ones in the brackets. (5 marks)**

- a) I am sure Tracy is the girl on **whom** we can rely.
- b) We haven't heard of him **for** years.
- c) The dog doesn't belong to the girl, **does it**?
- d) Have you **ever** eaten chicken?
- e) Bertha could hardly catch **any** birds.

**Exercise 2: Fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb in the brackets. (5 marks)**

- a) When she opened her bag, she realised that she had **lost** her keys.
- b) I switched the light on, and the noise **stopped** immediately.
- c) Ata hasn't finished **doing** his homework yet.
- d) If it rained today, we **would not go** dancing.
- e) My grandfather **was** born in 1986.

### SECTION II: GRAMMAR (10 marks)

**Exercise 1: Choose one word among those in the brackets that collocate or go with the underlined word. Write your answer in the space provided. (5 marks)**

- a) Many famous players have never won a **prize**.
- b) My younger sister can't make an **omelette**.
- c) My daughter got married **to** my student.
- d) Ondo always **does** his shopping on Saturday.
- e) Africa gained its **freedom** long ago.

**Exercise 2: Fill in each blank with the correct form of the items in the brackets. (5 marks)**

- a) A good mother **feeds** her children every day.
- b) He received a severe **punishment** for not having done his homework.
- c) Failing his examination twice has been a **disagreeable** experience.
- d) Our friends abroad always send us many **gifts** at Christmas.
- e) My trousers were very short, and my tailor **lengthened** them.

**SECTION III: COMPREHENSION (10 marks)**

**Read the passage and answer the questions. Use complete sentences and your own words as far as possible.**

**1) From the title of the text, tell us who could be speaking and what about?**

The narrator is likely a White South African reflecting on their experiences growing up during apartheid. They are speaking about the injustices and inequalities they witnessed, particularly the suffering of Black people under the apartheid regime.

**2) Pick out four periods in the narrator's life. Which countries and events is each of them associated with?**

- **Childhood in South Africa:** The narrator recalls the apartheid laws, police brutality, and the segregation of Blacks and Whites.
- **Adolescence in South Africa:** The narrator remembers the turning point when they called their Black nanny a racial slur and felt deep shame.
- **Studying in the United States:** The narrator went to the U.S. to study journalism and earned a degree.
- **Returning to South Africa and emigrating to Israel:** The narrator worked at the Jewish Herald but found it difficult to face the realities of apartheid, leading them to emigrate to Israel in 1985.

**3) Describe the life of the Whites and the living conditions of the Blacks during apartheid.**

- **Whites:** They lived a privileged life with high standards of living, including large houses, swimming pools, tennis courts, and access to the best jobs and schools.
- **Blacks:** They faced severe discrimination, living in poor conditions, and were denied basic rights. They were forced to work in menial jobs and were excluded from many public spaces.

**4) Which event made young Ilan realise how unfair apartheid was?**

The narrator realised the unfairness of apartheid when they called their Black nanny a racial slur ("kaffir") and saw the pain in her eyes. This moment made them deeply ashamed and aware of the injustice of the system.

**5) Find the reason why the narrator felt he had to leave South Africa.**

The narrator found it difficult to look into the eyes of Black people due to the guilt and shame he felt about apartheid. This emotional burden led him to emigrate to Israel.

**6) Why is he hopeful today?**

The narrator is hopeful because apartheid has ended, Nelson Mandela is free, and South Africa has a new president and flag. The country is now free and equal, offering a brighter future for all.

## **SECTION IV: ESSAY WRITING (10 marks)**

**Write an essay of between 200 and 250 words on any ONE of the following topics.**

**1) A black boy and a white girl are in love during the apartheid regime. Write a dialogue in which the white girl is trying to convince the black boy that they can be in love and even get married despite the apartheid laws.**

*(Sample dialogue)*

**White Girl:** "I know the laws are against us, but love is stronger than any law. We can find a way to be together."

**Black Boy:** "But the risks are too high. If we're caught, we could be arrested or worse."

**White Girl:** "I understand your fear, but we can't let fear control our lives. We can leave this country and start a new life where we're free to love each other."

**Black Boy:** "It's not that simple. Leaving everything behind is not easy."

**White Girl:** "I know it's hard, but we have to fight for our love. We deserve to be happy, just like anyone else."

**Black Boy:** "You're right. Love is worth fighting for. Let's make a plan and take the risk together."

**2) Do you believe that adults should always tell children what to do? Illustrate your point of view with examples.**

*(Sample essay)*

Adults should guide children but not always dictate their actions. Children need to learn independence and decision-making skills. For example, if a child is given the freedom to choose their extracurricular activities, they develop a sense of responsibility and passion. However, adults should step in when children are in danger or making harmful choices. For instance, if a child wants to play near a busy road, an adult must intervene to ensure their safety. In conclusion, while adults should provide guidance, children also need space to grow and learn from their own experiences.

**3) From your experience, what are the main causes of accidents in Cameroon?**

*(Sample essay)*

The main causes of accidents in Cameroon include poor road conditions, reckless

driving, and lack of enforcement of traffic laws. Many roads are poorly maintained, with potholes and lack of signage, leading to accidents. Additionally, drivers often speed, ignore traffic lights, and drive under the influence of alcohol. The lack of strict enforcement of traffic laws exacerbates the problem. To reduce accidents, the government should improve road infrastructure, enforce traffic laws strictly, and educate drivers on safe driving practices.

**TOTAL MARKS: 40**