

BACCALAUREAT « C & D »

SESSION 2011

SECTION A : GRAMMAR - 10 MARKS

I. Write out correctly what you would say in the following situations:

- 1) You and a friend of yours are planning to make a trip to Douala very early in the morning. You go to a traveling agency in the evening. What do you say to the person who receives you?
- 2) Your pen has run out of ink and you are really in need of another. Make a polite request to one of your friends.....
- 3) You want to go to town urgently and your car is broken down. You go to your neighbour to ask for a favour. What do you say to him/her?

II. Join each of the following groups of sentences into one

- 1) You bought some oranges. The oranges were very nice. Where did you buy them?... ..
- 2) Zambo is wearing a jacket. The jacket suits him. I like it.....

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, so that the sentences make sense

- 1) If I (to take) the plane, I wouldn't have reached Douala late.
- 2) Even though he ... (can) swim. He jumped into the river.
- 3) When he reaches Washington next week after a long journey, he (must) rest for a few days before (resume) work.
- 4) It is no use ... (try) to make her change her mind.

SECTION B: VOCABULARY - 10 MARKS

I. Fill in the blank spaces with a synonym of the words in brackets

- 1) His family him when he had no financial means. (stood by).

- 2) Simo is so and insolent that he will apologise to no one. (Conceited)
- 3) Ignorance and intolerance push some people to others. (discriminate against).

II. Choose the odd word and write it down in the blank space

- 1) Cold, chilly, freezing windy.....
- 2) Pleasant, agreeable, enjoyable, pleased.....
- 3) Sunset, sunrise, dawn, morning
- 4) Habit, routine, tendency, Clothe.

III. Complete the sentences with appropriate words so that they make sense

- 1) Please, don't be so angry..... what my brother did to you.
- 2) I want you to stand.... Me during my electoral campaign.
- 3) You work hard, you will not pass your exam.
- 4) Children shouldn't live... because they spoil their teeth.
- 5) One who repairs cars is called a

SECTION D: READING COMPREHENSION - 10 MARKS

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions below in complete sentences. Use your own words as far as you can.

The history of the Bakassi Conflict.

The resource-rich Bakassi peninsula, and the 1,600 kilometre-long border area between Cameroon and Nigeria extending from Lake Chad to the Gulf of Guinea, is not on most people horizons as a strategic piece of territory. However, it has been a bone of contention between the two countries dating to 1913, which culminated in mounting hostilities and military confrontations in the early 1990s between Cameroon and Nigeria. Today, the decision by Cameroon and Nigeria with the help of the United Nations to resolve this dispute peacefully through preventive actions and recourse to the principal judicial organ of the United Nations is an important example for resolving disputes between States.

In 1994, Cameroon asked the International Court of Justice (ICJ), also known as the World Court to settle the dispute over its boundary with Nigeria, especially the question of sovereignty over the Bakassi peninsula and over islands in Lake Chad, and to specify the course of the land and maritime boundary between the two countries.

After eight years of adjudication, the Court delivered the judgment on the merits of the case on 10 October 2002, deciding, in part, that sovereignty over the Bakassi peninsula and in the disputed area in the Lake Chad region lies with Cameroon. To help implement the decision in a peaceful manner, President Paul Biya of Cameroon and President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria asked the Secretary-General to set up a Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission chaired by the Secretary-Generals Special Representative for West Africa, M. Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, to consider “ways of following up on the ICJ ruling and moving the process forward”.

The withdrawals of civilian administration, military and police forces and transfer of authority in the Lake Chad area, in December 2003, marked a significant step forward in the implementation of the ICJ judgment. Progress made after that, culminating in the withdrawals and transfer of authority in the Land Boundary and the Bakassi peninsula. In the meantime, the parties have agreed to initiate a number of political and economic confidence-building measures, and to consider the adoption of a treaty of friendship and non-aggression between their countries. Although more remains to be achieved, this story illustrates the crucial role of multilateral measures, such as the potential of dialogue and conflict resolution offered by recourse to the ICJ. The Mixed Commission also represents a notable initiative and can be seen as an exemplary model for preventive diplomacy and a precious tool for moving from a culture of reaction to a culture of peace. The case also illustrates the importance of the good offices of the Secretary-General used to assist the parties in implementing the Court’s decision and could serve as a precedent of how to address border and other issues that may threaten peace and security.

(Culled from different articles from Google)

Questions

1) How long did the Bakassi conflict last till the ICJ’s judgment was delivered?.....

- 2) Give three reasons why Cameroon asked the ICJ to settle the dispute over their boundary with Nigeria.....
- 3) What was the judgement of the ICJ?
- 4) What measure was taken after the ICJ had delivered their decision?
- 5) Name 3 instances why Cameroon and Nigeria have been exemplary in international conflict settlement.

SECTION D: ESSAY - 10 MARKS

Write a composition of about 250-300 words on ONE of the following topics.

- 1) The benefits of peace.
- 2) Imagine you are a social worker and have been invited to speak to some students from troubled homes. Write a speech to be delivered to them.
- 3) Technical education is better than general education. Discuss.

English Examination Paper Correction

SECTION A: GRAMMAR - 10 MARKS

I. Write out correctly what you would say in the following situations:

1. **Situation:** You and a friend of yours are planning to make a trip to Douala very early in the morning. You go to a traveling agency in the evening. What do you say to the person who receives you?
Answer: "Excuse me, I would like to book a trip to Douala for tomorrow morning. Could you please help me with the arrangements?"
2. **Situation:** Your pen has run out of ink and you are really in need of another. Make a polite request to one of your friends.
Answer: "Could you please lend me a pen? Mine has run out of ink."
3. **Situation:** You want to go to town urgently and your car is broken down. You go to your neighbor to ask for a favor. What do you say to him/her?
Answer: "Hi, I hope you don't mind, but my car has broken down and I need to go to town urgently. Could you possibly give me a ride?"

II. Join each of the following groups of sentences into one:

1. **Sentences:** You bought some oranges. The oranges were very fresh. Where did you buy them?
Answer: "Where did you buy those very fresh oranges?"
2. **Sentences:** Zambo is wearing a jacket. The jacket suits him. I like it.
Answer: "Zambo is wearing a jacket that suits him, and I like it."

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets, so that the sentences make sense:

1. **Sentence:** If I _____ (to take) the plane, I wouldn't have reached Douala late.
Answer: If I **had taken** (to take) the plane, I wouldn't have reached Douala late.

2. **Sentence:** Even though he _____ (can) swim, he jumped into the river.
Answer: Even though he **could** (can) swim, he jumped into the river.
3. **Sentence:** When he reaches Washington next week after a long journey, he _____ rest for a few days before _____ (resume) work.
Answer: When he reaches Washington next week after a long journey, he **must** rest for a few days before **resuming** (resume) work.
4. **Sentence:** It is no use _____ (try) to make her change her mind.
Answer: It is no use **trying** (try) to make her change her mind.

SECTION B: VOCABULARY - 10 MARKS

I. Fill in the blank spaces with a synonym of the words in brackets:

1. **Sentence:** His family _____ him when he had no financial means. (stood by).
Answer: His family **supported** him when he had no financial means. (stood by).
2. **Sentence:** Simo is so _____ and insolent that he will apologize to no one. (Conceited).
Answer: Simo is so **arrogant** and insolent that he will apologize to no one. (Conceited).
3. **Sentence:** Ignorance and intolerance push some people to _____ others. (discriminate against).
Answer: Ignorance and intolerance push some people to **discriminate against** others. (discriminate against).

II. Choose the odd word and write it down in the blank space:

1. **Words:** Cold, chilly, freezing, windy.
Answer: Windy (the others describe temperature).
2. **Words:** Pleasant, agreeable, enjoyable, pleased.
Answer: Pleased (the others describe qualities or experiences, while "pleased" refers to a state of mind).
3. **Words:** Sunset, sunrise, dawn, morning.
Answer: Morning (the others refer to specific times of day, while "morning" is a broader term).
4. **Words:** Habit, routine, tendency, clothe.
Answer: Clothe (the others are abstract concepts, while "clothe" is an action).

III. Complete the sentences with appropriate words so that they make sense:

1. **Sentence:** Please, don't be so angry _____ what my brother did to you.
Answer: Please, don't be so angry **about** what my brother did to you.
2. **Sentence:** I want you to stand _____ me during my electoral campaign.
Answer: I want you to stand **by** me during my electoral campaign.
3. **Sentence:** If you work hard, you _____ not pass your exam.
Answer: If you work hard, you **will** not pass your exam. (Note: This sentence may need rephrasing for clarity: "If you don't work hard, you will not pass your exam.")
4. **Sentence:** Children shouldn't eat _____ because they spoil their teeth.
Answer: Children shouldn't eat **sweets** because they spoil their teeth.
5. **Sentence:** One who repairs cars is called a _____.
Answer: One who repairs cars is called a **mechanic**.

SECTION D: READING COMPREHENSION - 10 MARKS

Questions:

1. **Question:** How long did the Bakassi conflict last till the ICJ's judgment was delivered?
Answer: The Bakassi conflict lasted from 1994, when Cameroon asked the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to settle the dispute, until the judgment was delivered on October 10, 2002. This means it lasted **8 years**.
2. **Question:** Give three reasons why Cameroon asked the ICJ to settle the dispute over their boundary with Nigeria.
Answer:
 - To resolve the sovereignty issue over the Bakassi peninsula.
 - To determine sovereignty over islands in Lake Chad.
 - To specify the course of the land and maritime boundary between the two countries.
3. **Question:** What was the judgment of the ICJ?
Answer: The ICJ decided that sovereignty over the Bakassi peninsula and the disputed area in the Lake Chad region lies with Cameroon.

4. **Question:** What measure was taken after the ICJ had delivered their decision?

Answer: A Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission was set up, chaired by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for West Africa, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah, to help implement the decision peacefully.

5. **Question:** Name 3 instances why Cameroon and Nigeria have been exemplary in international conflict settlement.

Answer:

- They resolved the dispute peacefully through the ICJ.
- They established a Mixed Commission to implement the ICJ ruling.
- They agreed to initiate confidence-building measures, including a treaty of friendship and non-aggression.

SECTION D: ESSAY - 10 MARKS

Essay Topics:

1. **Topic 1: The Benefits of Peace**

Possible Essay Structure:

- (a) Introduction: Define peace and its importance.
- (b) Economic benefits: Peace fosters economic growth and development.
- (c) Social benefits: Peace promotes harmony, education, and health.
- (d) Environmental benefits: Peace allows for sustainable environmental practices.
- (e) Conclusion: Emphasize the need for global peace.

2. **Topic 2: Speech to Students from Troubled Homes**

Possible Speech Structure:

- (a) Acknowledge their challenges and resilience.
- (b) Encourage open communication with trusted adults.
- (c) Highlight the importance of education as a tool for empowerment.
- (d) Offer resources and support systems available to them.
- (e) End with a message of hope and encouragement.

3. **Topic 3: Technical Education vs. General Education**

Possible Essay Structure:

- (a) Introduction: Define both types of education.
- (b) Advantages of technical education: Practical skills, job readiness, industry relevance.

- (c) Advantages of general education: Broad knowledge base, critical thinking, adaptability.
- (d) Compare and contrast the two.
- (e) Conclusion: Argue for a balanced approach or preference for one based on context.